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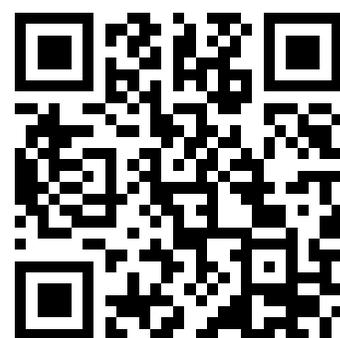
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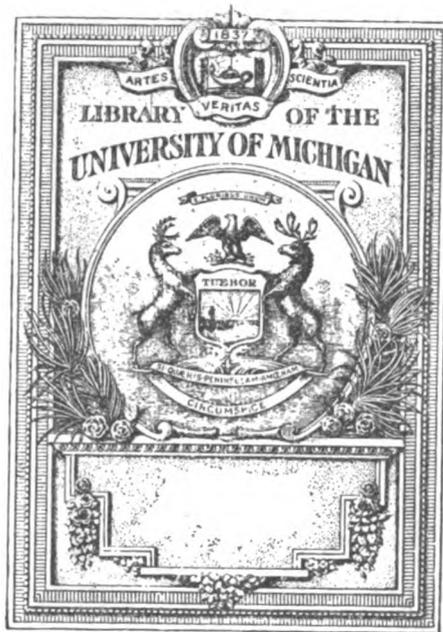
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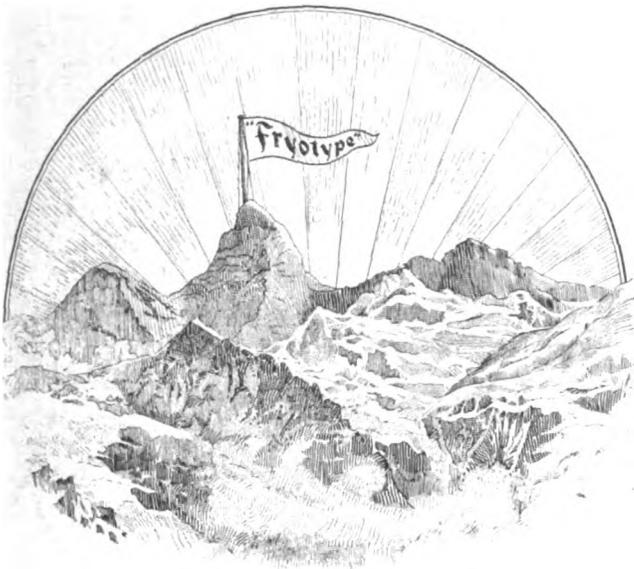
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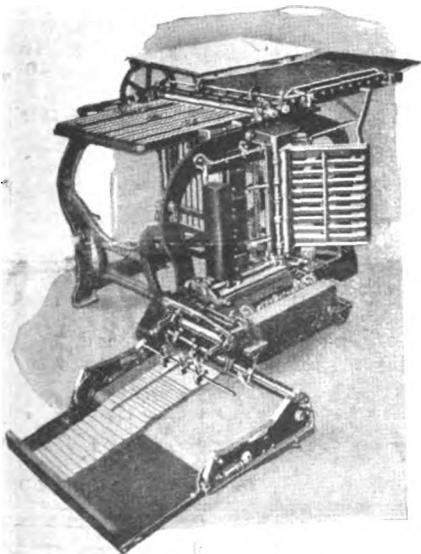
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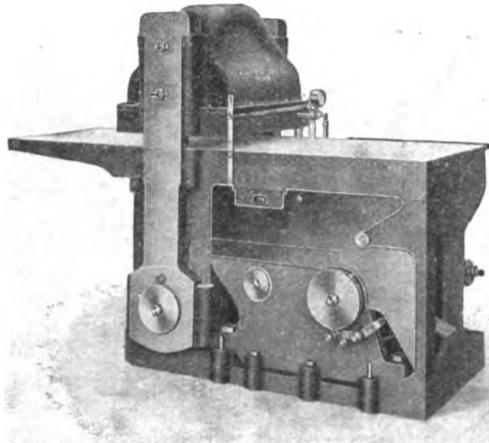
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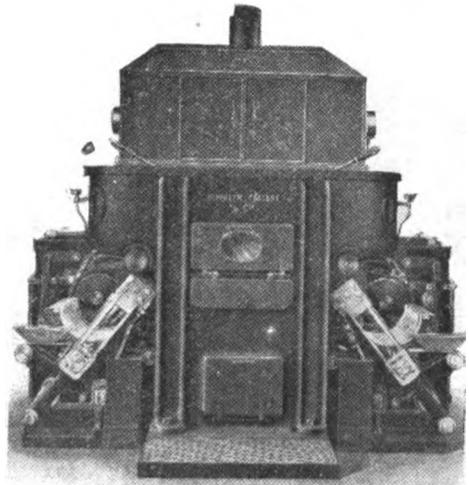
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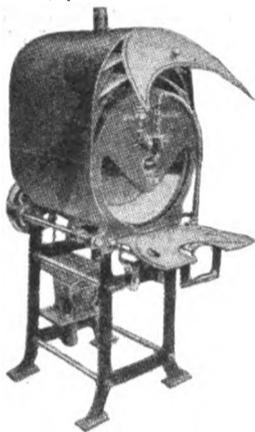
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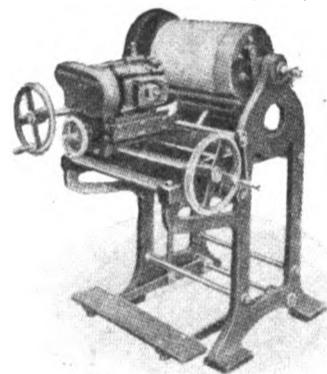
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LONDON: JANUARY 5, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Overlay Processes—Old and New.

By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.

Ever since half-tone blocks began to be used there has been a demand for some process of mechanical overlaying, and many attempts have been made to supply this need. For one reason or another, the processes have not proved entirely successful, for it cannot be said that at the present day there is any single process that stands out conspicuously as being the one and only process which is regularly used and which everybody regards as the right one.

Some Early Overlays.

The first overlay process we remember was one devised by the firm of Husnik and Hausler, of Prague, who, some twenty-five years ago, did a good deal of business in England in supplying process blocks, and particularly three-colour blocks which at that time were not being made in this country, or were just beginning to be made. An overlay was always supplied with each block; it consisted of a gelatine relief on paper, the tones of the picture being rendered by varying thicknesses of gelatine. The results obtained by using these overlays were reckoned very good. Apparently the overlays were made by printing a paper coated thickly with bichromatised gelatine under the negatives used for making the blocks, and then washing out the unaltered gelatine so as to secure the desired relief. It was a modification of the same firm's process of "Leimtype" (literally glue-type) which was used largely in America under the name of the "wash-out" gelatine process. The plates were actually made in hardened glue and the result electrotyped to form the durable printing surface.

Many years afterwards the process was revived in a modified form under the name of the De Vinne Overlay process, which was run over here by an American named Pfizenmeyer. The modification consisted in taking a plaster cast from the gelatine relief, and from this mould obtaining a relief in gutta-percha. This gave a hard but sufficiently elastic relief, and if duplicates were required it was easy to get them from the same mould. I have some of these gutta-percha overlays still and they seem quite good, though now rather brittle through age. Several large printing houses took up the process, but paid a large sum for the rights. The plant required was rather expensive, as it included a special drying oven, printing frame, arc

lamp, and sundry other appliances for the developing, casting, and preparing the gutta-percha reliefs. I imagine it was complicated, expensive, possibly slow, and uncertain in results. But it was claimed to be quicker and cheaper than making cut-out overlays. However, there is no firm still using the process, so far as I know.

The Arthur Cox Method.

The Arthur Cox overlay has perhaps had the most success, but is now off the market, so far as the outfits and licenses are concerned, but I believe anyone can use it who knows how, and the materials can be bought. The process consisted in taking a print from the block on thin sheet zinc with a special ink, charging the roller more fully than for taking a good proof, and whilst the ink was wet dusting it with bitumen powder. The plate was then heated sufficiently to fuse the powder into the ink. The half-tone dots were filled up in the dark parts and partly so in the half-tones, whilst the high-light dots were left isolated. The plate was already backed with varnish, so that all that was necessary was to put it into an etching bath and etch with nitric acid until the high lights were eaten away and the half-tones partly so. After cleaning off the resist and trimming the edges, the overlay was ready for use by attaching to a sheet on the cylinder in the same way as a paper overlay, and bringing a draw sheet over it. I have not heard any objections raised to this process, and I believe several printers still use it. Recently a similar process was brought out in America under the name of "the Metal Overlay," and apparently exploited successfully without giving any credit to the original inventor. When the Arthur Cox Company was in existence it used to supply overlays to customers not wishing to be troubled with making their own overlays from the blocks supplied by the firm.

This process was also used for interlays, that is to say the metal relief was put between the wood mount and the plate, but this never seemed to catch on so well as the overlay process, though I believe some newspapers use it as a means for avoiding the make-ready on rotary newspaper machines. Most of the newspapers using blocks largely have some process of interlaying, but generally it takes the form of attaching a paper

cut-out underlay to the plate and running it under the stereo matrix calender. This has an effect known as "bumping up." The shadows are thrown into relief, whilst the high lights and half-tones are lowered.

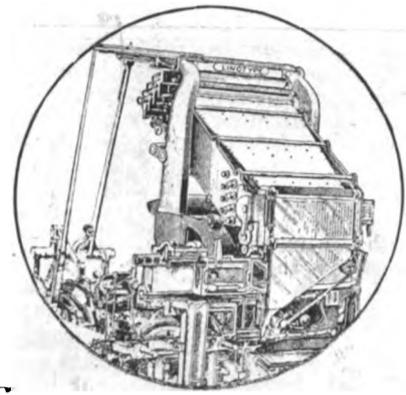
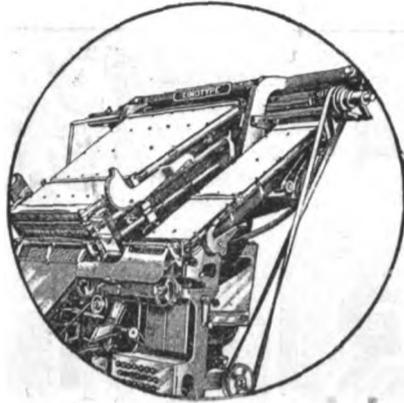
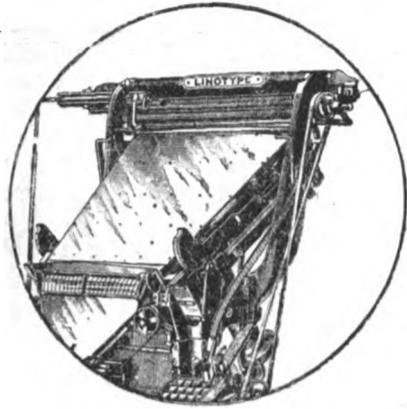
An illustrated paper tried the idea of transferring an ink print to the back of the zinc plate in exact register with the picture on the front, and etching this strongly in the same way as the Cox Overlay, but I do not think the process is now used.

Some German Processes.

An overlay process originating from Germany before the war consisted of taking a proof from the block with a special varnish ink on stout glazed paper, dusting this proof with some fusible powder (possibly bitumen, resin or shellac) and subjecting the proof to strong heat by baking on a hot plate so as to melt the powder into the ink. This had the effect of producing a strong relief which looked like making a very good overlay. I have the samples in my possession forming the overlays for a set of colour blocks, but it seems to me that the process would not be so good for colour work, as the ink would shrink the paper. Some similar process has, I think, been exploited in America in recent years and may be running now.

Another process of Teutonic origin, in the before-the-war period, was that of Lankes and Schwartzler, called the Chalk overlay. In this case a splendid chalk surfaced board was supplied, and proofs from the blocks were taken with a special ink. The board with the impression on it was put into a dish with a special etching solution which I believe had chlorine as its active ingredient. This etched away the chalk surface of the board except where the ink formed a resist. After being washed and dried the overlay was ready for use. The method seemed to be popular at one time, and it may still be used, as I understand the materials can still be purchased.

Recently I was shown a method of preparing an overlay on a heavily coated board, looking like a piece of stereo flong. The idea was to pull a proof on it and then scrape away the chalk surface, more or less according to the light and shade required. Apparently the inventor has not yet found the capitalist who was expected to give him



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several thousands for it, as the process has not appeared on the market.

The Marzio Overlay.

Since the war there has been a lull in new overlay processes, but lately there came under my notice a process from Italy, known as the Marzio Mechanical Overlay, which seems to combine the good points of several of the older processes with some new ones.

In this method a proof is taken with a special ink on a transparent glazed paper. Before the ink can dry it is dusted with a special powder and afterwards with another

powder which has the effect of building up the relief. The powder comes off where there is no ink, and may be removed from any of the printed parts if desired by the application of a stiff brush. After the powdering is complete, another sheet is attached to the overlay by means of a special solution, apparently with the object of protecting the relief surface from damage. To obtain increased relief a set-off may be made on the back of the sheet at the same time that the print is made on the surface, both sides being dusted with powder and protected by covering sheets. A very durable overlay is thus ob-

tained, and, being transparent, it is easy to register it on the cylinder or platen. When looked at by transparency, the overlay has the effect of a beautiful photographic positive. The results I have seen obtained by this process are excellent, and I should think it is a method that will appeal to printers of half-tone blocks.

Such are a few of the overlay processes, old and new, that come to my mind. There may be others which I have forgotten, and there may be opportunity yet for the ideal process.

Looking Backwards.

SOME FEATURES OF THE PAST YEAR.

At the beginning of a new year, while looking forward hopefully to the future, one is apt to cast a glance behind and call to remembrance the incidents of the twelve months that have passed away. The poet advises us to "let the dead past bury its dead," but this injunction should not prevent us from looking over our shoulder and taking a backward glance at the things we have put behind us; we may gather instruction and profit, sometimes, by musing on them and letting our past experiences help our future procedure. The year that has just finished has been a somewhat trying one for the Allied trades. Both employers and employed have suffered; few master printers have complained of too much work coming their way, and among the workers unemployment has been rife.

Wages Movements.

The Wages Question in the printing trade was a feature of the year that caused a considerable amount of discussion. In May the Federation Council proposed a reduction of 15s. per week on the wages of male workers and 5s. 6d. on those of females; later the proposed reduction was modified to 10s. and 3s. 6d., and a long series of meetings and conferences of both employers and employed took place, the result finally being that a reduction of 5s. per week took effect on the first pay-day in October, a further reduction of 2s. 6d. to take effect in January, 1922, with a corresponding reduction in the wages of females, learners and piece workers. At one time during negotiations feeling ran rather high on both sides, and a cessation of work seemed almost inevitable, but fortunately the matter was amicably settled without the arbitration of a strike or lock-out.

"We've got no work to do" has unfortunately been the cry of many thousands in the allied trades, and it is many years since the various societies had so many members signing the unemployed books. At the offices of the London Society of Compositors, in Poppins Court, and at the premises of the Machine Managers and at that of the Operative Printers' Assistants, in Blackfriars Road, there could every forenoon be seen large groups of unemployed men waiting about on the chance of a job turning up. This state of affairs is much to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that such an improvement in trade will shortly set in as will enable most of those at present out of work to find steady employment.

The Printing Exhibition.

The sixth International Printing Exhibition, and the first held since the outbreak of war in 1914, was an outstanding feature of the printers' year, and brought together a collection of machinery that for size and interest had not been surpassed at any previous show of the kind. While nothing startlingly new or revolutionary was on view, the improvement in machines that had been effected since the previous exhibition was very noticeable, as was also the forward movement in lithographic practice, most of the

litho appliances being of the rotary offset style, this method having, apparently, quite ousted the flat-bed machine. An entirely new appliance, from the other side, was the "Ludlow Typograph," an invention that does for the display compositor what the Linotype does for the man on "solid dig," and enables him to turn out display lines cast solid, with no chance of pie and no distribution to do. This invention was fully described and illustrated in our issue of December 8th last. The growing popularity and importance of photogravure was demonstrated by the number of machines that were on view, and the excellence of the quality of the work they turned out. For illustrative purposes photogravure is coming well to the front, and deservedly so, as it is a beautiful and artistic method of reproduction, and all methods and appliances that simplify the process will be welcomed by the printer. Automatic feeders as applied to cylinder and platen presses were also shown, the latter in a considerable variety, thus demonstrating that the self-feeding platen, which a few years ago was looked on as almost an impossibility—unless in the form of an expensive and specially constructed machine—is now an accomplished fact. During the run of the Exhibition a two-day's World's Printing Trade Congress was held, at which Mr. E. W. Humphries, the president of the Federation of Master Printers, presided, and at which many subjects of importance to printers came up for discussion or elucidation. Among the papers read at this Congress was one on the "Standardisation of Paper," which is one of the things desired by the printer at the present day. The present methods of handling and dealing in paper are full of anomalies. They are the growth of the customs of past generations, and the multiplicity of sizes, names and weights give great trouble to all who make a living by the handling of paper. If the sizes and weights could be systematised, and reduced in number, much time and worry would be saved and the cost of printing reduced. Not only the sizes and weights need standardising, but also the number of sheets to the ream, as at the present time a ream of paper may be 480, 504, 516, 520, or any other arbitrary number of sheets according to the fancy of the particular paper-maker who produces it. A considerable amount of attention to this matter of standardisation has been given by master printers during the year, and Mr. W. Howard Hazell has gone to considerable trouble in his efforts to get a standardisation scheme adopted.

The Postage Trouble.

Another feature of the year was the action of the Postmaster-General, when, in June, he increased the postal charges to such an extent and in such a way as to seriously handicap the business of the printer and wholesale stationer. The increase of the post-card rate from 1d. to 1½d. has hit the post-card printer and the retailer very heavily, and led to a reduction amounting to somewhat like 50 per cent. in the sale of these productions. The raising of the printed paper minimum from

½d. to 1d. has dealt a further blow at the printer, as not only has it prevented the ordering of much circular and other printed matter, but it has been the means of sending actual printing orders abroad to Continental countries from which they have been posted to England at a very much reduced rate of postage. Many deputations have waited on the Postmaster-General to urge on him a reduction in the present rates, and although no definite promise has been given, printers have not lost heart, and are continuing by letters in the Press, and by other suitable means to urge an early reform in what is generally agreed to be a mistaken postal policy.

Surplus Plant.

A considerable amount of surplus machines and appliances for the printing and kindred trades has come under the auctioneers' hammer during the past twelve months. Many private plants were disposed of, and there were several extensive sales of plant used by H.M. Stationery Office, both in this country and on the Continent during the war. The result of such a lot of machines being put on the market in a year when printers were suffering from the prevailing trade depression, and not in a position to purchase additional plant, has been a considerable drop in prices, and appliances that in times of prosperity would have brought good prices have been disposed of for very small amounts. The result, of course, was that those printers who were in a position to purchase have secured some remarkable bargains. What the effect of such large numbers of machines being offered at second-hand prices has had on the printers' engineers' business we are not in a position to know, but it must certainly have had an adverse influence on the purchase of new appliances.

Learning from America.

During the summer a party of London master printers paid a visit to the United States. Mr. George Eaton Hart, Mr. C. H. Lea and Mr. E. W. Carter went there with a view to visiting some of the progressive printing offices of the States and comparing their equipments and methods with those in vogue in this country. The party was very courteously received by American printers, and were given every facility to make a thorough investigation of the plants and methods of the various printing works visited by them. Their tour took them to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Chicago, Buffalo and Rochester, and in the course of their travels they were able to get a good insight into the American ways of doing things. In respect to premises and mechanical equipment they found their American brethren ahead of us; new plant and new machinery of the most up-to-date character is continually replacing old and worn material, and with this better equipment they are able to turn out work quicker and more profitably than in this country. Masters and men were not so well organised as in England, and in the event of trade disputes occurring there was not the same organised methods of deal-

ing with each other. In the matter of technical education we in this country can still hold our own, and have nothing to fear from comparison. In this connection it is satisfactory to hear that the scheme for the long-promised Central School of Printing in London is likely to materialise, the Education Committee of the London County Council having decided to recommend the Council to approve in principle the establishment of a central printing school in South London in which the various scattered classes could be accommodated, and the St. Bride Foundation School be transferred. The latter School has been a great success, and with its 1,500 students deserves more and better accommodation than it has at present. Mr. J. R. Riddell, the principal of the School, is constantly furthering the good work of training the young printer.

Amalgamations.

In glancing backward over the year's doings

one is struck by the number of amalgamations that have taken place between firms engaged in the allied trades, and important developments may arise from the combinations that have taken place. Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Charles Goodall & Sons, Ltd., and Messrs. J. A. Weir, Ltd., have combined forces, and now form a powerful combination. Messrs. Blades, East & Blades and Messrs. W. Sprague & Co., have fused their interests, and, although trading under their former titles, will be able to place greater resources at the disposal of their connections. Messrs. Lowe & Brydone, Ltd., and Messrs. C. G. Roder have also consolidated their interests, and so have many other firms in the trade, which, space being limited, we do not mention here. An important amalgamation has also taken place in the Otley printing machine trade, the three leading wharfedale firms of Messrs. Dawson & Sons, Messrs. Payne & Sons, and Messrs. Elliott and Co. having united their forces, and they

now trade under the style of Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd. This consolidation of interests has led to an amalgamation of the London agencies for these firms, and Messrs. W. H. Lockett & Co. and the London branch of Messrs. Payne & Sons have united forces, and will deal with the London business of the Otley firms, and also handle the special machines manufactured by Messrs. Waite and Saville, David Carlaw and Sons, and Waite and Sheard.

The year 1921 cannot be said to have been a good one for printers. That its successor, 1922, will bring a larger measure of prosperity is devoutly to be hoped. Forgetting the worries and disadvantages of the past twelve months, let us throw away our pessimism and become optimists, looking forward and hoping for a period of greater prosperity, and doing our best throughout the ensuing twelve months to further the interests of the trade that provides us with our bread and butter—and, sometimes, jam.



P. M. SHANKS & SONS, LTD. GENERAL LETTERFOUNDERS



ISH to call the particular attention of all Printers and Publishers to the fact that their extensive selection of specially designed Modern and Old Style faces is now cast on the generally accepted British-American Point System, That they have recently designed a number of beautiful faces for Magazine, Art Booklet and Catalogue work,
 ¶ That they are constantly adding to their already numerous series of thick, thin, wide and condensed faces of Sans-serif, Gothic, and Doric,
 ¶ That the maintenance of their established reputation for Hard Metal and accuracy of workmanship receives their constant attention,
 ¶ And that the large stocks kept enable them to fill all orders promptly on receipt.



31 RED LION SQUARE, W.C. 1.

Telephone: Central 2438.

Trade Notes.

SLIGHT damage was done by a fire which occurred on Friday at the premises of the National Printing Ink Co., Ltd., 72, Turnmill-street, E.C.1.

The *Adelphi Magazine*, to be finely printed at the Morland Press, Ltd., will appear quarterly. The subscription has been fixed at 10s. 6d. per annum, post free, and the first number will appear in January.

AN interesting series of lectures on industrial subjects has been arranged by the Industrial League and Council, to be given each Wednesday evening during January, February and March at Caxton Hall.

COVENTRY master printers have gained a point for which they have striven by the Corporation agreeing to put their Council minutes up for tendering and to divide the remainder of the printing requirements amongst the members of the trade in the city.

ANOTHER number of the *Gadget*—by Bob Leathart on behalf of the Printers' Medical Aid—is out. It is "No. 0002," and the price "uncontrolled." There is a good deal of truth in its slogan: "One touch of Leathart makes the whole trade grin."

"DAILY MIRROR" ELECTION POSTERS.—Further appeals were made by the *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, Limited, at Hertford Quarter Sessions, on Monday, against 20 convictions by the Hertford Bench on summonses for printing and publishing posters having reference to the election in East Herts last June (when Rear-Admiral Sueter was returned) without the consent of the candidate or his agent, and not bearing imprints. The appeals were dismissed.

GLASGOW DISTRICT OF NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—The annual meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland members of the Newspaper Press Fund was held on Friday in the Religious Institution Rooms. Mr. A. S. Charteris, the chairman, presided. It was stated in the committee's report that the membership of the district was now 226, which was a slight increase on the year. The committee dealt with 15 applications, and the amount given, including a pension, was £521.

BAXTER PRINT PRICES.—Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold the first portion of the Wilson Browne collection of Baxter colour prints on the 21st ult., when high, and in several cases record prices, were given. "Butterflies" brought £54 12s.; "The Large Queen," £50; "Edmund Burke," with lettered mount and gold bordered, £64; the rare May Queen set, with Attention and Contemplation, uncut sheet, £20. Among the Le Blond prints, a complete set of the ovals, fine impressions, in an album, made £72 9s.

MEETINGS OF F.M.P. AND J.I.C.—Much importance will attach to meetings of the council of the Federation of Master Printers and the Joint Industrial Council to be held on the 10th and 11th respectively. On Tuesday the Federation council will receive a report of their labour committee's deliberations on the subject of the wages position and certain definite decisions will have to be taken; the proposals from the railway companies regarding classification have been received, and will be considered; further action in connection with the postal rates will be discussed; and interesting developments of the costing campaign will be considered. On Wednesday the J.I.C. will receive a further report of the apprenticeship committee, and the unemployment committee, having circulated a draft scheme for supplementary insurance, will ask for the opinions both of the federated unions and of the employers.

FOR the third annual dinner of *The Times* day publishing staff, which takes place next Saturday at the Abercorn Rooms, Liverpool-street Station, the following artists, amongst others, are billed:—Miss Phyllis Norman Parker, A.R.A.M., Miss Olive Tyson, Miss Elsa Ford, and Messrs. Ben Davies, Fred Curtis, George Rapley and Master Oswald B. May, of H.M. Chapel Royal, Savoy

MR. T. KENDALL, a well-known figure in the printing trade at Coventry, passed away on Tuesday. Deceased, who was 69 years of age, had been in the employ of Messrs. Curtis and Beamish for half a century.

THE Council of the Royal Horticultural Society has become responsible for continuing the publication of Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*.

ONE of the best known of Fleet-street advertising men, Mr. Arthur Bettany, died in London on Christmas Day. Mr. Bettany represented the *Western Morning News* for many years.

MR. W. H. JOWETT, who died at New Brighton last week, aged 84 years, founded the *Wallasey Chronicle*, of which he became the first editor. He retired when in his 70th year.

THE death is announced of Mr. Charles R-Cheshire, for many years connected with the advertising department of the *Journal of Commerce*. At one time he was connected with the *Liverpool Review*. Later he was advertising manager of the *Porcupine*.

PRINTING OFFICE RAIDED.—Men said to be members of the Irish Republican Army, but describing themselves as members of the R.I.C. (says a Cork message), raided a printing office at Cork last week, and seized all copies of a pamphlet entitled "The Case for the Treaty," by Professor Alfred O'Rahilly, of the National University, a prominent Sinn Feiner. The raiders also dispersed the type.

LADY STRATHCONA has given a donation of £1,000 to the Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund.

AFTER dancing with his hostess at a Christmas party at Upton Park last week, James Smith, a printer's machine minder, of East Ham, sat down and lost consciousness. He died before medical aid could be rendered. Smith, who was 57 years old, was suffering from heart disease.

THE death is announced, at the age of 69 years, of Mr. William Gibson Croal, for 39 years a member of the London staff of the *Scotsman*.

WALES has lost one of its best known publishers by the death of Mr. Gwenlyn Evans, printer of the *Geninen*. Mr. Evans was a veteran supporter of the Bible Society, and was recently presented by the society with a very fine Bible in recognition of thirty years of valuable services.

THE Industrial Welfare Society has decided to extend the scope of its monthly journal. As the *Journal of Industrial Welfare*, this publication has achieved considerable success among the many firms who have welfare schemes as an integral part of their organisation, and now, with the abbreviated title of *Industrial Welfare*, a campaign is being entered upon with the object of making the practical developments of the movements more widely known. The issue of this new series marks a further stage in the rapid growth of the industrial welfare movement and is some indication of the earnest desire of a powerful body of men of every political creed to ameliorate working conditions and to secure a lasting industrial peace.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—Mr. C. J. Longman presided at a meeting of the board of directors of the above named institution held at Stationers Hall, on Wednesday, December 21st, and was supported by Messrs. J. E. Allen, C. A. Ashley, R. E. Bartram, J. R. Blade, S. C. Boyle, J. Cooper (trustee), J. Foster (vice-president), C. H. Hollingsworth, F. J. James, W. A. Kelk, A. W. Lewis, W. Longman (treasurer), F. P. Minoggio, A. W. Nott, A. Shallis, G. W. Skinner, G. C. Sole, J. E. Stroulger, R. E. Taylor. The sum of £124 11s. 4d. was granted for the relief of members and widows of members and this amount was augmented by Christmas gifts, kindly contributed by Richard Bentley, Esq., C. J. Longman, Esq., Sir Fredk. Macmillan, and Messrs. J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd.

MR. ALFRED GIBSON, whose death, at the age of 70, has occurred at Cheltenham, was the founder of *Law Notes*, now in its 40th year of publication.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK LLOYD have presented a fine collection of early Worcester porcelain to the British Museum. With one possible exception, this is regarded as the largest and most representative collection of its kind.

AMONG notable printed books listed in two catalogues of rare books, manuscripts, bindings, and autographs issued by Messrs. Maggs Brothers is a fine copy of "Vita Christi," by Ludolphus, black letter, 4 vols., 1495—the first book printed in the Portuguese language, and the second non-Hebrew book, issued in Portugal. Haebler, in his bibliography, says that it is one of the finest incunabula ever produced in the whole of the Iberian Peninsula.

PLANS for a general strike are being made in South Africa in support of the coalminers.

SOME meetings which promise to be of special interest are being arranged for 1922 by the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London. On January 11th a trade union official is to debate trade unionism with a prominent representative of the non-union side. On February 8th, Mr. H. R. Danford will speak on the items of cost which enter into overhead expenses. On March 8th, Mr. C. T. Jacobi is to address the Association, and for the April meeting it is hoped that a printer outside the ranks of the L.M.P.A. will be found who will give his reasons for not being a member.

A MAJORITY of religious publications in the United States are said to be published under non-union conditions and generally to be antagonistic to the trade union movement.

THE death is announced, at the age of 81, of Mr. Henry Watterston, one of the greatest figures American journalism has produced. He was editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* for more than fifty years.

A NEW monthly journal, the *New Generation*—to appear early this month, replaces the *Malthusian*, a monthly journal published without a break since 1877—44 years. This Magazine was the official organ of the Malthusian League and was issued privately to members and the general public.

THE Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen have organized a Boston Graphic Arts Exposition, incorporated under the Laws of the State of Massachusetts to be held during the week of August 28th to September 2nd, 1922, at the Mechanic Building, Boston, Mass.

CATALOGUES, ETC., FOR POLAND.—H.M. Commercial Secretary at Warsaw reports that in virtue of an order published in the *Monitor Polski* for November 29th, catalogues, price lists and circular letters of foreign firms, printed in one or more colours, bound or unbound, arriving by post or with consignments of goods, for advertising purposes, will be admitted into Poland duty free if the number does not exceed five with each consignment, and provided that they are used by the addressee only.

PRINTING INK exported from America to Sweden in 1919 amounted to \$13,857 in value, whilst the 1920 imports were valued at only \$6,200. Imports of other inks, on the contrary, show an increase, the 1920 value being \$8,783 as against \$5,874 in 1919.

A LARGE collection of the London Underground posters has been exhibited in New York and in Washington, D.C., and has achieved wide popularity. The exhibition has drawn large crowds and considerable Press comment. In regard to the latter it is interesting to note that American experts remark that the London posters are far less Teutonic in feeling and method than the current American examples.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO U.K.—German exports to this country during the months of July, August and September last included printing machinery, etc., amounting to 1,720 cwt., commercial books, etc., to 1,678 cwt., and writing books to 4,258 cwt., in addition to large quantities of unprinted paper of various kinds.

FRANKLIN'S statue in Washington was recently for the first time since its erection in 1889, thoroughly cleaned and renovated. The work was carried out at the suggestion of, and under the superintendence of, local master printers, the Washington Typothetæ.

COMPLETE satisfaction is said to be resulting from an agreement recently made between Chicago paper merchants and Chicago printers, whereby no direct sales of paper are made to customers of the printer.

A RECENT statement from an authoritative source is that more than 12,000,000 packs of playing cards are sold each year in the United States.

NEW YORK printing employees have recently been successful in resisting an attempt at wage reduction, but the effect of this on the trade as a whole is regarded by many with apprehension. "The result of maintaining high printing costs on book publications," says the *N.Y. Publishers' Weekly*, "will undoubtedly be to drive this work more and more out of New York."

THE paper merchants of Chicago look forward to a growth in Chicago's paper market in keeping with developments along lines in which paper is a large factor. Eventually, they feel, as do many of the printers, that Chicago will be the world centre for publishers, and when that time comes, the paper men say, Chicago also will be one of, if not the largest paper market in the world.

Euston Press War Memorial.

Unveiled by L.M.P.A. President.

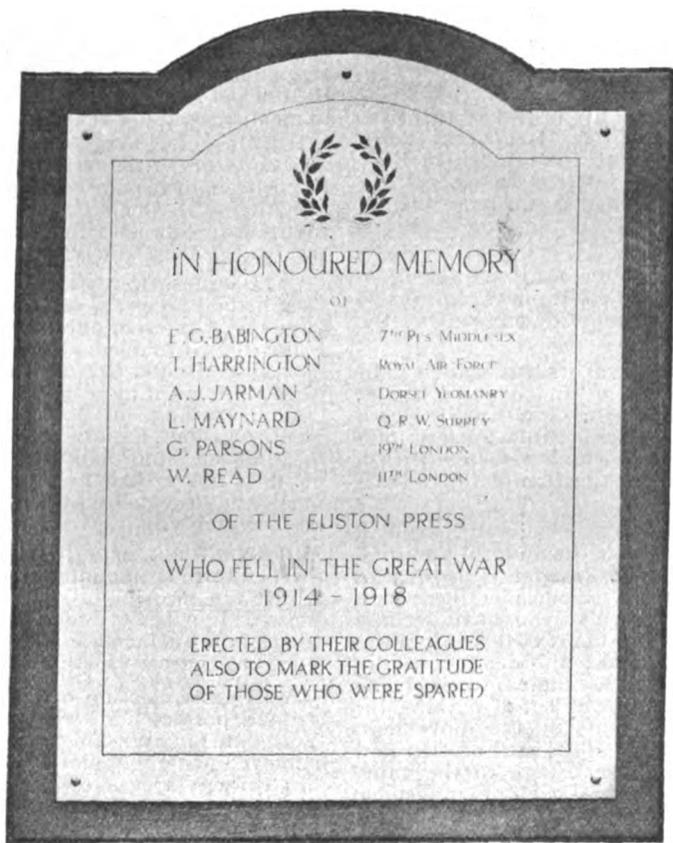
On Saturday last, in the presence of a large gathering of representatives of all departments of the firm of Langley and Sons, Ltd., there took place the unveiling and dedication of a memorial to the men of the Euston Press who fell in the Great War. The religious part of the service was conducted by the Rev. Edgar S. Sheppard, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, and the unveiling ceremony was performed by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the London Master Printers' Association and vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers. Among those present one noticed also: Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association; Mr. E. W. Wormald,

our "common round, our daily task," with the comfortable and reasonable expectation that, apart from accidents, we should probably continue on the same lines for the remainder of our working days. We lived in moderate comfort; we spent our well-earned leisure in whatever way we chose; and there was no cloud on the horizon to darken our future. For seven months more this continued, and then suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, everything was changed. War burst out, and war of such magnitude that armies hitherto undreamt of in size had to be raised. The cry went forth for men, men, and still more men; and from every side the answer came back—from field and factory, from rich and poor, from employers and employed—and a steady stream of volunteers flowed in, in those early days of enthusiasm. In common with other houses the Euston Press sent forth its full quota of able-bodied and patriotic men. It was not for them to

whom we now think of as the heroic dead, and secondly as an incentive to those who come after, those to whom as time goes on the Great War will be but a matter of history, an incentive to them so to order their lives that when the call comes again, as haply it may come, they will be ready to emulate their predecessors. To those who remain let me quote the immortal words of Lincoln spoken after the battle of Gettysburg in dedicating the cemetery of those who had fallen: 'The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'

Mr. Austen-Leigh concluded by reciting the names and services of the fallen, and then unveiled the memorial.

The words of dedication were spoken by the Vicar, and further prayers followed, the meeting being brought to an impressive end by the sounding of the Last Post and the pronouncing of the Benediction.



The Euston Press Memorial Tablet.

St. Bride Students' Social.

Continuing the scheme for raising money to complete St. Bride Students' Pension Fund before the end of the present session, another social gathering took place at St. Bride Institute on Friday, December 30th, when some 200 students and their friends were present and enjoyed a whist drive, concert and dance for which the instructors were responsible.

For the first hour a whist drive was arranged, creating a considerable amount of friendly rivalry. The ladies' first prize was gained by Miss W. Hewlett, and the second by Miss F. W. Smith, who tied with two other ladies. The prize was ultimately awarded by "cutting." The gentleman's first prize was awarded to Mr. C. H. Budd and the second to Mr. E. Hutchings.

After the presentation of prizes, the hall was cleared and the rest of the evening spent in dancing, interspersed with musical items, not the least pleasing being those contributed by Miss I. Richards (15 years old) and Miss Muriel May (a tiny tot of 8). A whistling solo by Mrs. Curry, one of the students, was also much appreciated.

A full evening's enjoyment finished soon after 11 o'clock by the singing of Auld Lang Syne. There were many desires expressed that similar evenings should be arranged.

In the Newspaper Realm.

MR. ROBERT DONALD, editor of the *Referee*, has sold his interest as a director of the *Yorkshire Observer* to Sir James Hill, who now becomes sole instead of joint proprietor. Mr. Donald has interests in other Northern newspapers, which he will continue to hold.

A NEWSPAPER amalgamation in the North of Scotland is expected soon to be publicly announced. In this case the control of the joint production, it is understood, will pass into the hands of Coalition supporters.

THE death occurred just before Christmas of Mr. Walter Baxendale, for many years kennel editor of the *Field* and a frequent contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

"NEWSPAPER" SUNDAY TRAM.—On Sundays, commencing January 1st, a special tram-car for the convenience of newspaper workers and others has been started, leaving Blackfriars (John Carpenter-street), at 5.40 a.m., for Westminster, Kennington, Clapham, Balham, and Tooting Broadway.

THE late Mr. Harry Lacey Fraser, a well-known law reporter, who had served *The Times* in the Chancery Division for a long period, left £2,069.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY announces in the *Daily Herald* that the recent appeal for funds towards reducing the price of the paper to a penny has resulted in readers sending, mainly in sums of £1. just on £8,000.

president of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association; Mr. F. Colebrook; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Langley; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Langley; Mr. Leonard Langley; Mr. Harold Langley and other members of the Langley family; also relatives of the men who had fallen.

The proceedings opened at 11 o'clock with prayer, which was followed by the singing of the hymn "O God, our help in ages past." An impressive address from Mr. Austen-Leigh then preceded the unveiling of the memorial, which took the form of a brass mural tablet mounted on mahogany, as shown herewith.

Mr. Austen-Leigh's Address

Mr. Austen-Leigh said: "We are met here on simple but solemn duty, to do honour to the brave men of the Euston Press who, in the recent war, laid down their lives for King and Country, and through them to do honour to the larger body of their fellow-workmen who underwent the same risks and braved the same dangers, but whom Providence permitted to return safely to their homes.

"Three years and more have already passed since the War came to its long-fought end, and in the disillusionment that has since attended so many high hopes, in the doubts and difficulties that beset us, in the dull struggle for life in which so many of us are involved, it is natural and perhaps inevitable that our recollections should become blunted and our memories grow short. But on this occasion, on the last day of the dying year, perhaps you will allow me for a few minutes to recall your minds to this time eight years ago. The year 1913—the last of what we now call the "pre-war" years—came to an end without anything very extraordinary happening. Most of us were going about our work,

trouble their minds with the niceties of who began the war. Their country had need of them—that was enough for them. 'Theirs' not to reason why; theirs but to do and die. Let us think of them for a few moments, think of the lot that befell them. Let us recall them rushing from the composing-room, the machine-room, the warehouse or the clerical department, rushing to arms, abandoning their work, which, if it was not easy, was at any rate work to which they were accustomed, giving up hours of leisure, submitting to irksome discipline and bearing almost intolerable discomfort during the period of training. Think of them drafted out to the various theatres of war—to be frozen in France, scorched in Palestine or exposed to perpetual fire in Gallipoli—bearing all these things, enduring everything in order that liberty might be preserved and their dear ones at home saved from the unspeakable horror of the invader in their midst—finally meeting the supreme test and making the supreme sacrifice. Let us not forget the debt we owe to them, especially those of us to whom it was not permitted to bear arms ourselves; let us not forget the debt we owe to all who went out to fight for England, but more particularly to those who did not return.

"It has been said by one of the greatest orators of all time that 'Of illustrious men the whole world is a tomb,' but nevertheless it is only right and fitting that those of the Euston Press should desire to have some permanent and visible memorial of the fallen set up in the place where they worked at their everyday occupation. The tablet which is about to be unveiled will be placed, I understand, in the passage where all may read it who pass to their daily work, and there it will serve two objects—first as a reminder of those

New Year Honours.

Print, Paper, and Allied Trades Well Represented.

The allied trades occupy a prominent place in the New Year Honours list, as indeed by virtue of their importance, they ought to do, and to each and every one of the gentlemen there represented we extend our congratulations.

Baronets.

SIR GEORGE ROWLAND BLADES, M.P.

Knighted in 1918, has represented the Epsom Division of Surrey since 1918. He is joint senior partner of the well known printing firm, Blades, East and Blades. A prominent figure in the life of the City, he has filled many positions of honour. He was Senior Sheriff, City of London, 1917-18, was appointed a J.P. for County of London, 1914, and for Surrey, 1921, and was elected Alderman for the Ward of Bassishaw in 1920. He was Master of the Gardeners' Company 1912, and of the Horners' Company 1914-16. Closely associated though he is with many of the philanthropic institutions of the metropolis, the printing charities are, naturally, of greatest interest to him. He acted as president of the Institute of Printers in 1905, was president of the Printers' Pension Corporation in 1917, and was president of the Stationers' and Paper Manufacturers' Provident Society in 1920.

CHARLES HYDE, O.B.E.

A member of the management committee of the Press Association. He entered the newspaper business with his uncle, Mr. John Feeney in 1897, and, under the terms of Mr. Feeney's will, purchased and became sole proprietor in 1913 of the *Birmingham Post*, the *Birmingham Mail*, and the *Birmingham Weekly Post*. He has been associated with many philanthropic movements.

JOSEPH JOHN JARVIS.

Mr. Jarvis is not only a director of the *Financial News* and well known in press circles, but is connected with several City undertakings. He has been able to advise the Government in connection with various problems of financial reconstruction and on the question of exchange. He was useful, too, in several other directions during the war. He is keenly interested in sport.

Knights.

FREDERICK EDWARD ROBERT BECKER.

Head of one of the largest groups of paper-makers in the country; during the war conducted without charge all experiments for Paper Controller; rendered valuable services during the war in connection with wood pulp and paper industries, and was a member of the Admiralty Arbitration Committee.

FREDERICK MORTON RADCLIFF.

Proprietor of *Liverpool Courier* and *Liverpool Express*. Born in Liverpool in 1861, in 1906 he joined the board of Messrs. C. Tinning and Co., Ltd., the proprietors of the *Liverpool Courier* and the *Evening Express*, becoming the chairman of directors in 1916, on the retirement of Sir R. A. Hampson.

COL. JOSEPH REED.

Chairman of the Press Association. He joined the Committee of the Association in 1918, and was appointed to the chairmanship in May last. He is also prominently identified with the Newspaper Society. Colonel Reed is one of the directors and the general manager of the *Newcastle Chronicle* publications, with which he has been connected for the greater part of his life. He is a son of the late Mr. R. B. Reed, for many years the friend of the late Joseph Cowen, who made the *Newcastle Chronicle* famous. Mr. R. B. Reed was manager of the *Chronicle*, and Joseph Reed commenced his career as a "printer's devil" on that paper. He then entered Durham University, and adopted the profession of marine engineering. When the linotype was introduced into the *Chronicle* office he was called in to attend to the new machinery, and he has never returned to marine engineering. He became works manager, and the death of Mr. Cowen and the retirement of Mr. R. B. Reed found him in complete control of the publications of the office.

ALEXANDER RICHARDSON, M.P.

Member for Gravesend. Managing director of Engineering, Ltd. Vice-president of the Junior Institution of Engineers, and Companion of the Institution of Marine Engineers.

MEREDITH THOMPSON WHITTAKER.

Mr. Whittaker, who is an octogenarian, and has just completed his second term of office

as Mayor of Scarborough, is one of the best known men in the newspaper world. He is proprietor of the *Scarborough Evening News* and the *Scarborough Weekly Mercury*, and recently acquired also the *Scarborough Evening Post*. He was the principal founder of the Linotype Users' Association, and as its chairman has negotiated all the principal wages agreements with the Typographical Association in regard to linotype operators in the provinces. He was also a prominent member from the beginning of the Newspaper Federation, and as its representative succeeded in securing the adoption of a national agreement for the regulation of wages in the printing trade. Mr. Whittaker was a member of the committee of management of the Press Association from 1913 to 1918, was chairman in 1916 1917, and was re-appointed to the committee last year. He is also an ex-chairman of the Yorkshire Newspaper Society. He has been very active in the development of Scarborough as a health resort.

Order of the Bath.

ALFRED WILLIAM POLLARD.

Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum.

Order of Merit.

SIR JAMES MATTHEW BARRIE, BT., M.A., LL.D.
 (Edin.).

In recognition of his services to literature and the drama.

Royal Victorian Order.

K.C.V.O.

PERCY COLEMAN SIMMONS.

Solicitor by profession, ex-chairman of the L.C.C., on which body he has seen many years of service.

Imperial Paper Mills.

Presiding at the ordinary general meeting of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., at the Memorial Hall, London, on Friday, at which a final dividend for the year of 5s. per share, free of income tax, was declared on the ordinary shares, Sir George A. Sutton, the chairman, made the following reference to the Imperial Paper Mills:—

The paper trade of this country has been through unfortunate times during the year. Your mills at Gravesend, in common with all others, have suffered from the heavy depreciation in the value of stocks of pulp and papermaking materials. Trade depreciation and the loss due to depreciated currencies have been contributory causes. We hope and believe the worst is over and that the coming year will see some improvement in the industry.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines
Agencies	3 0
Situations Wanted	1 6
Situations Vacant	3 0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Shares for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Partnerships and Investments ...	3 0

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line
	s. d.
Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to **STONHILL & GILLIS.**

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER wanted by an important Weekly Trade Journal. Give particulars of experience, age and terms.—Box 13889.

COATED PAPERS.—TRAVELLER required, with experience of this trade and an established connection in London and adjoining districts; successful man liberally dealt with.—Write, giving full particulars, in confidence, to "Paper," C.I.S., 182-3, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 13891

PAPER BOX-BOARDS.—SALESMAN wanted, with experience and personal knowledge of Folding and Rigid Box-Board Buyers; progressive position for right man.—Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet, Essex. 13890

TRAVELLER required by a firm of City Paper Merchants; must have good connection.—Write, stating age, salary required, etc., to Box 13892.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

BOOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge, Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

COMPOSITOR, used to Artistic Display, seeks situation.—Box 13883.

YOUNG MAN desires position as TRAVELLER or INSIDE; 6 years' experience with well-known Paper firm; good reference.—Write, Box 13885.

Managers, etc.

MANAGER, Account Books; good disciplinarian; keen on Labour-saving Devices; 21 years' J. D. and Co., Ltd. Personal interview desired.—W. Doncaster, Durrants Hill, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. 13893

MANAGER is open for engagement to take Charge of a Small Printing Office; excellent references.—Box 13884.

Agencies.

AGENCIES wanted by enterprising London firm for Engineering Specialities.—Box 13880.

Machinery for Sale.

CROPPERS, CUTTING MACHINES and other Printing Plant for sale.—Box 13888.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHIC COATING MACHINE for sale; must be sold, want of room; no reasonable offer refused. **SHEET CUTTER**, take 74-in. reel; must be sold, want of room; no reasonable offer refused.—Box 13887.

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED, 48-in. GUILLOTINE, by Furnival; in good condition.—Box 13886.

Miscellaneous.

LUNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPE-WRITER PAPER." Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunnon and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4. 13863

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER wanted; must be in good condition; state lowest price.—Box 13881.

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

TECHNICAL WRITERS on Subjects of Interest to the Printing and Allied Trades are invited to communicate with Box 13870.

WELL-ESTABLISHED Board and Paper Merchants require reliable AGENTS (Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Newcastle and Glasgow districts); are prepared to open branches for right Representatives who must have had long experience and good connection.—Apply with full details of experience, in confidence, to Box 13879.

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

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

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London,

E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.

Auctioneer & Valuer

 TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
**FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
 NEWSPAPER VALUER.**

 Sales by Auction conducted in Town or
 Country, of Printing and Newspaper
 Plant and Machinery.

 Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership,
 Company Promotion and Probate.

 Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with
 every individual item priced.

 The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant
 executed by me during the twelve months
 ending December 31, 1920, amount to
£1,235,513 15s. 9d.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

 Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
 by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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

 SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 19s. (including
 Postage).

 Charges for Trade Advertisements:
 (Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half- Width of Page:	In Single Column Form:
Whole Page ... £8 0 0	One Column ... £3 8 0
Half Page ... 4 10 0	Half Column ... 1 17 6
Quarter Page ... 2 10 0	Quarter Column 1 0 0
One Eighth-Page 1 10 0	One-inch Column 7 6

 An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
 Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

 All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL
 PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and
 Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—
 STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above
 or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-
 agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

 Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and
 also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South
 Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1922.

Our Enlargement.

 WITH this issue we revert to the former size
 of the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND
 STATIONER," thus securing additional space
 to deal with matters of trade interest. We
 make the change more readily as we are
 assured it will be appreciated by our readers
 and advertisers alike. The size of our pages
 now gives facilities for fully illustrating time
 and labour saving inventions. Our aim is to
 demonstrate to buyers at home and abroad
 the progressive spirit of manufacturers of ma-
 chinery and appliances for the printing and
 allied trades. As in the past our paper will
 be devoted to the interests of—

 Printers and Lithographers.
 Photogravure, Collotype and Offset
 Printers.
 Printers' Engineers.
 Type Composing Machine Builders.
 Typefounders.
 Printing Ink Makers.
 Electrotypes, Stereotypers and Engravers.
 Bookbinders.
 Papermakers and Wholesale and Manufac-
 turing Stationers.
 Paper Bag and Envelope Makers.
 Box-Makers.
 Makers of Machinery and Appliances for
 all Paper and Board Consuming Indus-
 tries, etc.

The Spirit of Co-operation.

 ONE of our aims is to foster hearty co-
 operation between all sections of the printing
 industry. It is only by mutual and sympa-
 thetic understanding that the best results
 can be obtained. The printing trade has
 had its troubles during the past year, but,
 fortunately, except in a few districts, there
 has been an absence of labour troubles, which
 points to the reasonable attitude of both
 employers and employed, and there is no
 reason to doubt that good relations will con-
 tinue to exist. We are glad to notice that
 reports from several industrial centres indi-
 cate a brighter outlook, and in due course
 this should favourably react on the printing
 trade. Of great assistance would be the re-
 moval of prohibitive postal charges, which
 at present greatly curtail the dispatch of
 printed matter through the post. A serious
 phase of the question is that work goes
 abroad, as cheaper postage is secured. It is
 as well to recognise the situation clearly, as it

 is incumbent on all to use their best efforts to
 promote efficiency and to aim at economy in
 production for the welfare of the industry. As
 in the past our space will be available for full
 reports of meetings of Trade associations
 and organisations—representing both em-
 ployers and employed. We invite the co-
 operation of secretaries to make the "BRITISH
 AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER"
 thoroughly representative in this respect. We
 have trade correspondents throughout the
 United Kingdom and the Colonies, and we
 have also arranged to publish contributions
 from technical and expert writers in order
 that all latest improvements in machinery,
 processes, etc., may be fully ventilated. Our
 object is to serve and to advance the
 interests of the printing industry in every
 conceivable way.

Export Trade.

 THE "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND
 STATIONER" since it was established 44 years
 ago has achieved a distinction of which we
 are proud, and we are stimulated to make
 still further efforts to increase the prestige of
 the journal at home and abroad. Our export
 issues have rendered good service in promo-
 ting overseas trade, and in this field we stand
 unique, the outcome of years of experience
 and the close study of the requirements of
 industries represented not only throughout
 the United Kingdom, but in Australia, India,
 South Africa, East and West Indies, Canada,
 South America, etc. It is extremely flattering
 to have received from time to time, quite
 unsolicited, letters of appreciation from adver-
 tisers. One firm says: "Your advertisements
 act only too well . . . quite full of orders."
 Another firm mentions: "We could not have
 selected a better medium." From another
 source we receive the information: "Have
 doubled turnover in two months, for which
 we give your paper the credit." Another
 advertiser writes: "Your journal goes into
 the hands of all that we care to supply." A
 Calcutta opinion characterises the "BRITISH
 AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" as
 "Unique, practical, comprehensive, always
 interesting and progressive." We look, there-
 fore, with the greatest confidence to the
 increased support of advertisers.

Postage in the New Year.

 BUSINESS men are on all sides expressing
 the opinion that if trade is to be revived, one
 of the first requisites to that end is the lifting
 of some of the pressing burden of taxation
 now resting upon industry. The increased
 postal rates can fairly be regarded as one of
 these taxes, and printers look upon these rates
 as a very serious handicap on their trade. The
 joint secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council
 have, we are glad to hear, written to the Post-
 master-General pointing out the importance
 of an early announcement as to the revision
 of postal rates in April. They stressed the
 fact that many firms are now allocating their
 advertising expenditure, and expressed the
 hope that as the J.I.C. is meeting on the
 11th inst., an intimation may be received
 before that date.

Foreign Paper.

 FOREIGN news-print and common printings
 are being offered at ridiculous figures for de-
 livery at long date. No English mill can
 attempt to compete against quotations which
 are merely the result of debased currency any
 more than a purchaser can expect English in-
 dustry to revive on work sent out of the
 country. The speculator in foreign wares
 should reflect just now that they are a two-
 edged weapon, inasmuch as their importation
 helps to keep unemployment rife and makes
 the condition of the country precarious for
 everybody. If money is apparently saved by
 cheap foreign purchase at one end, it is lost
 by the burden of taxation and bad trade
 brought about or encouraged by this very
 process of importation on the basis of a rotten
 exchange.

SLATER & PALMER

 Tender their warm appreciation
 of the loyal support of their
 numerous Customers through-
 out 1921, and express their

Hearty Good Wishes

FOR

Prosperous 1922

TO THEM ALL.

 The S. & P. Personal Service is
 available by—

'Phone:— Wire:—

1084 Holborn. Palmink, Fleet, London.

Letter:—

 No. 4, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street,
 London, E.C.4.

**HIGH-GRADE
 NUMBERING
 MACHINES**

...FOR...

**HAND, ROTARY or
 CYLINDER MACHINES.**

SPARE PARTS. REPAIRS.

MANUFACTURED BY

E. W. H. STANLEIGH

(Formerly E. W. H. SCHREIER),

 23, Bartlett's Buildings,
 Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.

 'Phone—
 Holborn 5016.

 Telegrams—
 "Embassy, Fleet, London."

What We Value!

Appreciation of our Past Efforts and Encouragement for the Future from Leading Members of the Printing Trade.

It is extremely gratifying to know that our efforts to serve the printing trade are appreciated in many quarters. With pride we quote a few of many expressions of good wishes from leading representatives of the industry, which give us every encouragement and stimulus for the future:—

MR. JAMES MACLEHOSE (Robert MacLehose and Co., Ltd., the University Press, Glasgow), President of the Federation of Master Printers:—

I am glad to know that with the beginning of the New Year you are enlarging the size of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, to which I wish all success. You are making this change at a time when all classes of our trade, whether employers or employees, are beset with many difficulties, but our countrymen have always shown their best in time of trouble. We have known what they have done in these years of war, and it would ill become us to be down-hearted. Let us (though we express it more tersely in Scotland) put a stout heart to a stiff climb, and we shall see better days.

MR. E. G. ARNOLD (Butterley-street, Hunslet-lane, Leeds), Ex-President, Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland, 1916-1918.

I hear with considerable pleasure that the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is about to return to its pre-war size, and general appearance, and, as a wish for the forthcoming year, may I express the hope that the increase in size in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* may be a happy omen for an increase in the fortunes and volume of trade throughout the various branches of the industry. One has been accustomed for many years past to look for the weekly issue of your paper as being the bearer of the latest trade news and developments, and, writing as a very old subscriber, it is with particular gratification that I hear that increasing demands upon your space have led you in the direction of going back to pre-war size. With all best wishes for the future of your paper.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH (1, New-street-square, London, E.C.4), President of the London Master Printers' Association:—

I rejoice to hear that you find the times propitious enough to enable you to return to the previous format. As a constant reader, I consider your journal to be of such great service to the industry that any increase in its size and consequent efficiency is bound to be of advantage to all who are connected with the printing trade. With all good wishes for your continued prosperity.

MR. E. W. HUMPHRIES (Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., Ltd.), Bradford, ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers.

As a life-long reader of your paper, it is a source of pleasure to know in the coming year, as peace is here, and as it looks as if the world is more or less settling down to sense, reason and work, that your old-established journal, which had to reduce its size and expenses during the war, is going to appear in its old large size. I have no doubt that the same vigour and grasp of the details of the trade that has marked its past will be accentuated in the future. I am sure I wish you all success, and thanks for efforts you have always made to assist the trade and bring about that better feeling between the employer and the employed.

MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL (Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., 52, Long-acre, W.C.2):—

I am glad to learn that in 1922 you are going to increase the size of your journal. Any journal that disseminates information and new ideas amongst master printers in this country is doing a service to the Trade, and I hope that your enterprise will be successful.

MR. REGINALD J. LAKE (St. Edmunds, Langley-road, Watford), late Director of the Federation of Master Printers and late secretary of the Master Printers' Association (London):—

I congratulate you on your enterprise in returning to the larger size of the *British and*

Colonial Printer and Stationer and cordially wish you success in the approaching forty-fourth year of your publication and in all future years. The service you have rendered to the trade is universally recognised, and if the interest of your pages is increased in proportion to the increased size of page, yours should be the most interesting Trade publication, and materially increase the efficiency of the service rendered. With all best wishes.

MR. GEORGE EATON HART (St. Clements Press, Ltd., Portugal-street, Kingsway).

I am very glad to know that you have decided to revert to the original size of the paper, and I feel sure that the enlargement will add to its usefulness and attractiveness, and will give the utmost satisfaction to your many subscribers, who, like myself, always rely upon the information which the weekly issue gives of the doings in the trade. Wishing you increased success.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, M.P. (7-9, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4), secretary, London Society of Compositors.

I am glad to hear that your paper is now to be issued in its original and larger form, and hope that this is an indication of improved business throughout the industry.

MR. A. E. HOLMES (60, Doughty-street, London, W.C.1), secretary, Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the U.K.

I am very pleased to learn that you are returning to the previous larger size of your journal, and I hope that the enterprise will prove as successful to yourselves as it will be beneficial to the large circle of your readers. Sometimes I think it is a compliment to the printing and cognate trades that they possess a comparatively small number of journals catering exclusively for their interests, as the affairs of the trade are focussed so much better than they otherwise would be. By the attention you have hitherto given to the inventions and improvements in the trade and the very informative articles which are always to be found in your journal, you certainly merit the success you are endeavouring to achieve.

Postal Rates and Printing.

Statement by the Postmaster-General.

The Postmaster-General states that his attention has been drawn to a circular sent out by a Continental firm, inviting British firms to have their circulars printed, addressed, and posted in their country, and showing that by this means a considerable saving can be made. The rate of postage on a circular sent from this particular country, and from others similarly situated, is equivalent to about $\frac{1}{10}$ th to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a penny at the current rate of exchange. It will not be seriously suggested, says the official statement, that the British postal rate for circulars should be reduced to that figure. But the Continental firm compares not only British postage rates with the postage rates of their country, but also the costs of printing and addressing. According to their figures the cost of printing is about one-fifth of the cost in England, and the wages of an address-writer are less than one-tenth of those of a person employed on the same work here. The circular bears the legend, "Wages are here twenty to thirty times less." On those facts it cannot be seriously suggested that a mere alteration of postage rates could alter them.

While certain firms which post large numbers of circulars have thought fit to take advantage of depreciated exchanges to have their circulars posted abroad, the number of

such firms is extremely small. There is no indication of any widespread tendency in that direction, and the total volume of matter posted in this country at the printed papers rate of postage is not seriously affected. In so far as persons are found to contravene the law or postal regulations in sending circulars abroad to be posted, the Postmaster-General is using such preventive powers as he possesses. Countries like Switzerland, Denmark and Holland are having the same experience as that of which complaint is made in this country.

Mr. Burchell's Appeal.

An urgent request to all industrial firms and master printers throughout the Kingdom has been made by Mr. W. H. Burchell, governing director of the Caxton Press, Ltd., and hon. secretary of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts, on the subject of high postal rates. It is asked that the firms will write to or interview their local M.P.'s, with a view to approaching the Postmaster-General to re-establish the half-penny postal rate on printed matter. The abolition of this rate, it is contended, has caused great loss of work to the printing trade and allied industries; and the estimated loss to labour weekly is put at £500,000. This hindrance to trade and commerce has, it is stated, been brought about by the stopping of the cheap postal rate mentioned, and the consequent great unemployment among workers and stagnation in the issue of publicity matter by industrial firms are emphasised.

"The Treasury, in a statement just issued,"

said Mr. Burchell to a Press representative, on Monday, "states that there has been a big drop in postal revenue from April 1st to December 31st, 1921, amounting in the case of stamps alone to £2,000,000. The abolition of the halfpenny stamp is one of the greatest and most egregious business blunders ever committed. It has caused industrial firms to curtail by half their printing orders for catalogues, booklets, leaflets, and circulars."

Germany's Printing Expansion.

Dutch printers are up in arms on the subject of the capturing of their trade by German printing houses, favoured by the depreciated exchange.

"Your printing for nothing" is the attractive heading of advertisements now appearing in the Dutch press, and these advertisements state the plain, bald truth—you can get your printing done in Germany for nothing, while at the same time the German printer makes a reasonable profit on the transaction! It is all due to the cheap mark.

For printed matter the postal rate in Holland is 2 cents. The German printers will for the same amount print your circular, put it in an envelope, write the address, put on the stamp—a German stamp—and post it for you to be delivered to your customer in Holland! You consequently get not only your printing free, but your envelope and the addressing.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5½, 5¼, Pref., 16s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 17s., Pref., 15s. 9d., 16s.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 15s. 1½d., 14s. 9d.; Byrom, 13s. 3d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 6d.; De la Rue (Thomas), 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mt. Deb. Stock, 98½, 98¾; Financial News, Pref., 10s. 6d.; International Linotype, 50½; Lamson Paragon Supply, 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., paid up by instalments, 20s., Pref., 15s. 1½d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 11s.; George Newnes, 13s. 3d.; Odham's Press, 10s., 9s. 4½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s.; Roneo, 19s. 4½d. xd., Pref., 14s. 3d. xd., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 19s. 1½d., 19s. 4½d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 17s. 1½d., 17s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 5s. 6d., 5s. 9d.; Deb. 57; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 14½; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 104½.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

SPICER BROTHERS, LTD.—Interim dividend on ordinary shares to September 30th at the rate of 3s. per share, less tax.

SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS Co.—Dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on preference and common stock for three months ending December 31st, 1921.

NEW COMPANIES.

PRESLANDS, LTD.—Capital £1,515, in 1,500 cumulative 7½ per cent. preference shares of £1 each and 300 ordinary shares of 1s. each; printers, stationers, lithographers, type-founders, photographic printers and lithographers, artists, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. F. L. Williams, G. T. Thomas and J. H. Skelton. Registered office: 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1.

AVERY'S SERVICES, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares (1,000 preference and 3,000 ordinary); to adopt an agreement with A. A. W. Avery and to carry on the business of photo, colour, half-tone and line process engravers, photo etchers, artists, photo printers, photographers, retouchers, photo offset plate makers and printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. Avery and J. R. Avery. First directors: A. A. W. Avery, F. Avery, J. R. Avery and Margaret E. M. Avery.

TOM STILLINGS AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £7,000, in £1 shares (3,000 8 per cent. non-cumulative preference); to take over the business of a newspaper proprietor and general printer carried on by T. Stillings at Lowtown, Pudsey. Private company. First directors: T. Stillings, G. Stillings, H. Stillings and T. Stillings, jun.

COVENTRY ENGRAVING AND ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; line, half-tone and colour process engravers, stereotypers, printers, stationers, lithographers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: H. E. Busst, Mrs. F. E. Busst and W. Holmes. Registered office: 39, Cow-lane, Coventry.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE GAZETTE, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of newspaper proprietors carried on at Wadham-street, Weston-super-Mare, as the *Weston-super-Mare Gazette*. Private company. First directors: R. J. Matthews, C. H. Mills and E. P. Sperring. Registered office: 1A, St. James-street, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

WALTER KING, LTD.—Capital £16,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a proprietor and publisher of a periodical known as the *Gas Journal*, carried on by W. King at 11, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C. Private company. First directors: W. King, C. A. King and A. F. Bezant. Registered office: 11, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

RICHARDSON AND Co., TIN PRINTERS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; mechanical and

consulting engineers, tool and machinery makers, die makers and sinkers, printers on paper, wood, tin and other material, lacquerers and enamellers, makers of plain and fancy boxes of tin, sheet metal, wood, etc. Private company. Directors: J. S. Stubbs and F. B. J. Richardson. Registered office: 364-368, Cleveland-street, Birkenhead.

BERNER, NICOL AND Co., LTD.—Capital £30,000 in 25,000 10 per cent. non-cumulative preference shares of £1 each, free of income tax up to 6s. in the £, and 100,000 deferred shares of 1s. each; timber, wood pulp, wood and paper merchants and manufacturers, timber growers, etc., and to adopt agreements with I. D. Berner and R. G. Berner for the acquisition of the benefit of certain contracts for wood pulp. Private company. First directors: I. D. Berner, R. G. Berner and S. Nicol. Registered office: 57, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

BRITISH PULP CASE Co., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; manufacturers of compressed cardboard goods, jewel, plate and cutlery case makers, makers of fancy goods, toys, etc. Private company. First directors: C. W. Gray, A. W. Williams and G. Schroder. Registered office: 82, Villa-street, Hockley, Birmingham.

PAUL AND BARKER, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in 4,500 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 20,000 ordinary shares of 6d. each; to take over the business of merchants, manufacturers and agents carried on at 40-41, Great Marlborough-street, W., as "Gallwey, Paul and Barker," and to carry on the same and the business of importers and exporters of and dealers in apparatus, machines, chemicals and other articles, engineers, experts, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: U. G. de Barker and A. G. Spencer. Registered office: 40 and 41, Great Marlborough-street, W.1.

A. STANGROOM AND Co. LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; merchants, brokers, bankers, advertising agents, shipowners, wharfingers, warehousemen, carriers, importers and exporters of and dealers in paints, varnishes, glues, dyes, enamels, pigments, chemicals and drugs, cloths and materials, printers, advertisers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Stangroom and F. C. P. Blake.

INCORPORATED INSTITUTE OF PUBLICITY, LTD.—The Incorporated Institute of Publicity, Ltd., a company limited by guarantee, to promote and encourage knowledge of advertising and publicity science and of the art of advertising and publicity service in all its branches. The management is vested in a council, the first members of which are: D. H. Clegg (president), Sir C. F. Higham, M.P., W. S. Crawford, C. F. Keir, S. J. Crockford, C. C. Knights and A. V. Hyde. No notice of situation of registered office was filed at time of incorporation. File number 178,526.

BUSINESS INDICATORS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (500 pref. and 1,500 ord.); to carry on the business of advertising consultants, business organisers, advertisement agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: P. P. Daniel and S. J. Price. Registered office: 26, Charing-cross-road, W.C.2.

E. C. ADVERTISING Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over from the E. C. News Co., Ltd., that part of their undertaking dealing with all kinds of advertising. Private company. First directors: M. Emanuel, C. C. Beazley. Registered office: 4, Broad-street-place, E.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

WELBECSON PRESS, LTD. (London).—Land registry charge on reversion of 108, Clarendon-road, St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, dated December 5th, 1921, to secure £162 10s.

Holder: Sir Joseph E. Radcliffe, Bt., Budding-park, Harrogate.

FIELD PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £60,000 second debentures (including £50,000 already registered) authorised May 3rd, 1921, present issue £10,000 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to prior debentures.

BRIXTON "FREE PRESS" PRINTING AND ADVERTISING Co., LTD.—Mortgage or charge on 429, Brixton-road, S.W., dated December 15th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

LORILLEUX AND BOLTON, LTD. (printing ink manufacturers, London).—Satisfaction in full on November 17th, 1921, of charge dated April 13th, 1920, securing all moneys due or to become due.

GOADSBY AND Co., LTD. (paint, colour, varnish and ink manufacturers, chemists, etc.)—Legal mortgage on certain lands and premises in Bradford, Manchester, dated December 14th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and M. Bank.

SAMUEL JONES AND Co., LTD. (gummed paper makers and paper glaziers, etc.)—Satisfaction in full on December 15th, 1921, of mortgage or charge, dated October 21st, 1921, supplemental to charge dated September 23rd, 1920, securing £25,000.

WEST LONDON PAPER STAINERS, LTD.—Debenture dated December 1st, 1921, to secure £800 and further advances not exceeding in all £1,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled. Holder: George Mawson and Co., Ltd., 71, Fleet-street, E.C.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re RICHARD SILLETT (trading as "H. Paxman and Co."), General Stationer, 5, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C.—The public examination of this debtor was held at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing liabilities £301 against assets valued at £142. In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that he commenced business as a general stationer, printer and sundriesman, as above, in 1917 with £145 capital, and filed his petition on October 11th owing to pressure by creditors. He attributed his failure to bad health and bad trade. The examination was concluded.

Lendrum Limited.

The annual staff dinner of the Manchester Branch of Messrs. Lendrum Limited took place on Friday, the 23rd ult., at the Grosvenor Hotel, Deansgate, Manchester.

The chair was occupied by Mr. A. S. Lowry (manager of the Waste Department), who was supported by Mr. David McGowan (manager of the New Paper Department), and a company of 48 sat down to dinner. The happy relationship existing between the members of the staffs themselves and the respective managers was manifested in the speeches made in proposing the various toasts, and in spite of the hard times through which the paper trade has been passing it was made evident that both the inside and outside staffs of Messrs. Lendrum Limited were in good heart.

After dinner the company adjourned to the Manchester Hippodrome and thoroughly enjoyed the excellent programme there provided.

At the conclusion the chairman was unanimously requested to convey the thanks of the company to Mr. E. S. Lendrum (managing director), whose unavoidable absence was regretted, together with an expression of their best wishes for the coming year and an assurance of their loyalty and devotion to the interests of the firm.

Personal.

LORD RIDDELL arrived back from Washington last week, and has made some interesting remarks to Press representatives as to the Washington Conference and things in general. Referring to the U.S. Press reports of the Conference, Lord Riddell commends their quality and states that nowadays accuracy is the aim—almost the craze—of the high-class American reporter.

MR. F. E. R. BECKER, one of the best known men in the paper trade, was on Friday entertained at the Connaught Rooms by friends in the business in celebration of his fiftieth birthday.

LORD BURNHAM, who presided, also unveiled a portrait of Mr. Becker, painted by Mr. Tennyson Cole.

MR. A. HARRIS was entertained at luncheon on the 22nd ult. by his friends and colleagues at the Trocadero Restaurant on the occasion of his retiring from the advertisement department of Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., after 54 years' service with the firm.

SIR ARTHUR SPURGEON, J.P. (managing director), on behalf of the directors, congratulated Mr. Harris on his long and useful career, and presented him with a handsome writing desk, while the advertisement department presented him with a gold pencil case, and Mr. F. E. Potter, on behalf of the outside advertising agents, with a silver fountain pen.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, interviewed by a Press representative as to a report of his possibly resigning the secretaryship of the L.S.C., pointed out that the rules of the Society do not necessitate resignation. He said he would make no statement of his own views or inclinations, and he would "carry on" if the members desired it. The fact that a prospective candidate for the secretaryship had already issued a circular had given rise, said Mr. Naylor, to a report that he intended to resign, but at present this was entirely premature.

MR. R. B. SIMNETT, managing director of Messrs. Sanders, Phillips and Co., Ltd., gave a very interesting address on cost-finding at the meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday night at Chelsea Town Hall, Mr. J. D. Wise, the president of the Association, in the chair.

MR. A. WILLIAMSON, from headquarters, inaugurated a useful discussion, which will be reported in our next issue.

MR. WILLIAMSON, who is secretary of the Cost and Charges Committee of the Master Printers' Federation, recently addressed the Harness Makers' and Saddlers' Association (London) on the subject of "Costing in the Leather Trade." The large audience followed the subject with considerable zest. The chief point made was the unsatisfactory method of recovering expenses by a percentage on both wages and materials—particularly where repairs are an important section of the business transacted.

MR. E. H. BERRYMAN, well-known in connection with the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, entered the Hospital of St. Peter's Annexe at Hampstead, on Monday, December 26th, where it is expected he will undergo an operation. His many friends in the trade wish him a speedy and satisfactory recovery.

MR. DUNCAN KEATS delivered an interesting lecture dealing with the making of process blocks at a well-attended meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association on Tuesday evening. A report of the proceedings will appear in next week's issue.

MR. THOMAS SINNISTER, chief of the stereotyping department of Messrs. Hulton and Co., newspaper proprietors, Manchester, and Mr. William H. Foddy, of the circulation department, have been presented by the proprietors with solid silver rose bowls in recognition of 43 and 40 years' service respectively.

TO MARK their silver wedding, Mr. W. R. Southey, managing director of Messrs. H. W. Southey and Sons, Ltd., printers and pub-

lishers, Merthyr, and Mrs. Southey were presented on Monday, by the firm's employees, with a silver salver. Mr. Henry Thomas, the oldest employee of the company, handed the gift to the recipients.

MR. FRANK HEYWOOD is to lecture on "Offsetography" (The Offset Process) on Friday, the 13th inst., in connection with the artistic typography classes at the L.S.C. Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham-road, S.E.5, the chair to be taken at 7 p.m.

MR. H. J. ODELL, of Birmingham, formerly a sub-editor on the staff of the *Birmingham Gazette*, has been chosen as prospective Labour candidate for the Bassetlaw Division of Nottinghamshire, in opposition to the Coalition Conservative member, Sir Ellis Hume Williams, K.C. The last Liberal member of the division was Sir Frank Newnes, Bart., for whom Mr. Odell acted as agent.

Mr. Naylor and the "Daily Herald."

In an article contributed to the *Daily Herald*, Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., secretary London Society of Compositors, recalls his association with that newspaper in the early days of its existence.

"For some few years prior to the printers' strike of 1911," he writes, "I and others had been trying to arouse interest in the idea of a Labour daily. Then came the strike, and with it our chance to start the *Daily Herald* in embryo.

"The story of those early days has been told again and again, but fresh incidents are recalled from time to time. It is not generally known, for instance, that Mr. Keir Hardie was very keen on the prospect of having a Labour daily, and gave me a call during the strike to discuss the possibility of the *Daily Herald* being continued as a Labour newspaper.

"In recalling the early struggles of the *Daily Herald* when it became a full-fledged newspaper, the incidents of the 'first night' stand out very clearly. The production of a new 'daily' is usually rehearsed for six days in advance, as a new play would be rehearsed, to make sure that the various processes are in perfect running order. With our slender means we could not afford a full rehearsal, but resolved to start on No. 1 a day before the actual event, in order to get out at least one 'dummy' copy. We failed miserably. For one reason, advertisements were conspicuous by their absence, leaving our pages incomplete. Secondly, our leader writer disappointed us. The Committee at once pounced on me for that leading article! And in the intervening hours was written the very first Labour daily editorial—one of the finest contributions to the English language that ever— But look up No. 1 and give me your candid opinion!"

Trade Union Matters.

NEWSPAPER WORKERS' WAGES.— The unions representing the whole of the London newspaper workers, excluding journalists, have received notice from the employers of a proposal for a reduction of wages and modification of working hours. The proposals include a percentage reduction of wages in two instalments of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. in all. We understand that meetings of the unions affected are being held to consider the position. The Newspaper Proprietors' Association, being unconnected with the Federation of Master Printers, was not affected by the wages agreement arrived at last autumn, and consequently separate negotiations are necessary before any readjustment of wages can take effect.

PUBLISHING TRADE WAGES. There was a meeting on Sunday of the printing and paper workers' employed in the publishing trade to consider a proposal arrived at during the recent conference between the union representatives and the employer's association with regard to a proposed reduction of wages. The meeting did not uphold the proposals of the conference in favour of a reduction of 5s. per week. We gather that the chief hindrance to a more favourable attitude was a feeling on the part of the union members that by accepting the reduction proposal in its present form no stability would be given to wages, and that the proposal might be accepted if satisfactory provision could be made to meet this objection.

Messrs. W. J. Light & Co., Ltd.

Some Interesting Appliances.

In addition to their own specialities, which include Light's "Everwear" oil-and-ink-proof press rubbers and various qualities of dry flong—including the "Photo-tone" fine art flong—Messrs. William J. Light and Co., Ltd., 127, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, are acting as selling agents for Messrs. Winkler, Fallert and Co., S.A., Berne (Switzerland), who produce various interesting mechanical appliances.

Almost of first importance among these machines is an automatic stereo moulding press, the primary advantages of which are that it is designed for moulding any class of work from small job forms to full-size news pages, and, still more important, for forms for three and four colour fine half-tone work for catalogues and magazines. The press can be used either hot or cold, with either wet or dry flong, and is entirely automatically controlled, with either electric or steam heating. Two of these presses are now working in London and are said to be very successful.

Another machine of considerable interest is the "Winkler" automatic casting apparatus, for rotary newspaper plates. This machine produces—at the rate of six to seven plates per minute—perfect rotary newspaper stereo plates without tail and requiring no boring, and the machine is so constructed that the casting boxes may be interchangeable, an advantage claimed to be unobtainable in any other form of casting apparatus.

Other useful "Winkler" machines are an automatic router for either flat or rotary stereo plates, also a flat router having a vertical bed, upon which work can be done in any direction, including ovals and circles, all chips immediately falling away from the plate, an advantage to the operator which will be readily appreciated.

Further "Winkler" stereo appliances include an electrically-heated metal pot, in which the temperature is automatically regulated, patent circular saw, which, although the plates to be cut need not be moved by hand, cuts at any angle with particular accuracy and bevels the plates as desired; also a combined melting furnace and steam generator so adapted that waste heat is utilised for producing steam for other purposes.

The "Winkler" automatic ingot caster for re-melting type and stereo metals, is also a very efficient appliance, which is characterised by the fact that the metal is poured through the medium of a patent cock from that part of the pot where no oxydisation can occur.

The "Winkler" hardening plant for nickel-plating stereos is especially simple and efficient, as also is the "Winkler" composition roller casting apparatus, in which the composition enters the moulds from the base and produces perfect rollers, absolutely free from bubbles.

For linotype users there is the "Winkler" electrically heated lino pot, provided with an automatic temperature regulator and with an adjustable indicator, which entirely controls the current consumed, and in this connection Messrs. Light and Co., Ltd., also supply a "Safety Finger" for use on linotype machines.

To fine art colour printers perhaps the most important of Messrs. Winkler, Fallert and Co.'s productions is the "Winkler" flat bed printing machine of an entirely new type. This machine has an oscillating cylinder and the claim is made that it is so constructed that perfect register is assured and, with the greatest precision obtainable on a stop cylinder press, output at a speed exceeding that of ordinary black printing on the average two-revolution press being guaranteed—from which it will be gathered that this "Winkler" printing machine is of more than ordinary interest, the primary object being to print from stereos colour work previously only attempted by lithography.

For precision and as time-savers the "Winkler" patent stereo chases with single action surface lock-up and the "Winkler" combined chase galley are also to be commended.

Messrs. Light and Co., Ltd. are now acting as selling agents for Messrs. Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg, whose rotary and flat bed printing machines hold world-wide repute.

THE late Mr. Samuel White Whaley, of St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, and of S. W. Whaley and Sons, paper merchants, left £19,195.



PHOTOGRAMS OF THE YEAR 1921. London: Iliffe and Sons, Ltd.

This is a unique production, in view of the fact that it is the only international annual of its kind devoted to the pictorial side of photography. The present volume well sustains the high reputation the publication has secured in the past. It includes upwards of 100 reproductions, beautifully printed as art plates, of the finest pictorial work done during the past year by leading pictorialists with the camera in all parts of the world. The book as a whole is a handsome volume that will appeal to every lover of pictures, and at the same time teach many useful lessons to every photographer. In addition to the art plates in the volume the literary portion includes contributions from authorities on photography in this country, the Colonies and abroad. A most complete directory containing valuable information concerning the photographic societies, federations and clubs devoted to photography in this country is also included, and this feature alone makes the book a work of reference of considerable value. The price is 6s. net, by post 6s. 6d., in stout paper covers, or 8s. net, by post 8s. 6d., in cloth boards.

WORTERBUCH DER FACHAUSDRÜCKE DES BUCH- UND PAPIERGEWERBES. Von Wilhelm Hellwig. Frankfurt am Main: Klimsch and Co. Pp. 270, 8-in. x 5½ in.: cloth boards. Price 5s., postage extra.

A copy of this very useful volume is sent us by the German publishers. As its title indicates, it is a dictionary of technical expressions used in the book and paper industries, and an examination of its contents shows that it covers a wide field. The book is divided into five sections: (1) German into English, French, Italian and Spanish; (2) English into German; (3) French into German; (4) Italian into German; and (5) Spanish into German. It is designed to meet the needs not only of the printer and the papermaker but also of the workers in allied trades; thus it contains terms relating not only to the printers' and papermakers' machinery, tools and apparatus, but also to raw materials, photography, chemistry, etc. Moreover it covers many words not peculiar to the printing and allied trades. Besides such terms as *father of the chapel*, *cock-robin shop* and *printer's devil*, one finds also more general but often-wanted terms like *piece-hand*, *trade union*, *strike*, *invoice* and *discount*. The volume should be found very useful in this country—though, being produced for German readers, it gives in German only, not English, the equivalents of French, Italian and Spanish terms. It is surprising that an English publication of the kind is not obtainable. So far as we are aware no one publishes in this country such a work devoted primarily to the printing and allied trades, but only dictionaries of technology in general, which are cumbersome as well as expensive. Mr. Hellwig's book seems to meet a very real need.

"CONVERTING A BUSINESS INTO A PRIVATE Co." is the title of a useful little book by Mr. Herbert W. Jordan and published by Jordan and Sons, Ltd. It carries out very practically the intention indicated by the title and is another valuable contribution to the literature of company law from the same pen.

ENTITLED "The Manchester Royal Exchange," a portfolio of six *facsimile* pencil drawings by Fred Taylor, R.I.—each *facsimile* drawing being on a single sheet, size 18½ in. by 13½ in. and suitable for framing—is being printed and published by Taylor Garnett Evans and Co. (Hudson and Kearns, Ltd.), Guardian Printing Works, Cheetham, Manchester, and 28, Blackfriars-street, Manchester.

MR. JOSEPH PENNELL is the author of "The Graphic Arts: Modern Men and Modern Methods," a new work to be issued shortly by the Cambridge University Press, acting in England for the Chicago University Press. The book is illustrated with representative examples of work by old and modern masters of wood engraving, etching, and lithography, and contains a report of the Scammon Lectures delivered by the author at the Chicago Art Institute in the spring of 1920.

TO BECOME an able man in any profession, there are three things necessary—nature, study, and practice.—Aristotle.

Calendars.

MESSRS. SLATER AND PALMER, the printing ink, varnish and fine colour manufacturers of Wine-office-court, send us a copy of their wall calendar for 1922 which is well adapted for office use and is of special interest because of the inks of various colours used for both letterpress and half tone work in its production. The calendar is not merely useful as a calendar, but the six colours that are shown thereon in rotation are arranged so that they suggest colours in contrast for printers wishing to do a two-colour job tastefully.

MESSRS. PERKINS, BACON AND CO., LTD., the well-known engravers and printers of banknotes, postage stamps, cheques, etc., send us a wall calendar for 1922 which is an admirable example of their art. A large card, bearing the firm's name and description and several illustrations, is elaborately printed in the intricate style of engraving associated with bank note and similar printing, as is also each sheet of the monthly calendar pad. The artistic effect of the whole is excellent.

MESSRS. LANGLEY AND SONS, LTD., printers and manufacturing stationers, Euston, N.W., have issued a calendar consisting of six cards (8 by 6 inches), the dates for the twelve months being printed on both sides. The cards are pale green with a wide border in a darker shade of the same colour, and the dates are clearly printed in black. Quite a business-like production which is well adapted for office use.

MESSRS. J. J. KELIHER AND CO., LTD., printers and stationers, of 73, Moorgate-street, and at Kingsway, send us a well-designed wall calendar, a specially useful characteristic of which is that it carries not only a daily date pad with bold red figures, but a pad of monthly sheets as well.

MESSRS. JAMES BROADLEY, LTD., printers, engravers and account book makers, of Accrington, issue a monthly sheet wall calendar, in which the month's dates stand out boldly in white figures on a deep blue background.

ABDULLA 1922 ALMANACK.—An Abdulla almanack for 1922 has been published by the Bond Street cigarette specialists of that name. In accordance with the usual annual practice of the firm 10,000 copies are offered for sale, at the price of 1s. 6d., for the benefit of the British Red Cross Society, Abdulla and Co. bearing the expenses of production. As the almanack contains twelve coloured illustrations, each specially drawn for the publication by a leading artist, there should be no difficulty in selling all the copies.

THE *Bury Times* sends us a hanging calendar, the principal feature of which is a half-tone reproduction of a photograph taken on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to Bury last July.

THE French Paper Stock Co., Ltd., are issuing another useful calendar for the new year, 11½ in. by 14 in. In addition to the dates, there are various tables which will be appreciated by those who handle paper and boards. One column, for instance, gives corresponding prices per ton and per lb., and other tables present equivalent substances, grammes and lbs., equivalent numbers per cwt. of strawboards, and postal rates, etc.

MR. JOHN BRADLEY, paper and board merchant of 37, Queen Victoria-street, has sent to his friends a calendar for 1922 which is adorned with a coloured reproduction of the clever dog picture by A. Wardle, "More Frightened than Hurt."

MESSRS. PETER DIXON AND SON, LTD., are again sending out their mammoth calendar for the New Year. Seventeen by 10½ inches, it shows in bold figures the date, a whole page being given to each day. The calendar is printed on "Dixon's make," which is an established feature in the trade, and the manner in which it holds out for the whole year is a tribute to the quality of the product of Oughtibridge and Grimsby. The size of the figures themselves being 7-in. by 4-in., they can be readily seen at a distance, and this unique calendar is a useful adjunct to office or factory.

FROM Messrs. Charles J. Forward and Son, Ltd., of 25-27, Sayer-street, New Kent-road, London, S.E., we have received a copy of their "Forward' Diary and Engagement Book for 1922," a neat little production for the vest pocket.



The Printer and His Paper.

SIR,—I read with interest the article by Mr. E. A. Dawe, of H.M. Stationery Office, on "The Printer and His Paper," which appeared in your issue of December 15th, especially where he shows how paper and boards will deteriorate after leaving the mill owing to careless storing, etc. These discrepancies are often laid on the papermaker, whose fault it is not.

Mr. Dawe points out how expensive it is to allow the printing employees to get over their paper difficulties as best they can, without consulting a specialist. Now, the question arises to my mind, what is a specialist? Is he a beaterman or a machineman skilled in the production, storing and handling of papers or boxboards?

Mr. Dawe refers to printers' troubles which arise from register, cockling, electricity and so on. I suppose the "so on" includes excess of fluff, uneven sheets, soft edges, too absorbent or non-absorbent. Colour troubles in art papers, Mr. Dawe states, are often due to the papermaker. I would like to ask in what respect. I think this would depend on the dyes used, whether pigments or anilines, and also would be governed by their exposure to light.

From a practical point of view, I will give my experience in regard to register. I quite agree with Mr. Dawe that varying temperatures affect register, as I have experienced great trouble from this source when making paper in the tropics, where you have to contend with great atmospheric changes, from dry heat to great humidity.

It is also essential, in the course of manufacture, to have the "stuff" regular in the first place, because it is a well known fact amongst practical papermakers that if the stuff is emptied free and fast, and then you may get it slow or wet, it will affect the register, as fine, free stuff will shrink on the machine more than long, soft stuff. Another factor in regard to register is that if the chest is low, then the stock is susceptible to the slightest variation.

Now I will deal with cockling from a paper-making point of view. Cockling may, and very often is, caused by a dirty second press felt on a Fourdrinier machine, or by the first drying cylinders being too hot. On a box-board machine you will set up blistering, which is the same effect as cockling on a Fourdrinier, by having the first drying cylinder too hot.

With regard to electricity in the paper, I have found that by stretching a copper wire across the web between the calendar and the reel, and allowing the wire to rest on the sheet, you can take out a great deal of electricity that may be in the sheet.

I may add that paper highly dried will contain more electricity than a sheet which is ordinarily dried. For instance, in making a high machine-finished paper, you will notice there is not so much electricity in it as a rough finished paper. This is owing to the fact that a paper with a high finish is not run so dry.

Just a word about boxboards. Cockling is caused in the way I have stated, but "curling" is a great trouble to box-makers. This is entirely due to the sizing, more so when water doctors are used on the calendars.

I will just illustrate this point. You may have a water doctor on the back and face, and you find the board curls up to the face. This shows that the backs are expanding by absorbing more water than the face. The remedy is to look to the sizing and stock and see if there is any reaction by using a blue litmus paper in the stock for acidity.

Yours, etc.,

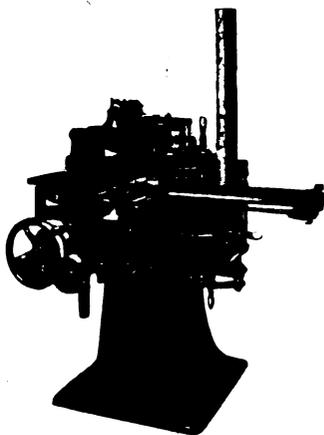
W. H. SILVESTER.

West Drayton.

Goods for Hungary Free.

The following goods may be imported into Hungary without licence: Paper pulp, paste-board (cardboard, tarred cardboard and cartonpierre); paper of all kinds (including wall-paper, photographic paper, etc.), except cigarette papers; printing type of brass or other common metal, books, music and periodicals.

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British Paper for British Users.

A Plea for Preference.

By CAPTAIN W. E. NUTTALL, M.B.E.

I am very sensible of the privilege conferred upon the wrapping section of the paper-makers by the opportunity afforded to me of addressing you this afternoon and I wish to express the gratitude both of myself and those whom I represent for the invitation extended to us.

I propose to survey as rapidly as possible some of the problems with which we are faced at the present time, in the hope of making some contribution, however slight, towards bringing about that improvement which I am sure is so earnestly desired by all of us.

To begin with, each of us has his own difficulties, you as bagmakers or wholesale stationers, we as papermakers, and if we are to arrive at anything, I think it is essential for each of us to try to understand the other's case.

As I see your industry, it is highly competitive, so that you are under a never-ending pressure to turn out a better article at a lower price—within limits, of course. Furthermore, you are large employers of labour and costly machinery, and have all the cares incident to the running of a manufacturing industry, including heavy capital outlay.

Well, gentlemen, I can assure you that these, in an even more aggravated form, are precisely some of the difficulties which confront a modern papermaker, and therefore each can, and should, sympathise with the other.

But the papermaker has to deal with a form of competition at the present time which is absolutely disastrous. I refer to paper supplies from countries with depreciated currency and rates of exchange and especially from countries with which we were lately at war. In those countries the depreciated exchange has been brought about by the very victories which our own superhuman efforts and sacrifices enabled us to gain.

Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that this competition, which I will not hesitate to describe as unfair competition, re-acts in the prices of Scandinavian papers; so that supplies come in from Norway and Sweden at figures admittedly far below the cost of production, Scandinavian makers having to compete with the prices of German, Austrian and Finnish papers on this market.

Well, the British papermaker has stood up to all this manfully. When the slump came, it is well known that there were in existence tremendous stocks of all classes of wrapping and bag papers, much of it bought speculatively. Our papermaker waited patiently for those stocks to be liquidated, hoping that when they were gone business would improve. The stocks have been largely cleared; but the improvement has not materialised. The process of clearing brought about that demoralisation in the market which was afterwards continued by the depreciated exchanges of late enemy countries.

The papermaker himself held heavy stocks of high-priced material when the slump set in. He has in the meantime written these down in his books at ruinous losses. To-day he is fighting for business which he cannot get, although he has brought down his prices to the level of his Scandinavian competitors in most cases. It is most important also to remember that these prices entail very heavy losses, even when based on the current market prices for materials. Nevertheless, the British papermaker is prepared to suffer those losses if only he can get his plant going and keep his workpeople together.

Another point to be borne in mind is that diminished output means increased cost per ton, so that the very circumstance which the papermaker is trying to overcome, namely, shortage of orders, adds to his cost of manufacture, and so to difficulty in dealing with foreign competition. In fact, he finds himself in a vicious circle in this respect.

Nevertheless, prices have been brought down to the lowest possible level; a level which is far below the cost of production, after that cost has been based upon market prices of materials, which, in their turn, are being sold below cost. I cannot too strongly emphasise that further reductions are not possible without the risk of the gravest disaster and the collapse of the industry. Very much the same conditions hold good in Scan-

Paper read before the United Kingdom Paper Bag Manufacturers' Association and the National Association of Wholesale Stationers.

dinavia, and British and Scandinavian prices are about on the same level; in some cases British paper is offered at even lower rates. In any case the level which has been reached is the bottom level.

Fighting for Business.

With prices coming from countries where the exchange is depreciated, it is, of course, impossible to compete, or to even attempt such a course. We are endeavouring to deal with that problem by quite other methods, namely, the Safeguarding of Industries Act, and we feel sure we can count on your assistance in this respect if need be.

But signs are not lacking that competition of this class is going to be the means of its own downfall, at any rate as far as Germany is concerned.

Whilst I am dealing with the papermaking side of the matter, I should like to remind you that the normal total capacity of British mills engaged in the wrapping trade is estimated officially at 250,000 tons per annum and that at least 8,000 workpeople are employed. The estimated normal consumption of all classes of wrapping paper is 450,000 tons, including export. That figure will, of course, be much less in the present year, owing to the slump.

Another point to which I wish to draw your attention, is that a large number of British mills are still turning out the old-fashioned types of English rope and other browns, sugar papers, caps and royal hands. Mills engaged on this grade of paper do not require to use imported raw materials at all. On the contrary, they work up more or less waste materials collected in this country. In this way they find employment for a large number of people—in the neighbourhood of 3,000—in another industry.

Such mills produce their product without importing, and hence are playing a particularly important part in the country at the present time from the point of view of fiscal economies.

On that account they are particularly worthy of your utmost support and consideration and no opportunity should be lost of giving them the utmost encouragement.

I have said that the British papermaker is fighting for business which he cannot get, even when he brings his price into line with the Scandinavian. Undoubtedly, there is at present a much lessened demand for paper as compared with normal times. But still, there is a considerable quantity of business being placed with foreign mills, more especially in Scandinavia, which would be more than enough to keep British mills at full production if they could get a share of it. We have the mortification of seeing our own mills idle, or working short time, and our people unemployed, whilst across the water many mills are actually busy on British orders.

I am ready to make the fullest allowances for the fact that a large proportion of such business placed abroad is of such a nature as to be unsuitable for British mills. I am well aware that stress of competition forces bag makers to buy kraft and sulphite papers in substances which are too thin for British machinery; that in many cases and by the same force your customers have been educated to demand features in paper which cannot at present be produced over here; that there are certain kinds of paper which are not even manufactured in this country.

But, nevertheless, after the fullest allowance has been made for all those factors we are convinced that there is a large residue of this foreign-placed business which, with good will on your side, could be placed in this country, to the benefit of all concerned.

Struggling for Existence.

It is my duty to speak quite plainly. Our papermakers feel very acutely about this thing. They are struggling for very existence; it is a life and death fight both for them and their employees; they feel that they have a right in this crisis to ask for the active support of those to whom they have always looked for their trade and their orders.

And, after all, gentlemen, I think I can show that even from the lower standard of self-interest there are strong arguments in favour of encouraging the home mills; indeed, it is not so much a matter of encouraging as of actually keeping them in existence.

I submit that it is better to keep British workpeople employed than to have the cost of maintaining them by doles, hated alike by the payer and the receiver. Yet every ton of paper ordered abroad which might have been ordered over here means all that. Nay, it means more. It means the misery and suffering of fellow countrymen who depend on us for employment which you are withholding from them.

It means higher taxation, and it means obstacles in the way of the restoration of our own rate of exchange, so necessary to assist in the reduction of the cost of living.

We must not lose sight of the fact that every workman we can lift from idleness into employment means increased spending power in the community. Money paid to him instead of to the foreign workman means not only help to our own industry, but help to a hundred other industries, principally to the distributors of food and the shops, who themselves are large consumers of the goods which you yourselves produce.

We are all groaning under an almost impossible burden of taxation. But the foreigner who takes your order escapes scot free from this as far as this country is concerned. The same applies to rates. To the cost of foreign paper must be added the cost of unemployment doles, plus the discontent and misery of our fellow-countrymen. That is an eloquent sentence for which I am indebted to one of your most eminent members.

Tangible Advantages.

Again, there are certain very definite and tangible advantages which the British papermaker has to offer you. He can give you better service in the way of delivery. You can draw from the home mill more frequently and consequently in more reasonable quantities at one time. This in turn reduces the quantity of stock which you need to carry. Storage, space and expense are saved, and the locking up of capital. All these considerations are inducements in favour of placing your orders at home. I have already referred to the question of increased cost of production due to working short time in our mills. I must complete that aspect of the matter by pointing out that if you can help us to get our mills to full production again it will naturally lessen the cost of production and put us in a better position to meet the foreign competition. That is the logical and inevitable conclusion from what I already said on this point.

A Higher Point of View.

So far I have examined this matter from the standpoint of self-interest only. But, gentlemen, I think we ought not to overlook the fact that there is a higher point of view to which the present circumstances of our country give a nature of much urgency and importance. It is a fact that one of the principal problems, indeed perhaps the greatest problem, which is facing all responsible men who care for this land of ours today is the terrible scourge of unemployment, and the distress and suffering and even danger which follow in its train.

I hold that it is the duty of each one of us to examine and search himself to see that he personally is doing everything which lies to his hand to do, even if it means much effort and sacrifice, to minimise unemployment in every way open to him. He must even find ways and means which at first glance do not seem to be open. I know of some papermakers who have even kept their workpeople on throughout all this terrible period, notwithstanding the fact that they have only had orders for less than half of the capacity of their mills.

It was open to these firms to close down and dismiss their employees. Such a course would have involved a loss trifling by comparison with that which has been incurred by the policy which they deliberately elected to pursue. In my own case I have been running my mill on those lines since January of this year, and I am proud to feel that my workpeople have been kept together at full rates of pay so far as the married employees are concerned.

But there must come a time, when, with the best will in the world, businesses cannot stand such a strain. In our judgment the time has now arrived when we must appeal to those who have orders to place to come to our assistance. Our need is urgent; it is desperate and we feel that our appeal will not be in vain.

We think that much is in your power. We would urge upon you to examine each line of your trade, to see if it cannot be modified in some way so as to make British paper available. To consider each order before it is sent to the foreigner, lest haply some British papermaker might handle it for you at no real sacrifice to yourselves. To impress upon your travellers and sales departments a vigorous and active policy of urging your customers to choose British-made papers in preference to the foreigner wherever that may be physically possible. To get in closer touch with British papermakers in order to see what they can do for you—you will be agreeably surprised at the result. Above all, to combat with all your strength the prejudice which

has been allowed to grow up in favour of foreign papers to the detriment of the British article.

If you will ponder over the figures I have given above showing the relation between the British total production and the total consumption, you will see that it is not an impossibility to get our British wrapping mills going again whilst still leaving room for the importation of all papers for which substitutes cannot possibly be manufactured here.

The Mental Attitude.

After all, gentlemen, the mental attitude plays a larger part in these matters than we sometimes imagine, and I repeat that the difference between a determined spirit of seeking to divert foreign business to British mills wherever physically possible and a spirit of apathetic indifference means just the difference between the British mills getting going again on the one hand, and closing down on the other hand. By the need of our stricken country to-day, by the sacrifices made, and being made, on the part of British paper-makers, by your own enlightened self-interest, I appeal to you to give serious thought to this subject. On behalf of employers and employed in an industry which means much to yourselves as well as to the country, I urge upon you concerted action on this matter of foreign competition.

An industry which employs eight thousand workpeople and a very large amount of capital deserves some consideration from those to whom it has always looked for its trade.

If this afternoon I have made any contribution towards that consideration taking practical shape in the form of a portion of your foreign purchases being diverted into British channels, if I have done anything to awaken that spirit to which I have referred, I shall be satisfied that I have not wasted your time.

It is reported that the American trade ship St. Louis, which is shortly to start on its tour of the world as a floating exhibition of manufactured goods of the United States, is not so elaborate as the British trade ship, and the rates charged for space are four times as much as the British.

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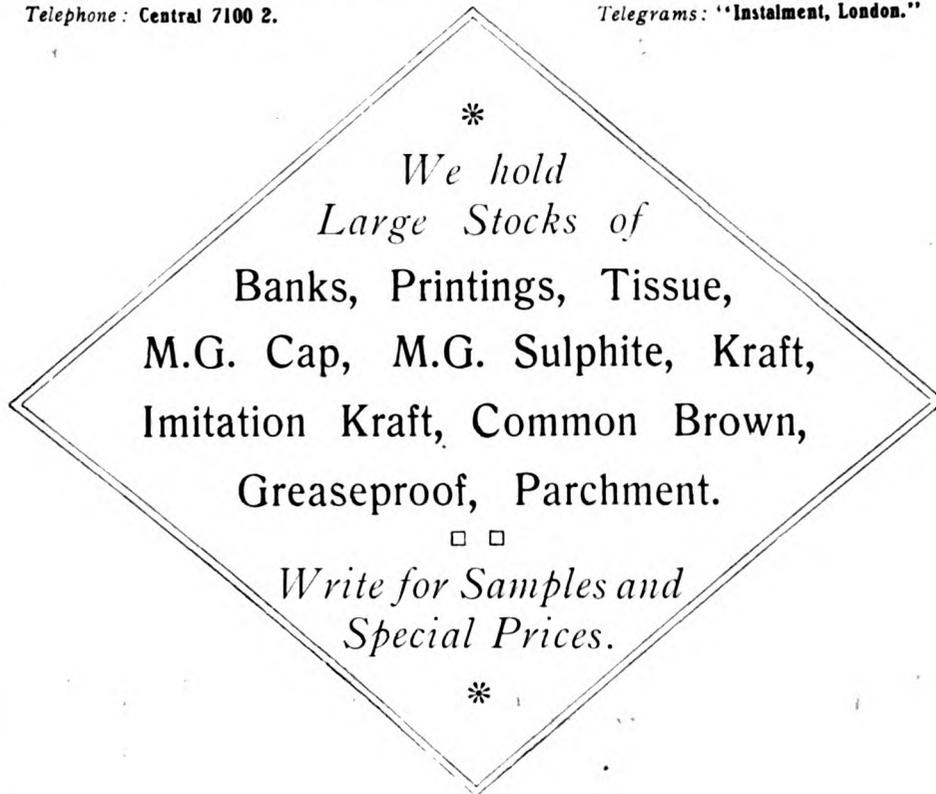
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The Printer and His Paper.

Claim for Favoured Treatment from Wholesaler.

It is important for sellers of paper to understand the attitude of the printer to his suppliers, and in this connection Mr. Robert Hausauer, in the *Typhothetæ Bulletin*, makes the claim that the printer is entitled to favoured classification because of the service he performs in the merchandising of paper; that he earns the right to buy cheaper than can the consumer.

Mr. Hausauer is writing in reference to the "long price list for paper," which is a method of listing the price of paper at a percentage above the price at which the seller is willing to dispose of that paper to a favoured class. The writer points out in detail the extent to which printers enter into and assist in solving the problem of the distribution of paper.

1. Our numerous plants, serving as they do widely separated communities, engaged as they are in specialising in various kinds of printing, are convenient agencies through which to merchandise paper.

2. The personalities of printers and printers' salesmen are important factors in the distribution of paper. While it is true that printers are interested principally in selling printing, paper is the only tangible thing about which the average purchaser of printing can express an intelligent opinion. When buying printing, the purchaser buys everything, except paper, before it is finished. Therefore, much of the effort and time expended in effecting a sale of printing is devoted to satisfying the purchaser about paper.

3. Printers and their salesmen form the point of contact between the mill and the wholesaler, on the one hand, and the ultimate consumer, on the other. Indeed, it has been admitted that as much as 95 per cent. of the fine papers manufactured reaches the ultimate consumer through such agencies as the printer, lithographer and publisher.

4. Printers assume the obligation of correctly estimating the quantity of paper required to produce the job in question, and accept the consequences of error.

5. Printers assume the obligation of specifying the kind of paper best calculated to produce the desired effect with the greatest economy to the customer, and accept the consequences attending faulty judgment.

6. Printers purchase paper under trade customs designed to fit the convenience of the wholesaler of paper, and sell paper under conditions imposed largely by the needs of the consumer, absorbing any losses which arise through differences in the conditions under which they buy and under which they sell. Thus, if a customer having a mailing list of exactly fifty thousand orders exactly fifty thousand pieces, and we buy a special size of paper for use on that order, we may be compelled to accept an overrun or underrun of from 3 to 15 per cent., in the first instance, paying for paper we cannot use on that order, and, in the second instance, making up the shortage as best we can, usually at increased expense.

Must Conciliate Consumer.

The printer has to conciliate the ultimate consumer of paper for variations in weight and shade, accept responsibility for defects which cannot be detected before paper is cut, adapt his printing processes, to overcome defects in the paper and do countless other things imposed by the wholesaler and to most of which the consumer cannot and will not adapt himself.

7. The printer actually purchases the paper and assumes responsibility for shortage resulting from faulty delivery or mishaps in printing.

8. The printer stores paper until it can be printed and the capital required to carry paper in the form of unfinished work is an important factor in the merchandising of paper.

9. The printer insures paper against loss through fire until it is printed and delivered.

10. The printer subjects himself to costs in the physical handling and counting of paper, in the storage space he is compelled to maintain, in the tools and labour necessary to handle it.

11. The printer effects actual delivery of paper to the consumer.

12. The printer purchases his paper according to the terms of the wholesaler, and accepts his pay according to the terms usual in retailing.

13. The printer sustains his normal percentage of loss in the collection of that portion of

his accounts represented by the value of the paper used.

14. The printer assumes the cost of recording, invoicing and collecting for the paper used by his customers.

Mr. Hausauer submits that in the performance of these duties the printer accepts very definite responsibilities in the distribution of paper and performs all the functions of a retailer.

He adds: I do not want to be misunderstood as implying that the paper wholesaler does not enact a very necessary part in the distribution of paper. I believe quite the contrary to be the case. His capital, his warehousing facilities, his knowledge of where papers are made and where they can be procured, the work of his organisation in keeping printers informed as to new lines and changes in existing lines, his ability to carry stocks sufficient to meet average requirements, are all necessary and important factors in the satisfactory and economical distribution of paper. But I want him to respect our position. He enjoys just the privileges of recognition from the mills that we ask of him.

The point is, that in order to get paper from the manufacturer to the ultimate consumer, certain costs are created and certain services must be rendered. All these costs should be repaid in the ultimate price at which paper is sold and there should also be a profit upon services rendered by all agents to a satisfactory and economical distribution. The wholesaler's cost and profit are protected by the sales policy of the mills, and we want the wholesaler to protect our costs.

Mr. Hausauer proceeds to state reasons for believing that the long price list will be the most effective way to accomplish the ends sought.

There are two ways in which the desire of the consumer to purchase paper at wholesale prices can be checked. First, by the wholesaler flatly declining to sell him at any price, and, second, by the wholesaler selling to him only at a price sufficiently in advance of the price quoted to the printers to cover the costs which would normally accrue to the printer plus a fair profit for the services the latter will render.

Doubtless, the simplest plan would be for the wholesaler to decline absolutely to sell to the consumer, and if that plan could be generally adopted, I would consider that the wholesalers had done their whole duty to the printer. But I, for one, would ask of the wholesaler something more than his duty. We want his sympathetic co-operation in remedying a condition which exists, I admit largely through a lack of gumption in the printer. I do not regard it as probable that the wholesaler will continue to sell much paper direct to the consumers at an advance in price to cover the printer's cost and profits.

Business-like printers would immediately add their handling costs and profits to paper even though it were furnished by the consumer, and the results would be two profits to be paid on the same transaction, a condition which the consumer would very soon understand and avoid by letting the printer purchase all paper. I believe that either method would very soon amount to the same thing, except that the wholesaler issuing a long price list would still be privileged to sell such fine papers as were not intended for printing, a class of business he is better qualified to handle than the printer, and which possibly may be attractive to him.

LORD LEVERHULME, speaking at the annual dinner of "Pear's Annual," predicted that the literary advertisement would take the place of the artistic advertisement, for the public wanted now sound argument artistically put in words.

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VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 2.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: JANUARY 12, 1922.

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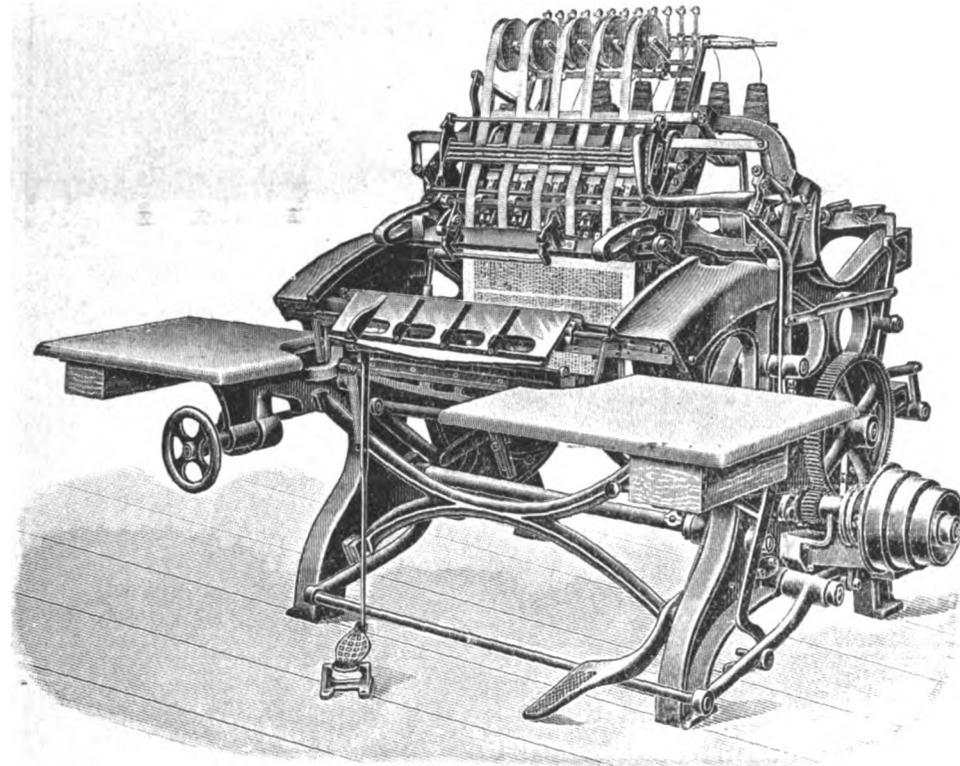
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EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Safety in the Printing Office.

By HARRY A. MADDOX.

Accidents in printing offices are mainly caused by unfenced machinery or shafting, floor obstacles, projections, or inefficient lighting, undue exposure to fire risk and personal carelessness. Granted every reasonable precaution, accidents will happen, and their occurrence must be provided for. Some one person should be appointed in charge of the first-aid cabinet, and a record should be kept of all accidents, however trivial. The cabinet should be fitted out with a comprehensive range of medical necessities covering ordinary ailments as well as casualty cases. Large offices are not now considered complete without the first-aid room and medical attention on the spot.

Prevention of Accidents.

Having provided efficiently for accidents, the next thing is to reduce their number to the absolute minimum. Machinery must, from legal necessity, have its exposed moving parts guarded. The guards, or fences, are best of a fixed character wherever possible, especially for belting. Employees are not sufficiently careful of their own safety, and many accidents are the result of unused or misplaced guards. Upright guards should either have solid foundations or be fixed to the floor. For lightness and space economy, wire guards are to be recommended. Motors are best encased in wire frames, wooden covers embodying a certain amount of fire risk, in addition to inherent clumsiness and obstruction.

The relation between inefficient artificial light and accident has been referred to, and the fact may be merely stressed here that accidents in contact with moving machinery most frequently happen under the influence of bad light and excessive glare.

Precautions Against Fire.

Fire safety is perhaps the most essential of the many safeguards which must be introduced as part of every manufacturing enterprise. Certainly the fire peril is the most terrible of the dangers to be faced, but it can be reduced to almost negligible proportions by a well devised scheme of protection, safeguard, and combatance. The modern building should be of fireproof material, fitted with armoured steel fire-resisting doors, automatic alarm and sprinkling apparatus. Unfortunately, most of the existing types of building are anything but fireproof in their nature and the utmost the occupier can do is to cover his risk well and introduce all the safeguards possible. Apart from accidents and sheer carelessness, the chief causes of fire include heat from gas engine exhaust pipes and slow-combustion stove pipes, spirit vapours contacting with

naked flame, defects in electric wiring, and spontaneous combustion (as in the case of heaped-up oily rags).

The precautions taken by the intelligent printer (including those of legal necessity) would be the election of a person or persons in each department responsible for that department, and the formation of a fire-committee constituted by these persons under a nominal head. Fire drill would be practised at set intervals, with occasional sham alarms (the workpeople having been notified previously). Fire buckets, supplemented by patent extinguishers and sand, would be amply provided in each department and the departmental fireman would be held responsible for their efficient maintenance. In large establishments hose and hydrants would be installed. Fire exits and escapes would be provided and kept clear, and the escape would be fitted with high side rails. Floors would be kept clean and free from refuse. Naked lights would be forbidden in use. Oil drippers and trays would be installed at every point where the probabilities of falling drops of oil were manifest, and also beneath all machines. Galvanised iron bins would be provided as receptacles for oily rags and refuse. Paraffin or other inflammable spirits would be stored under special supervision. Smoking would be rigorously repressed. Gas and open fires are dangerous in the workshop and should give way to electricity and steam or hot-water heating.

Automatic Protective Devices.

According to the efficiency of the precautions against fire the assessment of risk will be adjudged more or less in favour of the occupier. Insurance companies will grant extra concessions in cases where automatic sprinklers, alarms, or other approved appliances have been installed. Automatic sprinklers are perhaps the most efficient and efficacious reagents against fire, but they are also the most costly. In many instances they have been restricted to an infinitesimal amount of damage which would otherwise have totalled to enormous proportions. The installation of sprinkling apparatus comprises a network of pipes along the ceilings of the various rooms, connected up with the water supply. For every 100 square feet of area a nozzle is provided, plugged with a small marble. The marble is held in position by a strut secured by solder metal with a melting point of 150° F. In the event of an outbreak of fire the temperature rises and the solder melts, releasing the marble and permitting an immediate flow of water in the locality. The spread of the water is assured by an ingenious contrivance which converts it into a wide volume of spray. In addition to the water action, automatic

sprinklers also give an alarm and indicate the locality of the outbreak.

The ordinary automatic fire alarm works on the principle of expansion by a rising temperature. A number of detectors are affixed at convenient intervals and connected up with an indicating board at the entrance to the building or even direct with the fire station. In the event of fire, the expansion of a metal strip closes an electric circuit and causes the alarm bell to ring continuously, at the same time indicating the point at which the fire has started.

Chemical extinguishers act upon the basis of oxygen exclusion. Fire depends upon an available supply of atmospheric oxygen, and the object of the extinguisher is to propel carbon dioxide gas on to the outbreak for the purpose of damping it down. The sulphuric acid and the bi-carbonate of soda in the apparatus unite to form sulphate of soda and carbonic acid gas, with water. Small outbreaks are immediately suppressed under the action of this preparation.

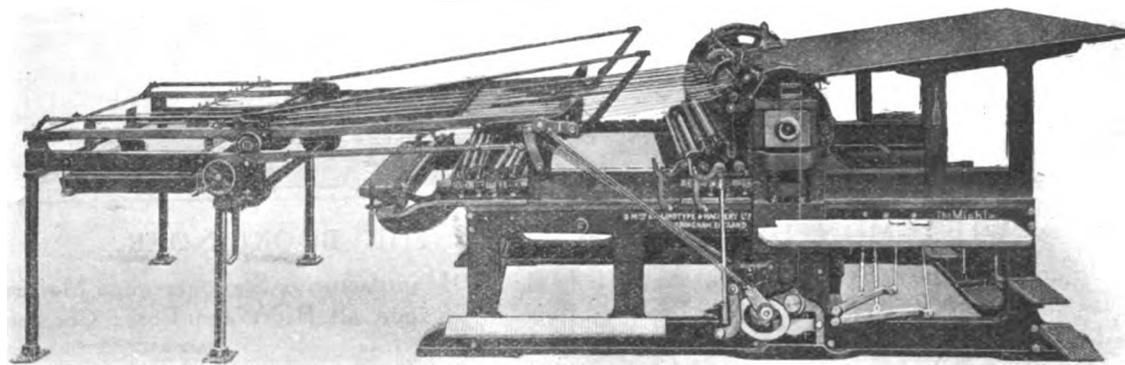
Fire Insurance.

Having taken every reasonable precaution against fire, the printer must still assume fire to be a contingency to be thoroughly insured against. To meet the requirements of the insurance company, when claiming, the value of every item destroyed must be proved. The onus is upon the printer, and his only reliable evidence is an up-to-date inventory compiled by an independent and authentic professional. The inventory should be itemized in full detail and classified by departments and floors. Exhaustive summaries should classify the component parts, giving departmental analysis and aggregate total values of machinery, motors, shafting, belting, furniture, fixtures and fittings, tools and utensils, type, designs, standing matter, blocks, stock, etc., etc. Three copies of the inventory should be issued, one being held by the valuer, one by the printer, and a main summary by the insurance company, whose acceptance of the figures should be secured. A rate of depreciation could be agreed upon, but the printer would necessarily keep his inventory posted up to date with alterations and additions. The insurance policy itself must be in such terms as will clearly account for everything for which the printer is liable or responsible, including telephone installations, goods held in trust, buildings, work in progress, standing matter, designs, etc. In the event of a fire, loss of profits over a specific period must be assumed, and rent and other expenses during the period of reconstruction should be fully covered. Much subsequent worry, trouble and loss would be avoided if clear

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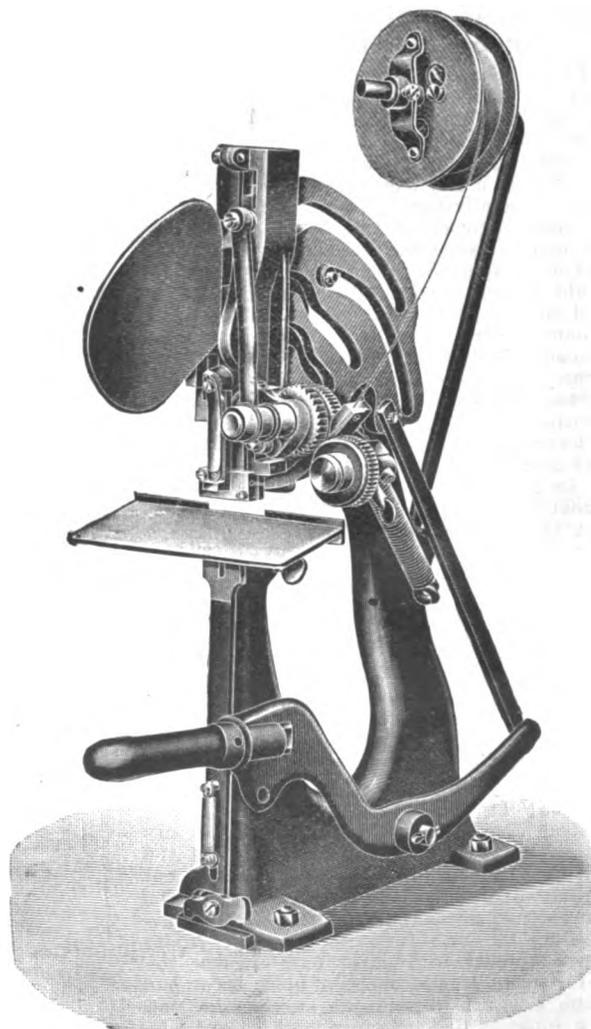
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Caxton Machinery Co.,
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Telegrams: "PERFORATED," GLASGOW.
 Code used: ABC 5TH EDITION.



and adequate arrangements were made at the time of carrying out an insurance policy. The revolution in values brought about by the events of recent years has negated the utility of any data compiled at an earlier date, and it is of vitally serious import to the trade that modern risks and modern values should be met and covered by modern figures.

The Rating of Machinery.

A Matter of Prime Concern to the Printing Industry.

It is not yet sufficiently realised by printers that the law as it stands permits the local surveyor in most districts to assess for rateable value not only the building, but also the machinery and plant contained therein. The popular opinion that such an assessment would stop short of any contrivance unattached to the premises is not founded on fact. Unrepealed Acts governing rating date back to the Statute of Queen Elizabeth, and have been complicated by legal decisions since given in many cases brought before the Courts. The outstanding fact is that the decisions have, without exception, confirmed the liability of machinery to assessment, whether attached permanently to the hereditament, affixed to the floor, bolted down, or resting by their own weight. The reasoning is that plant and equipment increases the value of the hereditament and that the assessment may be based on the entire value of the establishment to a willing tenant.

Practice of Rating Growing.

The Poor Rate Exemption Act of 1840, which is renewed annually, was introduced for the purpose of prohibiting the rating of personal chattels, but subsequent legal decisions have nullified the intended relief and left open the way for inclusive assessment according to the discretion of the surveyor. Hitherto it has not been the uniform practice of surveyors to include machinery in their assessments, especially in the principal manufacturing districts, but recent events evince a growing tendency to take advantage of decisions of the supreme Court of Appeal.

Alverstoke, Birmingham, Manchester, Plymouth, East Stonehouse, and Southampton are covered by the Union Assessment Acts of 1862. Scotland is supposed to be exempt from machinery rating by Act of Parliament, but by an obscure clause which made its way into law through an Omnibus Bill, the Glasgow Corporation secured the right to enforce assessment of plant for rating purposes.

Onus on the Tenant.

In the County of London, assessments are revised every fifth year, with due allowance for appeal, claim, or protestation, but the onus of claim or appeal is with the tenant, who must comply within the specified period or forego his privilege. Elsewhere, assessments may be made as frequently as the Commissioners may deem fit and proper. Abroad the rating of machinery is not recognised.

The danger to every printer is therefore a very real one as the law now stands, antiquated though the Acts may be. There is nothing to prevent the Commissioners or local surveyor from assessing for rateable value the whole of any factory or printing office as it stands, including its contents.

A Bill for Relief.

A Bill for the Relief of Machinery from Rating has been before the House of Commons at intervals during the last 30 years, and although on several occasions it has passed the second reading, support has not been strong enough to carry it through to the Lords. The Bill provides that machinery, tools, utensils, and appliances which are not fixed, or only so fixed as to be removable without necessitating the removal of any part of the hereditament, should be excluded from assessment for rating purposes.

SIR CHARLES MANDLEBERG suggests that the next trade boom may come as suddenly as the slump. Therefore he urges manufacturers not to lose any time in completing their selling arrangements abroad, so that when the buying begins they will have their selling representatives on the spot ready to do business for them.

Monotype Demonstration at Bristol.

Lecture to the Trade.

An interesting meeting was convened recently under the auspices of the Bristol Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association for the purpose of demonstrating the working of the Monotype composing and type-casting machine. Major J. A. Arrowsmith Brown, D.S.O., placed his premises at the disposal of the members of the Association for this purpose and a very large and representative gathering attended to see the different processes in actual operation. Not only were the machines composing straightforward matter, but complicated and tabular work was also in operation. Further, they were shown the latest innovation, that of casting leads and rules, also display type. An hour and a half was spent in this manner, at the conclusion of which the president of the Association, Mr. J. M. Dodds, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Major Arrowsmith Brown for his kindness.

The members assembled later at Messrs. Stuckey's Restaurant, where to the number of over 50, tea was served by the hospitality of the Lanston Monotype Corporation. Amongst those being present were Mr. F. G. Jones, secretary of the Bristol Master Printers' Association, and Mr. W. Stone, secretary of the Typographical Union. Mr. Jones, in a few apposite remarks, dealt with the advantages to be derived from practical demonstration, such as that given in the afternoon, and complimented the Lanston Monotype Corporation on their forward and broad-minded policy in thus offering facilities to managers and overseers for obtaining a knowledge of the capabilities of the machine.

Mr. J. Bowen, the secretary of the Printers' Managers' and Overseers' Association, supplemented these remarks and also expressed his thanks, on behalf of the Association, for the kindly hospitality displayed to them that afternoon.

Mr. E. Quick, branch manager, Bristol, replying for the Lanston Monotype Corporation, mentioned that they were willing at all times to help an association such as had met that afternoon. As he believed, it was the best way of bringing the advantages of any machine before the trade.

At 6.15 a lecture, open to the trade, was given at the Merchant Venturers' College (by kind permission of Professor Wertheimer, B.Sc.), by Mr. E. Quick, the chair being taken by Mr. J. Corrigan, chairman of the Bristol Master Printers' Association.

Mr. Corrigan, in introducing the lecturer, expressed his pleasure at taking the chair on the occasion, in view of his position as chairman of the Bristol Master Printers' Association. He mentioned incidentally that the house with which he is connected has had the longest connection and probably the greatest experience with the Monotype type-casting machines of the houses in the West of England. He was connected with the introduction of the first type-setting machine introduced into Bristol, this being the Thorne Simplex, and later introduced the first Linotype into the town. He commented upon the effect of the introduction of type-composing machinery, stating that ultimately it must be to the good of not only the printing trade itself, but the community in general.

Mr. Quick prefaced his address upon Monotype by a brief resume of the innovation and development of type-setting machinery, slides of these being shown, which met with much appreciation. Following this, the history of the Monotype from its inception in this country was dealt with and then the lecturer proceeded to explain fully the mechanical parts of the machine. The various models were dealt with, explanations being made of the manipulation of the keyboard, spacing out the lines, perforating the paper roll, transferring the roll to the casting machine, showing the action of such perforations when in contact with compressed air, bringing the die-case into correct position for casting the different characters, the method of obtaining perfect alignment, and the casting and delivery to the galley of the finished matter. In fact, the machine does everything except the printing. Many interesting points were so clearly explained that it was made possible to those who were unacquainted with the machine, and to whom it had appeared intricate, to follow without difficulty.

At the conclusion, Mr. W. Stone, secretary of the Typographical Association, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, also including the chairman, who at the end of what he (the speaker) knew had been a very arduous week, had found time to be present at the meeting. He emphasised the extreme desirability of such gatherings as that, and also the meeting together of those representing the different spheres such as they had that evening, in their chairman as head of the Master Printers, the president of the Printers' Managers' and Overseers Association, and himself as representing the Typographical Association, and trusted that many other occasions would occur when they could meet and confer together.

Mr. Dingle, of the *Western Daily Press*, seconded this, and the evening was brought to a conclusion by a brief response from the chair.

Scottish Notes.

(By Our Edinburgh Correspondent)

In spite of the depression in trade generally—or perhaps because of it—the New Year holiday has been freely celebrated in Scotland. The break came as a welcome relief, and now it is over, everyone is turning, with what hope they can summon up, to the promise of the New Year.

THE printing trade is only moderately busy, and it is feared that a good deal of the book printing for publishers has gone permanently to the South.

THIS depression adversely affects the paper-making industry, which is still pretty lifeless. In this respect prominent makers of paper-making machinery state that since January last new orders have been practically non-existent, their absence giving the directors the gravest anxiety.

ALTHOUGH busy during the past year on previous orders, the directors state that the current year promises to be one of the most trying that the company or its predecessors have ever faced. In this connection it may be borne in mind that most of the paper-makers put their war profits into new plant before the trade slump came.

IN paper circles there is little business being put through yet, and any orders coming in cause quite a flutter of excitement.

THE combination of esparto mills has aroused great interest in the North, and more details are anxiously awaited. The object of the scheme is to promote economy of working, especially on the distributing side. Scottish esparto papers occupy a unique position, and this new development will help to extend their fame still further.

Marking of Goods for Canada.

The office of the High Commissioner for Canada issues the following announcement:—

Referring to the Regulations recently made by the Canadian Government for the marking of goods imported into the Dominion, section 13 has been amended, and now provides as follows:—

"The name of a manufacturer or his trade mark accompanied by the name of the country or a place in a province, State, or other division of a country where the goods have been manufactured or produced will be accepted as sufficient indication of the country of origin."

Further, sub section A of section 16 has been cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"Cloth and material in the web or roll shall be marked with an indication of the country of origin on the piece ticket label, or band, or on one end of each web or roll."

ANOTHER new use for paper appears to be that of a saw, for it is demonstrated that a piece of paper rotated at high velocity will cut through wood like a saw.

“SLOGGER”

AUTOMATIC SHEET FEEDER

THE half-tone figures 1 and 2 show the new type Slogger Feeder attached to the Miehle 2-rev. Fig. 1 is a Near Side Rear View showing how all the control handles have been placed as near as possible in one position and all within easy reach of the machine minder's hand, as follows:

2. Pile Raising Adjuster for automatically regulating the Top Height of the Pile.
5. Stopping Handle.
6. Starting Handle.
7. Trip Re-setting Lever.
11. Air Valve for Controlling the amount of draught required to separate varying weights of paper.

Figure 2 is an offside rear view with gear guards removed showing how all working parts are equally accessible from either side of the feeder.

The Air Blower No. 9 has now been mounted centrally with the Feeder in one unit, and will in all cases where possible be driven by a separate and independent electric motor.

This makes the Feeder entirely self contained and gives the machine-minder clear access between his press and the feeder for making ready and attention to his forme.

In all cases where the press is in good condition perfect register is guaranteed and the press can be speeded up to the full speed guaranteed by the press makers.

One of the greatest advantages of the method of separation on the “Slogger” is the strong current of air directed through the sheets by oscillating blower which ensures each sheet being separated some thirty times before it is taken away to the press. This method of separation frees the paper from all dust and fluff and as a result the machine-minder does not have to wash his forme nearly so often as when feeding by hand or when using other feeders which do not blow the dust or fluff out of the paper.

PERFECT REGISTER.

HIGH-SPEED.

**ONE LOADING FOR
WHOLE DAY'S RUN.**

THINK of the LABOUR SAVED!!

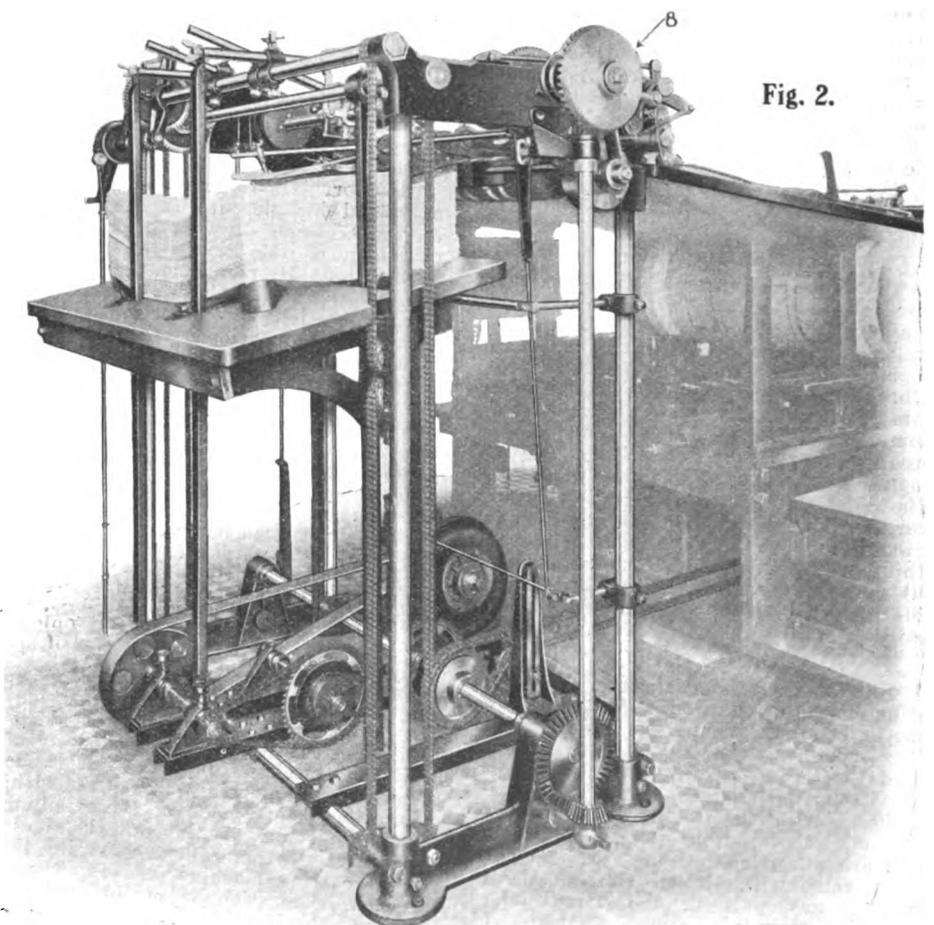
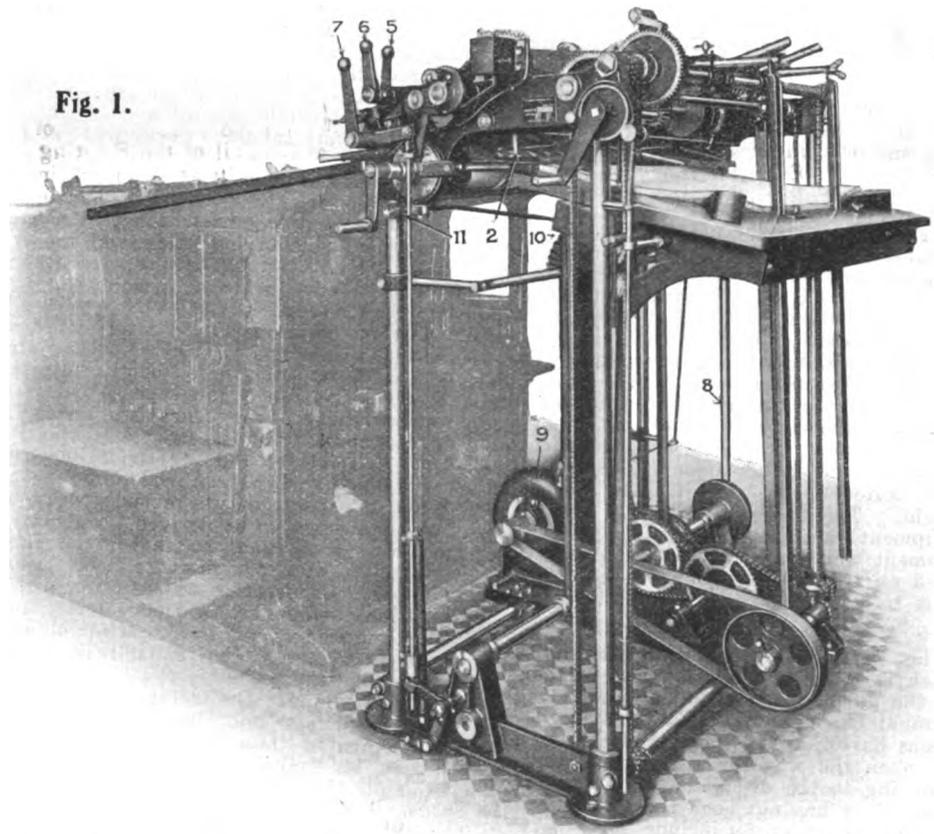
and enquire the low cost from—

TELEGRAMS:
Central 641.

THE SLOGGER ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.

26, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.4.

TELEPHONE:
Central 641.



Trade Notes.

MENDIP PRESS, LTD.—The goodwill of this business has been purchased by the Wessex Associated News, Ltd., Bath. The services of the staff have been retained. The freehold property, letterpress and binding plant and machinery will be submitted for sale by auction on the 18th inst. by Mr. Robert H. Ruddock.

MR. SIGISMUND C. H. GOETZE, the famous artist, is prosecutor in a case of alleged libel at Bow-street. The defendants are Captain Harold Spencer, Great Ormond-street, W.C., and Messrs. G. T. Holder, A. E. Holder and G. F. Holder, trading as G. Holder and Sons, printers, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C., who were summoned in respect of an article published in *Plain English*. The hearing was adjourned until Monday next.

MESSRS. SELFRIDGE opened on Monday, at their Oxford-street premises, an "Industrial Exhibition," designed to show some of the smaller industries at work. Among the industries included are type-setting, book-binding, and marbling.

The man who, as reported in the *Daily Press*, fell over the cliffs at Beachy Head on Sunday has been identified as Mr. Arthur Hentschel, 46, Eastbourne. He is a brother of the well-known photo-engraver, Mr. Carl Hentschel, and was connected with a firm of lithographers in High Holborn.

It is reported that a new Unionist weekly newspaper will be launched at Scarborough early in February, for service in Scarborough and the Whitby Division, under the title of the *Scarborough Standard and North and East Riding Gazette*.

PHOTO LITHO'D NEWSPAPER.—The proprietors of the *Blackpool Times* (the Blackpool Free Press, Ltd.), are to be congratulated upon their issue of January 6th, which marks a new step in the production of this newspaper. This issue is produced entirely by the photo litho offset process, and the *Blackpool Times* is the first newspaper to be printed by this method in Great Britain and Ireland.

MR. JOHN S. BIRDSALL, who for nearly forty years had been a member of the composing-room staff of the *Yorkshire Post*, has died at Leeds in his 60th year.

ARRANGEMENTS are in hand for two *Daily Herald* "Back-to-a-Penny Conferences" to be addressed by Mr. George Lansbury this month. London and Sheffield are the centres chosen.

A RESOLUTION protesting against any printing required by local firms being sent out of the town at a time when so many members are out of employment through depression in the printing trade has been passed by the Swansea Typographical Society.

PETITIONS signed by some 500 night workers living in many of the South-Western districts in London have been forwarded to the London County Council requesting an adjustment of night tramway services on the Brixton and Tooting routes, which will more fully meet their needs.

The annual dinner of the *Daily Chronicle* advertisement staff was held on Friday evening at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. Arthur Richardson, advertisement manager, occupying the chair.

The staff of Messrs. Charles Birchall, Ltd., proprietors of the *Journal of Commerce* and associated businesses, held an enjoyable social evening at the Britannia Rooms, Liverpool, on Saturday, when members of all departments met in good fellowship. Among those present were Mr. C. Herbert Birchall, J.P., the head of the firm, and Mrs. Birchall, J.P., a director of the company, and other members of the Birchall family.

The executive council of the British Empire Exhibition announce that an anonymous donor has undertaken to be responsible for the last £80,000 of the £1,000,000 wanted.

The British Institute of Industrial Art, of which Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B., is chairman, is opening an Exhibition of Present Day Industrial Art, to be held, with the sanction of the President of the Board of Education, in the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum, from January 16th to February 25th, inclusive.

APPEALS on behalf of the Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund are being sent out all over the world.

The late Mr. Richard Bolton, Liverpool-printer, sole proprietor of Messrs. Bolton Bros., left £3,789.

FRANK DIGBY HARDY, alias D. C. Hughes, 53, previously describing himself as a journalist but who now appeared in the calendar as a bookbinder, pleaded guilty at Monmouthshire Quarter Sessions last week to obtaining £10 by means of a worthless cheque at Abertillery. A large number of previous convictions were proved and it was stated the police at present held six warrants for prisoner's arrest. Sir Henry Mathers Jackson, the chairman, said the court could not pass a less sentence than five years' penal servitude.

INTERESTING details of a profit-sharing and share-owning scheme in successful operation are given in the current number of *Newton Mill Journal*, the attractive little house journal issued by the stationery firm of Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire.

The Sheffield Advisory Committee of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades devotes its attention mainly to educational and social matters. For the present season a course of six lectures was arranged, and the two lectures which have been held already have been attended with great success. The New Year's programme opened with a big social on Saturday.

The proprietors of the *Evening Express*, Cardiff, have promised a valuable challenge shield to the newly-formed Welsh Boxing League.

The late Mr. Edward Joseph McManus, of Highdown-road, Hove, a well-known author and journalist, at one time editor of the *Morning*, and, during the war, of *Blighty*, who died June 17th, aged 59, left £1,323.

MESSRS. HILL, SIFFKEN AND CO., LTD., the poster specialists, again remember their friends this New Year with a serviceable desk blotter which gives the dates for the whole year on each sheet of the blotting paper.

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION subscribers who have votes for disposal are being asked to give assistance to Mr. Ernest Ward, aged 72. The case is strongly recommended.

BOOK-PRODUCTION FIGURES.—The *Publishers' Circular* records a total of 11,026 books as having been published in the United Kingdom during the year 1921. This is an increase of 22 compared with the total for 1920. The two years closely resemble one another in their main features. New books were 19 more than in 1920, the totals being 8,757 and 8,738; and new editions only varied by 3, the totals being 2,269 and 2,266. It is interesting to notice that the year's total is now about 1,000 less than in the years immediately before the war. The worst of the war years was 1918, when our total output of books was only 7,716 as against 12,379 in 1913.

A GENERAL STRIKE in South Africa appears at the time of writing, to be certain.

It is stated that the Australian Workers' Union, by a 7 to 1 majority, have voted in favour of "One Big Union" for all workers in the Commonwealth.

SWISS master printers have denounced the agreement with their employees as from December 31st of this year, with the object of reducing wages on the ground of the decreased cost of living.

CANADA during the seven months' period ending October, 1921, imported printing and bookbinding machinery of the value of \$1,165,000, as against \$2,130,000 last year, and \$1,219,000 in the seven months of 1919.

ANALYSING the trade of Ireland for the year 1919 in connection with the Irish settlement, it is pointed out that £162,000 worth of paper was received from Canada, Sweden, U.S.A. and Holland; £154,000 of wood pulp from Norway and Sweden, and £19,000 of straw-board from Holland.

The Department of Overseas Trade is in receipt of information from the Commercial Counsellor of his Majesty's Embassy in Tokio (Mr. E. T. Crowe, C.M.G.) regarding the forthcoming Peace Exhibition, which is to be held there from March 10th to July 31st, 1922. The Commercial Counsellor states that this exhibition may prove a good opportunity for showing new British goods, and he recommends British firms to make a small exhibit.

The Financial Ministry of Esthonia proposes to buy the Rappin paper mill, where State paper money is made, the price being 30,000,000 marks.

PRINTED books (in 100 kilos.) were imported into Switzerland during the nine months ended September, 1921, to the extent of 16,116 (of the value of 5,676,000 francs), 26,963 (13,626,000 francs) in the corresponding period of 1920, and 20,767 (12,926,000 francs) during the nine months of 1913.



"The Printer and His Paper."

SIR,—I feel that I cannot pass the opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Mr. Silvester for his interesting letter in your issue of the 5th inst., in which he gives us the benefit of his own experience with regard to paper.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Silvester has not got the impression that the papermaker was blamed for the deterioration of paper and boards, on the contrary, Mr. Dawe spoke very feelingly for the papermaker.

With regard to consulting a specialist, I am afraid Mr. Silvester must be under a misapprehension if he thinks that Mr. Dawe means "a beaterman or a machineman skilled in the production, storing and handling of papers and boxboards." As a very interested listener of Mr. Dawe's address at that meeting, I am sure that I am voicing the opinion of the remaining members who were present, that Mr. Dawe's meaning of a specialist was one who had a very thorough knowledge of paper-making, etc., combined with a thorough knowledge of the chemical and scientific side.

Again thanking Mr. Silvester and hoping that I have answered his doubt,

Yours, etc.,
FRED. H. COLE.

Hon. Secretary,
 S.W. London Master Printers' Association.

92, Vauxhall Bridge-road,
 January 6th.

The Printers Trade Journal.

SIR,—It was a cheering sight to see the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* itself again last Thursday, not only in size but as suggestive of uncurtailed satisfaction for its readers on perusal in the near future. Why is it that printers, though engaged in supplying the wants of so many other trades in this respect, yet have neglected to keep themselves abreast of the times by maintaining a worthy production for themselves? A trade organ is undoubtedly a most effective means of trade organisation. To see again a printers' journal defying expense is truly a hopeful sign of better times ahead.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN R. BURT.

Morton, Burt and Sons, Ltd.,
 Paddington, Jan. 7th.

SIR,—Congratulations on coming out in the old size again! A great improvement.

Yours, etc.,
G. BASIL BARHAM, C.E.,
 M. INST. M.E.

East Acton, January 7th.

"MEN AND THINGS."

Short Articles by Mr. Frank Colebrook on "Men and Things" in the printing world will appear in this Journal, commencing with our next issue.

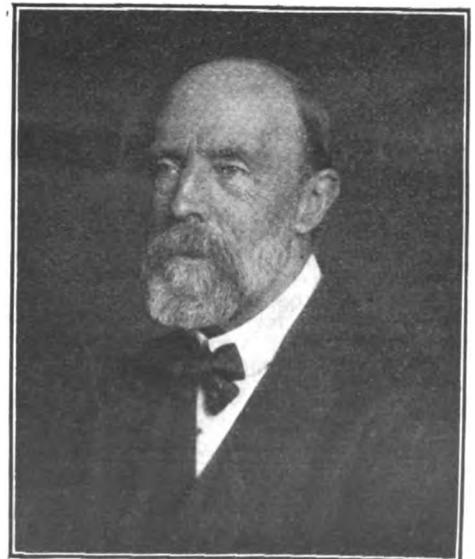


Photo by Margery Colebrook,
 Hazelsville Studio, 92, Hazelsville Rd., N. 10.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

South-West London Master Printers.

Allegations of Price Cutting.

In addition to the address on Cost Finding, which was given by Mr. R. B. Simnett, and which will appear in our next issue, there were one or two matters of interest discussed at the meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, which was held on Tuesday night last week at the Chelsea Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr. J. D. Wise (Messrs. Wise and Co., Battersea).

The chairman, in opening the meeting, referred to the question of the Alliance block vote and to the question as to whether there should be any alteration. He thought, in view of the subscription which London contributed to the Federation, that it was entitled to the vote which it at present possessed, and he thought there should be no alteration while the rate of subscription remained as at present. He pointed out that at present London could carry anything by the preponderance of its vote, and he thought they should not forego anything that would endanger the condition of the craft in London, where they could deal with the unions in the printing trade in their own way.

Mr. Young mentioned that the attitude of some of the Alliances was that if they regulated the voting power according to the subscription it was not a sufficiently democratic procedure.

Mr. Spring, who mentioned that the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association had had a similar question before them, proposed that no alteration be made with regard to the block vote.

Mr. E. G. Cole seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The chairman, following a communication from Mr. Nuttall, asked the members to give serious attention to the literature which had been issued with regard to the employment of ex-sailors and soldiers as apprentices in the printing trade.

Price Cutting.

Mr. F. H. Cole, hon. sec., read a letter from a firm of printers, who were formerly subscribing members, alleging price cutting against a member of the Association.

The chairman observed that price cutting was all too rife in their district, and even among their own members. He mentioned a case of his own concerning 25 double demy posters for which his quotation was 30s. The customer, however, whom he had served for many years, had placed the contract elsewhere for 12s. 6d. On approaching the firm with whom the order was placed, Mr. Wise was informed that the work had actually been done by a trade printer who charged the firm who received the order 10s. 6d. Mr. Wise pointed out to his competitor that when he took into consideration the cost of handling the job he probably only made 6d., or might in fact have lost 6d. Whether he had or had not made anything out of the order himself, he certainly had injured him (Mr. Wise). This was one of those cases where, by cutting-in, the competitor did no good to himself but injured a fellow member and did harm to the trade. With reference to the particular case referred to in the correspondence, the chairman pointed out that it was not necessarily a case of price cutting until they had proof, and accordingly the matter was referred to committee for consideration.

The chairman introduced Mr. Peters, an additional organiser from head quarters, who, he said, came to them with a splendid record and who had been a master printer himself. Mr. Wise expressed the belief that Mr. Johnson and Mr. Peters would do all they possibly could, not only to bring in new members, but to work up interest among the old. He expressed regret that out of a membership of 90 they could only rely upon a very small proportion attending their meetings. It was "live" members they wanted, especially in these times.

The election of new members of the Association concluded the business.

GLUE MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.—We learn from the Department of Industries, Madras, that the Experimental Glue Factory, Washermanpet, Madras, South India, manufactures glues, and in cases of large orders glues can be supplied as far as possible to customer's requirements.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

January Meeting.

A smoking concert was the principal item on the agenda of the January meeting of the P. M. and O. A. held on Tuesday of last week at the "Old Bell," Holborn. A short business session preceded the concert. Mr. S. M. Bateman, president, was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

After the minutes of the December annual meeting and special general meeting had been read and confirmed, intimation was made that the vice president, Mr. R. H. Berry, had written to apologise for absence owing to illness. It was also announced that a few lines had been received from Mr. E. H. Berryman who was in hospital with a view to undergoing an operation. Those present heartily supported the president's expression of hope that if an operation did take place it would be a very successful one and that Mr. Berryman would soon be amongst them once more. Mention was also made of the indisposition of Mr. W. H. Gill (the financial secretary) and Mr. R. Condliff.

A letter was read from Mr. E. Moyce, son of the late secretary, Mr. Edward Moyce, requesting the general secretary to bring to the notice of members his mother's candidature in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation election next March Mr. Whittle announced that at the next election the Association would be asking for members' votes on behalf both of Mrs. Moyce and Mr. J. J. Smith.

Three candidates for membership recommended by the Council were unanimously elected; they were: Mr. C. H. Fryer (E. Couchman and Co., Ltd., 15, Moorgate-court, London, E.C.2; overseer—composing room); Mr. I. W. J. Ryman (The Botolph Printing Works, 8, Gate-street, Kingsway, W.C.; overseer—composing room); and Mr. W. Strachan (Barclay and Fry, Ltd., Southwark, S.E.; overseer—machine room: Litho).

Special Delegate Meeting.

The meeting next considered a recommendation by the Council *re* Rule 4, "That the Special Delegate Meeting be held at Nottingham, on Saturday, February 4th, 1922."

Mr. Whittle explained that Nottingham had been chosen at the venue because members from all Centres could visit that town and return the same day, as was desirable in the interests of economy. He said the date, February 4th, had been arranged so that delegates would have an opportunity to report to their Centres at the next general meetings. The Council's recommendation was unanimously endorsed. Another recommendation of the Council was also carried unanimously—*re* Article 9, "That this matter be also dealt with at the Special Delegate Meeting," Mr. Whittle remarked that upon this matter—which was discussed at the December meeting—there would not be general assent of the various Centres, and that therefore it would be businesslike to deal with this subject also at the February Special Delegate Meeting.

As London delegates to the Special Delegate Meeting Messrs. A. E. Jarvis and J. C. Pugh were elected, members being reminded that the rules provided for the attendance of the president and general secretary.

Before announcing the commencement of the concert, the president on behalf of the Council wished every member present a happy and prosperous New Year.

Bohemian Concert.

Mr. Eric Clifford's Bohemians, who have previously entertained the Association very agreeably, again earned a cordial reception. Miss Madge Clinton's vivacious songs were a strong feature of the programme, and hearty applause was gained also by Miss Ethel Golding (soprano), Mr. Stanley Graham (humorist), Mr. Sydney Bridger (baritone), and Mr. Erne Durnell, whilst Mr. Eric Clifford acted as accompanist throughout, and also contributed songs at the piano.

During an interval in the concert programme the president introduced the treasurer of the Glasgow Centre, Mr. J. H. Adamson, who was accorded a hearty reception, and who briefly expressed his pleasure at being present.

At the conclusion a cordial vote of thanks to the artists was moved by Mr. S. A. Dawson, seconded by Mr. French, and carried unanimously.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during November:—

Stationery Office.

INK.—Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd., London, E.; B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

LOOSE LEAF BINDERS AND METALS.—Webb, Son and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Loose Leaf Mfrs., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.

PRINTERS' SUNDRIES.—Fry's Metal Foundry, London, S.E.; J. Haddon and Co., London, E.C.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.—Jobwork Printing (1922)—Groups 121 (1921) and 123: John Parry and Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Groups 122, 127, 135, 140 and 144: Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Groups 128, 136, 137, 138, 142: J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Groups 124, 125, 126: W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C., and S.E. Groups 139 and 147: Morgan, Reeve Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Group 141: Metchim and Son, London, S.W.

Groups 143, 145, 148.—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London, W.C. and E.C.

Group 146.—J. H. Foy and Son, London, N.W.

Group 116.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

Group 117.—Lawrence Bros., Ltd., Weston-super-Mare.

Binding 1,000 Sight Manuals, 1921.—Humphrey Milford, London, E.C.

5,000,000 Forms, Service Message.—H. Carr and Co., Manchester.

Binding 2,000 Pilot Books.—Fisher Book-binding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

800 Books, B. 41, 5,000 Skeleton Guard Books, 100,000 Posters, 750,000 Unemployment Insurance Forms.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

150,000 Forms, W.C.A. No. IV., 1,000,000 Forms P. 576.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Tonbridge.

2,500 Books, Telegram Forms, 5,000 Books, P.1,054.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

Binding 4,375 Technical Instructions, Pneumatic Tubes.—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

282,000 File Jackets.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

40,000 Posters.—Grosvenor Press, Ltd., Penge.

43,800 Registry Jackets, 42,125 Sunshine Cards.—J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

Binding 1,260 Telephone Directories.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

Bookwork Printing, England (1922)—Groups 18 and 19.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, London, E.

Money Order Forms—Group 214 (1922).—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

Bookwork Printing, England (1922)—Group 14.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

3,900 R.N.R. Certificate Books, 6,000 Army Book 193a, 10,000 Portfolios, Army Book 26.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

6,000 Pads, Pensions Forms.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea.

100,000 Registry Jackets.—J. F. Warren, London, N.

100,000 Posters, 25,000,000 Swastika Coupons.—T. De la Rue and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Bookwork Printing, England (1922)—Group 20.—Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., Colchester.

600 Books, General Ledger T.P. 1085.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 3,995 Pilot Books.—G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C.

ROLLERS.—B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

TRACING CLOTH.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., Cheadle.

BAGS.—J. Henry and Co., Ltd., Thetcham.

BOXES, MILLBOARD, WOOD, ETC.—A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.

CARBONIC TYPING PAPER.—Carbon Paper Supply Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

CARDBOARDS.—J. Lovell and Sons, Ltd., Linlithgow.

CARDS.—J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

CASES, FIBERITE.—Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet.

ENVELOPES, "E" CONTRACT, ETC.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

FERRO-PRUSSIAN PAPER AND CLOTH.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; A. West and Partners, London, S.W.; J. Halden and Co., Ltd., Reddish, near Stockport.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—Holling-

worth and Co., Maidstone; J. Brown and Co., Penicuik; A. E. Mallandain, London, N.W.; Basted Paper Mills Co., Sevenoaks; Ford Paper Works Co., Ltd., Hylton, near Sunderland; S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Caldwell's Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; S. Jones and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Wild and Sons, Radcliffe; Adcocks, Ltd., London, N.; Paper Cutting and Toilet Requisite Co., London, S.E.; Culter Mills Paper Co., Peterculter; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Moffat and Caldercruix; T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Eynsford; A. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn; St. Neots Paper Mills Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Hendon, Sunderland; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., Buckland, Glory and Devon Valley Mills; E. Collins and Sons, Ltd., Maryhill; W. H. and A. Richardson, Ltd., Jarrow-on-Tyne; Barrow Paper Mill Co., Barrow-in-Furness; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Turn Lee and Broughton Bridge; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Fisher and Co., Ltd., Tamworth; N. of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare; National Paper and Pulp Co. (1920), Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Baldwin and Sons, King's Norton; Smith, Anderson and Co., Ltd., Leslie, Fife; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Lower Darwen.

PORTFOLIOS.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Crown Agents,

LETTERPRESS CYLINDER MACHINE.—Messrs. Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., Otley.
MONOTYPE MACHINE AND SPARE PARTS.—The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.
OIL.—C. C. Wakefield and Co., London, E.C.
PRINTING MACHINE, ETC.—Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.
PRINTING MACHINE.—Messrs. Dawson, Payne and Lockett, Ltd., London, E.C.
India.
MACHINES, MONOTYPE.—Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.

The Linotype for Display Work.

Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd. write to point out that at the top of the second column on page 3 of our last week's issue under the heading "Looking Backwards," is a statement concerning the Linotype, which rather suggests that the Linotype of to-day produces solid matter only, and leaves the composition of display work to machines other than the Linotype.

As it was not the intention of the writer to leave in the mind of the reader the impression that the product of the Linotype was purely body matter we gladly take this opportunity to remind readers that—as they have doubtless learned from our advertisement pages—the Linotype has for some considerable time past arranged for the continuous composition of text matter up to 14-point and display matter up to extended 36 point, the whole of which is produced by one operator direct from the keyboard—the matrices of the large display faces being assembled and cast in precisely the same way as the smaller matrices for regular body matter. As a matter of fact, so wide is now the field of Linotype capability, that the striking claim can be made that any printer can to-day install a Linotype to set fully 95 per cent. of his composition.

Out of Their Time.

Messrs. J. Fry and A. Gowler, of the Electro and Stereo Department of Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., have just completed their apprenticeships, and to mark the occasion the event was celebrated on Saturday by the holding of a dinner and concert at the Falcon Hotel, Gough-square, E.C.1. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Forsyth and the vice chair by Mr. W. Longley, and there were between 50 and 60 present. The musical items and the dinner were admirably arranged and the toast-list, though brief, contributed much to the success of the evening.

The toast of the "Visitors," proposed by Mr. P. Taylor, was responded to by Mr. W. C. Warren and Mr. W. Bullett, two erstwhile servants of the House of Cassell.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines
Agencies	3 0
Situations Wanted	1 6
Situations Vacant	3 0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Shares for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Partnerships and Investments	3 0

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line
Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill. Fleet. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER wanted by an important Weekly Trade Journal. Give particulars of experience, age and terms.—Box 13889.

LARGE PRINTERS (East London) have vacancy for Young ESTIMATING CLERK; knowledge of M.P.S. Costing System essential; permanency; good prospects.—Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to Box 1394, Selling Advertising Offices, 167, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 13894

TRAVELLER required by a firm of City Paper Merchants; must have good connection.—Write, stating age, salary required, etc., to Box 13892.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

BOOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge. Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

COMPOSITOR, used to Artistic Display, seeks situation.—Box 13883.

YOUNG MAN desires position as TRAVELLER or INSIDE; 6 years' experience with well-known Paper firm; good reference.—Write, Box 13885.

Managers, etc.

MANAGER, Account Books; good disciplinarian; keen on Labour-saving Devices; 21 years' J. D. and Co., Ltd. Personal interview desired.—W. Doncaster, Durrants Hill, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. 13893

MANAGER is open for engagement to take Charge of a Small Printing Office; excellent references.—Box 13884.

Agencies.

AGENCIES wanted by enterprising London firm for Engineering Specialities.—Box 13880.

Machinery for Sale.

CROPPERS, CUTTING MACHINES and other Printing Plant for sale.—Box 13888.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHIC COATING MACHINE for sale; must be sold, want of room; no reasonable offer refused. SHEET CUTTER, take 74-in. reel; must be sold, want of room; no reasonable offer refused.—Box 13887.

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED, 48-in. GUILLOTINE, by Furnival; in good condition.—Box 13886.

To late Buyers of Calendars!

I can still offer, subject to being unsold, limited numbers of the famous

"BOLDEFIGGER" Calendars for 1922

as under—

S.1134 (6½" by 6½")

L.1136 (11" by 11")

E.L.1137 (16¾" by 18½")

Monthly Tear-Offs—

1144, 1146, 1148,

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All the above subject to a Printers' and Stationers' Discount of 25%.

I can also supply DAILY PADS

for 1922 in two sizes,

3½" x 2½", 5¼" x 4¼" at Nett Prices

Samples with pleasure on application.

GEO. W. LOCKWOOD,
CALENDAR PUBLISHER,
8 City Road, Manchester.

Miscellaneous.

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER wanted; must be in good condition; state lowest price.—Box 13881.

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

WELL-ESTABLISHED Board and Paper Merchants require reliable AGENTS (Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Newcastle and Glasgow districts); are prepared to open branches for right Representatives who must have had long experience and good connection.—Apply with full details of experience, in confidence, to Box 18571.

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

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

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),

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

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

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

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

EDWIN W. EVANS,
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PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

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Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the twelve months ending December 31, 1920, amount to **£1,235,513 15s. 9d.**

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PRINTER
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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

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

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

Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1922.

Municipal Printing.

THE important subject of municipal printing has cropped up in acute form at Newcastle-on-Tyne owing to a proposal of the Newcastle Corporation to develop its printing plant, which was started by the City Education Committee in war-time to meet the abnormal conditions then prevailing. It was set up at the Education offices in Northumberland-road, but the proposal now is to transfer it to the Town Hall and extend it by spending several thousands of pounds on what promises to be a permanent new department, unless it is frustrated by the opposition of the rate-payer master printers and many others who are opposed to municipal trading of any kind. A committee of the Corporation has issued a report on the printing undertaking and the master printers have replied to it, and it was expected that both sides would be discussed at the City Council meeting yesterday, the 11th inst. The General Purposes Committee of the Chamber of Commerce received a deputation from the Master Printers' Association, and having heard their objections to the Corporation printing press, the committee supported the printers to the extent of declaring that in principle they were opposed to municipal trading or any extension of it. Meanwhile controversy is being carried on in the columns of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* on the subject of municipal printing, and also on the question of the alleged existence of a "ring" in the printing industry. An able letter controverting the latter allegation and putting pertinent points *re* the municipal printing plant, has appeared over the signatures of Mr. B. Leslie-Smith (president, Master Printers' Association of Newcastle and District) and Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom).

"Unfair Competition."

MASTER printers are considerably perturbed over what is described as the "unfair competition by wholesale houses," and the London Master Printers' Association have issued a circular on the subject. It appears that a sub-committee of the Organisation Committee has been appointed to consider the best means of safeguarding the interests of the members affected, and the committee, with the approval of the Council, has decided to prepare a list of wholesale houses and dealers supplying printers who confine their transactions to the

trade only, and are willing to pledge themselves not to supply consumers direct at a price that will not enable a member to make a profit were the same goods to be supplied through him. The matter is one which has occupied attention for some time, and as competition for business increases, the position naturally becomes aggravated. The principle is a very important one for master printers, though the remedy may not be easy. It arises, too, of course, in practically every industry. Such steps as can be taken to check the practice are being made by the Association, and members are asked to give the information which will enable a complete list to be prepared.

Gold Leaf and Protection.

THE question of the protection of British gold leaf beaters from German competition is of much interest to the bookbinding industry, and it becomes a matter of practical politics by the claim made on Monday by gold leaf beaters to a Committee, appointed under Part II. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, at No. 5, Old Palace-yard. The claim is a threefold application for the imposition of a 33½ per cent. duty on beaten gold leaf coming in this country, by the British Master Gold and Silver Beaters' Federation, the Gold Beaters' Trade Society, and the Women Gold Leaf Workers' Society. The application is opposed by Mr. Mackenzie Wood, M.P. (instructed by Messrs. Stikeman and Co.), on behalf of the gold leaf group of the London Chamber of Commerce; by Mr. Hedley Miller, on behalf of the bookbinding section of the London Chamber of Commerce; by Mr. Orrock, on behalf of the Scottish Alliance of Employers in Printing and Kindred Trades, and also the Edinburgh Master Bookbinders' Association; and by Mr. F. E. C. Brenchley, on behalf of the French Cigarette Paper Co., Ltd. The case of the applicants is that gold leaf manufactured in Germany was being sold or offered for sale in the United Kingdom at a price below that at which similar goods could be profitably manufactured here, and, because of that, employment in the United Kingdom was likely to be seriously affected. The applicants state that the gold leaf manufactured in Germany is being sold in England at £2 12s. 6d. per 1,000 leaves of the 3½ size, and it is impossible for any British manufacturer to produce it at that figure, the price of the home-produced article being £3 16s. per 1,000 sheets. It is owing to the climatic conditions—especially in Nuremberg—that the Germans can manufacture a thinner leaf than the British, and owing to that cause, as well as the cheaper cost of labour and the depreciated value of the mark, the German manufacturer has the advantage. The claim is to come up for further hearing on the 24th inst.

German Trade Menace.

GREAT activity is being displayed by German manufacturers of printing machinery to get a footing among British printers. A circular has lately been widely distributed throughout the United Kingdom, in which the German senders say: "We have made a wonderful invention of highest importance to the printing line, and we beg to compare our progressive printing method with the ancient job printing." After describing the operations of the machine, the circular adds that the new press "is adapted for all printings, and deals splendidly with the finest art job, even with the most complicated one." A letter from the same firm, dated December 28th, and marked "Confidential!" informs the addressee that the firm is now "not in a position to supply more than two machines to one client simultaneously. We are prepared to meet you regarding the price, though the favourable rate of exchange allows you to purchase at half the real price. We are rather certain that this favourable exchange value of the German currency will not last any longer, as an international levelling seems to

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 FOR
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TO THEM ALL.

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Letter:—

No. 4, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street,
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Specialities:
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be intended. Our suggestion regarding the price is engaging till January 31st, 1922, only. We would be in a position also to offer you a monopoly for important Government needs, without competition, that doubtless will be of highest interest for your country, as it enables the Treasury to save a lot of money."

The Russian Market.

NOW THAT the trouble with Ireland is out of the way, the task of settling the Exchange difficulty and opening up the Russian markets should offer a useful opportunity for the negotiating talents of the Prime Minister. At present in both these directions there are obstacles to British trade. Stable exchange rates would remove the more aggravated competition which is felt so severely in the paper industry. With regard to the opening up of Russia, there are possibilities here which should set the commerce of the world in motion. Already we have seen accounts of Finnish contracts with the Soviet Government, and that in itself should ease the situation for that country. At present the great Russian population with all its opportunities for useful activity is dormant. There should be some way out of the *impasse* which would confer benefit upon a wide circle of nations. Such a situation will doubtless be found in time or force itself upon the powers that be. But the need for speeding up the work is great.

City and Guilds Examinations.

Printing Technology Results.

The report of the work of the Department of Technology of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the session 1920-21 shows that of 17 candidates in Typography, Grade I, 11 passed, and 6 failed, while in Grade II, and Final there were 232 candidates, of whom 156 passed and 76 failed. Of 16 candidates for the typographical Full Technological certificate, 4 were successful. In Lithography, Grade I., 6 out of 7 candidates passed, and in Grade II. and Final, 20 out of 34. Of 17 candidates in Bookbinding, 15 passed, only 2 failing.

The Prize Winners.

The Typography prizes offered by the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association were awarded as follows:—Final Examination, Section 1—Compositors' Work: 1st prize of £1 5s. to Harold Pickford, College of Technology, Manchester; 2nd prize of 10s. to Jack Dunstan Dorward, St. Bride Foundation Printing School, London. Final Examination, Section 2—Press and Machine Work: 1st prize of £1 5s. to Leonard Holgate Almond, and 2nd prize of 10s. to John William Drewett, both of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, London.

The Lithography prizes offered by the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association were awarded as follows:—Final Examination: 1st prize of £1 5s. to Sydney Charles Haynes, and 2nd prize of 10s. to Albert Fifer, both of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, London.

Other prize-winners, grouped according to places of instruction, were:—

LONDON—ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION PRINTING SCHOOL.—Almond, Leonard Holgate, Typography (Press and Machine Work); 1st prize, Final S.M. Dorward, Jack Dunstan, Typography (Compositors' Work); 2nd prize, Final S.M. Drewett, John William, Typography (Press and Machine Work); 2nd prize, Final S.M. Haynes, Sidney Charles, Lithography; 1st prize, Final S.M.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—Matthews, William Frederick, Bookbinding (Finishing); 1st prize, Final.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—Pickford, Harold, Typography (Compositors' Work); 1st prize, Final S.M.

GLASGOW—ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—Sloan, William, Typography (Press and Machine work); 1st prize, Grade II., B.M.

CORK—CRAWFORD MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Fitzpatrick, William Joseph, Typography (Compositors' Work); 1st prize, Grade II., B.M.

BELFAST—MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Nicholson, Alexander, Lithography; 1st prize, Grade II., B.M.

Personal.

AMONG those present on Tuesday when the Duke of York, in the presence of a distinguished company, at Wembley Park, turned the first turf on the site of the British Empire Exhibition, were Viscount Burnham and Sir William and Lady Waterlow.

THE Lord Mayor of London, Lord Burnham, Lord Rothermere, Lord Northcliffe, and Lord Riddell are, among others, now vice-presidents of the Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund.

LORD LEVERHULME is to preside at the 59th annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, which has been fixed for Thursday, April 27th, at the Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

THE date of the complimentary dinner to Sir Charles F. Higham, M.P., has been changed to Saturday, January 28th, at the Connaught Rooms, when Sir Eric Geddes will preside. Tickets are obtainable from Mr. Carl Hentschel, acting hon. secretary, 106-107, Shoe-lane, E.C.4.

THE Council of the Newspaper Society, on Wednesday, entertained to luncheon at the First Avenue Hotel the new newspaper knights—Sir Charles Hyde, Colonel Sir Joseph Reed, and Sir Meredith T. Whitaker—in appreciation of the honours conferred upon them.

SIR WILLIAM DAVIES, editor and director of the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, has been elected one of the two vice-presidents for Great Britain of the Press Congress of the World.

MR. JAMES MACLEHOSE, M.A., LL.D., president of the Federation of Master Printers, is being entertained to-day (Thursday) at luncheon by the Birmingham Master Printers' Association, on the occasion of his attending a general meeting of members of the Midland Alliance.

AMONG other guests present will be Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation, General W. W. Bemrose and the officers of the Midland Alliance. A notable rally of master printers is anticipated.

THE Mayor of Newport, Councillor E. A. Charles, who was formerly a reporter on the staff of the *South Wales News*, Cardiff, gave an "At Home" to the newspaper men of Newport last week. In addition to the pressmen, the Chief Constable, Captain Gower, himself an ex-journalist, was also present and gave some reminiscences of the Manchester Press Club.

MR. C. ALLEN, of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, and Mr. F. A. Davies, assistant secretary of the London Society of Compositors, agreed to debate the subject of "Trade Union versus Open House" at the meeting last night (Wednesday) of the Association of Master Printers of W. and N.W. London.

MR. MONTAGUE SMYTH again played the rôle of Father Christmas when, on Saturday afternoon, the members of the London Press Club gave their annual treat to their own children.

MR. ANEURIN M. DAVIES, who has been appointed circulation manager of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, began his career on the *Llanelli Star*, and later joined the Swansea press, after which he was on the staff of *The Times* for over five years.

MR. DAVIES was made the recipient last week of a gift from the staff of the Field Press publishing department, as a token of esteem and appreciation of his many kindnesses during his term as circulation manager of the Field Press publications. This took the form of a canteen of cutlery suitably engraved, and was handed to the recipient by Mr. James Chizlett, the oldest member of the department.

MRS. G. E. SWANWICK, a member of the literary staff of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, has been presented with a gold watch and bracelet and other gifts by her colleagues on that paper on leaving to take up another appointment. The presentation was made by

Mr. D. Bambridge, editor of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, who paid a high tribute to Mrs. Swanwick's abilities.

MAJOR D. C. MCLAGAN, D.S.O., of the Central Council for Economic Information, is to deliver an address on "Remedies for Industrial Unrest," on Friday, 20th inst., at St. Bride Institute.

THE chair will be taken at 7 p.m. by Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., M.P., secretary, London Society of Compositors.

MR. A. B. KAY, *The Times* representative who was kidnapped in Dublin last week, was formerly on the staff of the *Bradford Daily Telegraph*, serving as sub-editor and subsequently as editor of that journal. He left Bradford in 1920 to join the staff of the *Sunday Chronicle*, and last year was appointed to the staff of *The Times*.



Mr. James Law.

Mr. James Law, one of the proprietors of the *Scotsman*, died at the age of eighty-three at his residence in Edinburgh. He had been for more than sixty-four years the business manager of the *Scotsman*, and for the greater part of that time one of its proprietors.

After the rotary web machine (the Walter Press) had been installed in *The Times* Office, *The Times* being the first newspaper to be wholly printed by a machine of this kind, Mr. Law proposed to introduce the same mechanism into the *Scotsman* office in Edinburgh. Doubts were expressed by practical printers as to whether the rotary machine would be equally suitable for the comparatively thin paper which was then used for the *Scotsman*. Mr. John MacDonald, the then manager of *The Times*, who paid a visit to Edinburgh in 1873, believed that it could be so used. Mr. Law agreed with him. The new machines were accordingly forwarded to Edinburgh from *The Times* office, and in 1873 the *Scotsman* was being successfully printed by this method, in spite of the thinner paper, at the rate of 24,000 copies an hour.

A man of exceptional vitality and judgment, which never waned, Mr. Law remained in active management of the paper till a fortnight ago. His principal recreation was golf, in which he was an enthusiast. His eldest son, Mr. G. H. Law, has been associated with his father as a proprietor and in the management of the firm since 1895.

Mr. Alfred E. Dawe.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Alfred E. Dawe, A.I.C., of H.M. Stationery Office, and brother of Mr. Edward A. Dawe. He was trained in chemistry at the Royal College of Science, passing with distinction to the Government Laboratory. He entered H.M. Stationery Office in 1910 as an Assistant Examiner of Paper, and became Examiner in 1920. He conducted the lectures on Paper at the Borough Polytechnic Institute, was recently elected A.I.C., and at the age of 39 had a promising career before him. He leaves a widow and two children. Both the deceased gentleman and his brother have rendered valuable services to the paper industry of this country.

Mr. Harry James.

MR. HARRY JAMES, foreman bookbinder with the Fisher Bookbinding Co., died unexpectedly on Thursday last from pneumonia, following influenza. Mr. James, who was 43 years of age, was in the service of the Fisher Co. for over 20 years, going to them when he completed his apprenticeship. Mr. Woodman, on behalf of the firm, sent a kindly letter of condolence to the widow, expressing appreciation of Mr. James' services. On the occasion of the funeral on Tuesday, beautiful wreaths were sent, one from the male employees of the Fisher Bookbinding Co., and one from the women.

SIR A. TUCK, managing director of Raphael Tuck and Sons, controverts the statement of a Post Office official that there was a falling off in the number of Christmas cards posted. He states that orders last year were fully up to the average of normal years before the war, while the repeat orders during December up to Christmas Day were the heaviest on record,

The Bookbinder.

Helpful Ideas for the Bindery.

For the ambitious craftsman, all distinguished work done in his own craft possesses a powerful fascination. The printer or bookbinder who examines the products of the foremost exponents of fine typography or artistic binding is able not only to enjoy the general pleasing effect of beautiful work, but he can often also pick up very useful suggestions for the application of new ideas or modified methods to his own practice. It is a sound instinct that leads many printers and binders to surround themselves with the choicest specimens of their own or others' work; besides beautifying one's surroundings this provides also a constant source of inspiration available to assist the creative effort required for the particular job on hand. Good examples of the printed page are nowadays so easy of acquisition that the printer should have no difficulty in not only covering his walls with such, but also filling therewith as many cuttings-books as he has a mind to. Fine bookbindings, however, are not so readily obtainable, and the probability is that many binders consequently miss what they might otherwise find of very great assistance.

Need for More Exhibitions.

Here lies the value of public exhibitions of bookbinding. The binder who has easy access to a good selection of bindings in a local institution has the next best thing to an

extensive private collection. There are too few of such exhibitions available to the public. For Londoners the best is to be found at the British Museum, where, in the King's Library, is housed a collection of bindings which is particularly rich in fine bindings, both English and foreign. Of these the English examples are principally from the old Royal Library given by King George II. to the nation in 1757, while another prolific source of valuable specimens was the magnificent collection bequeathed to the Museum in 1799 by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode, who had been able to take full advantage of the great dispersal of valuable books consequent upon the French Revolution. The Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington also possesses an excellent selection of historic bindings representing very fully the various styles prevailing in different countries and in different periods of the evolution of the binder's art.

A Good Move at Wigan.

A praiseworthy step has just been taken by the Borough Librarian of the Wigan Public Library, a step which might with advantage be more widely followed by public libraries throughout the country. At the Wigan Library has been brought together a fairly representative selection of English and foreign bookbindings typical of periods from the fifteenth century to the present day, there

being 100 specimens in all. The fifteenth century is represented by five panel-stamped and bossed bindings in calf, pigskin, and vellum, and the sixteenth century by nine specimens, including three excellent examples of pictorial stamps. English, Danish, and German, the stamps being dated respectively 1547, 1560, and 1562, also good specimens of German "frame" tooling and Italian polychromatic decoration. Sixteen specimens of seventeenth-century work are shown, comprising a great variety of styles. Six of the number are of English workmanship, including a very beautiful specimen of inlaid brown and black leather on red morocco, covered with elaborate gold tooling. Later centuries are well represented, and the selection brought up to date by modern examples of fine bindings by the leading English binders, including Zaehnsdorf, Riviere, Soheran and Co., Chivers of Bath, Davison of Alnwick, Fazakerly of Liverpool and Manchester, Birdsall and the Hampstead Bindery. Bookbinding workers of Wigan and district should find this exhibition of special interest to themselves. The mere copying of our predecessors is not to be recommended, but the instructive and suggestive value of their work is unquestionable. The best precedents set by earlier binders form a good basis on which the creative faculty of to-day can stand when reaching put for the attainment of its own highest.

Binding Notes and News.

The Prevailing Depression.

The New Year has been ushered in under depressing conditions of trade, so far as the bookbinding industry is concerned. There is an absolute lack of big business, and for what few inquiries there are about the competition is anything but wholesome. Some of the figures we have recently seen suggest that there are a great many binders who have no knowledge of what their work is costing them. In the case of S.O. contracts particularly, there is certainly no room for doubt that the bulk of the work is executed at an actual loss. We are, of course, well accustomed to the well-worn argument that the big contract job is the filler which enables the binder to keep his department going on full time, thereby curtailing the actual aggregate cost of production. The value of such argument is more apparent than real. The chief gainer from its application is assuredly not the bookbinder.

Publishers Marking Time.

Despite the recent outcry against impossible cost of production, at least one publisher has found it possible to put the popular 1s. classic on the market again. It is but a short time ago that an Edinburgh firm found its way back to the 2s. series. The former corresponds to the old 7d. edition while the latter was evidently the counterpart of the pre-war 1s. novel. Obviously we are progressing in some quarters. Generally speaking, however, the publishers as a body are marking time in the face of heavy production cost and entire lack of demand for books. The winter season usually brings along an active demand for text-books and technical publications generally, but there have been comparatively few new books on the lists this season.

Bookbinding Materials.

The market for bookbinding materials has undergone no radical development in recent months. We appear to have reached a period of temporary stability in which the level of price corresponds to 100 per cent. on pre-war

figures. This is rather more true for paper than for most of the types of material used by the bookbinder. It must be confessed that with a few exceptions the manufacturers of binding materials have been slow to bring their prices into conformity with the general trend. Particularly does this apply to the fabrics and textiles used by the binding industry. It is precisely in these spheres that the influence of monopoly is greatest.

Binders' Leathers.

The leather manufacturers claim that raw material prices are hardening, due to an improved state of business in the boot and shoe trade. Despite the firmer tone, bookbinding leathers are as yet unaffected. Doubtless the lack of demand and the keen anxiety to secure business has much to do with the position. Actually, leather prices have been on a stable level for some months past and the probability is that they will remain unaltered during the winter season. After that it remains to be seen what happens to railway and shipping transport rates. It is already being taken for granted that these will shortly be reduced, in which case coal and power charges will speedily follow suit and we shall enter on our next cycle in the transition from war cost to pre-war price.

Some Good Offers of Leather.

The annual stocktaking is responsible for some remarkable offers of leather parcels at low clearance figures. The present is a good time to buy for current use. Basils are offered as low as 7d. per square foot, skivers can be secured at from 4½d. to 5½d., rough calfs at 1s. 5d., pigskins at 1s. 3d., and anglos at 1s. 6d. The market level is well above these figures. Prospective buyers should use caution in taking advantage of clearance lines from unknown sources, the soundest of policy being that of ordering on approval. The value of a skin depends upon its economy in use, its substance, regularity and texture. It is impossible to judge value from quotations.

A Point About Glue.

A bookbinding firm of repute recently met with many complaints from clients who detected an obnoxious odour in the books supplied to their orders. The fault was speedily traced down to the glue, which had been bought cheaply from a new source. On examination it was found that the glue was a low-quality production from inferior bone. An immediate change to hide glue at 50 per cent. higher price not only remedied the fault but effected an actual economy by producing a greater volume of more tenacious liquid from an equal weight of glue. During the course of inquiry the peculiar fact was elicited that not one of the binding staff possessed the sense of discrimination in glue odours. They had become so accustomed to the smell of glue generally that they were unable to detect it. It would be interesting to know if this is a common experience in the trade.

Other Binding Materials.

Bookcloths remain unaltered in price, common qualities standing at 1s. 1½d. per yard, with inferior grades on offer at 1s. The Rexine Co., Ltd., recently announced a reduction in one or two of their bookbinding qualities. Buckrams are down a little with prospects of a further fall before long. Common buckram, a combination of linen and cotton can to-day be secured at 2s. 6d. per yard. Threads and tapes stand at an unwarranted figure and the binder has every right to expect a lower standard of price. Goldleaf is firm and likely to remain so for some time. Marble papers are only cheap when bought direct or in large quantity. Users would do well to keep to the substitutes which have been employed since the war. There is still room for some new British production to take the place of fancy marble paper, and we would suggest that attention be turned to the monotone or duotone diaper designs which are popular in the systems goods and loose-leaf book trade.

**Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred
 TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.**

There was a good muster of members of the Association at the monthly meeting held on the 3rd inst. at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. The president (Mr. A. W. Hunt) was in the chair and was supported by the vice-president (Mr. H. Milton). Most of the evening was taken up by a very interesting and instructive address given by Mr. Duncan Keats, letterpress instructor at St. Bride Printing School, on the "Making of Process Blocks" and which will be found in another column.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The correspondence submitted included letters from Mr. Henry Boyce, who wrote thanking the members for his election to

Making Half-Tone Blocks.

Lecture by Mr. Duncan Keats at St. Bride Printing School.

At the monthly meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association on the 3rd inst.—a report of the ordinary proceedings of which appears on this page—Mr. Keats delivered, in a non-technical way, an address on the "Making of the Process Block."

At the outset he expressed thanks for the honour the members had shown in asking him to address them. Owing to an inadvertence it was only that morning that he had been informed of the date of their meeting and it was due to the generous assistance given by Mr. J. R. Riddell which had enabled him to gather together one or two hurried thoughts and a few specimens with which to come before them. He thought there was little information a machine minder—at any rate regarding the actual machining of a job—could impart to the binder. Yet the latter often made the finished job appear quite presentable by the exercise of a little manipulation when unfortunately the job was not always made to line up or fall perfectly correctly on the machine when the sheet was in the full size.

The Woodcut Superseded.

In spite of the more modern processes, the half-tone was still the most accepted method of illustrating the jobs that passed through their hands, to be eventually distributed to the public. After giving a brief résumé of the development of the half-tone and how it superseded the woodcut, Mr. Keats proceeded to explain that that evolution was brought about to meet in a speedier and more commercial manner the need for illustrations with which to portray faithfully the various densities of light and shade, as apart from the two extremes of solid black or pure white. This advance had brought about the demand for many improvements in paper, inks and printing machinery, and the fact that the high repute in which British products the world over were held bespoke its own recommendation as to how well our manufacturers had kept pace with requirements.

Method of Photographing.

Makers of the half-tone block prefer to have the article at their own studios, where they can the more easily control their lighting and better handle the photography generally. The operator displays the goods either on the floor, a stand, or fixes them on a copy board against the wall. He next illuminates them with two arc lamps of great intensity placed in such positions as will give an even diffusion of light over the objects. At a convenient distance away, the camera is so arranged as to give correct definition and such size of image on the ground glass as the block is required to be. Very great precaution is of course taken to prevent movement or vibration of any kind during the exposure.

The Prism.

The ordinary photographic negative appears not only reversed as regards tone, but also as regards the direction in which it reads, i.e., right becomes left, and vice versa. This reversal has to be prevented for block-making purposes, and is accomplished by attaching a prism to the front of the lens, which then necessitates placing the camera at right angles to the object. Regarding the reversal of position in a negative the lecturer gave one or two humorous incidents, and explained briefly the action of the prism.

The Screen.

A ruled screen or grating had to be inserted in the camera behind the lens at a correct distance from the glass negative, in order to break up the continuity of tones which later on enabled the etcher to procure a printing surface in relief, which was essential for printing by the letterpress method. Mr. Keats next explained by diagrams and examples how the screens were manufactured and how the image from the lens was projected through equal-sized screen apertures, and thus broken up into small shafts of light, which caused to grow on to the sensitised film dots of various sizes, in accordance with the light value reflected by different portions of the object.

Exposing the Screen Negative.

The screen negative, having been exposed, is passed on to the copperplate department, where the printer cuts a piece of polished copper to the required size, and coats it with

a sensitising enamel. This enamel later on acts as a resist to the action of an etching solution. When dried, the plate is placed with the negative in a printing-out frame, and perfect contact between them procured, and then exposed to arc lamps and printed out with the aid of an actinometer. The action of the light renders the enamel insoluble in water, and leaves those minute portions still soluble where by the dot formation light had been retarded from taking effect, thus again reversing both; the colour values causing large areas of enamel to become insoluble where the plate corresponds to dark portions of the original object, and causing only the formation of smaller dots where the illustration has to reproduce lighter tones. This operation also at the same time reverses the direction of the picture in an opposing manner to both that of the negative and object.

After due exposure the plate is removed and the soluble parts washed away, the remainder being dyed to enable the development of the plate to be more easily observed. The enamel, however, in certain parts, is now sufficiently hardened to withstand the action of water, but not yet strong enough to withstand the action of an etching fluid. In order to make it so the copperplate is held over a stove and subjected to a burning-in process which changes the colour of the enamel to the familiar dark brown shade.

The Etching Department.

The copper plate is next passed on to the etching department, whose business it is to change the flat surface into one having relief. Although the image shows up clearly on the surface of the plate, if it is inked up, only a solid flat print would result. The operator first protects the bare copper at the back of the plate by the application of a coating of shellac, and places it in an earthenware bath containing perchloride of iron in solution, which by attaching the unprotected parts, commences to eat away particles of copper from between the dots comprising the image.

The various stages of etching, stopping out, burnishing, the removal of blemishes, and the manner of proving were explained, also how the plate was afterwards passed on to the moulder, whose business it was to rout away any parts not required, to line up, bevel and drill the plate ready for mounting.

Mr. Keats, in concluding, gave his hearers much useful information regarding the names of blocks finished in different styles, such as "cut out," "deep etched," etc., together with a few wrinkles to bear in mind when ordering these necessary adjuncts to everyday print.

Hudson and Kearns, Ltd.

Messrs. W. and E. Hudson Retire from the Business.

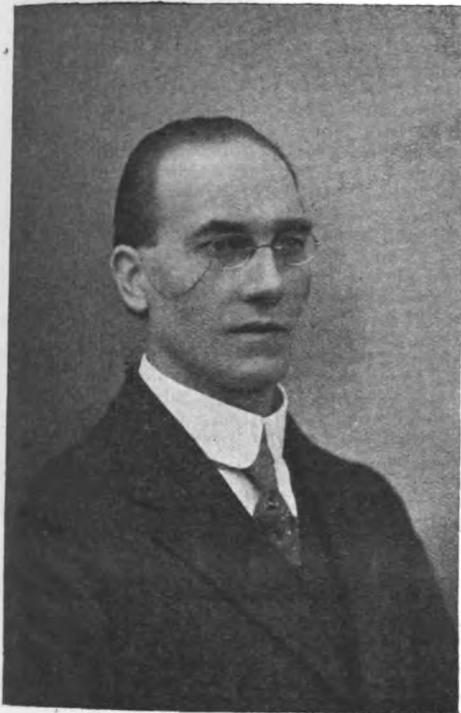
Mr. R. Hulme, chairman and managing director of Hudson and Kearns, printers, Hatfield-street, S.E., has issued a circular to the preference shareholders of the company, in which he announces that after an association of fifty years Mr. William Hudson and Mr. Edward Hudson have retired from business, and that he has purchased their entire holding of ordinary shares in the company.

While increasing his own shareholding, in order to give the preference shareholders an opportunity of acquiring some of the ordinary £1 shares he is offering them a certain number at 21s. 6d., inclusive of stamp duty and registration fee.

THE *Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette* has just completed its 150th year of publication. It was first issued in January, 1772, as a weekly paper, the daily issue beginning in 1863 with a single page of matter for a halfpenny.

A TASTEFUL calendar issued by Mr. C. H. Rhodes, paper merchant, Bradford, comprises the reproduction of a beautiful painting, "A Spring Morning," by E. W. Haslehurst, R.B.A.

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Mr. Duncan Keats.

membership, and from Mr. A. J. Daines who gave notice of a motion that he would move at the annual general meeting next month, an amendment to Rule 16 regarding unemployment.

The following were next elected to membership, receiving from the president a warm welcome into the ranks of the Association:—Messrs. Chas. C. Ward (ruling), and W. H. Evans—honorary—(binding)—Messrs. W. W. Sprague and Co., Ltd.

The annual dinner was fixed to take place at the Holborn Restaurant on April 8th, and Messrs. Geo. A. Eden, A. G. Aves and A. J. Daines were elected stewards.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Keats for his lecture, after the delivery of which Mr. Hunt, in cordially tendering thanks to Mr. Keats, spoke of the great strides made in the making of the half-tone since the days of the Misenbach process. He mentioned how important it was that when advances were made in any one direction further improvements must necessarily follow in others to cope with it. The steady and wonderful progress made in the production of the process block had brought about the necessity for the up-to-date machinery as they knew it to-day.

In returning thanks for the appreciative remarks of the chairman Mr. Duncan Keats took the opportunity of pointing out that no matter how desirous a manager or an overseer might be to train his apprentices along broad lines, the exigencies of commercial life prevented his putting same into practice. He therefore urged them to consider carefully the usefulness of the Technical School for such a purpose and support it by giving every encouragement and facility for attending to any that may be under their supervision.

Several questions were put to Mr. Keats by Messrs. Eden, Aves and Rutherford, and after an inspection had been made of the various examples on view of the process engravers' art a very pleasant evening was brought to a close.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 $\frac{5}{8}$. Pref., 16s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Prefd., 15s. 9d., Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 17s. 6d.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 4s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 3d.; De La Rue Debs. have developed strength, being quoted 101; Ilford, 16s., 16s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 6s. 3d.; International Linotype, 48; Lamson Paragon 15s. 9d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 18s. 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 12s. 9d., 13s. 1d.; Odham's Press, 10s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 9d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 17s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Raphael Tuck, 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Pref., 6s. 3d. 1d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 12s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Def., 6s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6s. 6d., Pref., 12s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Deb. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$; Warrillows, 25s. 3d., 25s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1d.; Weldon's, Pref., 15s. 3d. 1d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 12s. 9d.; 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 104.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LOVELL AND CHRISTMAS.—Interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for six months ended December.

NEW COMPANIES.

SMITH BROS. (BIRMINGHAM), LTD.—Capital £15,000 in £1 shares (8,000 pref. and 7,000 ordinary); paper, paper bag, envelope and account book makers, bookbinders and sellers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. T. Hayes, B. H. Smith and E. G. Evans. Registered office: 52, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham.

T. DUNNILL SYKES, LTD.—Capital £7,500 in £1 shares (5,000 5 per cent., cum. pref.); to take over the business of advertising contractors and agents, photographers, colour printers and lithographers carried on by T. Dunnill Sykes and E. D. Galpin at Bank-chambers, 329, High Holborn, and elsewhere, as "T. Dunnill Sykes." Private company. First directors: T. D. Sykes and E. D. Galpin. Registered office: Bank-chambers, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.

C. S. YEATES, LTD.—Capital £6,000 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of engravers, photographers, photographic printers, manufacturers of machinery and appliances used by photographers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. J. Hull and M. G. May. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 14, Hatton-wall, E.C.

JAMES HARRISON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; engineers, especially in relation to the making and constructing of card box board and printing machinery, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Harrison, C. A. Watkinson and R. Harrison. Subscribers appoint directors.

E. A. BRADDICK, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a printers' engineers carried on as "E. A. Braddick. Private company. Subscribers: E. A. Braddick and Ethel C. Braddick. Registered office: 9, Gough-square, E.C.4.

PALMER'S HOTEL GUIDES, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; to carry on business as indicated by the title and that of advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: R. R. Palmer and Mrs. E. Palmer. Registered office: 12, St. Andrews-chambers, Wells-street, Oxford-circus, W.1.

BAKER'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDES, LTD. (London).—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, printers, engravers, photographers, billposters and agents, etc., and to adopt an agreement with H. A. Fry. Private company. First directors: R. A. Tuckey, P. E. Lavell, C. Gibson, C. J. Marshall and J. J. Gillan.

NEWBY-SHEPHERD ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, bill posters, etc.

Private company. First directors: A. H. Newby and W. A. Shepherd. Registered office: 32, Victoria-street, Manchester.

WALKER WALL PAPERS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with H. S. Wood, and to carry on the business of wall-paper manufacturers and merchants, brokers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Dixon, E. W. Negus and H. S. Wood. Registered office: 26, Victoria-street, Cambridge.

HENRY WILKINSON, LTD.—Capital £35,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the benefit of an agreement dated December 14th, 1921, with H. Wilkinson, and to carry on the business of paper manufacturers and merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Wilkinson and W. L. Heaton. Registered office: Lomax Bank Mills, Little Lever, Lancs.

JAMES ENGLISH AND CO., LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of manufacturers of card and cardboard, and paper merchants carried on at Peerless Works, Radsworth-street, Baldwin-street, City-road, E.C., and elsewhere, as "James English and Co.," and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of mounting and Bristol boards, photographic mounts, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. K. M. English and L. E. Giffen. Registered office: Peerless Works, Radsworth-street, Baldwin-street, E.C.2.

RIBBLESDALE PAPER Co., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a paper merchant and agent carried on by H. Aspden at Preston, as the "Ribblesdale Paper Co.," and to carry on the business of paper manufacturers, merchants and agents, stationers, dealers in, and makers of, boxes and bags, or any kind of packing or parcelling cases and material, including coating, enamelling or covering papers, cardboard and other materials, dealers in wood pulp, rags or other material for the manufacture of paper, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. Aspden and Miriam C. Aspden. Registered office: 20, Grimshaw-street, Preston.

RUSSIAN RESTORATION, LTD., has been registered as a "private" company, with a nominal capital of £100, in 1s. shares; to carry on in Russia and elsewhere the business of dealers in landed and other property, manufacturers, traders, printers, publishers. Signatories to the Memorandum of Association: W. H. Easlick and E. Hancock. Signatories appoint directors. File number, 178,852.

RUSSAGE ADVERTISING Co., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, to procure advertisements for insertion in Russian and other foreign trade journals, etc. Private company. First directors: Fanny Litwack, Chanaan Izhakin and Mordchel Mazower. Registered office: 61-2, Chancery-lane, W.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

LEIGH AND WILLIAMS, LTD. (printers).—Mortgage on 31, Sussex-street, Rhyd, dated December 20th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London Joint City and Midland Bank.

TEARNE AND SONS, LTD. (printers, Birmingham).—Satisfaction in full on May 9th, 1921, of second debenture, dated January 9th, 1919, securing £800.

WHITAKER AND Co. (LEEDS), LTD. (iron-mongers, brush, rope and twine manufacturers, papermakers, etc.).—Satisfaction in full on December 23rd, 1921, of mortgage dated August 30th, 1920, securing £3,000.

JOHN SLACK, LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Stockport).—Satisfaction to the extent of £6,000 on April 3rd, and to the further extent of £1,500 on November 9th, 1912, of mortgage and floating charge dated March 10th, 1910,

securing £11,500. (Notified December 28th, 1921). Debenture dated December 20th, 1921, to secure £8,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to above mortgage and floating charge. Holders: F. S. Kitchin and E. E. Rigby, 43, Spring-gardens, Manchester.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re D. SMITH AND SONS, cardboard box manufacturers, 19 and 20, Rupert-street, Leman-street, E.C.—A receiving order was made on December 15th, at the London Bankruptcy Court against this firm, the partners in which are stated to be Colman Smith, Gabriel Smita and Jennie Littman, and the first meeting of creditors was held on January 2nd before Mr. Warren, official receiver. According to the statements of the debtors at their preliminary examination, the brothers Smith came to this country from Russia with their parents some 20 years ago, and commenced business in 1905. Being in want of capital in 1915, they obtained an advance of £1,700 at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest from their sister-in-law, Mrs. Littman, a condition being that the latter's husband should take a part in the management of the business. It was arranged that Mrs. Littman should receive a one-third share of the profits, but there was no written agreement, and neither of the brothers Smith regarded Mr. or Mrs. Littman as partners. In the course of litigation in the High Court, however, the Judge decided that Mrs. Littman was a partner, a decision which prevented the firm from prosecuting claims for nearly £30,000, and to that decision, coupled with depreciation in the value of stock and the slump in trade, the debtors attributed their failure. The liabilities are estimated by the debtors at £20,000, but proofs of debt aggregating £31,477 were dealt with by the official receiver, and Mr. E. H. Hawkins, I.A., was elected trustee to administer the estate, with the assistance of a committee of inspection. The value of the assets did not transpire, but the bond to be given by the trustee was recommended to be for £5,000.

Re THE PERFECT MANUFACTURING Co.—Creditors met last week at the London Bankruptcy Court, under the failure of Robert Leslie Wise and James George Marsden, trading in partnership as above at 10, New Union-street, E.C., wholesale manufacturing stationers, bookbinders and pattern card makers. The receiving order was made on December 19th, upon the debtors' own petition. Mr. Warren, official receiver, said proofs of debt to the amount of £455 had been received, and the liabilities were estimated at £900, whilst no assets of value were disclosed. The debtors entered into partnership in 1915, and they attributed their failure to slackness in trade, general depression, and loss of sub-contracts for the Government. In the absence of any offer, the case was left with the official receiver, to be wound up in bankruptcy.

Re SAMUEL GEORGE OSBOND.—The first meeting of creditors was held at the London Bankruptcy Court, under a receiving order made against Samuel George Osbond, author and publisher, lately trading as the Power Book Co., at 14, Harrington-road, South Kensington. The petitioning creditors were the Garden City Press, Ltd. It appeared that the debtor commenced business in 1908, and in May, 1920, he sold it to a lady who had advanced him £150, and who had since assisted in the business. The liabilities were estimated at £3,000, and the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight for the appointment of a trustee. The failure is attributed by the debtor to the effects of the war on the publishing business and to the failure of the London Academy of Science and Art, in which he was interested.

MESSRS. WHITEMAN AND BASS (lithographers), LTD., have issued a bold and serviceable calendar for the New Year. The tear-off slips, one for each day, are 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., the bold red lettering being readily seen.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate, Ltd. (Harris Automatic Press Co.). Sheet-delivery mechanism for printing, etc., machines. 33,828.
 Armon, T. Blotting, writing, etc., pads. 33,625.
 Boyce, Sir B. Containers, cartons, etc. 33,806.
 Croll, I. Le M. Envelopes. 33,694.
 Hamilton, R. Paper bags, envelopes, etc. 34,035.
 Lancaster, A. L., and Lancaster, M. L. Perforating paper bags for containing coin. 33,294.
 Morris, L. S. B. Folding boxes. 33,639.
 Warner, A., and Williams Engineering Co., Ltd. Moulds for typecasting machines. 33,520.

Specifications Published.
1920.

Falla, E. J. Rotary printing machines. 172,377.
 Ferrer, L. W. Method of and means for securing and spacing cards or leaves in loose card or loose leaf ledgers and the like devices. 151,007.
 Foyle, C. H. Cardboard boxes and like receptacles. 172,500.
 Heenan, T., and Ayrton, Saunders and Co., Ltd. Paper or cardboard boxes. 172,464.
 Kelly, W. Interchangeable runner for the inking mechanism of platen printing machines. 172,530.
 Mangiarotti, M. Mounting blocks for printing surfaces. 172,416.
 Moss, G. H. Tabs for folders, loose leaf ledgers, indexes, and the like. 172,372.

1921.

Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Printing forms and the art and means for producing same. 168,297.
 Rutgerswerke Akt.-Ges., and Trichmann, Dr. H. Process for the manufacture of black printing inks. 166,117.
 Winkler, C. Mould for casting curved stereo-type plates. 172,539.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

DENMARK.

An agent in Copenhagen is desirous of securing the representation for Denmark of United Kingdom booksellers and stationers for all articles dealt in by such firms. (Reference No. 566.)

CANADA.

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Toronto desire to obtain the representation, on a commission or consignment basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of fancy or plain box and printing paper. (Reference No. 501.)

ARGENTINA.

A commission agent resident in the Argentine, and having 25 years' experience of the market, desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of wall-paper. (Reference No. 544.)

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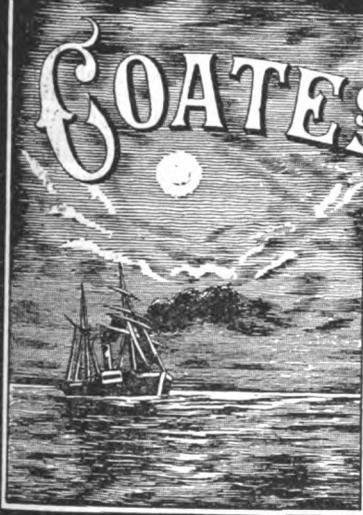
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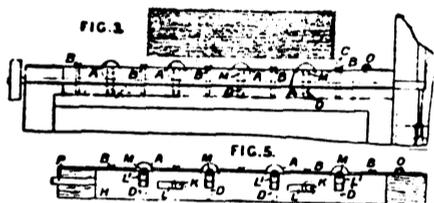
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New Inventions.

Feeding Sheets.

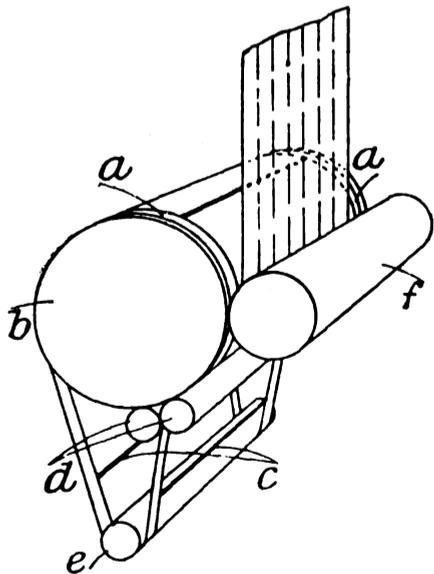
In an invention patented by Messrs. Ritchie and Son, Ltd., and J. Cullen piles of sheets of cardboard, millboard, etc., are fed to the pile tables of box-making, printing, or other machines by mechanism comprising carrier chains of the usual kind and in conjunction with these chains are arranged rollers which can be moved to a position above the level of the chains to enable a pile support to be manipulated easily to position the pile on the chains, the rollers then being lowered to permit the chains to forward the pile into correct position on the pile table. The invention is described in connection with an elevator of the



kind described in Specification 161,430 for raising the pile and its support from ground level to the level of the table on which the chains and rollers referred to above are arranged. The rollers A are mounted on shafts M carried by cranks O, which, when in the position shown in Fig. 5, are above the chains B, and the pile support C can then be readily moved from the elevator over a fixed roller O on to the rollers A. When the pile is correctly positioned, the cranks D are moved to lower the rollers A by means of a rod P attached to a slide H which is guided by horizontal slots L and pins K, and is fitted with vertical slots L' which operate the cranks. The chains B then move the pile to the desired position on the pile table.

Folding Paper.

Transverse folding-mechanism for rotary newspaper, magazine, and similar printing-presses, as patented by Mr. A. Terrey, comprises two endless steel bands a passing round the folding cylinder b, between the folding rollers d and over a jockey roller e, said bands a being connected together by transverse

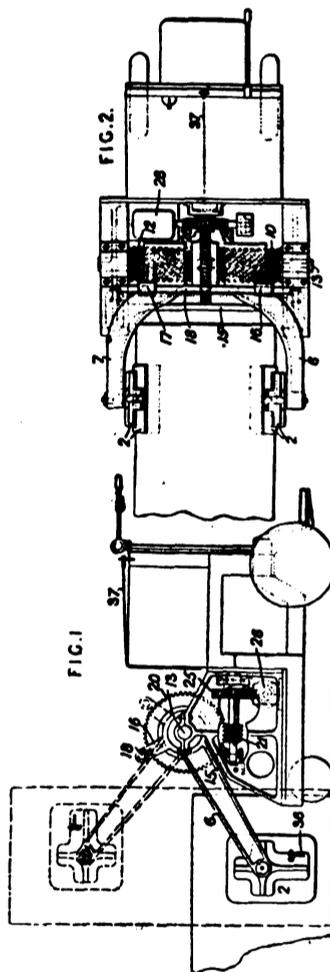


folding-bars c spaced at intervals determined by the size of the newspaper, etc. to be folded. The latter is cut off from the web by the cutting-cylinder f at the same time as one of the folding-bars c reaches a position between the folding-rollers d, the bar c then commencing the folding of the cut newspaper, etc., into the rollers d. The folded product is drawn off the bar c by reason of the higher speed of

the folding rollers, and is directed to the delivery mechanism by guides or otherwise in known manner.

Transporting Paper.

A patent application for load-handling machines by the Great Northern Paper Co., relates to machines for handling heavy bulky articles and particularly for up-ending and transporting large rolls of paper. Curved grippers 2 are pivotally mounted in arms 6, 7 which are engaged by oppositely threaded members 10, 12 fixed to a shaft 13, and normally rest on a horizontal bar 15. A bar 18 couples projections 16, 17 extending upwards from the arms 6, 7. The shaft 13 is



driven by an electro-motor 28 through worm gears 25, 26 and 20, 21. When a horizontal roll is to be up-ended, the truck is run up to the end of the roll with the arms 6, 7 in their lowest position and separately sufficiently to receive it. The motor 28 is then started and forces the arms 6, 7 towards each other. When this movement of the arms is stopped by the compression of the roll, they are swung upwards about the shaft 13, and the roll is first raised to the upright position and then lifted off the ground. When an upright roll is to be transported, the arms 6, 7 are placed initially in a horizontal plane and retained there by the engagement of a chain 37 with the bar 18, and the grippers 2 are turned through a right-angle from the position shown in full lines, Fig. 1, and maintained in the new position by the engagement of the catches 36 with the upper surface of the arms 6, 7.

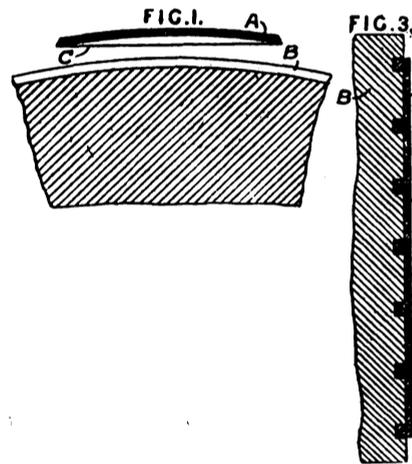
Drawing Books.

Mr. J. H. Valentine has patented an invention according to which children's drawing books contain pages bearing coloured pictures, and other pages prepared so that copy draw-

ings in chalks, crayons, or paints can be made and afterwards rubbed out with a damp cloth or sponge. The copy pages may be interleaved alternately or otherwise attached, or may be separate from the cover and carried in a pocket or under a band. The book may be further provided with a pocket for chalks, etc. and colour specimens on the prepared pages.

Printing Plates.

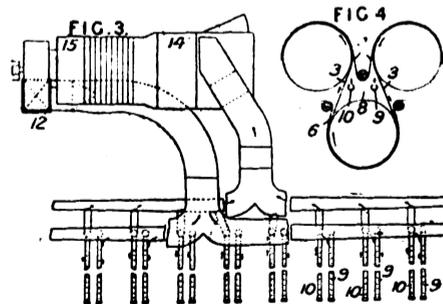
In an invention patented by Mr. J. Murray a typographic printing-plate is curved on its outer surface A, Fig. 1 to the radius of the printing-surface and is flat or substantially so on its under surface C, and is provided



with a series of grooves D, Fig. 3, the bottoms of which are curved to the radius of the cylinder B to receive the plate, the cylinder having a series of circumferential ribs E engaging the grooves D on the plate. The plate may be secured by buttress strips placed in transverse grooves in the cylinder and having undercut edges engaging the bevelled edges of the plate.

Drying Paper.

According to a patent application for which has been made in this country by the International Paper Co., moisture is removed from the pockets 8 between the felts 4, 6 and the drying cylinders of a paper machine by means



of dry air supplied by blast pipes 9 directed between the paper web 3 and the felts, and by suction pipes 10. The air currents so produced travel in opposition to the motion of the adjacent paper web. The respective pipes are connected to a fan 12 provided with an air washer 14 and heater 15 by which means air is continuously circulated.

Linen-Faced Paper.

A machine invented by Mr. H. P. Howe to impart a linen finish to paper has as its important feature two cloth surface plates or plating members. Instead of using rolls bearing against the plating members the machine is equipped with segmental carriers on which the plating members are supported.

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British Paper Industry in 1921.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

The year which has just drawn slowly to its darkening end has been, for papermakers, as for all other manufacturers, a period of strain and stress, during which, to a greater extent than ever before in the commercial history of the world, international problems have dominated the domestic situation. It is true that, so long as actual war conditions continued, the British manufacturer's policy was necessarily dictated by the limitations imposed by the course of hostilities; certain markets were closed to him, and certain other areas were only available for his products under restrictions and regulations, while the distribution of his output in the home market was governed by external authority. But the problem in those days was a definite one, and its factors were either stable or easily ascertainable. Far otherwise is the case to-day, when the very basis of the commercial structure, the purchasing power of the currency, is a quality which not merely fluctuates, but fluctuates wildly, between wide limits and without any apparent logical reason. So long as the foreign exchanges continue to be a quivering quicksand, so long will it be difficult to set the world's commerce on a firm foundation, and the engineer who will build a railway over the industrial Chat Moss has not yet appeared.

The Course of Trade.

A new and valuable index of the course of trade is afforded by the figures published from time to time by the Ministry of Labour showing the number of Unemployment Insurance books lodged for the purpose of receiving unemployment pay. On December 31st, 1920, for the papermaking and Paper-staining Industry, the figures were 3,603 totally and 4,459 partially unemployed. On March 24th, 1921, they had risen to 6,972 and 11,046, but the coal stoppage, which began on April 1st, had an immediate adverse effect, which reached its highest point on May 27th, when the figures were 17,027 and 12,332. By the end of July the immediate effects of the coal stoppage had subsided, and were down to 6,851 and 5,813, figures which have remained approximately constant up to the date of writing, those for November 18th being 7,516 and 5,591, and for December 2nd 6,515 and 4,962. The total number of books issued is 56,840, so that roughly 22 per cent. of the persons employed in the industry are continuously in receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures, of course, do not disclose the whole position, as they do not include either those who have exhausted their period of benefit or those whose short time is three days per week or less; and as many mills are continuing to employ their workers on odd jobs, even when actual papermaking is not in progress, it may be safely estimated that output has been reduced below one-half of the normal.

Wages and Labour.

The necessity for reduction of making costs naturally led to a movement for lower wages, and after a series of meetings for negotiation a basis of agreement was reached with the assistance of the Joint Industrial Council. The principle adopted was that of reduction based upon the variations in the official cost of living figure, but changes were only to be made after the lower figure had been in operation for two consecutive months. The second reduction under the agreement came into force at the beginning of December, and the lowering of the official figure to 99 is the first stage towards a further reduction. The agreement included a reference to the fact that it is neither intended nor desired that wages should revert to pre-war rates, and this is in itself an additional proof, if such were required, of the amicable relationship which exists between employer and employed in the industry.

Paper Imports.

This leads naturally to the consideration of the import figures for the year and their bearing on the depressed state of the industry. It should be borne in mind that before 1914 the

country imported 50,000 tons a month, and manufactured 100,000 tons a month, in round figures. During 1920, the twelve months preceding the year under review, imports reached almost exactly the 1913 height, while British mills, at any rate until the last few months of the year, were running full time. When we come to the 1921 figures, however, we find a very different proportion of trade, and one which, as the year went on, became increasingly unfavourable to the home manufacturer. During the six months from June to November inclusive, British mills were mostly on half production, or less than that, so that the highest figure for home production will be 300,000 tons, even if we include all that was made for stock. The quantity imported during that period was nearly 200,000 tons, the foreign supplier thus taking two-fifths of the trade instead of his normal one-third. If we consider October and November only, we find that the position is considerably worse. As against a maximum home production of 100,000 tons, imports reached 75,000 tons, bringing the foreign share to three-sevenths. Translating these fractions into actual production figures, it will be seen that in the last two months alone over 17,000 tons of paper have been imported which would normally have been made in British mills.

Trade Customs.

The paper trade has been fortunate in the past in the possession of a codified set of Trade Customs to which reference could always be made in case of difference of opinion. The existing Code, excellent as it was in many ways, was far from complete, and in some respects had ceased to represent the actual practice of the trade. In order to put this right, considerable time was spent during the year in its revision by a special Joint Committee representing the branches of the trade which are most directly interested—the papermakers, wholesale stationers, manufacturing stationers, and paper bag makers. As a result of the negotiations, a revised Code has been published under the authority of the four Associations, and came into force on the first day of the New Year. It may be considered as representing the normal method of conducting business in the trade, and although any of its provisions may be excluded by special agreement at the time of order, it is to be hoped that buyers and sellers alike will, as far as possible, assist in maintaining uniformity of practice.

The Immediate Future.

The circumstances of 1921 have been so consistently depressing throughout the world of commerce that the voice of the pessimist has been loud in the land, and the few remaining optimists have been accused of "whistling to keep their spirits up." In spite of incurring the risk of a similar criticism, we decline to view the future with anything but cheerfulness; and if the course of events during the last few years is considered in its true perspective, some justification will soon be forthcoming.

So much for the special conditions of the industry. When we consider the broader issues, there is even firmer ground for optimism. If the first months of 1922 see peace in Ireland, an international agreement for lessened expenditure on armaments, a substantial reduction in the cost of government, and a pronounced movement towards stability of foreign exchanges—and all these elements are quite likely to exist—there will be the opportunity for which the paper trade has been looking.

Finally, the outstanding factor which the pessimists overlook in all their calculations remains to be considered: the skill of the British papermaker, the excellence of his product and the efficiency of the commercial organisation which handles his goods. Napoleon called us a "nation of shopkeepers," and it may safely be claimed that, having "kept shop" for so many generations, the Britisher knows how to do it at least as well as other nations, if not a good deal better,

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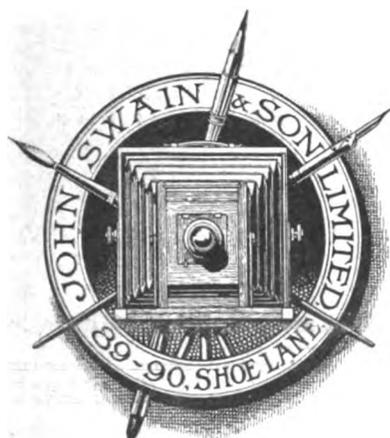
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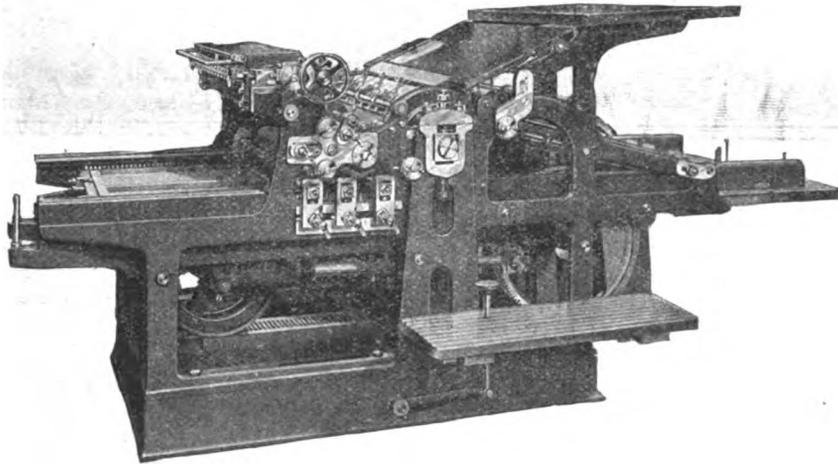
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NUMBER 3.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: JANUARY 19, 1922.

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Cost Finding in the Printing Office.

Mr. R. B. Simnett Describes a Method which Has Proved Satisfactory.

At the last meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, on January 3rd, at Chelsea Town Hall, Mr. R. B. Simnett, managing director of Messrs. Sanders, Phillips and Co., Ltd., Brixton, delivered a very lucid and interesting address on Cost-Finding. He described the system which had been in operation in his own works for a good number of years, and which had been found to be both successful and interesting.

Good Printing Needed.

Referring to price-cutting and competition, Mr. Simnett suggested as a chief remedy putting their backs into their work and turning out good printing. He did not think master printers would succeed half as much at the present time by low prices or by cutting prices as by giving the very best thing possible, with a "punch" and a "pull" in it. It seemed to him the great aim of travellers to-day was to cut in under the other man, whereas the question should be, could they do legitimate business and give their customers value for money? Master Printers ought to set out to do legitimate business of the first order, and, whether it was an octavo sugar bill or a catalogue, the work should be the best in its particular line that the firm could turn out. He believed at the present moment the whole secret of business success lay in good work at fair prices; they would succeed along these lines better than in any other way.

Now came the question, having got their business, did they know what it cost them? Mr. Simnett described how this point was forced upon him by an abnormal charge for ink, which he was obliged to investigate. When they got a job into the house could they say what it really cost? Did they know whether it paid, or whether it did not? The only way they could determine that point, in his opinion, was that they should know in every individual case—whether it was 500 octavo memos or 10,000 64-page catalogues—what it cost in each detail, and that they should have at the same time a *bona fide* record of that cost.

In order to make a success of a costing system they must first of all give every assistance to the compositor and their other employees to enable them to work their job as economically as possible. It was wasteful to have a man walking about the composing room from morning to night looking for "sorts," and it was no use having a stone with a couple of drawers containing a lot of furniture that had to be sawn up. Mr. W. J. Fox had helped the costing system enormously by bringing out his excellent scheme of working stones in the most economical manner with all the furniture of the right kind at the worker's hand. If the compositor began fair and square and was provided with a decent lot of type and everything to hand, not only to

compose but to make up his formes and get them on to the machine, then the employer had done his part towards performing the work according to his estimate.

Accurate Time Recording Necessary.

In the next place it was necessary to devise a system whereby they could know exactly what their costs were. One of the most important features was that the time occupied on any job should be accurately set down. He thought this work should be undertaken in the office by an independent person. While they had to have many sheets and forms, his scheme rested principally upon the cost book, which contained a permanent record of every job that went through the house. This was the most fascinating book in any printer's office. It analysed every job and showed the individual cost in each department. It had a double advantage, because they could turn up particulars of a job previously executed and compare the cost with what it was to-day, and in that way put their hand on the weak spots.

Mr. Simnett went on to describe the order sheets which were provided for every job going into the house, and upon which appeared every possible cost. These jobs were entered into an order book, each job being given a number which identified the job throughout. Against the particular number on the time dockets was entered by each man the amount of time taken on the particular job. From these dockets the particulars were calculated each night. Although it seemed a large amount of work, it was purely mechanical if carried out in a systematic way. In the counting house every morning the time worked by each man, was entered on the sheets from the dockets, and in this way the file kept for the job was complete and they knew that upon these sheets they had every hour that had been worked. The costing standard rates were charged on to these sheets, and they could see how much the job had cost in labour in each department. At the side of each of the sheets was a record of the costs on the last occasion when the job was done, and when charged up they could see at once how the cost compared for each operation with 6, 12 or 18 months before. With these sheets they had in their hands a complete record of the costs on the job.

Having got all the costs properly entered on the sheets at the end of the week, these sheets were charged up to the customer and went into the sales book, having previously been entered into a cost book, ruled for every department. The number against the job was recorded in the cost book, and there they had, at the end of the week, months, or any period they liked, a full record of every job permanently registered. The order book gave them a record of every order coming into the house, and it showed them whether the order had gone

through the cost book and been charged to the customer.

Value of Patterns.

The speaker emphasised the importance of keeping patterns of every job turned out. If the job was charged out to the customer, they entered the number, the date on which it was charged, and the quantity on to the pattern. Having a drawer for each customer, they could go to a particular drawer and turn up the pattern and a job executed three months or 10 years previously. This method cost a little in carpentering, but it paid. The systematic keeping of patterns had saved his firm from difficulties hundreds of times. Generally speaking, the patterns did not increase to any great extent, because they only kept the original and the last one.

Mr. Simnett based the value of his scheme on the cost book, because although they might lose a cost sheet from the file, the cost book was always with them. On the question of file copies, Mr. Simnett assured his audience they did not get mixed up if kept systematically.

Having gained the information as to the cost of a job, he was not so interested in the question of what the profit should be. Every business varied, and the question of the net profit was a matter for each individual firm to decide. He did not think there should be, or could be, any standard rate of profit, except for general work. But he did emphasise one thing, and that was that their costs should be there and that they should be proper costs. They could, however, soon learn, if they kept the cost book constantly in front of them, whether their costs were such as they could work their business upon. He did not think they could run a business of any size without a standard costing system! Some people might say 5.5 an hour for composition was too much and they could make it pay at 5. But if they got somewhere round the costing standard rate they were right on the bed-rock principle of costs. Their proportionate overhead charges and expenses were included in that, and then they had a really genuine cost.

The Small Man's Misapprehension.

Mr. Simnett mentioned the cases of small businesses carried on by the principal, who worked by himself and who made no charge for his own time, calculating that everything he got out of the work was profit. That was the greatest mistake for a small man to make. He might be undercutting his brother printers to a certain extent and getting increased business, but the moment he got that increased business and came into the position of employing labour, down came his theory to the ground and he found himself in difficulties. If, by working himself or with his brother or son, such a man could make a bigger ratio of profit, so

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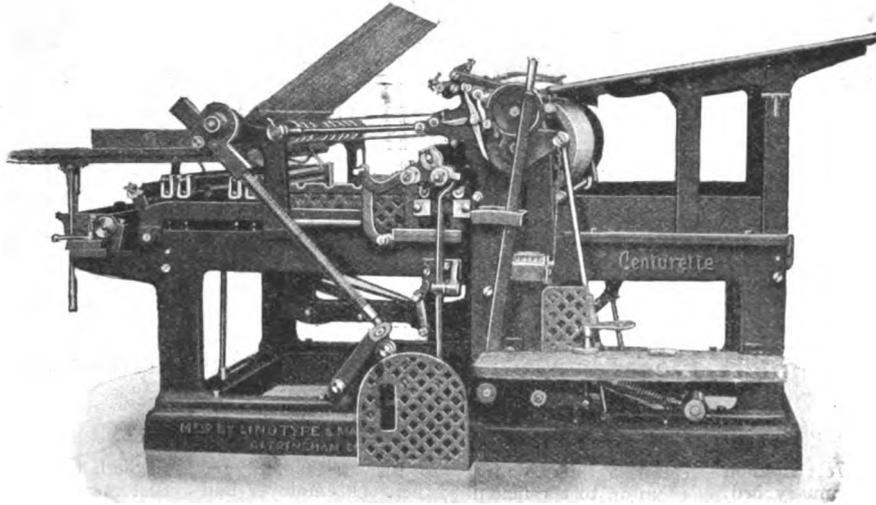
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much the better for him; but do not let them run away with the false impression, because they were in a position to do a job a little cheaper than somebody else, that that was going to be a permanent thing.

In conclusion, Mr. Simnett referred to the question of analysing the weak spots in a business, and by his system he maintained they could tell whether they were losing money in any department. Incidentally, he remarked that his experience was that a ruling department paid less than any other, and it was a mystery to him how trade rulers made anything out of it. (Laughter.)

In connection with the meeting, slips had been passed round in order that members might enter their costs for various operations, and these showed singular variations. Hand composition varied from 1/6 to 5/5; machine composition per 1,000 ens from 1/9 to 2/9; double crown, 3/- to 6/6 (the standard costing rate being 5/6); double demy, 3/3 to 6/6; double royal, 5/6 to 7/-; crown folio, 2/9 to 4/6.

Aim of a Costing System.

Mr. A. Williamson, who was cordially received, pointed out, in opening the discussion, that a costing system should not exist to find out how much to charge a customer, but to find out how to reduce cost in the first place, and how to increase production. While an advocate of the Federation Costing System, because he believed it to be the finest available at the present time for printers, he had nothing but endorsement for the method outlined by Mr. Simnett. It struck him, however, that the latter system was not quite elastic enough. They needed some kind of machinery to prove to them whether 5/5 per hour for composition was enough or too much, and the Federation System did prove that. They had to have regard to the hundred and one small items which entered into the cost, and which, unless they were tabulated in some form, were likely to be overlooked. Mr. Williamson went on to speak of the value of the advocacy of a cost system from a man who was actually using it, as in the case of Mr. Simnett. Some years ago it would have been a remarkable thing for a member of an Association to explain his own methods of business to his fellow members. (Hear, hear.)

The speaker went on to urge the need for a standard system, and instanced the case of a small piece of ironmongery which had been reduced in price and improved in quality as the result of a consultation of cost accountants in that particular industry. He was confident that unless the printing industry worked on similar lines they would continue in the condition in which they found themselves to-day. They had first of all to find out what it cost them to produce, and then they would be able to find out the means of reducing that cost. The cost of printing would have to be lowered, but not by price-cutting. There was a line called the equilibrium line—that was, the average number of hours in the composing room which they could charge out to their customer, and the average number for the different machines. Not until they found that line could they begin to investigate where their costs ended and their profits began. Mr. Williamson commented on the fact that 26 printing businesses had recently come under the hammer, and suggested that a large proportion of these concerns had not been run on proper lines.

Mr. Spring, who carried out a similar system to that of Mr. Simnett, mentioned that through the system his attention had been called to the reduced cost of making ruled pads, and on looking into it he had found that the price of paper to-day was a third what it was 18 months ago, namely 4½d. per lb. as against 1/2. The speaker disagreed with Mr. Williamson's figure of 32 hours a week for composition, pointing out that on a Monotype machine they got an average of from 37 to 38 hours a week per man.

A Baffling Problem.

Mr. Walmsley (Messrs. Vacher & Co.) raised the problem of the fluctuation in the printing trade and the varying volume of business. To-day, for instance, only 66 per cent. of the machinery in the printing industry was running, and only two-thirds of the normal staff of compositors employed. They were living in abnormal times, and while their costs were founded on an average, let him say, of 38 hours per week, if they only got two-thirds of the normal production, the real costs would not be met by the costing rates charged, with the result that the profit added would not have matured. Therefore, if they did not have the production, how were they to deal with that baffling problem? It was perfectly obvious, if the composition rate was 5/5 on 32 hours, it would be less on 38. The problem remained that if compositors were not employed to the same number as in busy times, they would find,

however perfect the costing system might be, unless they got the volume of production, the profit was only a profit on paper and did not mature.

Mr. Simnett said the only remedy for fluctuating trade was to concentrate on getting business. They must fill their factory as far as it was possible. It was no use, because they had a smaller volume of business, to increase their charges, else they would get no business.

Mr. Young said the standard costs were all very well, but he doubted, if they priced their charges on the system, whether many of the jobs would be placed with them. A printer had to ask himself whether he was justified in regarding the standard rates as being his own costs. It seemed to him it was very largely a question of size of business. Referring to the present parlous state of the industry, Mr. Young said they had to face the fact that not only were there too many compositors in the printing trade at the present time but there were probably too many employers. (Laughter.) Although it was poor consolation for those who had to go to the wall, it was necessary for some of them to give way in order that others might survive, because in the time of adversity the trade could not employ the same number of master printers. In the next few years the employers either would have to accept less income from their businesses, or a great many of them would have to go out altogether. The speaker emphasised the safeguard provided by an auditing of books.

Examples from Abroad.

Mr. Johnson (organiser from headquarters) quoted from Mr. Eaton Hart's address printed in *The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer* of December 15th, in the course of which Mr. Hart said that so highly did the keen business printers of America esteem the costing system that they now refused membership to those who would not adopt it.

Mr. Simnett referred to the very handsome building which the German printers had erected at Leipzig, where every new invention that came up in any way affecting the industry was represented by a model for the benefit of every member of the craft. He also mentioned the system prevailing in Germany, whereby master printers agreed to send out the same estimate. He urged combined effort among the master printers of this country, without which they would never get down to a living wage. Their weakness was lack of combination and the need for being fair and square with each other. As things were, the only one who profited was the consumer.

The Chairman, in closing the discussion, gave figures to show that there were small printers in America, and went on to say that the costing system was the best thing that the Federation or any other organisation had given to the printing craft. The trouble was they did not value it sufficiently. He expressed the gratitude of the meeting to Mr. Simnett for his address, to Mr. Williamson for his contribution to the discussion, and to Mr. Johnson and Mr. Peters for their presence.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A manufacturers' agent in Montreal, already representing Canadian and American firms for calendars, etc., desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of translucent transfer signs for glass, also advertising utilities, on a commission basis, for Montreal. (Reference No. 6.)

ITALY.

An Italian citizen, established in Milan, desires to secure the representation for Italy of United Kingdom exporters of raw or half-worked materials used in the paper and other industries. (Reference No. 16.)

MESSRS. SUCKLING AND Co., papermakers' agents and merchants, Royal London House, Finsbury-square, London, are issuing with the compliments of the season two very elaborate calendars. As last year, they take the form of reproductions of famous oil paintings—one by Turner and the other by Landseer—the reproduction being a clever imitation of the original brush work on canvas. The date slips are attached in such a way as to leave the pictures unharmed.

Printers and Postal Rates.

The Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom (representing 5,000 employers and a quarter of a million workers), meeting at Montagu House on the 11th inst., received a letter from the Postmaster-General in which he said that he is not yet in a position to make any announcement as to a reduction of postal rates for printed matter and post cards.

Subsequently the Council issued a statement in which it is mentioned that a deputation from the Council had on several occasions met the Postmaster-General and discussed with him the effect of the present postal rates on unemployment in the printing industry, and had at his request furnished details showing the disastrous effect of the present postal rates on the picture post card trade and the way in which the present high rates for printed matter are driving trade abroad. The deputations have been requested by the Postmaster-General to have patience, and to give him time to effect economies by which he hoped that it might be possible for him to indicate reductions in these rates, to come into force at a later date. Even an intimation for relief at a fixed date some months hence would have helped the situation and afforded traders a chance of making preparations.

The Council point out that some of the economies effected in the Post Office in the form of curtailment of public services have been most detrimental to industry, but it was thought well to suffer these inconveniences and losses in the hope that they might lead the way to a reduction in rates. The Council also points out that many large advertisers decide early in the New Year the amount they intend to spend on advertising and how any sum is allocated to different forms of advertising. In such decisions the questions of the postal rates is an important determining factor, and at present they have reached a prohibitive rate. The Council regards it as vitally important to the whole trade of the country that various forms of publicity should be encouraged to the utmost.

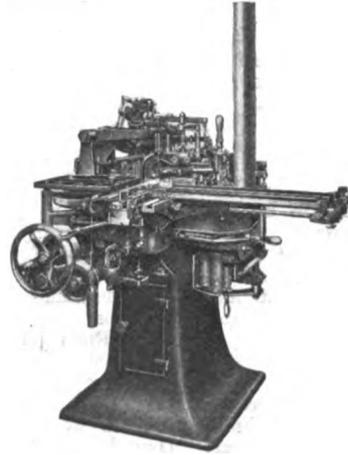
In conclusion, the Council desires to impress upon His Majesty's Government in the strongest possible manner the necessity of the present postal rates being immediately amended, and asks the Press and the various organisations of employers and employees throughout the country to use their utmost endeavours to assist the Council in attaining this end.

Market Prices of Paper.

The prices given below are based on current quotations for mill lots of not less than 3 cwt. For merchant's supplies and small orders allow 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. extra.

	Per lb
	s. d.
"News" offcuts	0 2½
Common M.F. printing	0 3
Seconds " " " " " " " "	0 3½
Fine " " " " " " " "	0 4
Esparto " " " " " " " "	0 4½
Antique or Featherweight printing	
1st quality	0 5½
Antique or Featherweight printing	
2nd quality	0 5
S.C. printing, containing M.W.P. ...	0 3½
" pure	0 4
Imitation art printing, 2nd quality	0 4
" " " " 1st " " "	0 5
Coated art paper	0 6-0 9
M.G. poster, pure	0 4½
Glazed coloured printing, foreign ...	0 3
S.C. " " " " English	0 3½
Unglazed fine coloured printing,	
English	0 6-0 8
M.G. envelope manilla	0 3
Label manilla	0 4-0 5
Cream wove com. bank, English ...	0 4-0 5
Tinted " " " " " " " "	0 5
Duplicating paper, soft sized " " "	0 4½-0 5
E.S. writing, containing M.W.P. ...	0 3½
" seconds	0 3¼
" fine	0 4½
" esparto	0 5
Common azure laid account paper	0 4½
Seconds " " " " " " " "	0 6
T.S. plain " " " " " " " "	0 8
T.S. watermarked " " " " " " " "	0 9-1 6
Hand-made ledger papers	2 0-2 6
Common blotting " " " " " " " "	0 8
E.S. drawing cartridge " " " " " " " "	0 5½
Cover paper, plain colours	0 6-0 8
" art shades	0 8½

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Trade Notes.

MR. WILLIAM LOXLEY, the veteran Sheffield printer, has passed away at the age of 92.

THE Newcastle, Gateshead and District Butchers' Association has decided to support the local Master Printers' Association in their protest against the proposed municipal printing press.

THE printing and stationery works and the paper warehouses of Messrs. Philip and Tacey, Ltd., have been removed from Singer-street, Finsbury, to new buildings at 69-79, High-street, Fulham, S.W.6.

SOUTHWARK BY-ELECTION ECHO.—An incident connected with the posting of election bills during the recent Southwark by-election was the subject of an appeal at London Sessions on Friday last. The appellant was Herbert Russell, a bill-poster, who had been sent to six weeks' imprisonment for assaulting George Duffill, a compositor, and his appeal against this conviction was allowed. Russell, said counsel, was posting bills for the Conservative Party, and Duffill thought he was going to place one over a poster of Mr. Naylor. He resented this, and protested, whereupon the appellant struck him in the eye, causing a severe cut.

"DAILY HERALD" AT 1D.—The *Daily Herald* announces that the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive of the Labour Party have resolved to assist the *Daily Herald* in its efforts to secure a larger circulation by reducing its price to one penny. These two national bodies have found means to enable the paper to be sold at one penny as from Monday, January 23rd. In order that the Joint Movement may have a voice in determining the policy of the paper, Mr. R. B. Walker and the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., will consult with the directors of the *Daily Herald* on matters of policy.

A CONCERT in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation at the "Cauliflower" Hotel, Ilford, realised £55. The chair was taken by Mr. H. Murch, of the *Daily News* and *Star*.

THE Printers' Nonpareil Musical Society held a successful concert on Saturday at the "Cambria" Hotel, Camberwell, S.E.15, in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation. The chair was occupied by Mr. Ernie Platt (Messrs. J. J. Keliher and Co.), and the good plate, combined with the excellent quality of the programme, made a very enjoyable evening.

AUXILIARY CONCERT.—The fifth of a series of concerts run by the South London Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation was held on Saturday at the "Horns" Assembly Rooms, Kennington park, the chair being occupied by Messrs. Fred Body and George Kingsman. Considering the difficult times, the plate realised—£40—was quite good. An excellent programme of music was gone through, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by the secretary, brought a successful evening to a close.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.—The first of a series of social functions in connection with the District Committee of the J.I.C. in Newcastle-on-Tyne was held on Friday, the 8th inst., and took the form of a whist drive and dance. Over 400 employees and a number of employers were present, including Mr. J. Leslie Smith, president of the Newcastle Master Printers' Association, and Mr. C. Bowes, president of the North-Eastern Alliance. Mr. A. E. Goodwin was invited to present the prizes, and in doing so alluded to the success which had attended District Committee work in South Wales. He suggested that the Newcastle District Committee should start a holiday home for the printing trade at Whitley Bay, Bamborough and Saltburn.

WILLS.—Mr. Edward Arthur Bonnor-Maurice, Lord of the Manor of Llanfechain, a director of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., £43,713; Mr. Henry Wilson Fox, M.P., for the Tamworth Division of Warwickshire, editor of the *South African Mining Journal*, £63,020; Mr. Thomas Nelson (otherwise Thomas Shiel Nelson), of Parliament-hill-mansions, Highgate-road, N.W. (died October 9th), for many years member of the staff of *The Times*, £1,926; Mr. Henry Dawson, printer and stationer (died October 26th, 1920), £10,683; Mr. W. H. Poole, of Stamford, the editor of the *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury*, £791.

THE death has occurred of Mr. John Davey, printer and publisher of the *Chemical News*.

A MEMORIAL to the 310 members of the staff of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son who lost their lives in the war, was unveiled at the firm's new premises, Strand House, Portugal-street, last week, by Viscount Hambleden.

A SERIOUS fire broke out on the premises of the Yorkshire Stock Paper Co., Leeds. During the operations of the firemen on the first storey, the floor gave way, and one of the firemen was found to be dead on being extricated four hours later.

WOOD-CUT POSTERS.—The revival of an old branch of art for commercial purposes is illustrated by the application of wood cut design to advertisement posters. The London Brighton and South Coast Railway Co. has recently issued a striking wood-cut poster by Mr. C. D. McGurk, the subject being a picturesque corner of Arundel.

MR. ROBERT THORNBERRY, of Newspaper House, Fleet-street, has presented a cup, to be known as "The Publicity Club Cup," to be awarded annually by a special committee to the person whose signal achievement in their opinion best deserves recognition.

A NEW YORK telegram to the *Chicago Tribune* (Paris) states that the publishing house of Dodd, Mead, and Co. has acquired the business of the John Lane Co., including a working alliance with the London firm of John Lane.

THE calendar issued for 1922 by the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, executed by the students, makes a very neat production. In a plate-sunk panel, on a card 15 in. by 10 in., there appears an excellent reproduction of a windmill scene printed from an etching in photo-lithography.

MESSRS BIRLA BROS., a prominent Marwari mill-owning and merchant firm of Calcutta and Bombay, have acquired control of the *Bengalee*, founded many years ago by Sir Surendranath Banerjee, who is now Minister in the Bengal Government. Eighteen months ago Mr. Ganshyamdas Birla purchased the English-owned and English-conducted *New Empire*.

It is reported that the Finnish War Ministry has asked the Ministry of Justice to institute proceedings for treason against seven Communist newspapers, which are accused of publishing statements contrary to national safety.

AN EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION.—A Business Efficiency Exhibition, organised by the Association of Office Appliance and Equipment Manufacturers and Traders, will be opened by Mr. Gordon Selridge in the Central Hall, Westminster, on February 8th. It will be open for 10 days, and is designed to call attention to the various devices which have been proved in practice to be necessary for the commercially efficient handling of trade. Efficiency experts will explain various ideas in the way of short cuts to accountancy, methods of keeping stock, plans of sales promotion, and how to organise efficiently an office of any description.

MR. WILLIAM R. LAWSON, who has passed away at the age of 81, was on the staffs of the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Standard*, and the *Edinburgh Courant*, the last of which he edited from 1875 to its demise in 1886. In 1887 he joined the staff of the *Financial News*, and later was for a time editor of that journal.

THE death is announced of Mr. Edwin Drew, the well-known Dickensian, from bronchitis. As a journalist, Mr. Drew was chiefly engaged on "free lance" work, and he recalled with pride his meeting with Charles Dickens during the time the novelist filled an editorial chair in "the street."

MR. SIDNEY HEAD, a well-known journalist, died on Saturday, aged 46 years. He had been prominent in West-country journalism, serving for many years on the *Western Daily Mercury*, and in London later served on the sub-editorial staffs of the *Globe* and *Daily Chronicle*.

A VERDICT of "Death by misadventure" was recorded by the Hampstead coroner on Saturday at the inquest on Edmund Stewart Smith, aged fifty-two, a journalist. He was found in his room unconscious, gas escaping from a ring.

THE death has occurred of a well known Cheshire journalist, Mr. Lionel Davies, formerly of the literary staff of the *Chester Courant* and *Chester Observer*, and latterly editor of the *Western Weekly News*, Plymouth.

PRINTING, paper and office appliances will form one group at the International Industries Fair to be held at Utrecht, Holland, from February 21st to March 3rd.

Trade Union Matters.

"NATSOPA" SECRETARYSHIP.—The Executive Council of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants give notice that at the request of Mr. G. A. Isaacs the office of general secretary will be declared vacant on February 28th, 1922. This course is taken to enable members to express confidence or otherwise in Mr. G. A. Isaacs following upon the charge of fraud and improper performance of duty made in connection with and in the legal action against the Society. Mr. Isaacs has consented to be re-nominated and to contest the election against any other candidate submitted to ballot, and thus test the feeling of the membership and to clear his name of the accusations that have been made. The Executive Council now invite the nomination of candidates for the post of general secretary. Nominations close on January 21st.

A CAMBERWELL STRIKE.—On account of a dispute regarding wage reduction all the employees, numbering 130, of Messrs. Joshua Jones and Co., Ltd., showcard mounters, of Southampton-street, Camberwell, and the City, have come out on strike. The strikers (of whom 95 are women) are members of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers. We understand that the Ministry of Labour is exerting its good offices towards an early settlement of the dispute.

FOLLOWING upon an invitation from the Ministry of Labour, the Typographical Association have entered into an arrangement whereby dependency grants disbursed in accordance with the provisions of the Unemployed Workers' Dependents Act will be paid by the branch secretaries of the Association. A protest was made to the Ministry against the official decision that nothing would be allowed for administrative expenses, and also against the inadequate amount allowed under Section 17 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, but eventually the agreement was signed on the terms laid down by the Ministry of Labour.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the request of the Newcastle Branch of the T.A., the Executive Committee are about to issue a ballot paper to their members containing the following question: "Are you for or against a levy of 1s. per week in order to build up the funds of the Association to the sum as agreed upon by resolution at the Hastings delegate meeting?"

THE Typographical Association have been notified by the secretary of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of an impending change in the conditions of working and rates of pay in the printing establishments under their control. Hitherto the wages paid have been a few shillings in excess of the standard rate. Now, "owing to excessive competition and trade depression, it is intended to revert to trade union rates of wages, hours, and other conditions of employment." The new conditions will become operative at the Co-operative Works at Manchester, Leicester, Newcastle and Warrington. On the initiative of the Newcastle members of the firm, the Typographical Association Executive have been asked to arrange a conference with the directors with a view to a continuance of the existing privileges.

THERE was a large attendance of members of the Newport Branch of the Typographical Association at a lecture given by Mr. A. Liddington Johns, of the *Directory* office, Newport, describing the various phases of the costing system. The speaker held his hearers' interest for two hours, and at the conclusion was accorded a hearty vote of thanks on the motion of Councillor W. Cadogan. Mr. Johns, in response, expressed his willingness to conduct a costing class if sufficient students came forward.

THE T.A. Executive Committee report that Mr. Henry Wilson, a superannuated member, who died in November, and who was formerly employed as a composing-room overseer at the offices of the *Manchester Guardian*, has bequeathed a legacy of £100, free of duty, to the local superannuation fund of the branch.

ALL Bolshevik newspapers are to be formed into a single Trust.

The Printing Trade in 1921.

Reviewed by Mr. E. G. Arnold.

Though we have in a previous issue published a brief review of printing trade history in the year that is past, readers will doubtless find many points of interest in a retrospective article from the pen of Mr. E. George Arnold, the well known Leeds master printer, who was president of the Federation of Master Printers from 1916 to 1918. The article appears in the *Yorkshire Post Annual Trade Review*, which gives a comprehensive résumé of the country's trade and industry of the past year, and is as follows:—

The printing group of trades is one of the principal industries in Leeds and district, and, from its very nature, it always acts as an accurate reflection of general trading conditions. This is so, not only in the immediate district in which the factories are situated, but throughout the whole country; the Leeds firms draw their trade from all over the British Isles and also the Colonies and Dependencies.

General commercial depression throughout the world—excepting perhaps Central Europe—has brought about a shortage of orders unparalleled in the history of the industry. Short time has been general, and there has been the fiercest possible competition for such moderate amount of orders that have been on the market, with the result that while the ultimate purchaser has gained, the printer and allied traders have suffered severely from lack of proper profit.

Labour Matters.

Realising that the price of the finished product was above its economic value, and being fully convinced that trade could not improve until prices fell considerably, the employers began to press the Federated Unions for a reduction in wages in the spring of the year.

Negotiations dragged on interminably, and at the finish a reduction of 5s. with a subsequent 2s. 6d. for males at varying dates, and 2s. with a subsequent 1s. for females, was partially agreed to at the end of September. Two or three of the unions, however, refused to agree to the second deduction at all.

The result of the deduction did not, however, bring down the price of the product to anything like the extent which customers expected, because all the overhead charges—taxation, coal, power light, heat, etc.—remained unduly high; and by the time the trade unions had settled down to the reduction, short time was so general that the majority of the employers felt they could hardly ask for still further reductions, even though they were convinced that, until sweeping reductions do take place, the industry will remain in its present condition. To put it another way, if a male or female worker is only earning about half normal wages, because the factory is only working about half-time, there must of necessity be considerable difficulty in asking for still further reductions of wages. It is a source of gratification to note that employers, speaking generally, have kept on the major portion of their staffs, both administrative and operative, even when there was insufficient work for the whole of them, and when the cold dictates of economics would have justified a large number being dispensed with. This, however, cannot continue indefinitely, and, unless trade revives, still further dismissals will have to take place.

Paper Prices.

So far as the cheaper kinds of paper are concerned—and it is, of course, of those that the heaviest tonnage is used—the bottom went out of the market in the autumn in consequence of the receipt of quotations for paper from Central Europe at ridiculous prices, prices so low that in many cases delivery was never made, although substantial orders were placed. This naturally stamped the British mills, as they had to lower their prices accordingly, without any regard to the economic value or the consequential result accruing from such action. Taken on a strictly economic basis, the cost of paper, particularly the cheaper kinds, cannot fall to any marked extent until the price of coal has fallen, and fallen very considerably; that is, unless the mills are willing to trade at a loss. It is an axiom that, for cheap writing and printing papers, it takes three tons of coal to make two tons of paper.

During the trying period under review congratulations can be given without stint to the breadth of view and the common sense with

which the majority of the leaders of the trade unions have dealt with such matters as have arisen. While it is obvious that their first duty is to those whom they represent, and while there are times when differences with the employers are acute, yet it is generally admitted that those who lead and advise organised labour in the printing group of trades are, speaking generally, men and women of unusual breadth of view and wide experience.

Postal and Railway Rates.

Printing has probably been affected more acutely than any other industry by the obstinacy of the Postmaster-General in refusing to reduce the abnormally high postal charges. Customers using advertising matter naturally stay their hands on account of the extra postal charges. A return to the halfpenny post rate for advertising matter, for post cards and for book post communications would bring about an immediate revival in the industry, but such does not seem imminent.

One unexpected consequence of the high postal rates has led to large quantities of advertising matter being posted from various countries on the Continent because of the cheaper postage, and latterly this has developed, as was only to be expected, in the printing of such advertising matter also being done abroad. Urgent representations are being made to the postal authorities, and there are rumours that a reduction in postal charges is coming in the early part of 1922.

The State Printing Office.

The whole trade is concerned greatly at the growth of Government competition through the State Printing Office at Harrow, owned by His Majesty's Stationery Office, and a ceaseless watch is being kept on its activities. It will be remembered that on February 25th last a division was taken in the House of Commons regarding a further development near Manchester on the part of His Majesty's Stationery Office, and that the Government majority fell to 10. A number of Stationery Office contracts which have recently been on the market have, however, been allocated to private firms, even although the "model" printing office—i.e., the State Works at Harrow—had quoted for such tenders, showing clearly that on this occasion private enterprise produced a cheaper article than a State owned and managed printing factory.

At the moment the prospects for 1922 cannot be described as bright, because the adverse influences mentioned above still prevail, and show but few signs of passing away. But the printer and his allied traders in the industry are invariably optimists, and there is a feeling that as soon as some of the adverse conditions above referred to pass away or are modified a brighter day will come, not only for the industry, because orders will be given more freely, but for the general business and professional public, who will be able to obtain their requirements at prices more nearly approaching those which prevailed before the war.

German Exports.

Printing Machines and Machines for Working-up Paper.

Under the above classification the exports from Germany during May-September, 1921, were as under:—

	Double Centners.	Value in 1,000 Marks.
May	11,795	33,417
June	10,940	28,797
July	15,341	39,517
August	11,289	33,641
September	10,794	31,511

The exports during the five months mentioned were to the following countries:—

	Double Centners.
Belgium	4,303
Denmark	1,472
France	3,652
Great Britain	2,025
Italy	4,069
Netherlands	8,120
Norway	561
Czecho-Slovakia	3,335
Finland	1,238
Sweden	2,849
Switzerland	5,550
Spain	3,028
South America	3,516
Other Countries	16,441

MASTER PRINTERS

OF

West and North-West London.

Interesting Debate at January Meeting.

The meeting of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London on Wednesday last week introduced a feature of special interest, the transaction of the Association's business being followed by a debate on the subject of "Trade Union v. Open House" between Mr. F. A. Davies, assistant secretary of the London Society of Compositors, on the one hand and Mr. C. Allen, of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, on the other. The stormy evening probably kept away some who would otherwise have been present, but there were enough representative master printers present, with a few visitors, to make the meeting a thoroughly interesting one. The chair was occupied by the president of the Association, Mr. E. W. Wormald.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, the secretary announced that Messrs. Johnson and Peters, the headquarters organisers, had been successful in obtaining eleven new applicants for membership.

Mr. Johnson interposed with a few words of commendation for the work of Mr. Searle who in his efforts on behalf of the Association had gone over the whole of the ground in his neighbourhood, Hammersmith, as a result of which the organisers were now able to reap where Mr. Searle had sown.

The election of the eleven applicants was duly proposed, seconded and agreed.

Allocation of Funds.

The chairman then introduced the question of whether the grants of money from headquarters to district associations—to cover expenses of local propaganda, etc.—should be increased, or what other proposals members might wish to bring forward as to the allocation of subscriptions.

It was intimated that at a meeting of district representatives that day it had been recommended that the allocation should be increased by a small amount, and a proviso made whereby special local expenses should be met in addition, according to requirements.

The hon. secretary, Mr. J. R. Burt, moved that the Association accept that recommendation, and after a short discussion this was agreed.

The chairman next drew attention to the Benevolent Fund, and explained the purpose of this provision for necessitous master printers.

The treasurer, Mr. F. Scarsbrook, suggested that the L.M.P.A. financial report should give some indication as to the expenditure from the Benevolent Fund; the amount spent and the number of beneficiaries might be disclosed.

It was agreed that this suggestion be passed on to headquarters.

"Trade Union v. Open House."

The chairman then welcomed Mr. Davies. He said he thought the debate that evening—the credit for the arranging of which was due to Mr. Burt—would make one of the most important events in the syllabus of the West and North-West Association. Such a meeting tended to the closer bringing together of employers and employed and might have important effects upon the Association's future policy.

Mr. Davies stressed first the advantages of collective bargaining and uniform conditions as against chaotic competition, and affirmed the necessity for a certain amount of equality between the parties to a bargain and the consequent need for the retention of the strike weapon as a remote possibility for the protection of the workman. He set forth at some length the advantages claimed by the trade union shop as against the open shop, particularly in regard to the easy obtaining of good workmen and the securing of harmonious working.

Mr. Allen said he was not opposed to trade unionism in theory nor to collective bargaining, but was opposed to trade unionism as a political force. He described the open house as the alternative to compulsory trade unionism, laying stress on the liberty of the individual. He dissented from Mr. Davies' claims as to the relative proportion and quality of union labour as against non-union, and accused the union of restricting output by eliminating competition amongst workers and by imposing tyrannical regulations. He

claimed that the strike weapon could be eliminated, and adduced as an example the experience of the Printing Trades Alliance in the recent wages dispute.

A short discussion, and a cordial vote of thanks to the speakers, concluded a very interesting debate, of which we hope to find room for a full report in next week's issue.



This Journal Appreciated.

SIR,—Will you allow me to offer my congratulations on the return of your journal to its larger format?

I am sure that the fuller space you are able to give to matters of interest to the whole printing industry will still further enhance the value of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and that, in the future as in the past, your journal will be of great assistance to all movements that tend to the uplifting of the craft.

Yours, etc.,

A. E. GOODWIN,
 Secretary, Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of Great Britain and Ireland.

24, Holborn, E.C.1.,
 January 17th, 1921.

The Printer and His Paper.

SIR,—It is, indeed, gratifying to find that a very short talk to a coterie of master printers has interested so thorough a papermaker as Mr. W. H. Silvester. He and I have common interests in that we desire progress in paper, and, as far as I can see, we do not differ on anything material. There are two points, however, on which a few words may be useful and informative.

Mr. Silvester asks, "What is a specialist?" May I answer by reference to a small fantasy of mine, entitled "The Paper Doctor," which appears in *St. Bride Cake*, a publication issued by St. Bride Foundation Printing School in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation. There I have pictured a doctor of science, who has commenced business as a consulting specialist for those who meet troubles in paper. As sometimes happens, what was intended for light reading contains the germ of a matter of progress. A specialist, in connection with the printer and his paper, is one who knows a good deal of the detail of each industry, and, by using his knowledge, is able to trace the origin of troubles arising in the use of paper, and can then prescribe the means for overcoming them. There are, as I have indicated, incurable ills, such as paper or boards badly cockled on the long edges, but for most troubles there is a way out, and the specialist fulfils his function in pointing the direction. The South-West London Master Printers endorsed the opinion I have of the value of the specialist.

The beaterman or machineman, skilled in the production, storing and handling of paper and box board, is undoubtedly a specialist—in his sphere.

Static electricity in paper sets up troubles that are inconceivable by the papermaker. Automatic feeding becomes impossible. Register is difficult. Set-off prevails, and spoils work. A great deal of electricity may be eliminated at the paper machine, it is true, but that is not sufficient. The printer demands that all electricity shall be removed from the paper before he can use it efficiently. But the papermaker cannot ensure its entire absence. After paper leaves the mill, various conditions, such as wide variations of temperature, will induce electricity in paper, and will give rise to the troubles already detailed. The reporter at the meeting did not give publicity to the cure. Chapman's Neutraliser is a well-tried apparatus for dealing with the trouble, being used at one or more points of the printing machine in order to ensure the neutralisation of electricity which may be set up by friction of the machine, as well as any that may be present in the paper before printing.

The papermaking details of Mr. Silvester's letter are rather deeper than I usually take the printer, but indicate, as I always maintain, that if the user could become more intimate with the manufacture of his material, he would pause longer before he grumbled.

Yours, etc.,

EDWARD A. DAWE.

Wallington, Surrey.

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The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

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	s. d.
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Businesses for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
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The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

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Sales by Auction!	2 0
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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers. Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

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Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER wanted by an important Weekly Trade Journal. Give particulars of experience, age and terms.—Box 13889.

TRAVELLER required by a firm of City Paper Merchants; must have good connection.—Write, stating age, salary required, etc., to Box 13892.

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BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

BOOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge, Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

COMPOSITOR, used to Artistic Display, seeks situation.—Box 13883.

GENTLEMAN, with first-class connection amongst Wholesale Binders, Stationers and Box Makers, desires to represent Firm of good standing.—Reference, etc., upon application to Box 13895.

YOUNG MAN desires position as TRAVELLER or INSIDE; 6 years' experience with well-known Paper firm; good reference.—Write, Box 13885.

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MANAGER is open for engagement to take Charge of a Small Printing Office; excellent references.—Box 13884.

Agencies.

AGENCIES wanted by enterprising London firm for Engineering Specialities.—Box 13880.

Machinery for Sale.

CROPPERS, CUTTING MACHINES and other Printing Plant for sale.—Box 13888.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHIC COATING MACHINE for sale; must be sold, want of room; no reasonable offer refused. SHEET CUTTER, take 74-in. reel; must be sold, want of room; no reasonable offer refused.—Box 13887.

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED, 48-in. GUILLOTINE, by Furnival; in good condition.—Box 13886.

WANTED, a 36 in. GUILLOTINE, in good condition.—Write, giving particulars and price, and where to be seen, Box 13896.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, STATIONERY AND ENVELOPES.

THE Metropolitan Water Board hereby invite tenders for the execution, for a period of three years from the 1st April, 1922, of:—

- (1) Printing Minutes, Agenda Papers, Reports and other Urgent Work.
- (2) General Jobwork Printing.
- (3) Account Books, Registers and General Bookbinding.
- (4) The Supply of Stationery and Envelopes.

Samples may be inspected, and all particulars and Forms of Tender obtained on application at the Head Office of the Board, 173, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1., from Tuesday, 24th January, 1922, to Thursday, 2nd February, 1922, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Saturdays, 12 noon).

Tenders endorsed "Tender for—*," must be sent in sealed envelopes to the Clerk of the Board, 173, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1., not later than 10 a.m. on Monday the 6th day of February, 1922.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

*NOTE.—Description of Tender to be inserted.

W. MOON,
 Clerk of the Board.

Head Office:—Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1.
 January, 1922.

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Both the first two issues of this journal in its enlarged size were out of print following the day of publication.

Send your Subscription NOW.

Miscellaneous.

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER wanted; must be in good condition; state lowest price.—Box 13881.

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

WELL-ESTABLISHED Board and Paper Merchants require reliable AGENTS (Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Newcastle and Glasgow districts); are prepared to open branches for right Representatives who must have had long experience and good connection.—Apply with full details of experience, in confidence, to Box 18571.

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

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

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Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1922.

Cheaper Postage Demand Growing.

THE Postmaster-General's explanations and apologies for failure to remove the postal burden upon industry have evidently failed to carry conviction, for there is a marked increase in the amount of protest that is forthcoming, not only from the printing trade but from business men generally. Thus at the quarterly meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, held in London on Tuesday, a strong resolution was passed condemning the high postal charges, Lord Southwark declaring that there had been enough talking and writing to urge the Postmaster-General to carry out urgent reforms; the charges were destroying trade, increasing unemployment, and robbing the Chancellor of the Exchequer; they hoped soon to be in a position to submit a practical policy to the Prime Minister. The printing trade also is to take this same course. Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. James MacLehose, president of the Master Printers' Federation and chairman of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, said that the council had unanimously decided that, in view of the reply received from the Postmaster-General that he was not in a position to make a statement as to the change in the postal rates, the Prime Minister should be asked, immediately on his return from France, to receive a deputation from the Joint Industrial Council, representing 5,000 employers and a quarter of a million workers. The statement on the subject by the Joint Industrial Council (cited on another page) has been sent to all members of Parliament, trade associations, joint industrial councils and trade union organisations. The seriousness of the situation is indubitable, and it is to be hoped that action by the Prime Minister may lead to long overdue mitigation.

Newcastle's Municipal Printing.

CORRESPONDENCE in the local Press regarding the municipal printing plant at Newcastle-on-Tyne has continued throughout the week. A Mr. Adams having challenged the master printers to print their rules, so as to substantiate their denial of the existence of a printing "ring," several correspondents, including "an employee," registered a vigorous protest at the unjust accusations made, and Mr. A. E. Goodwin wrote pointing out that the Federation's rules are printed in the

"Master Printers' Annual," which is on sale to the public. We understand that the deputation from the Newcastle Master Printers' Association was not received by the Newcastle Corporation last week, as the special committee had not finally completed its report. Very probably the question will come forward at the Corporation's next meeting in February.

Printers' Health.

IN many printing offices there has been a determined effort to minimise dust, and to promote in every way healthy conditions of employment. It has been contended that dust is one of the causes of printers' phthisis, and it is important to notice that the Medical Research Council has confirmed dust (silica) as being the active factor in the causation of pulmonary tuberculosis. One of H.M. Inspectors of Factories expresses the opinion that printing is not a dusty trade, in an article in the current Home Office Annual Report, and the longevity of many printers points to the fact that conditions under which they work have no harmful effects. However, the question of dust reduction deserves the closest attention, and few will disagree with Dr. E. Halford Ross that dust plays a dangerous part in the health of our lives.

Day Continuation Classes.

THE printing trade, more than some other trades, has reason to realise how very desirable it is that boys and girls after leaving school should give some time regularly to the continuing, under efficient instruction, of their general education. In this connection perhaps not every employing printer takes the interest he should in the facilities for such instruction provided by the London County Council. The work of the L.C.C. day continuation schools is designed to secure for the boys and girls, first and foremost, that they are kept fit and healthy for their new condition of life; and, secondly, that they should be so equipped that if they desire to progress in any walk of life they are possessed of the foundation knowledge which will enable them to succeed. The courses of instruction given, therefore, all contain physical training for one or one and a-half hours out of the eight hours per week attendance which the law demands. The remaining seven or six and a-half hours are devoted to instruction in English subjects and some kind of handicraft or science, together with a little mathematics and drawing. We are glad to note that Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, a printing trade enthusiast for technical education, is doing his best to emphasise the value of day continuation classes. The more enthusiasm we have for education the better for the trade; for the wider spreading of education among printing trade employees means the advancement of the industry as a whole.

German Trade Activity in China.

GERMANY is showing great activity in cultivating the Chinese market, and the footing gained by British manufacturers will have to be carefully nursed if a permanent and increasing business is to be assured. China is a country of great potentialities, and pre-war British exporters showed considerable enterprise, which, of course, was temporarily suspended during the war, and gave Japan and America an opening. It is the insidious methods of the Germans, however, that now seriously count, especially as they are carrying on business in partnership with the Chinese. Among the articles imported into China from Germany paper appears to be making great progress. From January to July, 1921, the supplies of packing paper were 290,000 kg., and printing paper 40,000 kg.

MR. THOMAS E. CURTIS, paper machinery and accessories for wholesale paper merchants, etc., has removed from Shoe-lane to 16/20, Farringdon-street, E.C.

SLATER & PALMER

Tender their warm appreciation of the loyal support of their numerous Customers throughout 1921, and express their

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FOR
Prosperous 1922
TO THEM ALL.

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Men and Things.

A Good "Blowing-Up."

"It pleased his Majesty"—says John Evelyn, writing on September 5th, 1666 about the Great Fire of London—"it pleased his Majesty to command me among the rest to look after the quenching of Fetter-lane end, to preserve, if possible, that part of Holborn." He adds that "the rest of the gentlemen began to bestir themselves, who hitherto had stood as men intoxicated with their hands across, and they began to consider that nothing was likely to put a stop to the fire but the blowing up of so many houses as would make a wider gap than any that had yet been made by the ordinary method of pulling them down. This, some stout seaman proposed early, and had it then been done it should have saved nearly the whole city, but this, some tenacious and avaricious men, aldermen, etc., would not permit, because their houses must have been of the first."

Violent attacks often necessitate violent remedies. And the remedies should be timely. The "avaricious men" of the Great Fire episode after all did not save their houses any more than they saved the City.

It was very understandable that they did not want to be among the first to suffer. Evelyn himself wouldn't have been seen had his Deptford home been in question. The fire might go out, you know, or it might be put out. Hope springs eternal in the human breast. Moreover everyone at first seemed dumbfounded, "as if intoxicated"; standing "with hands across."

But they woke up. They were Englishmen. And after all Englishmen, by testimony of Evelyn's contemporary, John Milton, are "not slow and dull, but of a quick and ingenious and piercing spirit, acute to invent, subtle and sinewy to discourse, not beneath the reach of any point, the highest that human capacity can soar to."

They reached the "point" that a great sacrifice of houses blown up across a wide area was necessary; and reaching that point, they acted on the conclusion they had reached.

A tremendous fire of unemployment has been ravaging the world during 1921; and ravages it still. That fire must be stopped. If great personal sacrifices, corresponding to the blowing-up of houses must be made, well, so must it be; and so it will be. And in the leadership towards whatever sacrifices are called for, men of this nation will be found, and conspicuous among them, men of our printing craft.

John Milton wrote also: "Now once again by all concurrence of signs and by the general instinct of . . . men as they daily and

solemnly express their thoughts, God is decreeing to begin some new great period. . . . What does he then to reveal himself to his servants and as his manner is, first to his Englishmen. . . . Behold now this vast city (of London). . . . The shop of war has not more anvils and hammers waking . . . than there be pens and heads there, sitting by their studious lamps, musing, searching, revolving new notions and ideas. . . . Others, as fast reading, trying things, assenting to the force of reason and conviction. What wants there to such a towardly and pregnant soil but wise and faithful labourers to make a knowing people, a nation . . . of sages and of worthies."

"There are," says Milton, "no small number of as great spirits among us as his was who, when Rome was high besieged by Hannibal, being in the city, bought that piece of ground at no cheap rate, whereon Hannibal himself encamped his own regiment."

I have Scots readers I hope. Greatly daring, I wonder if I may not catch the eye of even our Federation President, Dr. McLehose himself. My dear doctor, blame John Milton, not me. It was he who wrote "Englishmen." And why shouldn't poor old Englishmen say a word for themselves sometimes? Why not say, as the Oxford don said of the Cambridge dons—"After all, they are God's creatures, poor things."

Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen and Iri—members of the Irish Free State and Ulstermen, all of them being now "studious" of the post-war conditions of the world, being also quick and acute and not beneath the reach of any point of necessary action, will bestir in whatever direction to prevent present evils becoming worse and to change them to present good. Beginning with anything. What of beginning say with the post office?

The General Post Office must be blown up. Certain firms, like Spicer Bros. particularly, are exploding away at it incessantly, forcibly; but they must be helped. Business-destroying postal rates must be smithereneed. The Master Printers' Federation killed one Post Office proposal during war-time.

And note what Mr. Kellaway said in last Sunday's *Observer*:—

"I withdrew the proposal to increase the foreign rate on printed papers going abroad. This I did as a result of very weighty representations, made to me by the newspapers. They pointed out that the circulation of British publications abroad benefited our overseas trade."

What Rowland Hill did on the great scale, what our Federation did on the small scale, that we can do again. And surely must.

Mr. Kellaway is a bit droll without knowing it. He says that as a result of increased

charges he had hoped to balance post office accounts. He adds, "As I pointed out in moving my estimates, a great deal depended on the state of trade." . . . But trade, he says, worsened. To be sure it did. Increased postal rates helped to worsen it. The result of risking injury to trade in order to help the Post Office was apparently that trade was injured right enough, but the Post Office wasn't helped.

There are germs of business "flu" in the air which must be dispersed. A certain lethargy, even a fatalistic despairing—that must be blown sky high. A new force, a new explosive is wanted. What of Co-operative Advertising?

Here, peculiarly, printers by their organisations might help to start operations. Mr. F. H. Bisset, lately secretary of the Scottish Master Printers' Alliance, tells a very heartening tale of what co-operative advertising has done, in the book which the Thirty Club of London, the promoters of the International Advertising Exhibition of last year, have just brought out, the book entitled "What I know about advertising." He says that in the United Kingdom makers of Scotch tweeds have put up £54,000 between them, which they use to develop the market for genuine Scotch tweed, incidentally protecting it against misdescription. The Irish Linen Society in Ulster, in concert with a New York office, have joined in unitedly pressing on the merits of Irish linen. The British Trawler Federation is advertising fish. No brand, no monopoly, just fish. A Rubber Association and a Federation of British Spas, and various municipalities and the British Music Industries, are other cases of combined action directed to arouse public attention and confidence.

The British Commercial Gas Association spends large moneys with the printer. No names of makers or of appliances are mentioned, nor are gas undertakings necessarily mentioned. Mr. F. W. Goodenough, of the Gas Light and Coke Co. was the prime mover in this campaign.

In America co operative advertising is somewhat older; and its results are more definitely tabulated, and Mr. Bisset quotes case after case of striking results. As when he says that the Calefornian Fruit Growers' Exchange, through their co-operative publicity, saw their sales increase by 800 per cent. while their expenses fell. He names one group of competitors, co operating in this connection, who, in 1913, sold 110,000,000 lbs. of raisins, leaving 30,000,000 lbs. produced and unsold. Collective advertising and selling altered this by 1917 to 326,000,000 lbs. produced, and sold.

Why shouldn't printers co-operate to advertise printing in this United Kingdom? To increase the printing habit?

FRANK COLEBROOK.

Personal.

THE RIGHT HON. C. W. BOWERMAN, as vice-chairman of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, is approaching the Prime Minister with a view to arranging for a deputation to wait upon him in the matter of the postal rates.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM is to preside at the fourth annual banquet of the National Advertising Society which will take place on February 13th at the Connaught Rooms, and has issued an appeal for financial support.

SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW presided on Tuesday at Watford at the second of a series of meetings to inaugurate a district committee for Hertfordshire.

MESSRS. A. E. GOODWIN, A. E. Holmes and J. Yates were among those present.

SIR WILLIAM NOBLE, engineer-in-chief to the British Post Office, opened at the head offices of the *Liverpool Courier and Express*, on Monday, a new relay automatic telephone exchange linked up with the public service which has been laid down for the use of these journals.

THE Council of the Newspaper Society last week entertained to luncheon two of their colleagues, Sir Meredith Whittaker and Sir Joseph Reed, together with Sir Charles Hyde, Bart., who, like the other two, is a member of the Committee of Management of the Press

Association, in recognition of the honour recently bestowed upon them by the King.

MR. VALENTINE KNAPP, president of the Society, proposing the health of the guests, regarded the honour as a recognition not only of the public work accomplished by the three gentlemen in their own cities, but more especially of the work they had performed for the provincial newspaper Press.

MR. W. H. TUCKER, the retiring president, occupied the chair at the annual meeting of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association, when the following officers were elected: President, Mr. E. W. Holder; vice-president, Mr. Edward Roberts; secretary, Mr. F. Verner Nicholls; treasurer, Mr. Fred Glossop.

MR. ROBERT WEBBER tendered his resignation from the executive committee, but it was unanimously agreed to ask him to reconsider his decision in view of the great services Mr. Webber has rendered in the past to the Association and the printing trade generally.

MR. WALTER SMITH, a member of the committee, was congratulated upon his recent appointment to the Commission of the Peace for Cardiff.

THE Lord Mayor of Cardiff is expected to attend the Association's annual dinner, arranged to take place on January 30th.

MR. A. E. HOLMES, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, was among the guests of the "Safety First" Association at dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant on Monday night.

MR. J. E. REEVE (general manager, George Mann and Co., Ltd.), has consented to become president of the Lithographers' Auxiliary for the ensuing year. The task of getting money for the Printers' Pension Corporation is not easy just now, but no doubt the high reputation in which Mr. Reeve's name is held among printers and printers' engineers will go a long way in lessening any difficulties that may exist.

His first concert of the season is to be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on February 28th, and he has fortunately been able to secure the services as chairman of Mr. Harold Strong, of Messrs. Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., who is a nephew of the late Sir T. Vezey Strong, a gentleman who did much in his time for the Corporation.

MR. A. CHADWELL and Mr. W. Bullett were re-elected president and secretary respectively of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers' and Overseers' Association at the annual general meeting on Tuesday at St. Bride Foundation Institute.

HERR VON HAGEN has been appointed Press Attaché to The Hague Legation.

MR. EDWARD A. DAWK desires to tender to all friends who have expressed their sympathy in the recent bereavement the warmest thanks of Mrs. Dawk and himself.

MR. HENRY JOHN HOLMES, who has been in the service of Messrs James Wrigley and Sons, Ltd., Bridge Hall Paper Mill, Bury, for over 43 years, for 19 of which he has been secretary of the company, has retired.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers (7 p.c. Cum), 18s. 7½d., Pref., 15s. 1½d.; Joseph Byrom, 12s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum, Pref., 18s. 1½d., 18s. 9d.; De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 102½, 103½; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 65½; Financial News, Pref., 10s. 6d.; Iford, 16s. 1½d., Pref., 16s. 1½d.; Illustrated London News, 2s.; Lamson Paragon 16s. 3d.; Lanston Monotype, 11s.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 18s. 4½d., 18s. 6d.; George Newnes, 13s. 6d., Pref., 14s.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum, Pref., 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 61s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 18s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 17s. 9d., Pref., 67s. 6d.; Wall - Paper Manufacturers, 12s. 10½d., 13s., Def., 6s. 0¾d., 6s. 3d.; Warrillows, 24s. 1½d., 24s. 9d., 7½ p.c. Cum, Pref., 24s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 14½, 14½; Weldon's, 29s. 1½d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 13s., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 104.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED.—Net profit of Linotype and Machinery Limited for year ended June 30th, 1921, after deducting reserves and depreciations, was £132,128, compared with £101,697 for preceding year. After providing interest on debenture stocks, payments to trustees for debenture stockholders and guaranteed dividend on leased company's shares, there remains £50,207. £55,000 has been written off balance of accumulated profits in reduction of amount standing under head of trade investments, leaving accumulated profits, including profits for year, £275,864, which Board recommend be carried forward. Trustees purchased and cancelled further debenture stock, making total of £138,618 "A" stock and £173,139 "B" stock purchased at June 30th. Amount added to reserve, resulting from further purchases and from balance in hands of trustees not at present applied to cancellation of debenture stock, was £28,800.

NEW COMPANIES.

RAWSTORNE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; printers, lithographic printers, electrotypers, type founders, stereotypers, photographers and colour printers, etc., and to adopt agreements (1) with W. James and (2) with J. A. Woodley. Private company. First directors: J. A. Woodley and W. Ollis. Registered office: 48, Rawstorne-street, Goswell-road, E.C.1.

ARTHURDE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; wholesale paper and string merchants, general printers, manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Arthur Shurek, Abraham D. Dubowski and Mrs. Gertrude Shurek. Office: 6. Wheler-street, Commercial-street, E.1.

D. GESTETNER, LTD., has been registered as a "private" company with a nominal capital of £90,000 in £1 shares (60,000 9 per cent. cumulative preference and 30,000 ordinary. Object: To adopt an agreement with D. Gestetner and to carry on the business of manufacturers of duplicating machines and accessories as formerly carried on by the said vendor at the Neo Cyclostyle Works, Tottenham, N., and elsewhere. Signatories to the Memorandum of Association: F. T. Smith and F. Mann. Signatories to appoint first directors. The amount remaining undischarged of moneys borrowed or raised by the directors (other than by issue of share capital) shall not exceed at any one time £100,000. Qualification, £10.

THE BELGRAVIA TRUST, LTD., has been registered as a "private" company with a nominal capital of £100 in 1s. shares; financiers, merchants, manufacturers, printers, publishers, etc., in the United Kingdom and Russia or elsewhere. Signatories to the

Memorandum of Association; W. H. Baslick and E. Rascock. Signatories appoint first directors. Registered by W. H. Baslick, 141, Victoria-street, S.W.

A. J. STASNEY MUSIC Co., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; music publishers, sellers, printers and importers and exporters of music, publishers, and printers' agents, etc. Private company. Directors: S. Pennals and B. H. Gower. Registered office: 62, Oxford-street, W.

T. H. FLORENCE, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a plain and fancy box maker, etc., carried on by T. H. Florence at 3, Charles-street, Manchester. Private company. Subscribers: T. H. Florence and P. Florence. Registered office: 3, Charles-street, Manchester.

BOOTH GRIFFIN PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares (1,200 participating preferred and 300 ordinary); photographers (commercial and trade), advertising contractors, dealers in works of art, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Wm. S. Booth and P. A. Court. Registered office: 346, Soho road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

P. W. TURNER AND Co., LTD. (Colour process and half-tone engravers, etc., Birmingham).—A. First debenture dated December 14th, 1921, to secure £300. Holder: A. E. Skidmore, 55, Newhall-street, Birmingham. B. Second debenture, of even date, to secure £500. Holders: D. E. Bateman, 48, Frederick-street, Birmingham, H. W. Cheshire, Kildare, Blakebrook, Kidderminster, and P. W. Turner, 58, Holyhead-road, Handsworth, Birmingham. C. Particulars of series of £300 debentures, authorised December 1st, 1921 (present issue £150). All charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

W. T. MOULTON AND Co., LTD. (Printers, etc., Brighton).—Satisfaction in full on September 29th, 1921, securing £500.

DE GRUCHY AND Co., LTD. (Stationers, printers, etc.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on December 13th, 1921, of debentures dated August 7th, 1920, securing £2,000.

JAS. TRUSCOTT AND SON, LTD. (Printing and stamping contractors, etc.).—Particulars of £25,000 debentures, authorised July 11th, 1921; present issue £10,000; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future.

EDSON (PRINTERS), LTD.—Mortgage, and as collateral security thereto, a debenture, both dated December 24th, 1921, to secure £6,040, charged on 15a, Springdale-road, Stoke Newington, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: National Institute for the blind.

W. H. COTTON AND Co., LTD. (Paper stock importers, etc.).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, authorised December 5th, 1921; present issue £400; charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

COOPER, DENNISON AND WALKDEN, LTD. (London, Glasgow, Birmingham or elsewhere).—Satisfaction in full on December 1st, of mortgage dated March 11th, 1921, securing all money due or to become due.

EBURITE PAPER Co. (1919), LTD. (Paddington).—Issue on December 20th, 1921, of £7,500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD.—Issue on December 21st, 1921, of £3,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

FLEET PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Debenture dated December 9th, 1921, to secure £1,000 (of which £150 is now advanced and £850 is now

due and owing for goods sold and delivered) charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: George Mawson and Co., Ltd., 71, Fleet-street, E.C. (Registered January 5th, 1922, pursuant to Order of Court.)

STANDARD CATALOGUE Co., LTD. (London).—Issue on November 18th, 1921, of £2,250 "B.S.E." debentures and on January 4th, 1922, of £4,500 "B.S.E." debentures, parts of a series already registered.

ST. SWITHIN'S SYNDICATE, LTD. (Music publishers, etc., Charing Cross-road, W.C.).—Particulars of £12,500 debentures authorised December 16th, 1921, present issue £6,500, whole amount issued; charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re WM. EDWARD TUCKER (printer, etc., 14, Arthur-street, E.C.).—The first meeting of creditors was held under this failure at the London Bankruptcy Court on Monday before Mr. Warren, official receiver. The receiving order was made on December 22nd upon the petition of a creditor. According to the debtor's statements he was formerly in business as a lithographer at Worcester, and traded under the style of W. E. Tucker and Co. In 1896 the business was converted into a limited company which went into liquidation four years later. The debtor then removed to London, and for 20 years was employed by a firm of printers. In September, 1920, he took offices at 14, Arthur-street, E.C., and carried on the business of a printer under the style of Tucker Bros.; but he had done practically no business during the last twelve months. He did not admit insolvency, and attributed his present position to having become surety for his brother to the extent of £1,000 to enable the latter to carry on the Country Life Club at Datchet, and to the fact that a creditor had obtained judgment against him for the said £1,000. The debtor returned his liabilities at that amount and valued his interest in the equity of the Club House at £4,000. The meeting was adjourned for three weeks to enable the debtor to submit a proposal to the creditors.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Thomas Ernest Vasey and John Wetherill printers, Gladstone-lane, Scarborough.

Alfred James Doe, Gilbert Caxton Inman, Arthur Ramsden Facer and Lewis Gordon Causton Swornsbourne, advertising contractors, Bon Marché Chambers, Briggate, Leeds; so far as regards Alfred James Doe.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Edgar Bowden, Arthur William Robert Seaton and David Charles Brain, 29, New-foundland-street, Bristol, printers, Jan. 13th.

Frank Cartwright, Clarence House, Sirhowy, Mon., newsagent, January 9th.

UNDER the title of "Attainable Ideals in Newspaper Advertising" an interesting compilation setting forth a series of advertisements to demonstrate the use of illustration and typography best adapted to newspaper advertising has been issued by the Dorland Agency, Ltd., of 16, Regent-street, S.W.1.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Cavalli, F., and Fisher and Co., Ltd., E. Means for permanent binding of leaves from loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 34,938.
- Cook, C. A. Means for perforating sheets for use with printing presses. 34,733.
- Haddan, A. J. H. (United Printing Machinery Co.). Means for transferring and timing sheets from one mechanism to another. 34,401.
- Hardy, A., and Hardy, H. W. Feeding card-board sheets, etc. 34,082.
- Hart, H. (Duplex Printing Press Co.). Rotary tubular plate printing presses. 34,823.
- James, F. (Rundle). Loose-leaf binders. 34,989.
- Johnston, T. R. Apparatus for delaying delivery of newly printed or coated sheets. 34,785.
- Jones, R. G. String, cloth and paper cutter. 34,475.
- Lachaussee, L. Manufacture of paper cart-ridges. 34,759.
- Lee, G., and Rogers, H. F. Printing presses. 34,473.
- Mann, A. Covers and bindings for books. 35,146.

- Mitchell, J. L. Manufacture of lithopone. 35,150.
- National Paper Can Co. Containers. 34,421, 34,422.
- Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Cylinder machine for producing photo-gravure prints, etc., from engraved sur-faces. 34,739.
- Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Mechanism for feeding sheets of paper, etc., to printing machines. 34,998.

Specifications Published.

1920.

- American Multigraph Co. Mechanism for feeding envelopes to machines. 147,684.
- Blyth, T. T. (Administrator of Simpson, R. M., deceased), and Robertson, D. Mail marking or printing apparatus. 173,022.
- Bullock, C. A. H. Printing presses. 173,041.
- Disteli, A., and Atkinson, E. F. Photo-graphic contact printing apparatus. 173,116.
- Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing - machines. 173,158.
- Jeayes, C., and Bullen, A. S. Machine for printing envelopes, bags and the like. 172,698.
- Noble, E. Tools for sharpening the knives of guillotine cutting machines and other like knives. 173,155.

- Popham, H. G. Portable copper plate, card-printing machines. 173,058.
- Winkler, C. Devices for lifting single sheets of paper or the like from a pile. 172,814.

1921.

- Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd., and Grover, F. Machines for perforating paper. 172,888.
- Powell, D. T. Inking apparatus of cylinder printing machines. 172,895.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1921.

- Bohn and Herber Maschinenfabrik und Eisengiesserei. Feeding apparatus for high speed printing presses. 172,938.
- Christophel, C. E. Sheet separating mechanism. 172,970.

MESSRS. LEIGHTON SON AND HODGE, LTD., send us a most serviceable reading case for the London Telephone Directory. The case, which is handsomely produced in crimson cloth gilt, is an excellent example of sound workmanship, and is of exceptionally neat and substantial appearance. The only indication of its origin is a small gilt imprint inside the front cover. Silk straps with snap fastenings are provided for holding the directory in place. The whole forms a most useful and tasteful gift.

**Print well in 1922
 by using
 Kidd's Inks.**

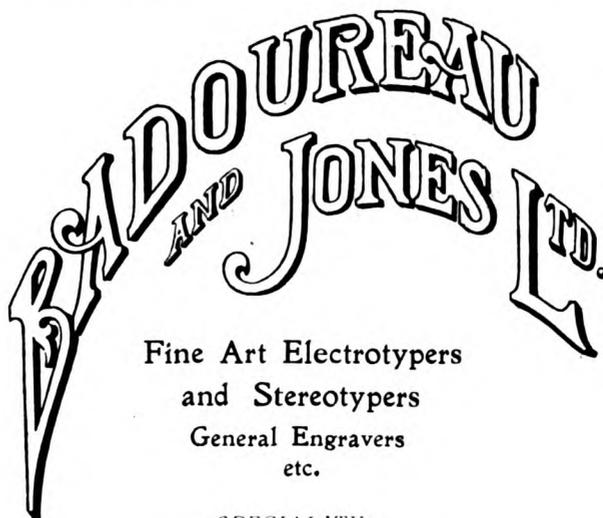
Kidd's long experience in the making of printing inks, dating from the eighteenth century, is your guarantee that their productions are all that printing inks should be. Their big output and up-to-date manufacturing methods ensure the lowest prices compatible with excellence of quality.

JOHN KIDD & CO., Ltd.

11, Wine Office Court,
 Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

Midland Branch - 40, CHURCH ST., BIRMINGHAM.

ELECTROTYPING



Fine Art Electrotypers
 and Stereotypers
 General Engravers
 etc.

SPECIALITY:

**Direct Deposited Nickel
 Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould)
 For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes,
 Embossing Plates, etc.**

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
 LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams
 Badoureau
 Fleet, London

Telephones
 Holborn 477
 Holborn 478

STEREOTYPING

**Jubbs' on Their Metal.
 PRINTERS'
 METALS
 ONLY.**

A Smart Paddington Printery.

Morton, Burt and Sons' New Works.

It is perhaps unique for the conversion of a stately residence into a factory to be declared a decided improvement to any neighbourhood. Yet, this, we hear, is the general opinion in Bayswater where Messrs. Morton, Burt and Sons, Ltd., have contrived to transform what was for some years, outwardly, an eyesore to the district into a very neat and prepossessing printing establishment.

The building, a substantial detached four-storied one, in the early Victorian style, stands in a plot of land at the corner of Porchester-road and Westbourne-gardens, and adjoins the site on which the Paddington Borough Council have just decided to proceed with the erection of their new Public Hall and Baths. Messrs. Morton and Burt, Ltd., of Edgware-road have combined their jobbing works there with those of the Burt and Sons branch and have taken the opportunity of combining at the same time the two styles of their firm into that of Morton, Burt and Sons, Ltd., by which they will be known in future. The new title and description of the firm's business is set out between the different floors and lower windows of the building in artistic character of white lettering outlined in black on a subdued grey background, and the high surrounding wall is similarly treated in one long band at the head, leaving space below for the display of some of the fine poster work which this firm produces. The general impression is exceedingly pleasing, giving an effective advertisement without vulgar prominence or detriment to the surrounding property.

A Big Reorganisation.

Internally, the building has been completely transformed and now contains four large open floors strengthened by substantial steel girders, with overseer's office, readers' box, females' rest-room, etc., in convenient side rooms, and roomy stores in what were formerly attics, the whole suitably decorated in a colour scheme of pale green, slate and claret. The plans for the conversion of the building were prepared by, and the work carried out under the direction of, Mr. Owen Thirtle, A.R.I.B.A., the heating being entrusted to Messrs. Bilbie, Hobson and Co., and the removal and fitting-up to John Burt and Son, Ltd. It is intended to erect a shelter for the employees on the surrounding land and we shall not be surprised if they in their turn interest themselves in beautifying the remainder of the grounds when favourable weather permits.

After a short tour of inspection of the new premises we congratulate this enterprising house upon a forward movement which should have good results in extending a business which is already held in high repute. The firm has an old and honoured name in the printing trade. Its origin dates back to the early years of the last century, and the business has steadily grown until to-day it covers a large and important field of varied work, including municipal printing, railway printing, the production of numerous magazines, printing for hospitals, societies and other institutions, and printing of many other kinds.

The Firm's Personnel.

The progress made bears eloquent testimony to the capability of those at the head of the concern. The late principal of the firm, Mr. C. W. Burt, died last year at the hoary age of 87, and the chairmanship of the company then passed to his elder son, Mr. J. R. Burt, who, with his brother, Mr. A. H. K. Burt, had for many years been a managing director of the company and has had life-long experience in the business. The other director, Mr. J. Emlyn Jones, has also been associated with the firm ever since coming out of his time over 30 years ago, and his marked abilities have been demonstrated by the way in which he climbed all the rungs of the ladder up to directorial status, and also by the success attending the departments under his control. Messrs. Burt and Jones are active members of the local branch of the London Master Printers' Association, and Mr. J. R. Burt also serves the industry as a member of the L.M.P.A. Executive Council.

The opening of the new premises means that the bulk of the firm's work will now be executed at Bayswater, but Messrs. Morton, Burt and Sons, Ltd., have no intention of giving up their other offices—at Edgware-road, Willesden-green and Shepherd's-bush. These offices will be retained, and, by co-

ordinated effort towards making the best of the firm's improved accommodation and extensive resources of up-to-date plant, it is hoped that the near future will see still further expansion of this already successful business.

Portsmouth & Southampton Printers.

A joint meeting of master printers of Portsmouth and Southampton was held at the latter town on Monday. Major W. H. Barrell (president of the Portsmouth M.P.A.), presided, and welcomed the Southampton members and Messrs. R. J. Byland and Percy D. Michael, as representing the Home Counties Alliance, and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers.

Mr. J. Goldsmith, president of the Southampton M.P.A., stressing the value of meetings of master printers to discuss common problems, expressed the hope that in the summer they might arrange a more ambitious gathering, to include all the master printers of Hampshire and Sussex in conference.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin spoke of the general work of the Federation, and emphasised the unemployment caused by the high postal rates and the Postmaster-General's failure to give any promise of amelioration. He produced examples of foreign printing widely circulated in this country. In regard to railway rates, he said the Federation hoped to secure substantial concessions, and he also mentioned the action taken to prevent gold leaf being brought within the scope of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. He stressed the need, in these days of reckless competition, of the adoption of Federation costing methods, and promised to send a member of the costing staff to the district at an early date.

Mr. Byland contributed a most effective speech, and his appeal at the close caused seven non-members to apply for membership of the Association.

Mr. Penney, of Southampton, spoke on the cost of monotype composition, and Mr. Michael gave many instances of the value of the organisation of the home counties. Mr. Barnes, of Southampton, in the closing speech of the evening, was very happy in his references to the benefits the small printer receives by membership of the Federation.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Major Barrell for his efforts in arranging and presiding over so successful a meeting.

Trade Exhibits at Selfridge's.

The printing and allied trades are represented in a small industrial exhibition which is being held by Messrs. Selfridge and Co. with a view to showing their visitors some of the interesting processes involved in the production of the goods retailed at the big Oxford-street emporium.

In the way of printing, there is a monotype caster and keyboard, from the type produced by which proofs are pulled on a hand press. These proofs are pulled on paper which proceeds direct from a papermaking machine—a working model by Messrs T. J. Marshall and Co. This machine, which attracts a great deal of attention, shows the process of papermaking right from the wet pulp to the finished paper. It measures about 7 ft. in length and, though not to scale, is a very instructive model.

Bookbinding is represented by an exhibit of hand sewing and finishing, well carried out by craftsmen from Sangorski and Sutcliffe. There is also an exhibit of hand marbling of paper, showing this interesting handicraft being carried out on a small scale.

THE Bulgarian Government is issuing two new postage stamps bearing the photograph of the late Mr. J. D. Bouchier, an English journalist who for many years represented the London Times in the Balkans. The honour is unique in journalism. Mr. Bouchier died on December 30th last year, and the new stamps were announced to be issued on the anniversary of his death.

Books were imported into Ceylon during the seven months ended July, 1921, to the value of 3,01,000 rupees, as against 3,00,000 rupees in the corresponding period of 1920, and 2,87,000 rupees in the seven months of 1919.

The Offset Process Explained.

Lecture at Camberwell.

On Friday last, the 13th inst., at the London County Council School of Arts and Crafts, Camberwell, in connection with the Artistic Typography Classes, with Mr. J. A. Cooper, (Messrs. Cooper and Budd) in the chair, a lantern lecture on offset machinery and the offset process, entitled "Offsetography," was delivered by Mr. Frank Heywood (a director of Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd.) to a good audience of students and many outside friends in the printing trade.

Around the room were displayed a very fine collection of samples, produced by this well-known process, in which keen interest was shown, particularly the examples of photolithography.

By means of a series of excellent slides, the evolution of the present-day offset machines was unfolded, special mention being made of the romantic side, whereby tin-plate printers were using this principle of printing from rubber over forty years ago, and yet did not realise its possibilities when applied to paper. The lecturer described, by means of basic diagrams and illustrations, the many and varied models made by his firm ranging from the smallest demy folio to that unique production, their two-colour and perfecting rotary offset machine. Emphasis was laid on the many facilities provided to enable the highest class work, as well as the commonest, to be produced efficiently. The last section of the lecture was devoted to a discussion of the merits of this process, particularly the latest phase, which enables the process to do work hitherto regarded as exclusively belonging to the typographer, special mention being made of the latest development in this connection, viz., a copy of the *Blackpool Times*, which, as already mentioned in our pages, is the first British newspaper to be produced by the photo litho offset process.

The chairman in a humorous speech, proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, and said that as a letterpress printer he would from then onwards have to look into the merits of this process, and Mr. A. Williamson (of the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers), in seconding the vote, expressed himself as being extremely interested in what had been said from the point of view of cost of production, etc., a subject on which, of course, he is an expert. The very fine rotary machines, he said, now produced by printers' engineers, not only save a large amount of space and use less power, but also give a far greater output than the old flat-bed machine.

Mr. Heywood, in reply, returned thanks for the enthusiastic appreciation of the lecture, expressing the hope that it would be eventually to the benefit of all concerned.

Photo-Mechanical Processes.

Under the auspices of the Rochdale Master Printers and the local Education Authority, a series of nine lectures have been arranged to be given by the lecturers from the Manchester College of Technology.

On Thursday the opening lecture was given by Mr. J. H. Harrison on "The Photo-Mechanical Processes." The lecture was admirably illustrated by nearly a hundred slides.

Mr. Harrison first gave an historical sketch of the development of the illustration process from the wood-cut to the latest in rotary photogravure and the step-and-repeat machine method, followed by a detailed description of the production of a line block. He dealt at some length with faults in line blocks—broken lines, etc.—and showed their cause. Illustrations were shown of faulty dot and line formations and their causes, and how the printing suffered in consequence.

Admirable hints were given to the artist regarding the preparation of drawings for line blocks and the use of the right materials. Following lectures will deal with half-tone, three and four colour blocks, and rotary photogravure, and the latest developments in the illustration world.

MR. A. J. W. GILES, paper specialiser and mill agent, has removed to 20-21, Queenhithe, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C. T.N., Central 8672.

Stationers' Social Society.

Mr. Lionel Savory Elected President at Annual Meeting.

Members who attended the annual meeting of the Stationers Social Society at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 6th enjoyed a bright and pleasant evening. One or two "hardy annuals" came up for discussion, and enlivened the proceedings. Mr. P. W. Kennett, who completes a year of very useful and earnest work on behalf of the society as its president, occupied the chair.

Following the reading of the minutes, the secretary (Mr. A. E. Mist) presented the balance sheet, which disclosed a satisfactory state of affairs.

New President.

The next business on the agenda was the election of a president in succession to Mr. Kennett, who, in putting forward the name of Mr. Lionel Savory on behalf of the committee, spoke of the respect in which Mr. Savory is held throughout the paper trade. In his hands the affairs of the society would be safe, and the objects for which it was established would be faithfully carried out.

Mr. Savory, who is a partner in the firm of Savory Brothers, paper agents, has had a long association with the paper trade. Born at Warham, on the north coast of Norfolk, he commenced his career in the paper trade with Messrs. James Spicer and Sons in October, 1882, and remained with that firm until the end of December, 1896, when he was appointed agent for Messrs. Wm. Sommerville and Son, Ltd. To this agency, a few years later, he added that of Messrs. Smith, Anderson and Co., Ltd. Subsequently Mr. Lionel Savory was joined by his brother, Mr. Harrison Savory, and the firm of Savory Brothers was established. The business was originally started at 60, Queen Victoria-street, but in December, 1917, the offices were removed to Tudor-street. Mr. Lionel Savory is an old member of the Stationers' Social Society, but has not previously held office. His recreations are golf and shooting. As in the paper trade, so at North Finchley, where he has resided for twenty years, the new president is held in high regard, and not least for his sympathetic interest in the charities of that district.

Mr. Kennett, on relinquishing the office of president, automatically becomes vice-president.

Secretaries Re-Elected.

Mr. A. E. Mist and Mr. J. W. S. Johnston were unanimously re-elected secretary and assistant secretary respectively. Their efforts during the year have helped to stimulate interest in the society, especially through the highly successful social functions which have been held.

The Committee, which has worked so well during the past twelve months, was re-elected *en bloc*.

Mr. A. V. Prankerd and Mr. R. L. Jeffery were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

Alteration of Rule.

Mr. F. L. Cayzer had given notice of a resolution adding the following words to Rule 2, "but the Committee shall have power to declare eligible for membership any other gentlemen connected with the trade." In the unfortunate absence of Mr. Cayzer through illness, Major Craster moved the motion. With the further alteration empowering the annual general meeting to elect such members, the amendment was carried.

Hitherto the rules had prevented the election of gentlemen who were not "actually engaged in the paper trade, as a papermaker, papermaker's agent, wholesale stationer or as representative of such." It had long been desired to confer the courtesy of membership upon Mr. Fredk. Gillis (*World's Paper Trade Review*) and Mr. J. L. Greaves (*Paper Maker*). With the alteration of the rule this was rendered possible, and these two gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society.

Mr. M. Henry had given notice to move that the words in the same rule "that the name of any gentleman" should be altered to "that the name of any lady or gentleman."

In spite of Mr. Henry's strong advocacy, the amendment was not carried.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman (Mr. Kennett) on the motion of Major Craster, and a similar compliment was paid to the trustees.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Mist and Mr. Johnston for so well carrying out their respective duties of secretary and assistant-secretary, Mr. Porteous spoke in high praise of their whole-hearted activities.

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- „ 10. A. Ahlstrom Osakeyhtio, Kauttua.
- „ 13. Hammaren & Co., A/B. Kyrofors.
- „ 14. Leppakoski Fabriker A/B. Harlu.
- „ 15. Laskela Bruks Aktiebolag, Laskela.
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- „ 17. G. A. Serlachius A/B. Manta.
- „ 19. Nokia Aktiebolag, Nokia.
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- „ 29. Tornator Aktiebolag, Imatra.
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"PHOTO-ENGRAVING PRIMER," by Stephen H. Horgan. "BYEPATHS OF COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY," by O. Reg. London: Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., Ltd., Amen-corner, E.C.4. Price 5s. each, nett.

These two books which have just been issued from the Country Press deal with their respective subjects in a clear and concise manner, which makes them easily understandable and renders them important contributions to the allied crafts of photography and process engraving. Mr. Horgan is a well-known and experienced writer on photo-engraving processes in the United States, and is editor of the process section of the *Inland Printer*, and anything from his pen has the quality of authority. In this primer he gives concise instructions for apprentice engravers, or for those seeking a simple yet practical knowledge of line and half-tone engraving. The author deals with the studio, the camera, the lens, the dark room and its illumination, the chemicals, metals and other requisites of the art, and goes over the whole method of securing the negative and turning out the finished plate ready for the printer. Much valuable instruction is given as to the etching of the plate; in fact the various methods are so minutely set forth that he would indeed be a simpleton who could not grasp them and follow them out in actual practice. The book has a glossary of terms used by photo-engravers, with their definitions and synonyms, and the copious index given renders any reference to the text easy. In the author's preface he points out that "no changes have been made in the methods used by photo-engravers during the past few years. This would indicate that photo-engraving has about reached the limit of its development, hence this would be the proper time to record present-day procedure."

In the "Byepaths of Colour Photography" we have an important contribution to the literature of the subject, by a practical photographer who has devoted many years to the study of colour photography, and who here gives to others the benefit of his experiences, which cover a wide field. The various camera methods of securing the necessary three-colour negatives are dealt with, and the theories of leading workers in this field analysed. The theories of Du Hauron, Maxwell, Ives, and others are quoted, and illustrations given of the methods used in various cameras specially designed by these workers. One-exposure cameras are also described and the uses of prism and reflectors are touched on. The author deals only with the three-negative methods of colour photography, and does not touch on the Autochrome, Paget, Omnicolor, or other one-negative methods, but these of course belong to a different class of colour photography from that which he has set out to explain, and there is no doubt that to the process engraver who makes colour blocks this handbook will be of the utmost value. The making of lantern slides in colour, and the production of prints by superimposition are dealt with, and there is a chapter on Cinematography in Colours, in which field the author has had considerable experience, and another on Kino-Stereoscopy, for which, as yet, no really practical method has been invented although many complicated methods have been tried and found wanting.

Both books have been edited by Mr. W. Gamble, the well-known editor of "Penrose's Annual," who also writes a preface for each of them, and the contents appeal to all who desire to attain to a thorough knowledge of the subjects dealt with.

THE THAMES PAPER CO., LTD.—This enterprising firm, whose board manufactures hold a high reputation on the market, have again distributed a most useful blotting pad to their customers. The side openings contain slips for memoranda and weekly tear-off sheets for engagements neatly encased in leatherette boards. A table of counts and substances is included, also postal information and calendars for 1922 and 1923. The blotter will be greatly appreciated by the recipient, and the case in which it is contained also serves as an excellent example of the high class manufactures emanating from Purfleet Mills.

LIFE is too short to remember unpleasant things.

German Paper Exports.

Statistics for the Three Months, July, August, September, 1921.

Considerable interest attaches to the foreign paper trade of Germany, and we have been able to obtain the figures for three individual months of last year, with details as to country of consignment, as follows:—

HIGHLY-FINISHED CARDBOARD.
(Glazed Cardboard and other Highly-Finished Cardboard, Artificial Leather Cardboard, Fine Cardboard, Vulcan Fibre, Cardboard of Wood Pulp, etc., and other Rough Cardboard).

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners		
Denmark	3,620	2,674	3,057
Great Britain... ..	1,436	3,534	3,763
Netherlands	4,952	5,256	6,094
Norway	2,018	1,521	2,643
Baltic States	3,503	3,011	5,824
Sweden... ..	1,337	1,797	1,642
Switzerland	202	142	294
Other countries	10,730	9,469	11,473
Total	27,918	27,404	34,790
Value in 1,000 Mks....	10,649	10,064	12,182

PATTERNED CARDBOARD.
(All kinds of Cardboard covered with Paper, with pressed patterns, etc., Cardboard for Printers, except for drawing).

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners		
Denmark	121	255	531
Great Britain... ..	337	451	751
Italy	206	133	205
Netherlands	1,230	1,615	1,212
Baltic States	188	149	145
Sweden	34	113	182
Switzerland	465	161	54
Spain	55	117	150
Other countries	1,533	2,822	2,829
South America	621	1,617	708
Total	4,790	7,433	6,764
Value in 1,000 Mks....	7,183	9,115	8,700

PACKING PAPER.
(All kinds of Packing Paper, inclusive of heavy Tissue Paper).

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners		
Saar District	541	193	741
Belgium	3,716	1,292	2,090
Denmark	1,149	1,721	1,363
France	1	36	164
Great Britain	934	8,150	8,275
Netherlands	6,590	12,848	8,418
Italy	1,904	424	548
Norway	—	164	518
Austria	227	168	232
Roumania	7	19	100
Switzerland	2,277	591	663
United States	2,631	55	2,209
Other countries	8,855	9,637	9,745
Total	28,832	35,298	35,066
Value in 1,000 Mks....	17,610	24,773	24,157

PRINTING PAPER.
(Uncoloured or Coloured in lots).

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners		
Danzig	341	3,653	1,159
Saar District	1,585	316	3,174
Great Britain	1,206	1,721	6,393
Italy	9,282	6,893	3,027
Netherlands	5,406	7,756	5,536
South America	13,003	27,390	27,402
U.S.A.	29,137	59,507	33,002
Other countries	15,366	18,413	13,595
Total	75,416	125,709	93,288
Value in 1,000 Mks....	45,210	73,860	57,708

BLOTTING PAPER AND FILTER PAPER.

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners		
Saar District	7	12	14
Netherlands	20	26	28
Belgium	27	39	53
Italy	4	32	4
Sweden	13	—	16
Switzerland	38	16	9
Spain	2	—	54
South America	312	52	79
Other Countries	119	192	176
Total	542	369	430
Value in 1,000 Mks....	982	558	626

Rough gray blotting paper is not included in the above. Under a separate classification the exports from August of last year were 91 double centners of the value of 18,000

marks (Egypt taking 86 double centners and other countries 5 double centners). In September of last year the exports jumped up to 1,197 double centners, valued at 372,000 marks (Netherlands taking 822 double centners and other countries 375 double centners).

PARCHMENT PAPER.

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners		
Belgium	10	120	13
Denmark	8	74	162
Netherlands	255	20	683
Switzerland	38	31	5
East Asia	—	154	14
Other Countries	143	209	306
Total	454	678	1,182
Value in 1,000 Mks....	843	1,263	2,415

WRITING PAPER, ETC.

(Writing and Note Paper, Cardboard for Drawing, Raw Photographic Paper without barytes, Wall Paper, etc.).

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners		
Belgium	305	1,833	1,145
Denmark	1,111	331	568
Great Britain	364	933	853
Netherlands	1,767	1,479	2,590
Austria	227	169	2,521
East Poland	199	—	—
Switzerland	465	237	505
Turkey	278	316	993
South America	5,576	3,212	3,499
U.S.A.	2,237	359	274
Other Countries	5,153	5,716	5,563
Total	17,682	14,585	18,581
Value in 1,000 Mks....	21,490	18,995	25,645

TISSUE PAPER.

(Not exceeding 30 grams for one square metre.)

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners		
Belgium	184	60	160
Denmark	34	148	82
France	20	171	82
Great Britain... ..	29	32	675
Netherlands	539	808	356
Czecho-Slovakia	51	75	5
Sweden... ..	31	46	60
Switzerland	249	35	130
South America	156	200	124
South-East Asia	103	327	83
Other Countries	676	662	1,118
Total	2,072	2,564	2,875
Value in 1,000 Mks....	4,094	4,676	5,623

COLOURED PAPERS.

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners		
Great Britain... ..	72	86	770
Netherlands	841	791	567
Czecho Slovakia	223	297	154
Sweden... ..	37	67	73
Switzerland	80	87	221
East Asia	2,502	2,679	2,712
South America	1,917	2,699	1,731
Other Countries	2,501	2,669	3,032
Total	8,173	9,375	9,269
Value in 1,000 Mks....	13,627	15,451	16,025

WALL PAPERS.

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners		
Saar District	418	407	249
Belgium	165	70	511
Denmark	129	35	121
Luxembourg	24	32	28
Netherlands	7	1,703	257
Baltic States	105	120	69
Switzerland	200	117	114
South America	333	229	231
Other Countries	528	592	800
Total	1,909	3,305	2,380
Value in 1,000 Mks....	2,601	5,881	3,349

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER READY FOR USE.

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners		
Denmark	59	70	47
Italy	71	124	25
Netherlands	61	92	170
Norway	17	19	29
Austria	88	109	82
Czecho-Slovakia	63	214	147
Sweden	49	73	99
Switzerland	95	48	58
U.S.A.	2	1	2
Other Countries	202	279	282
Total	707	1,929	941
Value in 1,000 Mks....	4,547	6,072	6,444

TRACING PAPER, ETC.

(Tracing Paper, paper prepared for catching flies, killing moths, etc., Chemical Paper,

Gummed Paper, etc.)

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners.		
Belgium	122	66	32
Denmark	51	257	29
Great Britain... ..	203	104	237
Italy	53	130	10
Netherlands	185	370	304
Austria	109	60	29
Czecho-Slovakia	74	68	34
Sweden	59	39	69
Switzerland	131	21	49
Spain	39	14	32
Other Countries	438	466	239
Total	1,464	1,595	1,064
Value in 1,000 Mks.	4,603	5,793	2,957

BOXED GOODS, ETC.
 (Notepaper and Envelopes in Paper Boxes,
 Bags, Pouches, Sacks, Envelopes, etc.)

To—	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
	Double Centners.		
Luxembourg	173	296	221
Danzig... ..	206	181	321
Saar District	764	691	832
Belgium	176	180	97
Denmark	473	507	602
Netherlands	2,839	3,746	2,479
Norway	220	222	146
Sweden	153	121	122
Switzerland	344	78	213
South America	306	331	242
Other Countries	2,756	2,022	1,759
Total	8,410	8,375	7,034
Value in 1,000 Mks.	15,054	15,328	12,046

Italy's Duty on News-Print.

The controversy which has been carried on for long months between Italian papermakers and printers respecting the free importation of news-print has ended. The result is the imposition of a duty of 50 gold lire per metric ton, or 240 paper lire, upon this variety of paper, hitherto free of duty. Italian technical periodicals, especially the *Industria della Carta*, draw attention to the importance of this decision and its good effect in business circles.

A Paper Criticism.

How Papermakers Might Help the Printer.

In discussing the subject of co-operative effort between the allied trade, Mr. Robert F. Salade, in "The Printing Art," gives one or two hints as to how the paper-maker might help the printer. In the course of his article, Mr. Salade says:

There are many different kinds of paper on the market, most of them good, of course, but some of them defective. While it is true that the leading manufacturers of paper have made great improvements in their product during the last few years, it is likewise a fact that additional improvements in paper stock are still needed so far as the mechanical work of printing is concerned, and the paper manufacturers who will make these betterments will be giving the printers real co-operation.

For example, take those grades of paper which have two different sides—a "right" side and a "wrong" side. Every practical printer knows that paper of this variety will cause a great deal of trouble in presswork. You cannot print so well on the "wrong" side of a bond paper as you can on the smooth side. The same is true with all grades of paper which have two different surfaces. When cutting paper in the large-size sheets it is a hard matter to keep the various "lifts" of stock stacked up together with the smooth surface of the paper always at the top. The "lifts" of paper are often inverted at intervals, and when the pressman receives the stock he must either turn over the inverted lifts, or trust that work to the feeder who is to run the job. If all the sheets are not properly turned with the smooth surface running in consecutive order, some sheets are bound to print lighter than others, and vice versa.

What are we to do about this kind of material? The paper manufacturers will probably say that it is a mechanical impossibility to make both sides of certain grades of paper exactly the same. But nothing is impossible. The time has come for making this most essential improvement in the grades of paper that need it. There should be no such thing as paper with a "right" side and a "wrong" side. It would doubtless

require a large expenditure of money and a great deal of experimental work to bring this change about, but is it not an improvement worth all that it may cost?

We also have trouble in the pressroom with paper that is not of uniform thickness. Frequently, a fine half-tone job is printed defectively because some sheets of stock are lighter in weight than others in the same pile. We recently handled a large order for wall calendars, printed from half-tone plates in process colours on coated one-side litho stock. The variations in the thickness of that stock were numerous. One sheet would print right, another sheet would print dark, still another sheet would print light, and so on. It was impossible to produce a first-class process colour job under these circumstances, and we simply had to let it go through in defective shape.

I know that the paper manufacturers have made wonderful improvements in the way of uniform thickness of sheets and standardisation of sizes, as well as in the quality and finish of fine papers, but much still remains to be accomplished. For instance, it is hard to find enamelled or coated paper having a surface that will not "pick" or lift, when printing upon it from heavy-face type, solid plates, and so forth. Not long ago we had difficulty in printing a two-colour job on enamelled paper. The solid detail of the half-tone plates continually stuck to the surface of the stock, and, in pulling away, took some of the clay surface along with them. The paper man declared that the ink was at fault: the ink man blamed the paper. As a matter of fact, both paper and ink were at fault, and the pressman had to solve the problem by doctoring the ink. For there seemed to be no way of "doctoring" the paper.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us for inspection copies of two old maps of Cambridgeshire which show the location of Teversham Paper Mill. The more ancient of the two maps is dated 1610, was "performed" by John Speede, and in size is 17 1/2 in. by 20 1/2 in. The other, in colours, was printed by Blaeu of Amsterdam. The site of the mill is about three miles north-east of Cambridge, and it is suggested that these entries are the first mention of a paper mill on a map of Cambridgeshire. The maps are for disposal.

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Exports for Canada.

Marking of Goods with Country of Origin.

Exporters of paper and manufacturers of paper to Canada are concerned with the regulations concerning the marking of goods on importation into Canada with the country of origin. The new regulations came into force on January 1st, and the items relating to books and publications and to paper and paper stock are as follows:—

Books and Publications.

"(i) 'Printed in ' or 'Made in ' will be satisfactory indications of the country of origin with respect to books or publications, which should appear on books, booklets or pamphlets on the inside or outside front or back cover, on either side of the title page or on the back page.

"(ii) Books or publications already printed may have the required indication of the country of origin indelibly impressed thereon with a rubber stamp.

"(iii) Each of the following publications will be required to have thereon an indication of the country of origin: Books, booklets, pamphlets, advertising matter, posters, circulars, folders, catalogues, post cards, fashion publications, globes, maps, sheet music, calendars, calendar pads, greeting cards, pictures, photogravures, engravings, and embossings.

Paper and Paper Stock.

"(i) The following commodities to have the required indication of the country of origin printed or stencilled on each sheet or article: Printed envelopes, expanding document envelopes, printed paper for duplicating machines, letter heads, invoice blanks, billheads, statements, photo mounts, abrasive papers, paper bags, blank books, loose leaf covers, blank refills (bound) and tags.

"(ii) The following commodities when imported in rolls to have the required indication of the country of origin on each roll: Paper, building papers, abrasive papers, printing paper, tracing paper, gummed tissue, insulating paper, kraft paper, gummed kraft tape, wax papers for photographs.

"(iii) The following commodities, when imported in wrappers, packages, boxes or containers, to have the required indication of the country of origin on each wrapper, package, box or container: Carbon paper, film support, sensitised paper, sensitised film, blank paper, blotting paper, blue print paper, tracing paper, braid paper, cardboard, bristol board, oil board, oiled sheets, pasted stock, chipboard, strawboard, binder's board, box board, cut cards, blank: cover papers, eyelet disc, glassine paper, gummed paper, stay paper, lace papers, glazed papers, fancy paper, ream paper, tissue paper, and wrapping paper."

British Miniature Paper Machines.

A little controversy is being carried on in Canada as to the origin of the miniature papermaking machine which was exhibited by the courtesy of the American Writing Paper Co. at the Convention of the U.T.A. in Toronto. It had been stated that the machine in question had been made in Germany.

The machine, as we stated some time ago, is of British manufacture, being one made by Messrs. T. J. Marshall and Co., London, and Mr. T. Linsey Crossley, in a letter to the *Pulp and Paper Magazine*, gives some interesting information concerning it which he obtained from Messrs. Marshall in 1910, when they stated, in sending a specification of the machine: "We are constantly exhibiting these machines all over this country, and we have one running for six months at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition this year for the *Daily Mail* newspaper and also one at the Pageant of Empire at the Crystal Palace for the *Daily Mail*."

On the occasion of the recent Exhibition in Toronto, Mr. Crossley saw the machine and it was explained to him how the wet end of it had been made by Marshall, and how Mr. Sindall or Mr. Bacon had become so interested in it that the dryer section, calendars and winder had later been added from their designs.

Mr. Crossley adds: "I think it is no use allowing our German friends to get away with any more than their rightful credit in these matters, and the enterprise of Messrs. Marshall, of London, England, should be recognised."

Card Printing Patent Invalid.

The *Illustrated Official Journal (Patents)* publishes a report of an appeal following an action for infringement of patent brought by the Simplex Lithograph Co. against Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, Ltd.:—

The plaintiffs were the owners of a patent for "improvements in sample cards." Claim 1 of the complete specification was as follows: "A sample card for displaying textile fabrics, comprising a body portion and an embossed panel struck up from the said body portion having a surface forming a replica of a sample of textile material." Claim 2 was as follows: "A sample card for displaying textile fabrics, comprising a body portion, and an embossed panel struck up from the said body portion having a surface forming a replica of a sample of textile material, and sharply defined edges raised above the body portion a distance substantially equalling the thickness of a sample of textile material." Claim 3 was substantially Claim 1 with the addition of the words "and a sample of textile material attached to said sample card." At the trial of an action for infringement of the patent the defendants admitted infringement, but alleged that the patent was invalid for want of subject matter. It was admitted by the plaintiffs that the striking up of panels and the embossing of the surface representation of the texture of the material were both old, but the plaintiffs contended that the combination was novel, and produced a particular result which was commercially successful. It was held at the trial that, in view of the existing common knowledge at the date of the patent, there was no subject matter, and that the action must be dismissed with costs. The plaintiffs appealed, but the appeal was dismissed with costs.

Window Envelopes.

Postal Regulation which May Injure British Manufacturers.

British manufacturers of window envelopes are concerned as to the effect of the resolution of the International Postal Congress at Madrid which decided that the postal regulations should specify that only a particular pattern of window envelope should be allowed to pass through the post from one country to another. It so happened that this kind of envelope is not that which is turned out in this country and for the manufacture of which British firms put down new machinery at great expense, and in one case we understand a big contract had been made with a British colony for large supplies of these envelopes.

The permissible envelopes in which the window is an integral part of the article are chiefly manufactured in other countries. It can readily be seen that if the new regulation is allowed to come into operation, a great injury will be done to the manufacturers in this country who spent so much capital on developing the envelope of the attached window type.

The matter came before the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee of the Envelope Making and Manufacturing Stationery Industry and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the Interim Committee, while learning with pleasure that certain ameliorations may be expected in the restrictive regulations, regrets that the industry was not consulted before the British Post Office signified its acceptance of regulations calculated to inflict serious injury upon an important British industry, with probable resulting benefit to the industries of former enemy countries."

Paper Market in Berlin.

In a reference to the paper market in Berlin *Papier Zeitung* observes: The wholesalers are able only partially to meet the demand for paper. The mills are delivering only slowly and in insufficient quantities. There is particularly a shortage of banks, typewritings, tissues and imitation parchments, and mills will only accept orders in limited quantities and for months forward delivery.

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VOLUME 90.
 NUMBER 4.

[REGISTERED AS
 A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: JANUARY 26, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
 PRICE TWOPENCE.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1921.

King George and Lloyd George Tackled the Irish Question.

Sir Ernest Shackleton Set Out on the "Quest."

The Prince of Wales Sailed for India.

Dempsey Knocked Out Carpentier in the Fourth Round.

Humorist Won the Derby.

Sir William Waterlow presided at the Printers' Pension Dinner.

Mr. T. E. Naylor was Elected M.P. for S.E. Southwark.

GEO. MANN & CO., Ltd., showed their New Patent Two-Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset Machine, with Front Delivery, at the Printing Trades' Exhibition.

An Eminent Scottish House Purchased the First Machine.

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- 2. Pile Raising Adjuster for automatically regulating the Top Height of the Pile.
- 5. Stopping Handle.
- 6. Starting Handle.
- 7. Trip Re-setting Lever.
- 11. Air Valve for Controlling the amount of draught required to separate varying weights of paper.

Figure 2 is an offside rear view with gear guards removed showing how all working parts are equally accessible from either side of the feeder.

The Air Blower No. 9 has now been mounted centrally with the Feeder in one unit, and will in all cases where possible be driven by a separate and independent electric motor.

This makes the Feeder entirely self contained and gives the machine-minder clear access between his press and the feeder for making ready and attention to his forme.

In all cases where the press is in good condition perfect register is guaranteed and the press can be speeded up to the full speed guaranteed by the press makers.

One of the greatest advantages of the method of separation on the “Slogger” is the strong current of air directed through the sheets by oscillating blower which ensures each sheet being separated some thirty times before it is taken away to the press. This method of separation frees the paper from all dust and fluff and as a result the machine-minder does not have to wash his forme nearly so often as when feeding by hand or when using other feeders which do not blow the dust or fluff out of the paper.

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Fig. 1.

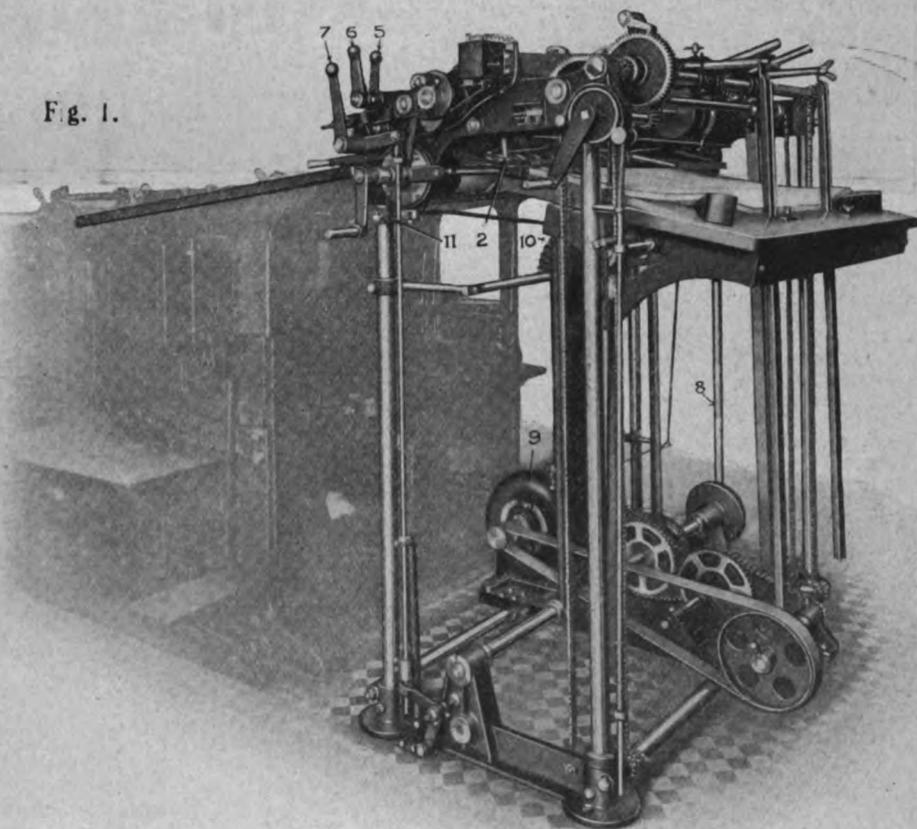
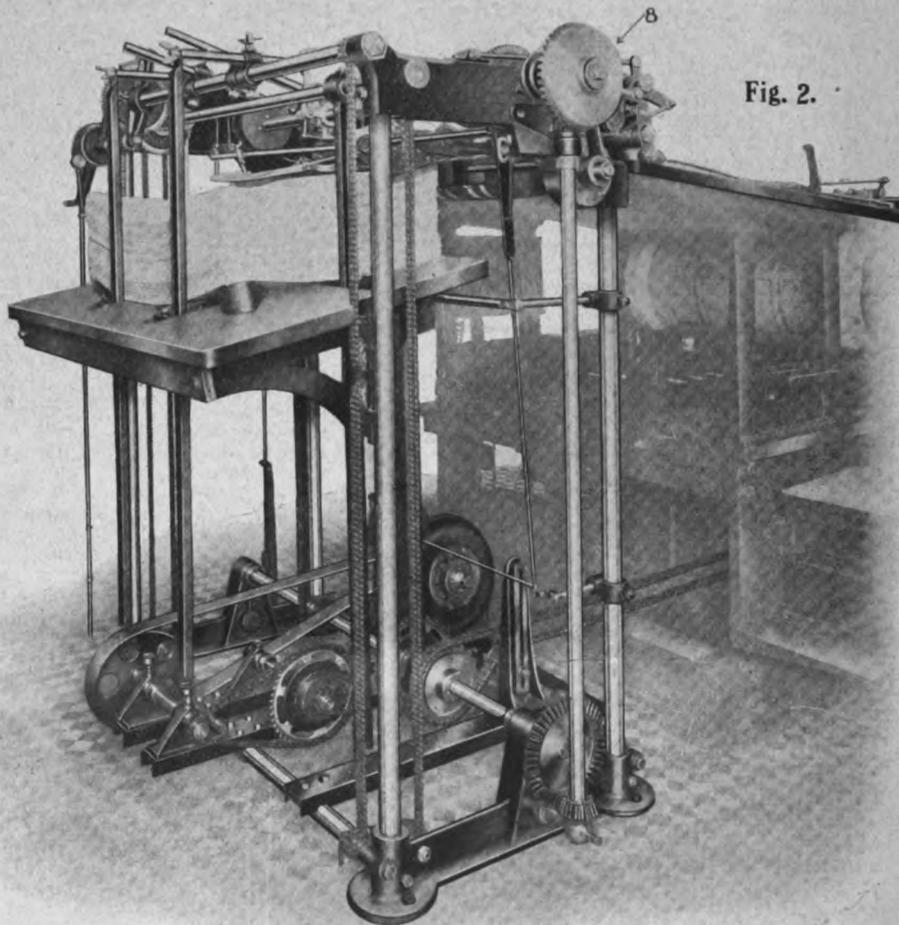


Fig. 2.



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LONDON: JANUARY 26, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Trade Union v. Open House.

The Pros and Cons of Trade Unionism Debated Before a Meeting of London Master Printers.

The balance between the advantages and disadvantages of trade unionism as found in the printing offices of to-day is still a live question for the trade, and it is one that lends itself to animated and instructive debate. Such debate occurred under interesting circumstances, when, at the request of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London, Mr. F. A. Davies, the well-known assistant secretary of the London Society of Compositors, put forward the trade union case at the Association's meeting on the 11th instant, and Mr. C. Allen, of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, upheld the case for the open house. The free discussion of trade union policy by a union official before a meeting of master printers is rather a novelty, and to Mr. J. R. Burt, secretary of the W. & N.W. Association, is due the credit for the introduction of a precedent that could be widely followed with advantage to the mutual understanding of the employers and employed in the printing industry.

Mr. Davies' Address.

The debate was opened by Mr. F. A. Davies, whose address was substantially as follows:—"I take it that there is no difference of opinion amongst us as to the value of collective bargaining. It should be obvious that if employers and employees can agree collectively to certain rates of wages and conditions of work, this must be advantageous, not only for the employees, but also for the employers. To standardise wages must be as important as standardising the costs in any other department. I take it we all agree that it is a good thing there are trade unions and masters' associations to decide upon rates of wages, rather than that we should have a state of pure competition on both sides, which would mean chaos in the way of costing, and would have the effect of setting one master printer against another.

The Strike Weapon.

"I believe that there has previously been a meeting of this kind, at which a representative of the Printing Trades Alliance addressed a master printers' association. I want to say straight away that although I believe that organisations of workmen are valuable, not only as a protection to the workman himself, but also from the point of view of the employer, yet, as far as I am concerned, the organisation of workmen is for the benefit of the workmen—its first function is to protect the workmen; and that brings us right up against those people who think that you can have trade unionism and wholly and completely eliminate the strike weapon. My position is that you cannot do that while trade unionism exists

—at any rate under its present constitution. But while that is so, let me assure you that it is a growing belief throughout the Labour movement that the strike weapon is the last weapon to use, and not only the last, but the last of the last weapons, and that it must be resorted to only when no other weapon is possible. Any society of workmen that starts out with the object of protecting its members, but makes no provision for the compensation necessary for this purpose, is not fulfilling the elementary functions of a trade union. There must come a time when, in isolated cases, the mass of the employers agree to a certain reduction of wages, but some individual employer insists upon obtaining a larger reduction. What is the position, then, of a so-called trade union which says, 'We will have nothing to do with strikes'? How will they prevent victimisation of their members? I say that though the strike weapon must be the last to be used, we must retain it as a possibility. Now, my union is considered to be a fighting union, and I want to show you in what position the strike weapon is as compared with the other functions of a trade union. During 1921 my society spent £86,925 15s. 5d. in unemployment benefit, nearly £87,000; in super-annuation benefit, £29,442 3s.; strike benefit, £348 18s. 4d. So you will see that the strike forms an almost infinitesimal part of the functions of a trade union. Moreover, in view of the provision made by the Joint Industrial Council for co-operation between the unions and the employers and for delay in taking aggressive action, the strike weapon becomes still less a real factor. Nevertheless, it has always to be retained in view of the possibility of need for its use.

The Open Shop.

"Now, as to our position in regard to the open shop. We are opposed to it, and for very good reasons. I believe that in London the reasons are almost as good from the point of view of the employer as of the workman, and I believe the same can be said of the whole of the country. The unions have a larger proportion of the workmen in their ranks than they have ever had before. I know of only one really important printing works in London, or perhaps I should say two important ones, that are not trade union shops. That being the case, we are in the position to supply labour, and it is extremely difficult for the employers to get their labour except through us. Therefore, it is most important for the employer that his house should be a union shop. Moreover, we have nearly all the good workmen in the trade. Of course, of 15,500 members there are some that are not good, but the average mem-

ber of the society is superior to the average man outside the society. The non-society workmen in London are largely men of irregular habits in regard to payment of subscriptions. The man who is irregular and careless in regard to his own well-being is the man who will be irregular and careless in regard to his work, and the man who is regular and careful in regard to his own well-being will be regular and careful in regard to his work.

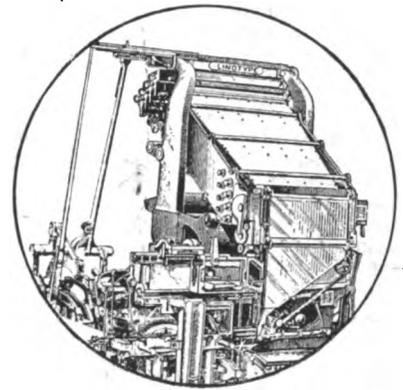
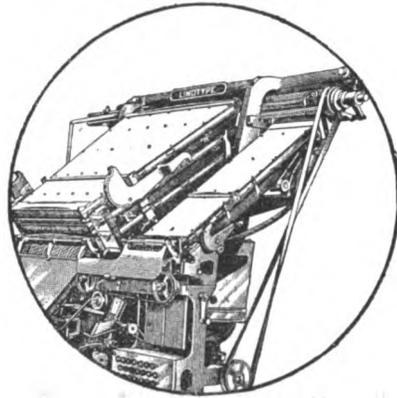
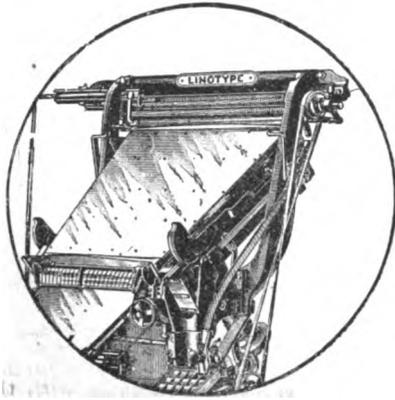
Friction in Workshop.

"Again, take the house where there are members of the society, is it to be expected, human nature being what it is, that men who are paying towards benefits for themselves and for others are going to work amicably with the man who says he will not contribute anything towards these objects? The men who contribute towards providing our unemployment benefit totalling nearly £87,000 are making a sacrifice for their fellows. We are faced now with a great unemployment crisis. There are men out of employment now who were never unemployed before—thoroughly good, sound, industrious, capable men. We have about 1,300 of them, and my members say that these men must not be allowed to come to absolute want. Therefore we are paying them 50s. a week or so whilst unemployed. My members are making sacrifices for their less fortunate fellow craftsmen and for that reason the open shop is not likely to be looked upon with favour. Nothing makes for production more than good fellowship amongst the men. You get the maximum of good feeling where the men have one common bond; and their effort to improve the lot of the workman forms the common bond among the members of our society. Thus it is up to the employing firms who want easy working in their offices and want to be able to get the best men they require, to become trade union houses. You hear a lot about petty pin-pricks, about sticking to rules that do not apply to every office, but in the 750 London offices that are trade union houses it is extremely rare that any difficulty arises in working according to trade union rules. A large number of employers have expressed the fear that if they turn their businesses into union houses, any dispute arising would endanger their trade. Looking back over about 40 years, I can remember one dispute occurring; that was in 1911. I venture to say that, at the time that occurred, non-union employers were worse off than the union employers. At that time there was a demand for non-union labour for 50 or so offices affected by the strike. They all wanted men, and were prepared to offer the highest wages. Non-union employers lost their men, and found it extremely difficult to find others. Thus, keeping outside the union is no guarantee that a firm will not be disturbed in case of industrial disturbance, but I venture to say a union house possesses great advantages in the way of the harmonious working of its employees."

Mr. C. Allen Replies.

Mr. Davies having resumed his seat, reply was made by Mr. C. Allen, whose remarks were, in substance, as follows:—

"I want to make it perfectly clear at the



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Standard Linotypes with Single Distributors are suitable for book printers and others requiring the usual range of roman and italic in various bodies.

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A model is also supplied for the composition of large display lines for headings, general commercial work, etc. Another model is equipped for the continuous composition of text matter up to 14 point and display matter up to extended 36 point.

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To-day any printer can install a Linotype to set fully 95% of his composition, or he can install a Linotype to set any particular portion of the work he wishes to handle that way. In either case he invests his money in the machine best suited to his requirements; he is not saddled with equipment for which he has no active use, and therefore does not lock up his capital in unproductive plant.

The flexibility of the Linotype system of typography enables every letterpress printer to have at least one Linotype

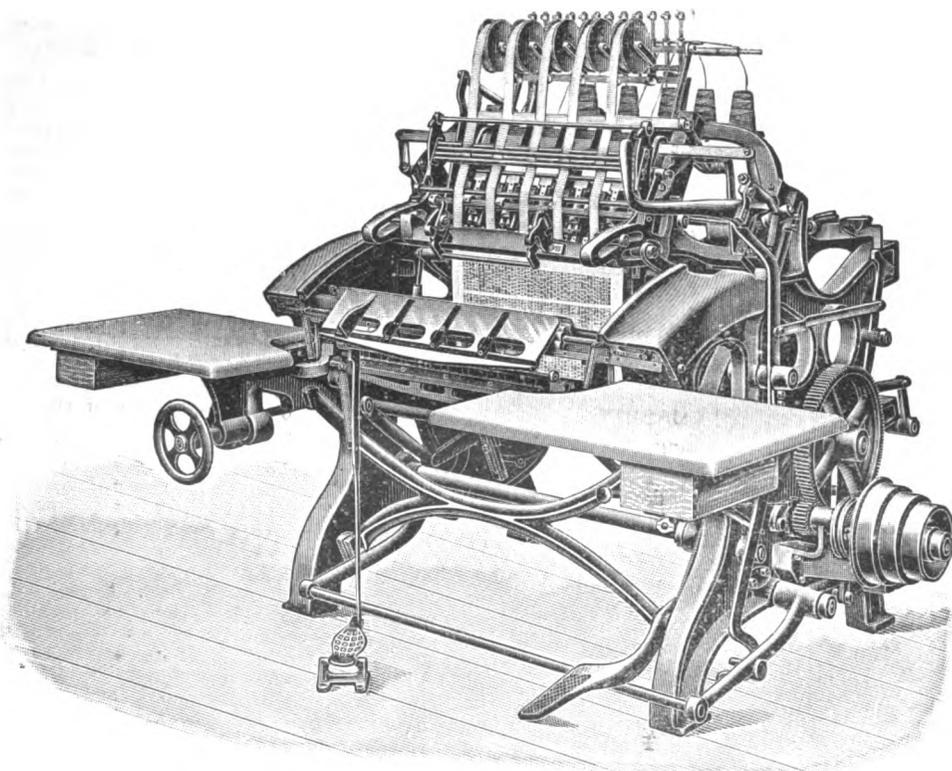
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outset that I am not opposed to trade unionism in theory. I have not a word to say against the principle of collective bargaining, but I do say most emphatically that the trade unionism we know to-day is not what the founders of the movement intended it to be. It has become a political organisation of a most insidious and dangerous kind. Had trade unionism adhered to its original objects—to provide on the one hand a benevolent organisation, and on the other hand an organisation able to meet the employers and enter into fair and reasonable bargaining—I don't think any office in any part of this country would be against the principles of trade unionism.

What an "Open Shop" is.

"First of all, let us understand what an 'open house' is. An open house is not necessarily a house engaging non-union labour. The principle of the open house is that an employer has a perfect right to engage non-union or union labour as he chooses, just as a workman has a perfect right to decide whether he shall join a union or not. We are up against the principle of compulsory trade unionism. I object to compulsion. Compulsion in the interests of the State—yes; but on behalf of a political organisation—no! It is an encroachment upon human liberty. When the Conscription Act was going through the House of Commons labour leaders and prominent members of trade unionism fought for—and took advantage of—a clause safe-guarding liberty of conscience. There is terrible inconsistency here—to insist on liberty of conscience for themselves, and then to tell workmen that before they take their coats off they must belong to a particular trade union.

"Mr. Davies stresses the point regarding unemployment and superannuation benefits. Trade unions have done an enormous amount of good in this respect, but you can get exactly the same benefits by joining other organisations, without joining a militant trade union. So that argument does not stand good for the closed house.

"Mr. Davies tells us there are only two important houses in London where the L.S.C. are not engaged, and which are not closed houses. I don't know where Mr. Davies gets his figures from, but I understand that on the roll of the London Master Printers' Association there are 1,047 houses. Out of these, there are 400 strictly union houses, leaving 647 open houses in London.

Danger of the Tied House.

"The tied house is a danger to the community, because the tied house tends more than anything else to the restriction of output. As a workman, I say that one of the greatest evils to-day in this country is restriction of output. In a trade union house the workers are practically all treated as on one level; competence, superior intelligence, superior knowledge—all these things count for nought. The trade union enforces a minimum rate of wage, and this tends to become the maximum rate, for discrimination between employees leads to jealousy and trouble. Do you think that a man who can produce 30 to 40 per cent. more than the man at his side will do it if he knows he will get no more for it? He would be a fool if he did. That tends to the restriction of output. This is harmful to the workman, to the employer, and to the community as a whole. The tied house puts a premium on the indolent workman. If a man finds that, no matter how ambitious he may be, he is up against tyrannical restrictions laid down on output, hours of labour, etc., he is going to lose his ambition and become a drone, a stereotyped worker who will never rise to a higher level than that to which his trade union will allow him.

"Mr. Davies said the London Society of Compositors have the best workmen in their ranks. I say the finest men in the trade to-day come from the provinces, and the finest men outside the L.S.C. are provincial men. And the L.S.C. knows it, because at different times in the society's career they have put every obstacle in the way of allowing these men to join their union.

"Mr. Davies has said that L.S.C. men will not go into a non-union house. They will sometimes, but only when sent by the officials of the L.S.C. Some of them tell the overseer the truth; some of them say they haven't a card. They gradually 'wriggle'

their way in, until they have a majority with cards, and eventually the employer has to capitulate.

Eliminating the Strike.

"Mr. Davies told us we could not eliminate the strike weapon. I stand here to-night unashamed to admit that I am a member of the Printing Trades Alliance, though I did not come here on their behalf; I came to defend the open house principle. There is a means by which the strike weapon can be eliminated. Let me carry you back to the last increase granted to the L.S.C. The increase, I think, was 5s., and I think the parleying that preceded it lasted several months and strikes were threatened. They asked 10s.; they accepted 5s. The organisation to which I belong refused to accept that. We went before an arbitrator. Both sides argued their cases, and, as it happened, the workmen came out on top. Instead of getting 5s. we got from an unbiased arbitrator an award of 7s. 6d.

"Of course Mr. Davies will say, Yes, you got the award, but did the employers pay it? I may anticipate that by answering that many of the employers did pay it, but many, I am afraid, did not. But if we were strong enough as an organisation, and if all the employers would sit on the opposite side of the table to the workmen and pledge themselves to settle every labour dispute by this method, by arbitration, we should be able to dispense with the terrible threat of a strike or lock-out. It would be eliminated by using the arbitration court.

The Employers' Shortcomings.

"In conclusion, let me say the employers are quite as much to blame for the present condition of things as the workmen. Employers are so short-sighted. They will never pay any more wages than they are compelled to pay, be a workman good, bad or indifferent. Further than that, they have not the courage of their convictions. There is not a master printer in London who, if he were asked the question privately, would not say in effect, 'I have no use for trade unionism as we know it to-day.' He knows that militant trade unionism leads to tyranny and imposes many irksome rules and regulations, but he submits to it because he finds it a convenient method by which he can get casual labour rather than keep a workman permanently on a decent wage. Further, the master printer will put his hand in his pocket and give £5, £10 or £20 to fight a trade union in the case of a strike, but, if asked to pay an extra shilling in case of an arbitration award, says he cannot afford it. When employers and workmen are tired of the present system and prefer an arbitration court it will be a better thing for the industry.

"Mr. Davies said he did not see why the non-unionist should get the benefits that the trade unionists pay for. On the face of it that point looks sound. But because you believe a thing to be right, have you any moral right to say that someone else must do as you do? Without Christianity, life to-day would be practically unbearable; but because I get the benefits of Christianity—indirectly at all events—would Mr. Davies agree that every man and woman should be compelled to go to church? Parliament has no right to compel us to join a trade union, and no body of men has a right superior to that of Parliament. In short, the workmen of this country have the right to sell their labour to the best of their advantage to any employer as they see fit."

THE DISCUSSION.

In throwing the meeting open for discussion the chairman, Mr. E. W. Wormald, said he thought they had heard the worst of each side. The debate was not quite what the Association was accustomed to hear at their meetings, but he felt certain it was for their good.

Mr. Sidders objected to the claim that the trade unionist was paying for the benefit of his fellow workers. It was primarily a matter of insurance for the man himself.

Mr. Davies pointed out that, besides the fact that the Benevolent Fund was part of the organisation, it must also be remembered that the conditions under which the men worked would not be the same if there were no union.

Mr. Hunger remarked that the extraordinarily low amount of strike pay in the L.S.C. balance sheet was accounted for by there being no strikes. There might easily be a year when the proportions were reversed. The amount paid out in unemployment benefit, however, was an immense tribute to the value attached by the men to their trade

union. Mr. Hunger suggested that it was rather late in the day to fear that the organisation of workmen would result in the detriment of the trade by which they got their living. As to infringement of personal liberty, he referred to the innumerable compulsions of the present day, in respect of registration and so on; these compulsions were imposed on the whole community for the benefit of the whole community. The interests of the trade would be advanced by every man being in his own union and every employer in his Association.

Mr. Trill pointed out the large increase of present-day wages over pre-war rates, and asked if there was any employer getting the same increase of income. Was it not time—especially in view of the large amount of unemployment benefit being paid—that the trade unions should propose a further reduction of wages in accordance with the fall in the cost of living.

Mr. Davies' Reply.

Mr. Davies, being called upon to reply, dealt first with the last point raised, and mentioned that the question of wages was again under discussion between the London Master Printers' Association and the L.S.C. He went on to say there seemed to be some difference of opinion as to the meaning of "collective bargaining." There must be some measure of equality between the two parties before they could bargain. An employer could sit tight for a fortnight, but the unprotected workman could not sit tight for more than a few days. As to eliminating the strike weapon, he asked Mr. Allen what the Printing Trades Alliance would do if, after an agreement for an increase of wages, some employer refused to grant the increase. They could not call their men out because they had no strike fund. He contended the Alliance had not a leg to stand upon in regard to collective bargaining. Mr. Davies denied the charge of limitation of output, and instanced the L.S.C. demand that all machine composition should be on "piece." In regard to the restriction of individual liberty, that could not be helped; we lived in an imperfect world, and the progress of civilisation had meant the progressive restriction of individual liberty. He denied that the L.S.C. was an "insidious political organisation." The political part of the work of the society was kept absolutely distinct from the industrial part, and nearly 3,000 of their members did not contribute to the society's political work.

Mr. Allen's Reply.

Mr. Allen, dealing first with Mr. Davies' question as to the Printing Trades Alliance and a recalcitrant employer, emphasised the fact that he was not representing the P.T.A., but he believed the Alliance had rules and regulations for dealing with such a position; furthermore, they would not compel a member to work for less than the wage agreed, and if a member were thrown out of work for refusing to accept less, he would get financial support of the Alliance.

The organiser of the Printing Trades Alliance, who was present, supported Mr. Allen's representation, and remarked, further, that he was surprised to find Mr. Davies attacking the P.T.A.; if Mr. Davies cared to ask for a debate with him on the subject he would accept the proposal.

Mr. Allen, continuing, emphasised further the advantages of conciliation over a resort to force, and the danger of eliminating competition among the workers. He remarked that the tied house led to the "gift" house. He objected to the tied house because it restricted competition—the driving force both of employers and men—it restricted output, and was a gross infringement of the liberty of the individual.

Mr. Burt, who, in the course of a short speech, remarked that the speakers did not altogether confine themselves to the correct limits of their subject, proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Davies and Mr. Allen.

Mr. Scarsbrook, in seconding the vote of thanks, emphasised the growing co-operation between employers and trade unions, and hoped the two sides would go on to work together for the good of the craft generally. He did not think so much now of some of the petty troubles with the union which had annoyed them in the past. If an employer conducted his business in a large-hearted way he would get the best out of his men.

The vote of thanks being heartily carried, the meeting closed with a few words of response from Mr. Davies and Mr. Allen.

The value (in millions of Finnish marks) of exports of products of the paper industry from Finland in November was 186.7 and in the period January-November 977.9.

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Trade Notes.

THE Federation of Master Printers is still waiting, we understand, for a communication from the Prime Minister to specify a date on which he will receive a deputation on the urgent question of the modification of the postal rates.

POSTAGE AND CONTINENTAL PRINTING.—A further example of the deplorable effect of our high postal rates, coupled with the depreciated Continental exchange, comes from Lancashire, where, it is stated, business men are receiving trade catalogues issued by Liverpool firms, but franked with German postage, so avoiding heavy home charges. One Budapest firm offers to print, address and post to British traders 10,000 circulars for £714s., whereas the cost in this country of postage alone would be £41 13s. 4d.

THE Federation of Master Process Engravers has been in touch with one of the important newspaper societies with a view to closer co-operation between the two associations.

THE funeral of Mr. Rowland Lee, advertisement manager of the *Daily Telegraph*, took place on Thursday last in Richmond Cemetery, among the mourners being Mr. Ronald Lee (son), Mr. Charles Lee (brother), Lieut.-Colonel Lawson (representing the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*), and prominent men in the advertising world.

ADVERTISE!—Speaking at a meeting of the Federation of British Industries last Thursday, Sir Charles Higham, M.P., said every trade making British goods should advertise and tell the public why they should buy them. "If you can't compete with the foreigner, put up your shutters," he added. "If you can compete, buck up and advertise."

WIRELESS PRINTING.—In a paper before the Wireless Section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel A. G. T. Cusins said the direct recording on paper, and indeed printing, of wireless signals can now be accomplished by experimental apparatus at speeds over 1,000 words a minute. He looked to the time when at each important town publishing a newspaper a receiver would be installed operating a direct printing telegraph machine, and in this way one single transmission would result in the news being received in plain printed English throughout the country simultaneously.

IN connection with the department of journalism, the Senate of London University recently appointed Mr. J. A. Strahan, Reader of Equity at the Inns of Court, to deliver during Hilary and Easter terms a special series of lectures on "The Law Relating to Newspapers."

THE *Daily Herald* duly made its appearance as a penny paper on Monday. Besides the price being reduced, the size was increased Monday's issue consisting of twelve pages.

MR. G. W. BACON, the well-known map-maker and founder of the firm bearing his name, has died, at the advanced age of 92. He commenced business in London in 1860, and was at the time of his death a director of the company, having retired from the position of managing director in 1912.

WILLS.—Mr. John Spiller, of St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, N., at one time interested in Brooks, Simpson, and Spiller, Ltd., aniline dye and printing ink manufacturers, a member of the Council of the Institute of Chemistry from 1880-83 (died November 8th, aged 88), £8,815; Mr. Henry Brereton Marriott Watson, of Shere, Guildford, Surrey, the well-known novelist, formerly assistant editor of *Black and White*, and of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (died on October 30th, aged 58 years), £1,111 4s. 2d.; Mr. Henry Mortimer Hobson, of Durdant House, 93, Kedleston-road, Derby, newspaper proprietor, editor, and managing director of the *Derbyshire Advertiser*, £29,559; Mr. Walter Baxendale, of Blackwell Heath (Hants), for many years kennel editor of the *Field*, £867.

RUMOUR has it that a new Liberal weekly newspaper will shortly appear, under the editorship of Mr. A. G. Gardiner, former editor of the *Daily News*.

IN connection with the recent appeal on behalf of disabled ex-sailors and soldiers, members of the London Master Printers' Association are now being asked to specify dates in 1923 and 1924 (particularly 1923) when they will have vacancies, as arrangements have been completed so far as the present year is concerned.

THE *Nottingham Journal*, established in 1710, reached its 30,000th issue last week, and the event was marked by the publication of a souvenir supplement, containing extracts from early copies of the *Journal* and articles on Nottingham's history during the two centuries.

CAPTAIN HAROLD SPENCER, editor of *Plain English*, and Messrs. G. T. Holder, A. E. Holder, and G. F. Holder, the printers, trading as G. Holder and Sons, were at the Bow-street (London) Police Court, last week, committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on charges of publishing an alleged libel concerning Mr. Sigismund Goetze, the artist, in an article referring to frescoes painted by Mr. Goetze at the Foreign Office. The magistrate allowed bail, accepting the defendants' own recognisances in £50 each.

PRINTING AND BINDING MACHINES.—A business man in Constantinople desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of printing and binding machines for Turkey. Applications for name and address (quoting Reference No. 47) must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

CANADIAN postal rates on newspapers and periodicals have been increased as from January 1st, 1922, to 1½ cents per lb. This is the second increase of the newspaper postal rate during the past 12 months, and it threatens to injure commercial interests, without materially increasing revenue.

AT Bedford Assizes last week, the foreman of the Grand Jury complained that only three printed calendars were provided for them. Justice Horridge replied that he did not believe in such economy in the administration of justice.

THE death has occurred at Liscard, aged 38 years, of Mr. Arthur Henry Walters, eldest son of the late Arthur and Mrs. Walters, 141, Wallasey-road, Wallasey (partner, H. Walters and Son, printers, South Castle-street, Liverpool).

"BLACKPOOL TIMES" PLANT.—This newspaper, to whose new method of production we referred last week, is printed on one of Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co.'s quad crown two-colour and perfecting rotary offset machines. This machine is capable of printing two colours on the front of the sheet, the same colour back and front of the sheet, or two different colours back and front of the sheet. It is a machine which has been well tested, and at the present more than 200 of these machines are actually at work on all classes of lithographic printing.

DUBLIN NEWSPAPER'S NEW OFFICES.—The *Irish Independent*, and its associated papers, the *Dublin Evening Herald* and the *Weekly Independent*, will shortly move into new offices in Middle Abbey-street, Dublin. The present scheme of offices was initiated by the late Dr. W. Lanbard Murphy, proprietor of the papers, who gave special instructions that the buildings had to be designed with a special view to the health of the workers engaged there. These instructions have been well carried out, as the arrangements of the new offices, are fitted with ample news rooms, baths and sanitary accommodation and modern heating and ventilation.

TERRORIST JOURNALISM.—The *Clonmel Nationalist* was recently ordered by the local commander of the I.R.A. to publish an article denouncing the Treaty under pain of suppression. It refused, and received a promise of protection from the Minister of Defence. On Wednesday, last week, when the newsboys set out to sell the paper, their copies were seized by the I.R.A., who had previously warned the boys that they intended to burn the papers. A similar article was published under duress by the *Cork Examiner*. Commandant O'Duffy, Chief of Staff of the I.R.A., states that steps are being taken to ensure that this journal and the Irish Press generally are not further interfered with.

AMONG many interesting items which Messrs. Sotheby will sell by auction on Monday, January 30th and two following days, are many productions of the Kelmscott, Doves and Essex House Presses.

WE acknowledge and reciprocate an expression of good wishes sent us by the Monarch Printery, Ahmedabad, India.

HAVING decided to raise an advertising fund with the object of bringing before the public the attractions which the town offers to visitors, the Folkstone Chamber of Commerce is inviting designs for a new pictorial poster.

THERE were offered for sale at the White Swan Hotel, Alnwick, on Monday, eleven

£10 shares in the *Alnwick and County Gazette* Printing and Publishing Co. The shares were sold to Mr. Weallans, Amble, for £13 10s. each.

THE death is reported from Johannesburg of Mr. Charles Marx, chairman of the *Argus* Printing and Publishing Co. A pioneer of the Rand, he was associated with many Transvaal undertakings.

THE adoption by the *Star* on Monday of the uniform use of brevier throughout its pages in place of the minion, in which some of its features were formerly set, is undoubtedly an improvement. The bigger-size type has necessitated an increased number of pages.

Trade Union Matters.

NEWSPAPER WORKERS' WAGES.—Several of the London trade unions—including the Correctors of the Press, the Electrotypers and Stereotypers, the London Society of Compositors, the Machine Managers, Machine Minders, "Natsopa," and the Printing and Paper Workers—are now considering proposals put forward by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. This association conducts negotiations with the various unions separately, there being no joint negotiations as is the case in the general printing trade. We gather that although the proposals to different unions vary, substantial wages reductions are being asked for in all cases, and modifications of agreements in regard to restriction of night work and other conditions of labour. The National Union of Journalists is not affected. The proposals specify the first pay-day in February as the date when the new proposals should come into operation.

MONOTYPE SCALE.—The monotype section of the Compositors' piece scale has not been approved by the Council of the London Master Printers Association, who have referred the matter back to the monotype sub-committee for consideration of certain proposed amendments.

LINOTYPE SCALE.—The linotype section of the same scale has unfortunately already given rise, in its practical application, to disputes, the union representatives having raised objections to employers reverting to 'stab conditions on finding the piece rates too expensive.

T.U. FEDERATION CONFERENCE.—It has been decided to hold the annual administrative council conference of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation at Blackpool on May 9th, 10th and 11th, and arrangements are now being made to that end. It is expected that this year's conference will establish another record in respect of the numbers of representatives attending.

"NATSOPA" SECRETARYSHIP.—We understand there have been one or two alternative nominations in regard to the secretaryship of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, which becomes vacant on February 28th. We venture the opinion, however, that Mr. G. A. Isaacs will be reinstated by an overwhelming majority.

ON February 1st the London Branch of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants will hold a concert at the Central Club in aid of the London unemployed members of the Union. On January 12th the clerical section held a whist drive.

MR. R. M. LANCASTER, who until recently was the secretary of the Leeds Branch of the Typographical Association, has resigned his membership of the Leeds Unemployment Committee, and has been succeeded by Mr. Owen Camellan, also a member of the Leeds Branch, and formerly on the Executive Council of the Typographical Association. The chairman of the Committee has expressed the thanks of the Ministry of Labour to Mr. Lancaster for his services, and the regret of the Committee at losing him.

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Colour Block-Making and Printing.

Lecture by Mr. W. Gamble.

Mr. W. Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S., chose the interesting subject of "Colour Block-making and Printing" in lecturing at the January meeting of the Birmingham Centre of the Printers' Managers' and Overseers' Association. A good audience listened with close attention throughout the lecture, which was illustrated by lantern slides, whilst specimens of colour work were also on view.

Essentials of Three-Colour Work.

Mr. Gamble said the reason for the early troubles of the makers of three-colour blocks was not so much any deficiency in the theory or any want of knowledge of the conditions required, as the lack of the requisite means to carry out the idea. The fundamental conditions for the three-colour process were laid down many years before they were put into practice. The present-day methods did not differ in principle from the conditions at first laid down. The three essentials of the three-colour process were, as they had always been: Photographic plates of uniform colour sensitiveness, colour filters which would each select the required part of the spectrum, and inks which would correctly reproduce the colours selected. Given that these three conditions were fulfilled as perfectly as possible, the making of the three-colour blocks was hardly any different from the procedure of making blocks for single-colour half-tones. Many inventors of three-colour processes had claimed that their methods reduced "fine etching." Their efforts were usually directed to improving the results in the negatives, but so far there had been little improvement in that direction, and the fine etcher continued to be indispensable. The use of etching machines had not helped much in colour work, as there was so little straightforward etching to be done. It was an advantage to give the first etch in the machine; the result was cleaner, and there was no undercutting of the dots. The proofing of colour plates was a very important and costly part of the work. There was always the first and second proofing, and there might be one or more subsequent ones. A great deal of the success of the work depended on the skill of the proofer.

Inks for Colour Printing.

The question of inks was a very difficult one both for the process man and the printer who had subsequently to machine the blocks. It had to be confessed that there was still no standard. Every blockmaker had his preference for the inks of some particular maker, and sometimes he would use a red from one, a yellow from another, and a blue from a third maker. To his credit, he it said, he puts on his proofs the name of the inkmaker, and the printer could obtain his inks accordingly. There had been cases in the past where the proofer had faked the inks to cover up the deficiencies of the blocks, but that was not the case now. The present chaos in respect to the inks was no doubt good for the inkmaker, but it was bad for the printer, and did not make for progress in colour printing. In America there had been an effort to arrive at a standard, but it did not seem to have been reached yet. One important point in regard to the inks was the question of using permanent and non-permanent inks. The three-colour theory called for inks which were of a non-permanent character made from aniline lakes. These non-permanent inks gave the brightest and most correct colours. There was no doubt that if ink makers could make the theoretical colours more permanent it would greatly simplify three-colour work and tend more quickly to bring about some standardisation.

The Choice of Paper.

The choice of paper was an important matter. The block-maker did not mind what he paid for his proofing paper, in reason, so long as he could get the right quality, as he used only a small quantity for proofing each job. He selected the whitest and smoothest doubled-sided chromo enamel of

a good substance, but the printer probably could not get his customers to pay the price of this paper for a run, and by using a cheaper paper he found it difficult, if not impossible, to match the engraver's proof. It would be best to insist on the engraver pulling his final proof on the paper the job had to be printed on.

The mounting of the blocks correctly was of the utmost importance, but it was a point to which insufficient attention was given. Good overlays were important and mechanical overlays were the best.

Colour-Printing Machinery.

The use of good machinery for printing colour work had to be emphasised. Only the best was good enough for colour work. Solidity of impression, correct register, full rolling power, and perfect ink distribution were essential features. The temperature of the machine room was a very important factor in successful colour printing, and every effort should be made to keep it uniform. For printing in artificial light the daylight lamp was a useful adjunct. It was invaluable when printing the yellow form, and it was good for keeping the other workings standardised.

No Future in Three-Colour Work.

The lecturer regretted to confess that he saw no future in three-colour work; that is to say, no great improvement in the methods was in sight, and it did not seem possible that there could be any. Colour block-making and printing was a cumbersome method at the best, and seemed to defy any standardisation. The lecturer's firm belief was that it would eventually be superseded by offset and photogravure, or by some modification of colotype. This latter was most promising, because we should thereby get rid of the ruled screen, and that would help in many ways. Offset was almost as difficult as block printing for getting good results if one must use the ruled screen, but if an offset method could be devised without ruled screen it would be a powerful competitor of blocks. Photogravure was still in its infancy as regards colour work, but promising results were being achieved. It was a process to be reckoned with. Some very beautiful results in colour printing were obtained by the colotype process.

Three-Colour Limitation.

There were a number of thoughtful people who were coming to the conclusion that the three-colour idea had had its day, and there were some who doubted its validity, believing that four colours must be used to render correctly all the hues of nature. The inability of the process to reproduce pure greens and blues, and the fact that we did not get brilliant crimsons, violets, pure blacks and homogenous greys was its drawback. It was contended in one quarter that by introducing a green printing, with suitable modification of the colours, a far better result would be obtained. This seemed to foreshadow a revolutionary change in colour printing methods, and some such change was likely sooner or later to be brought about.

Trade in Printing Type.

EXPORTS.—Printing type was exported from this country during last year to the extent of 287 tons (of the value of £105,329) compared with 292 tons (£89,345) in 1920 and 514 tons (£89,729) in 1913.

IMPORTS.—During the twelve months of 1921 28 tons (of the value of £13,748) of printing type was imported into this country compared with 26 tons (£10,521) in the year before and 75 tons (£12,207) during 1913.

MR. THOMAS HOPWOOD, who has just died at the age of 93, was the father of Mr. Hopwood, of Drew and Hopwood, printers, Birmingham.

PRINCESS MARY has been pleased to accept a copy of Lett's Housekeeper's Diary, bound in Royal blue French morocco, with gilt edges, published by Cassell and Co., Ltd.

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MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. The president (Mr. A. Chadwell, United Newspapers, Ltd.), occupied the chair, and a large representation of the members attended. The annual balance-sheet for 1921, in the hands of the members, elicited nothing but praise for the satisfactory manner in which the Association's finances had been managed. There was a large excess of income over expenditure in spite of a big donation granted during the year to the War Orphans' Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation. The outlook for the coming year, therefore, notwithstanding the heavy claims the Association may be called upon to face, augurs well for its continued steady progress and usefulness.

The minutes were read and confirmed.

Election of Officers.

The retiring president, Mr. Chadwell, said he would be pleased to stand down in favour of someone else. He thought he had been their president long enough.

Mr. A. E. Wood, proposing the re-election of Mr. Chadwell, said the Association a few years ago was at a very low ebb and it was due to the energy displayed by Mr. Chadwell that it was brought to the successful position it was in to day.

Mr. J. Black, in seconding, said he was perfectly satisfied with the excellent work the president had put into the Association, and he would be very sorry to lose the services that Mr. Chadwell had so graciously given on their behalf.

The re-election of Mr. Chadwell as president was carried unanimously, and he briefly returned thanks.

On the proposition of Mr. E. Warren, seconded by Mr. W. J. Bishop, Mr. W. H. Longley was re-elected treasurer.

Mr. W. Bullett (W. H. Walbrook and Co., Ltd.), on the proposition of Mr. Longley, seconded by Mr. W. M. Forsyth, was unanimously re-elected general secretary.

The trustees elected were Messrs. F. Le Grys and G. W. Sharvell, senr.

Members of the council elected were: Messrs. J. Black, J. Craske, H. Filkins, W. M. Forsyth, J. Parker, senr., G. W. C. Sharvell and A. E. Wood.

The Balance-Sheet.

On behalf of the auditors Mr. H. Evans gave testimony as to the thoroughness with which the books and accounts of the Association had been kept.

On the proposition of G. W. Sharvell, seconded by Mr. J. Black, the balance-sheet as presented was unanimously adopted.

The election of a new honorary member, Mr. F. M. De Luzy was next proceeded with, and subsequently endorsed.

Mr. Sharvell said they would be sorry to hear of the loss sustained by one of their old members, Mr. C. S. Yeates, in the death of his wife, and proposed that the Association through the secretary should send a letter of condolence to him.

The president, on behalf of the members, made sympathetic references to Mr. Yeates, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

In reference to an accident that befel one of the members, Mr. J. Reavely, who, while overlooking machinery, had the misfortune to lose both his hands, Mr. A. E. Wood formally moved that the Association grant a sum of £100 from the funds.

The proposition was supported by the president and Messrs. Black, Forsyth, Parker, Sharvell and others, and the sum as proposed was carried with the hearty assent of the meeting, Mr. Wood returning thanks on behalf of Mr. Reavely.

Mr. Forsyth proposed that a letter of thanks be sent to the "chapel" of Messrs. Odhams for the interest it had taken in Mr. Reavely and that it be recorded in the minutes.

On behalf of the Association the president thanked Mr. Bullett for the splendid success of his concert in aid of the War Orphans' Fund.

In connection with the next monthly meeting in February the president said he hoped to see a large gathering of the members when Mr. J. R. Riddell is to give a lecture on "Technical Training in the Printing Industry."

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

City Livery Companies
 AND
CRAFT TRAINING.

Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of St. Bride Institute and hon. secretary of the Stationers' Livery Committee, when addressing the members of the City Livery Club at a recent meeting, emphasised the need that the City Livery Companies who were representative of our national crafts should identify themselves more closely with craft interests and in particular the training of those engaged in the trades which they represented.

It was stated that there were only two City Companies at the present time taking an interest in technical training as applied to their own particular trades and giving financial assistance for this purpose. A number of the City Livery Companies made grants to universities and technical institutes for general purposes, but not specifically for furthering the craft efficiency of those engaged in their own trades. The lecturer urged the Livery of the City Companies to use their influence to bring their Companies into line with present-day conditions. It was his view that unless they did so, the time was not far distant when, like the City churches, they would come under the X-ray investigations of a commission who would have little sympathy with the traditions for which the City Guilds stood. No better means could be employed than by taking an active interest in the training of those who were to help to maintain the best traditions of the British craftsman. As an instance of what could be done, the work recently undertaken by the Stationers' Company along with representatives of the printing industry was mentioned. In this case a Joint Board had undertaken the arranging of examinations and the awarding of certificates, etc., to those engaged in the various sections of the printing industry. Much was to be hoped for through the inspiration gained by those students who sat for a test of craft efficiency in the historical Stationers' Hall with all its memories of the old worthies, who by their industry, skill, and pride of craft, did so much to raise the dignity of British printing in the eyes of the world.

An interesting statement was made that there was no statutory obligations on a local education authority to provide technical instruction, therefore, if there were to be "cuts" in education, in all probability it would be the craft side which would suffer.

The address to which Mr. Thomas E. Curtis has removed is 16/20, Farringdon-avenue, not Farringdon-street.

TENDERS WANTED.

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS.

THE Town Council of Scarborough are prepared to receive Tenders for printing the Abstract of Accounts for the years, 1919-20 and 1920-21 respectively. Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

SYDNEY JONES,
 Town Clerk.

The Town Hall,
 Scarborough.
 January, 1922.

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

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Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER wanted by an important Weekly Trade Journal. Give particulars of experience, age and terms.—Box 13889.

ENGINEER, with good practical experience in the maintenance of printing machinery and plant (mechanical and electrical) required for large modernised London printing works; must have first rate administrative qualifications, be used to handling men, and be conversant with the ordering and care of stock and stores; candidates are required to write, giving concisely their qualifications, age and salary, and particulars of the last two posts held by them.—Write Box No. 887, Reynell's, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. 18399

TRAVELLER required by a firm of City Paper Merchants; must have good connection.—Write, stating age, salary required, etc., to Box 13892.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

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COMPOSITOR, used to Artistic Display, seeks situation.—Box 13883.

GENTLEMAN, with first-class connection amongst Wholesale Binders, Stationers and Box Makers, desires to represent Firm of good standing.—Reference, etc., upon application to Box 13895.

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YOUNG MAN desires position as TRAVELLER or INSIDE; 6 years' experience with well-known Paper firm; good reference.—Write, Box 13885.

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MANAGER is open for engagement to take Charge of a Small Printing Office; excellent references.—Box 13884.

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AGENCIES wanted by enterprising London firm for Engineering Specialities.—Box 13880.

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CROPPERS, CUTTING MACHINES and other Printing Plant for sale.—Box 13888.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHIC COATING MACHINE for sale; must be sold, want of room; no reasonable offer refused. SHEET CUTTER, take 74-in. reel; must be sold, want of room; no reasonable offer refused.—Box 13887.

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED, 48-in. GUILLOTINE, by Furnival; in good condition.—Box 13886.

Patents, etc.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TYPE-CASTING APPARATUS, No. 23,966, of 1913.—The owner of the above Patent is desirous of arranging, by Licence or otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the manufacture and commercial development of the invention.—For particulars address Herbert Hadden and Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 31 and 32, Bedford-street, Strand, London, W.C.2. 13898

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PORTABLE TYPEWRITER wanted; must be in good condition; state lowest price.—Box 13881.

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

Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1922.

Trade Union Rules.

THE question of "Trade Union v Open House"—an interesting debate upon which is reported on the front pages of this issue—raises points on which there are doubtless strong differences of opinion among the various interests comprised in the printing industry. We think there will be pretty general agreement, however, on the necessity for thorough organisation, both of employers and of employed, a process which must inevitably be carried to still further lengths than at the present day. The points on which reform is necessary will, we believe, be found to lie in such regulations as cause avoidable restriction of the liberty of the individual employer or of the individual workman. That some trade union rules will in time have to be modified is hardly open to question. Only on Tuesday we had Mr. Clynes, the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party—speaking as the chief guest of the Imperial Commercial Association at a luncheon in London—saying there were some rules of trade unions which were old-fashioned—though in the higher trades and professions there were regulations to safeguard personal interests as rigid as those adopted by trade unions. "Some trade union rules," he said, "may be considered to operate even to the detriment of workmen, and personally I believe that some of them do." He hit the nail on the head when he went on to look for the cause of this in the unprincipled class struggle of the past. The unions, he pointed out, grew up in spite of all attempts to destroy them, so no wonder that many of their rules were framed in the narrow terms of self-defence and in terms of fear. Those rules, he said, should be broadened in these days to meet modern conditions of production and trade. This admission by Mr. Clynes is an important one, and doubtless in this era of ever-improving relations in industry, reforms are on the way. It is in the growing sense of communal responsibility now felt by all sections of the printing industry that the hope of our future lies. The evolution of the communal spirit—which throws motives of fear and class hatred into the background, and leads on both sides to the subordination of sectional interests to the interests of the industry as a whole—holds promise of betterment for all concerned.

Schools for Employers.

THE need that special training should be available for employers as well as for work-people is already to some extent recognised in the printing industry. At St. Bride Printing School, for instance, classes are already successfully established for providing such people as the sons of master printers with the special instruction required by the directive head of a business, who must have not only a general technical understanding of the trade but also such business and managerial knowledge as will qualify him as a responsible head of an up-to-date printing concern. There is, however, a big field still open for development in this direction—in the printing industry as well as in other trades of the country.

Mr. Howard Hazell's Proposals.

WE note with interest that Mr. W. Howard Hazell, whose services to the technical education of printers are well known, contributes a timely article to the *Times* (Trade Supplement) on this subject under the title "Training Employers." The article is quite a general one, not being concerned with the printing industry in particular, but is of interest to printers, as to other industrialists, in many of its observations. We quote the following: "The training of the men who hope to be the employers of the future is usually obtained in some business with which they are connected, and in which they hope to hold a responsible position. The training they receive, and their knowledge of methods and management, will depend upon the organisation of the particular business with which they are connected. The methods may be antiquated, the machinery obsolete, and the managers and overseers conservative in temperament and narrow in outlook as to the future needs of the factory. . . . The rapid development in recent years of all forms of labour-saving machinery and methods of production, and the fierce competition which we have to face in the future, all point to the necessity for training and teaching more efficiently than in the past all who are connected with our great industries. . . . There are technical schools for craftsmen in many trades in different parts of the country, which could easily be adapted as training centres for the employers. The plant is principally used in the evening, and whole-time day classes for the employers could be arranged with little expense. The curriculum should be arranged so that the course of instruction should be on special lines to suit the needs of the students. The planning and lay-out of factories, the relative advantages of different methods of production in this and other countries, and the qualities and prices of materials should all be dealt with in addition to instruction in, and actually working at, the different processes. It is vital that the equipment of the school should be the most modern and best obtainable, as the whole object of the course of instruction should be to show the students the recent developments in their industry. . . . The outlines of scientific management and motion study should also be taught, so that when the student returns to his own business he can compare the existing machines and methods with what he has seen and learned at the school. . . . In addition, there should be classes for accountancy and bookkeeping, costing as applied to the industry, office organisation and correspondence, and some outlines of commercial economics. The instruction in these commercial subjects would be the same for many industries; hence it would not be necessary to arrange special classes for each trade, and the expense would, therefore, be reduced. . . . The organisation of the schools or colleges for training the employers could well be undertaken by the Federation of Employers in each industry. The ultimate result would be of benefit to the trade as a whole."

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Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM, Sir William Waterlow and Sir William Berry are among the vice-presidents of the newly-formed Brighter London Society.

LORD BURNHAM on Friday visited Leeds, and addressed at luncheon the members of the Leeds Nineteen Club, of which Mr. A. G. Baker, of the literary staff of the *Yorkshire Post*, is president. Lord Burnham was welcomed by Mr. Arthur Mann, the editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, who expressed the gratitude felt by all journalists to Lord Burnham and his family for the high traditions they have set in the conduct of a great paper.

THE Lord Mayor of London (Sir John Baddeley) was entertained by the London Press Club on Saturday evening.

MR. HERBERT S. OAKLEY presided, and Mr. Stanley Machin was one of the speakers, and paid a high tribute to the British Press—"the most intelligent and most fair body of men in the world."

LADY STRONG has presented a bronze bust of the late Sir Vezey Strong, by Courtenay Pollock, to the City Corporation of London, in memory of her late husband. The bust has been placed in the members' reading-room. Sir Vezey Strong was Lord Mayor of London in 1910-11.

SIR JOHN R. FINDLAY, K.B.E., presided at the annual meeting of the Edinburgh District of the Newspaper Press Fund, which was held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on Friday, when a record membership of 52 was reported.

SIR JOHN was re-elected chairman, Mr. John Duncan vice-chairman, and Mr. Thomas Gibson hon. secretary.

MR. J. MACLEHOSE, M.A., LL.D., president, and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary, of the Federation of Master Printers, are attending an important meeting of the Newcastle and District Master Printers' Association on Saturday morning next—the choosing of a Saturday for the occasion being found necessary on account of the multitudinous engagements which the president is being asked to fulfill in all parts of the country. The live question of municipal printing will doubtless not escape their attention.

MR. MACLEHOSE is to be the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Cardiff Master Printers and Kindred Trades' Association on January 30th.

ARISING out of our mention last week of Mr. J. R. Burt, in the course of an article about the firm of Morton, Burt and Sons, Ltd., we are reminded of Mr. Burt's pioneer efforts in the formation of the district associations of the London Master Printers' Association.

In 1913, after efforts in other directions, Mr. J. R. Burt prevailed upon a number of the best-known printers in W. and N.-W. London to attend a meeting in Paddington addressed by Mr. W. Howard Hazell on "Costing," and followed it up by a series of local conferences, till, on July 29th, rules were framed which have since, with very slight alterations, been adopted by all the other local associations.

On his retirement, after an association of 25 years, from the active direction of the publications of the Trader Publishing Co., Ltd., Mr. W. A. Standring was presented with a silver salver by the chairman of the company, Mr. Edward M. Iliffe.

MR. STANDRING remains a director of the Trader Publishing Co., Ltd., which took over the Cycle Trade Publishing Co., Ltd.

MR. A. E. DENT has taken over the duties of secretary of the Federation of Master Process Engravers, and the Federation has removed to new offices at Room No. 268, Bank-chambers, 329, Holborn, W.C. The new telephone number is Holborn 5746.

MR. FRANK COLEBROOK, of 146, Fleet-street, E.C.4, has been elected a Fellow of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute.

ALDERMAN J. B. BURMAN, printer of Birmingham, is one of a special committee appointed by the City Council to inquire into the operations of the Corporation Housing Committee.

ALDERMAN W. L. HUTTON, the proprietor of the *Ormskirk Advertiser*, and Mrs. Hutton, on Saturday last celebrated their golden wedding. Alderman Hutton continues to take an active part in public life, giving much time both as a county alderman and as county magistrate.

MR. THOMAS KEMP, J.P., of Dalkeith, has been elected chairman of the Edinburgh and East Scotland district of the Institute of Journalists.

MR. ALFRED HAUSON, the editor and manager of the *Macclesfield Times*, has been elected to the directorate of that journal. Mr. Hauson was formerly on the staff of the *Essex Weekly News*, and has been at Macclesfield eight years.

MR. JENKIN HOWELL, printer, Victoria-square, Aberdare, suffered a bereavement last week in the death of his wife, who passed away in her 43rd year. Mrs. Howell returned only a few months ago from South Africa, where she had been in search of health.

MR. G. A. RICHES, who was apprenticed as a lithographer to the London firm of Messrs. Sprague and Co., leaving this country for South Africa some thirty-seven years ago, is the subject of a biographical article under the heading "Prominent Printers" in the *South African Printer*.

MR. RICHES has been very successful as managing director of the firm of Brown and Co., Ltd., of Durban, and is a prominent representative of the Durban Master Printers' Association.

MR. JOSEPH J. DALLAS, who has been for the last two years assistant manager of the Boston (U.S.A.) office of the Lanston Monotype Co., has resigned from that office, and is now general manager of the Boston Graphic Arts Exposition, the big printing exhibition to be held in Boston, August 28th to September 2nd, 1922.

The Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd.

Successful Annual Dinner.

A most enjoyable evening was the result of the Nickeloid Electrotype Co.'s annual dinner at Carr's Restaurant on Saturday, January 14th, when the staff of the engraving and electrotyping sections sat down to be entertained both inwardly and outwardly. The service was splendid, and in addition there was a good musical entertainment, interwoven with speeches both "sarcastic and sweet," which kept the company in top-hole humour.

In the absence of Mr. J. A. Corey, owing to indisposition, the chair was taken by Mr. F. Napier, supported by Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, Mr. James Miller, Mr. John Dawson ("Joe"), Mr. A. Barber and many other well-known friends of the trade.

The toasts of the evening included that good old evergreen, "The Old Firm," with allusions to the general welfare of the business, which meant prosperity for all (so far as it is possible in these times), and the speeches of Messrs. Napier, Miller, Dawson, and Snoswell, kept the company in good fettle.

Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode made a very happy speech, which combined comradeship with craftsmanship, so much so that the company expressed their feelings in "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The musical programme was really good, and the activities displayed by Messrs. Ager, Cartali, Rock and Eaton, were very much enjoyed. Messrs. Hoare and Mowlem's duet, "Venetian Song" was heartily encored. These were only a few among other excellent "turns."

Great interest was shown in the suggestion of preparing for the firm's summer outing, and a substantial sum was assured, so that the event is as good as "on the way."

The stewards, Messrs. Eaton, Hill, and Skitterall, are again to be congratulated on the smooth and even running of the evening, which was entirely due to their strenuous efforts for the welfare and comfort of everybody.

Gold Leaf and Protection.

The application was further considered on Tuesday at Westminster for the imposition of a tariff on imported gold leaf. The applicants were the Master Gold and Silver Beaters' Federation, the Gold Beaters' Trade Society, and the Womens Gold Leaf Workers' Society, and the opposition consisted of the Gold Leaf Group of the London Chamber of Commerce, the London Chamber of Commerce Bookbinding Section, the Master Bookbinders' Association, the Federation of Master Printers, the Scottish Alliance of Employers in Printing and Kindred Trades, the Edinburgh Master Bookbinders' Association, V. Goulding and Co., merchants, the French Cigarette Paper Company, and the Associated Book Edge Gilders.

Mr. Mackenzie Wood, M.P., who appeared on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce and other opposing bodies, argued that the whole of the evidence given by the applicants at the previous sitting was intended to influence the Committee to presume that the present depression of trade was due to the depreciated exchange. The assumption would not bear examination, because the depression in the industry was due to a variety of causes.

Mr. Basil Wickham Willett, a director of John Lane, the Bodley Head Ltd., book publishers, said that if the price of gold leaf were raised by the imposition of a duty it would, to a large extent, mean the discontinuance of the use of gold leaf in books.

Mr. Robert Leighton, of Messrs. Leighton, Son and Hodge, wholesale bookbinders, said that the use of gold leaf had been increasing with the decreasing price. As long as witness could remember the foreign leaf had been the staple supply.

Mr. E. J. Hubbard, secretary of the Book Edge Gilders' Trade Society, gave similar evidence, and added that in 1921 they paid out more "out-of-work" pay than in any three previous years. If they put a tax on the German gold leaf it would keep his members out of work.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, joint secretary of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, said that a considerable quantity of gold leaf was imported prior to the war and used for gold blocking. The ornamentation of books had already been reduced to a minimum, and if books were not produced in as attractive a form as they wished it would affect every section of the printing industry. Evidence had reached him from every part of the United Kingdom that if the cost of gold leaf were increased there would certainly be a smaller quantity used.

After supplementary evidence was given by the applicants the committee concluded its public sitting.

Remedies for Industrial Unrest.

Major D. C. McLagan, D.S.O., of the Central Council for Economic Information, gave a highly informative address on "Remedies for Industrial Unrest" at St. Bride Printing School on Friday last.

The lecturer presented his subject in an interesting manner, putting forward the suggestion that round-table conferences between employers and employees, not necessarily to settle disputes, but to give a greater interest in management, would do much to create an atmosphere of confidence, assisting to remove the suspicion under which industry laboured at the present time. Special reference was made to the underlying aspirations of labour and the recommendations of Whitley Committees.

A spirited discussion took place after the lecture, in which Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., who was in the chair, Messrs. Geo. Eaton Hart, J. W. Carley, A. W. Langford, L. J. Cumner, T. Ellwood, and the Principal of the School, Mr. J. R. Riddell, took part.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, seconded by Mr. J. W. Carley and enthusiastically supported by those present.

Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., took the chair in place of Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., who was unable to be present on account of an important political engagement.

On February 3rd the students of the School are arranging a musical entertainment, the proceeds of which will go towards the completion of St. Bride Students' Pension Fund. Tickets can be obtained at the School or from students.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 9d.; **Associated Newspapers, Pref.**, 15s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum., 18s. 6d., 17s. 9d.; **Joseph Byrom, 12s. 1½d.**, 12s. 9d.; **R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref.**, 5s. 6d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref.**, 20s. 3d.; **De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk.**, 104, 105; **John Dickinson, 19s. 9d.**; **Financial News, Pref.**, 10s.; **International Linotype, 52, 50**; **Kelly's Directories, Pref.**, 12s. 3d.; **Lamson Paragon Supply, 10 p.c. Cum. Pref.**, f.p., 21s. 9d.; **Edward Lloyd, Pref.**, 18s. 6d., 18s.; **George Newnes, 13s. 3d.**, 14s. 3d., **Pref.**, 12s. 9d.; **Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.)**, 102½; **Odham's Press, 10s. 10½d.**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s, 15s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. A. Pref., 19s., 19s. 6d.; **C. A. Pearson, Pref.**, 60s.; **Spicer Bros., 8 p.c. Notes (Reg.)**, 97½, 97½; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, 1s. 9d.**; **Raphael Tuck, 17s. 3d.**, **Pref.**, 65s.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def.**, 6s. 6d., 6s. 3d., **Pref.**, 12s. 9d.; **Waterlow and Sons, Def.**, 14; **Weldon's, 30s.**, **Pref.**, 15s. 6d.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 12s. 6d.**, 13s. 3d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 10s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LANSTON MONOTYPE.—The report of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., for the year ended September 30th, 1921, states that the net profit, after providing for depreciation and other charges, is £43,499, and increment in the value of war bonds, etc., £3,046. To the total is added the balance from the previous year's accounts, which, after providing for general reserve account of £50,000, reserve for excess profits duty of £58,000, and final dividend for 1920 of £13,086, amounts to £149,117, making a total of £195,662. Deducting the interim dividend and a small sum for deferred profits, amounting to £5,326, there is a balance of £190,336. The directors recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year; that £50,000 be placed to the general reserve, and the balance carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

W. H. TYERMAN, LTD.—Capital £100,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a printer, stationer and engraver, carried on by F. W. Tyerman in Liverpool and elsewhere as "W. H. Tyerman." Private company. First directors: F. W. Tyerman, C. E. Kenworthy and W. A. Tyerman. The two first-named are permanent managing directors. Registered office, 6, Lancelots Hey, Liverpool.

NOBLO, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers and importers of, agents for and dealers in appliances for athletic and other sports, etc.; publishers, book print sellers, art and picture dealers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. F. Glenny, H. N. Harrison, N. M. Harrison, F. R. S. Harrison, J. Hart and C. F. Saffery. Registered office, 36, Queen-street, E.C.

THREE TOWNS PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, lithographers, photographic printers, advertising agents, newspaper agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. Powell and Miss Ida B. Soden.

BOYDEN AND SMITH, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares. To acquire (1) the business of a stationer and paper merchant carried on by P. Boyden at Red Lion House, Red Lion-court, Fleet street, E.C., as "Boyden and Shipton," (2) the benefit of the said P. Boyden in the Work Organiser Specialities Co. (Inc.), and (3) the goodwill of the paper department of J. W. Smith as carried on at Wharf-road, City-road, E.C. Private company. First directors: P. Boyden and J. W. Smith. Registered office, Red Lion House, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

RIGID CONTAINERS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to carry on at Desborough,

Northants, the business of box case manufacturers, manufacturers of articles from paper, wood pulp, paper pulp and papier mache, manufacturers of paper, paper bags, cardboard or other boxes, etc. Private company. First directors: L. E. Holland, Harry Burditt and Howard Burditt.

KIRTLAND AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers, exporters and brokers of and general dealers in rubber goods, machinery, spare parts and printers' requisites and accessories, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Kirtland (managing director), S. Gosman and N. Gosman. Registered office, 281, Tooley-street, S.E.

WAKEFIELD EXPRESS SERIES, LTD.—Capital £30,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a printer, stationer, publisher, newspaper proprietor and newsagent, carried on by T. P. Robinson, as "J. Robinson and Son," together with the newspapers known as the *Wakefield Express Series*, and the property used in connection therewith. Private company. First directors: Mrs. S. C. Robinson, C. H. Robinson, A. J. Pyrah, H. Goodison and J. H. Gloyne. Registered office, 2, Southgate, Wakefield.

SCARBOROUGH STANDARD NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers in Scarborough, Yorks. Private company. First directors: Sir Gervase, Beckett, M.P.; J. W. Butler, Sir John Harrowing, Capt. Sidney Herbert, G. Handcock, G. W. Tindall and Capt. W. H. L. Wordsworth. Registered office, 31a, St. Nicholas-street, Scarborough.

JOHN WOODCOTE AND CO. (1922), LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; general merchants, mercantile and financial agents, publishers, press agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. O. Knowles, junr.; O. Birley. S. M. Fay is first director. Registered office, 52, Goschen-buildings, 12-13, Henrietta-street, Strand, W.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

SHREWSBURY "CIRCULAR" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Mortgage on 17, 18 and 19, Princess-street, Shrewsbury, dated December 31st, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyd's Bank, not exceeding £800.

B. WINSTONE AND SONS, LTD. (printing ink makers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on December 30th, 1921, of charge dated January 16th, 1911, securing £10,000.

LYLE BARRS AND CO. (OFFICE EQUIPMENT PRINTERS, LTD.)—Particulars of £4,000 debentures authorised January 9th, 1921; present issue £2,450, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to outstanding first mortgage debentures.

E. B. HORWOOD AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc.).—Land Registry charged on 117, Middlesex-street, E., dated January 5th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to N.P. and Union Bank of England.

DEVAS, ROUTLEDGE AND CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on December 22nd, 1921, of charge dated December 25th, 1920, securing £2,000.

HUNTERS, LTD. (manufacturers of printing and other machinery, London).—Second debenture, dated January 4th, 1921, to secure £3,492 3s. 10d., charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to £10,000 7 per cent. first mortgage debentures, of which £6,000 has been issued. Holder: Controller of the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts), Cornwall House, Stamford-street, S.E.

BRIGHTON HERALD, LTD.—Particulars of £2,150 debentures, authorised January 2nd, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future.

HUDSON SCOTT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, tin box manufacturers, etc., Carlisle).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on December 31st, 1921, of debenture dated October 1st, 1991, securing £8,000.

FLEETWAY PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,500 on December 31st, 1921, of "B" debentures dated July 28th, 1920, securing £58,200.

JOHN ALLINSON, LTD. (printers, etc., Oldham).—Satisfaction to the extent of £5,000 on December 1st of mortgage dated July 26th, 1919, securing £10,000.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re THOS. WALTER CALVERT, publisher, etc., 3, Pleydell-court, Fleet-street, E.C.—The creditors under this failure met on January 16th, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. W. P. Bowyer, senior official receiver, who reported that the liabilities were roughly estimated £1,000, and the assets were represented by the value of a book in preparation, £300. The debtor attributed his present position to loss incurred in running a publication with too little capital and the difficulties of publication arising out of the war. The case was left with the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

Re Bert Horwood.

Cardboard Box Manufacturer, Wellingborough.

A meeting of the creditors of the above was held at Wellingborough on Thursday, when the following statement of affairs was presented: Unsecured creditors expected to rank, £2,557 8s.; stock in trade, machinery and book debts, £407 17s. 6d.; share on real property, £150; from which has to be deducted preferential claims for rent, rates and taxes, £86; leaving available for dividend and expenses, £469 17s. 6d.

It was resolved that the estate be wound up by the trustee for the benefit of the creditors.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Arthur Fearnside, Lloyd Fearnside, and Fred Sykes, manufacturing stationers, Bako Works, Croft-street, Morecambe. Edward Oliver Beck and Claud Ernest Bird, stationers, Wisbech, Saint Peter, Cambs. Edward Frank Schroeder, Thomas Edward Horwell, Charles Sweetinburgh, Herman Williams, and Edward James Wild, glue manufacturers, 35, Tabernacle-street, Finsbury.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Arthur Percival Robinson, 30, Westcliffe-grove, Harrogate, journalist, January 19th.

At the meeting on February 7th of the S.-W. London Master Printers' Association, Mr. J. R. Riddell will speak on "Technical Education."

Photo-Lithography and Lithotex.

P.M. and O.A. Manchester Lecture.

The January meeting of the Manchester Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association was held in the Mitre Hotel, and there was a good muster of members present.

New Year greetings by President Rignall and the reading and passing of the minutes were dealt with quickly.

Mr. Ralph Shaw, Platt Bridge, was admitted to membership.

London having agreed to a National Conference being held in Nottingham on February 4th next, Messrs. Thos. Rignall and F. J. Hughes were appointed as delegates.

Following the ordinary business, a special general meeting was held to consider a suggested alteration to Article of Regulations for Affiliated Centres, whereupon the Manchester Centre agreed to the following amendment: "That on acceptance of a member the nomination form and other necessary particulars be forwarded to the Parent Association for safe keeping."

There being no further business, Mr. Ernest Garrett was called upon to deliver his lecture on "Photo-Lithography and Lithotex." He first of all gave historical facts concerning photography and lithography, and remarked that it was not an every-day feature in process negative making to get a half-tone negative possessing a true translation of gradation, partly on account of the screen itself, and partly because of the requirements of the letterpress printer. When exposure was made for high lights the shadows had to suffer, and *vice versa*. The present method of half-tone negative making involved a certain amount of local treatment in the form of staging or fine etching; therefore, to minimise this labour it was almost a universal practice to expose for the middle tones.

Litho Rotary Offset.

During recent times the litho rotary offset process had become established, and it was generally recognised that half-tone work printed on these machines had a peculiar charm and beauty; furthermore, most delicate values could be retained on almost any kind of paper and a high rate of speed achieved. Colour work of every description was being done by this method, thereby restoring lithography to its place in the sun of reproduction processes. In photo-litho there was no need for a dot in the high lights, consequently a half-tone negative possessing a full range of gradation was essential. There were several methods of obtaining high light negatives which proved satisfactory for reproduction on zinc or aluminium, and when printed by the offset method on an antique or rough material exhibited qualities which could not be produced in any other manner. It was well known that the ruled screen had many drawbacks, especially when reproducing colour work. The careless adjustment of screen angles, distances and other vexatious operations produced disagreeable patterns. This compelled experimenting with screens of irregular texture, and attempts to eliminate the screen altogether by using a collotype base for transfers or by modifications in the sensitive solutions. The lecturer's experience was that patterning by these methods was non-existent and the necessity of making a screen negative avoided.

The Lithotex Process.

By direct photo-lithography from a single negative printed down on either zinc or aluminium, utilising a special printing down frame, large editions could be printed, the quality of which possessed exactly every feature of the original. The same single negative could be used to produce a number of images, but for this to be done accurately it was necessary to use a printing down frame which permitted of laying the negative to any pre arranged position of the printing plate. With earlier printing frames this was impossible, but with the Lithotex patented printing down frame, and utilising the same company's patented system, exact register could be secured, as it was the best face-up printing frame in the trade. The printing of several images on one plate from a single negative for the register of subsequent colours—while possible and in fairly extensive use—depended on the human element. By the use of the Lithotex Step-and-Repeat machines the element of doubt and uncertainty was replaced by mechanical precision to one-thousandth part of an inch. The mechanism and uses of the Lithotex Step-and-Repeat machine were fully ex-

plained, and excellent examples of work executed by various users were greatly admired.

Mr. Thomas Rignall, after examining a sheet of labels, remarked that no transfer could do the work so accurately, and he wondered what would be the probable time to produce the sheet. He thought the letterpress printer had been left a long way behind, therefore he advised those people employed in that branch of the craft to put their house in order and make further advancements.

Litho versus Half-Tone.

Mr. Chas. N. Knowles did not admit that the half-tone letterpress printer was in danger, as his work was sharper and better produced than by the lithographic processes. A good many lithographers claimed that anything printable could be done by the offset process and they usually compared rough surfaces with that of coated art paper, saying that the latter was objectionable owing to its glossy surface. For catalogue work the rough surface was of no value. The half-tone three-colour process was far preferable to anything produced by the lithographer, whose work had not the crispness and clearness required for accurate production. Seeing that the letterpress printer could produce in three colours what might take a lithographer fourteen impressions to complete, he still held to the view that the letterpress printer was very much on top.

Mr. Edward McVay declared that the letterpress printer could not get the range of tone produced by the lithographer, and he himself had an objection to the dot surface print. Speaking commercially, if the statements alleged to have been made recently by Lord Leverhulme that the value of advertising would in the future have to be conveyed to the public by words and not by illustrations, he did not see where the letterpress man would be required. A quarter of a century ago he was with a New York firm whose organisation would compare favourably with any modern British printing office. In one section of that house they had seven sister lithographic machines producing continually a colour job, and each machine was so timed that the work from one machine was ready for the next to take up, the sheets being printed on both sides. The average British printer would not spend money on developments, neither would the average craftsman exert himself to master any new process that was placed upon the market. Lithography was an art, and he could see that in future everyone would be seeking to enter the lithographic branch in preference to the letterpress branch.

Mr. Jas. Worthington questioned whether the whirling machine was a necessity. In the East he had found that the whirler was not in use.

Mr. J. Winstanley remarked that the machine had not reached finality, and one point struck him very forcibly—that the craftsman had to be both a printer and a mathematician when operating a machine. If it could be so built that every time the operator could start from zero, things would be simplified.

Messrs. E. Murphy and J. H. Nuttall also spoke.

Mr. E. Garrett, replying to the chairman, said that one and a half hours would be the time required. The coated or glazed paper used by the letterpress printer was both heavy and costly, and owing to its shiny surface caused irritation to the eyes. The whirler

was one of those appliances that one could do with better than without. Of course, the Lithotex machine had not been claimed as one that had reached finality.

WEBB MAC.

Window Envelopes.

The New Postal Regulation Causing Trouble.

Already the new regulation with reference to the style of window envelope which may be sent through the post to foreign countries is causing trouble and annoyance. The regulation which came into force on January 1st last, is not being generally observed, and, in consequence, many letters in panel envelopes are being stopped in the post. The Postmaster-General therefore draws renewed attention to the restriction. The transparent panel, as we stated in our last issue, must form an integral part of the envelope, and must be parallel to the longer side, so that the address appears in the same direction; it must be placed so as not to interfere with the impress of the date stamp, and must be of a substance that will take writing. Articles forwarded in envelopes with a transparent panel must be registered.

As a modification of the conditions, the Postmaster-General has arranged that in the case of envelopes addressed to any part of the British Empire or to the United States of America the panel need not form an integral part of the envelope.

For this latter modification British manufacturers of the attached panel style of envelope will be grateful, but the concession only seems to show that the original regulation was unnecessary, and in any case the regulation places our manufacturers at a disadvantage at the outset.



More Congratulations.

SIR,—I had quite intended to have written you ere this, but it slipped my memory until I read in your current issue the letter of Mr. A. E. Goodwin, the respected secretary of the Federation of Master Printers.

If you will allow me to do so now I beg to offer my sincere congratulations for the improved appearance of your journal which permits of more useful and interesting matter being given to its many readers, and that weekly, too, which keeps one posted up to date.

I think you were wise to adopt the intermediate size rather than that of the original, which was too cumbersome to handle comfortably.

Wishing your journal every success, I am
 Yours, etc.,

CHAS. T. JACOBI.

London, January 23rd.

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MANCHESTER.

Printing and Allied Trades Charity SPORTS ASSOCIATION.

Annual Dinner and Reunion.

The annual dinner and reunion of the committee of the above-named Association, held at the Manchester Hotel, on January 14th, was unanimously declared to be one of the most pleasant functions hitherto held in connection with the printing and kindred trades. Mr. Charles H. Roud, an ideal chairman, was supported by Mr. E. H. Raynham, Mr. John Fry, Mr. Percy J. Moss, and many other well-known ladies and gentlemen.

In proposing the toast of "The Charity Sports Association," the chairman said that he had been very pleased to do what lay in his power to assist the good work in which he found this committee engaged, because that work was to benefit all sections and conditions of those engaged in the printing industry. First, there was the social element that brought together, as it did that night, employer and employee. Then it encouraged sport, to develop the muscles and improve the health of those living sedentary lives and give them more interest in the welfare of their fellows. Lastly, it was a great aid to the trade charities. He could therefore most sincerely ask them to drink to the future prosperity of the Association.

Hon. Secretary's Review.

The hon. secretary, in responding, said that Mr. Roud had rightly interpreted the spirit of the Association, for the friendship of both the employer and the employee had been of great benefit to all concerned. Proof of this was evidenced by the fact that although four employers had to be found each year as presidents for the various sections, yet there had never been the slightest difficulty in obtaining their kind offices and support. This year the committee deliberately broke the rule of seeking only employers as their presidents, by honouring one of the most generous managers in the trade, who would preside over their destinies during a period that would be recognised as the worst year of trade ever known. Thus Mr. Roud had to assist in creating a record of making pensions when money was so scarce. By Mr. E. H. Raynham's assistance they were enabled to name four pensions and say that the committee held the record of pensions named in one year by any Auxiliary connected with the trade. During the year, Mr. John Fry had presented each section with a perpetual trophy as a culminating effort to his charitable contributions of last year's presidency, which the committee gratefully acknowledged by naming a pension in honour of his most charming wife. Mr. W. C. Jewell, the hon. sports secretary, they would be sorry to hear, was away ill; they all would wish him a speedy recovery. Mr. George V. Maddams would be leaving them, but as it was to better himself they wished him all prosperity in his undertaking. Mr. George H. Marks (Fry's Metal Foundry) had promised to fill the breach. Their good friend Mr. A. G. Wills, was leaving London, and they were certain that he would be as popular and as much sought for in Tonbridge as he had been in London. Mr. Charles Anderson and his committee had earned golden opinions for the management of the Boxing Section, over which their generous patron, Mr. A. G. Gronow, presided. Mr. A. J. Pescud, the popular hon. secretary of the Miniature Rifle Section, and an expert shot himself, was to be congratulated upon the great success of this section. Grateful thanks were due to Mr. Edgar L. Waterlow and to Sir William A. Waterlow for their generous support. In addition to the four pensions referred to, the committee had been able to give £130 to the Vellum Binders' Pension Society to complete a pension with that most deserving institution, and also £23 to the Caxton Home, the Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home, the Alf Evans Home and the

Natsopa Memorial Home. It still remained for the committee to eke out a little for the Bookbinders' Pension Society and the Printers' Medical Aid to wind up a memorable year's work. If the committee avoided petty squabbles and agreed to play the new game of put and take all for the benefit of trade charities they would continue to prosper and be worthy of the toast which had been accorded them.

"The Visitors."

Mr. A. Oddy (the hon. treasurer), in proposing "The Visitors," said that it was both a pleasure and an honour to have the presence of so many ladies. It made the function brighter and pleasanter. He would like to couple with the toast the names of Mr. E. H. Raynham and also Mrs. John Fry. The toast met with an enthusiastic reception.

Mrs. John Fry said that the pleasure was hers, for she had thoroughly enjoyed herself, as she felt sure every lady present had done.

Mr. E. H. Raynham said that when he was asked to preside at the Hotel Cecil concert he was under the impression it was to be only a small function. He found, however, that it was really a very large and important gathering of all sections of the trade, and in consequence he had to work hard to get level with the situation. He was glad to know that his services had been so successful.

Mr. John Fry congratulated the chairman on his successful termination of his year of office, and thanked Mr. Roud for giving him the pleasure of being present.

The toast of "The Chairman" was admirably put by Mr. E. A. Lowe (vice-chairman of the Association), and received with musical honours.

A New Cup Presented.

Mr. Charles H. Roud briefly replied, stating that he had done his best to carry out the objects and wishes of the Association; if he succeeded, then he was satisfied. He should continue to take a live interest in the work, and as an earnest of this desire he would like Mr. Oddy, on behalf of the Association, to accept a cup for team competition in the Miniature Rifle Section.

Mr. Oddy, in accepting the cup, said that it was both unique and handsome, and the committee were glad to accept a gift that would for many years remind them of the pleasant times they had spent with their esteemed president.

The inscription was as follows:—"Charles Roud Cup, for an annual team shoot in the Printers' Rifle League Competition. Presented by the president—Chas. H. Roud." A vote of thanks to the dinner stewards concluded one of the most pleasant gatherings in the history of the Association.

The next sports will take place at Stamford Bridge grounds on Saturday, July 15th. Anyone wishing information should communicate with Mr. H. F. Parker, 8, Albion Road, Wandsworth Road, S.W.8.

Football.

The following matches have been played and resulted as indicated:—

Printers' Football League.

On Saturday, 14th inst.:—"Oyez," 3; Bain's Athletic, 1. Waterlow's, 2; Blades, East and Blades, 1.

On Saturday, 21st inst.:—Bain's Athletic, 9; Fryotype, 0. Amalgamated Press, 11; Jayswood, 0. "Oyez," 8; Falcon, 0.

BIOGRAPHICAL particulars of the late Sir Arthur Pearson and many tributes to his character and achievements confer much interest upon the special "Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Number" of the *St. Dunstan's Review*, which has just been issued, price 1s. This little magazine forms, in its ordinary issues, a monthly record of the work and play of St. Dunstan's men all over the world, and as such is sent to them free. It has also a large circle of subscribers amongst the general public interested in St. Dunstan's work, to whom the annual subscription is 7s. 6d.

The Printing Crafts' Guild.

The New Year social evening was held in the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, there being present about 400 ladies and gentlemen, including Mr. John Taylor (president), Major Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech. (director of the printing and photographic departments), Mr. Wm. Johnson (president Manchester and Salford Association of Master Printers, Lithographers and Bookbinders), Mr. E. H. Bethell (president Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance of Master Printers), Messrs. John Allan (chairman) and Thos. Sproat (secretary the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland), Mr. Chas. Keane (chairman of the Handcrafts Committee) and many other persons prominent in the printing industry in Lancashire and Cheshire.

The first half of the evening was devoted to musical items given by the Carola Costume Party, the two directors being Messrs. Edgar Ashton and W. M. Menzies.

Just before refreshments Mr. E. Bethell remarked that after perusing such an excellent syllabus he thought a membership of 400 was small when one considered that in the Manchester area there were employed in the printing trade several thousands of men and women. The Guild had not taken advantage of the avenue of publicity, otherwise the membership would have been larger. As president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance he would see what could be done by the employers to strengthen the work of the officers of the Guild. In many things Manchester was behind London, and if it were possible for the Guild to get together ten or twenty apprentices desirous of spending a week end in London he would endeavour to fill up their time by visiting some of the finest offices in the kingdom. He advised the apprentices to take a keen interest in their work, and they would find persons willing to give them every assistance.

Mr. Thos. Sproat said it was surprising how many students failed to take advantage of the opportunities which the Guild offered for their advancement. Many benefits could be secured by joining in the visits to some of the modern offices, which welcomed craftsmen and desired to assist. Of course there was a difficulty in the printing trade, as some persons thought they knew all they wished to know, and it was those individuals who would not listen to any reasoning for making them more efficient.

A hearty vote of thanks being accorded the artistes the rest of the evening was given up to dancing. Extra turns of violin solo, legerdemain and ventriloquial humour, including Mr. W. M. Menzies, the mimicking star of football field and electioneering campaign.

Thanks are tendered to the president for gift of programmes, Miss Gamble, Miss Lodge and Miss Edith Hughes for assistance with the refreshments.

WEE MAC.

THE death has occurred of M. Arthur Clermont, a prominent figure in the Belgian printing industry, president of the Conseil d'administration des Etablissements Généraux d'Imprimerie.

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Printing Notes from Australia.

Wage Reduction Agreed—Apprentice-Training Changes—New Company—Fire in Sydney—Country Newspapers in Australia.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

THE Master Printers' and Connected Trades Association having applied, in accordance with the Board of Trade's decision, for a reduction of 3s. in the wages of compositors, operators, stereotypers and electrotypers, type foundry products' employees, letterpress machinists, bookbinders and paper rulers, cardboard box and carton makers, and lithographic workers, with proportional reductions for juniors, the union representatives said that they would not oppose the application, and the order has accordingly been made.

WITH the object of bringing about a better system of apprenticeship in Victoria a series of conferences was held recently between representatives of the Victorian Master Printers' Association, the Printing Industry Employees' Union and officers of the Education Department. In a statement issued by the Director of Education, who presided over the conferences, it was stated that the representatives considered that the term of indenture should be in future six years, instead of seven, and that it should commence not earlier than the age of fifteen years. During the first and second years of apprenticeship the apprentice was to be required to attend an approved evening class at least one night a week. The essential subjects of the course of this school were to be English and arithmetic, but other culture subjects might be prescribed.

THE most important determinations arrived at by the conference related to the technical training of apprentices. Future indentures were to provide that during the third, fourth and fifth years the apprentice should attend the technical class in printing at the Working Men's College, or some other approved school. The employers had agreed to pay the college fees for their apprentices, and would further permit them to attend the class for one half day a week without loss of wages. Further, they had agreed that apprentices who attained each year the standard of technical education prescribed for the year should receive a bonus of 2s. 6d. per week in addition to the wages provided in the indentures. A committee, consisting of Mr. G. Anderson, representing the Victorian Master Printers' Association; Mr. R. Elliott, representing the employees; and Mr. G. Leslie, of the staff of the Working Men's College, were appointed to prepare a case for the establishment of day classes in printing, to be submitted to the Minister of Education. The conference asked that the Working Men's College printing trade advisory committee should be reconstituted, so that all branches of the printing trade might have representatives. It was suggested that for the future the committee should include four members from the Victorian Master Printers' Association, four from the Printing Industry Employees' Union, two members from the Melbourne Printers Overseers' Association, one representative of the Education Department, and one representative from the Working Men's College council.

A NEW company, with registered office at Brisbane, and a capital of £20,000, is that of Birmingham and Fowler, Ltd. Objects, to manufacture an improved roll ticket printing machine, the joint invention of Thomas Joseph Birmingham, Francis Fowler, and Eric Burgoyne Owen Cowlshaw, to deal in all classes of machinery appertaining to the said invention. The above-named to be first directors.

A FIRE in Sydney, which caused damage totalling thousands of pounds, was responsible for the destruction, *inter alia*, of a building housing Messrs. Townsend and Co., printers.

THE Premier, Mr. Dooley, opened the 22nd annual conference of the New South Wales Country Press Association, held in Sydney in October. The report of the secretary, issued on behalf of the executive, stated that the association had decided at the last conference that an experimental test of the 44-hour week

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	DECEMBER.		JAN.-DECEMBER.		DECEMBER.		JAN.-DECEMBER.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
Printings and Writings...	Cwts. 256,999	Cwts. 316,059	Cwts. 3,395,477	Cwts. 2,755,468	£ 699,587	£ 453,065	£ 9,119,630	£ 4,752,271
Packings and Wrappings	123,390	227,065	3,903,879	1,532,863	426,024	326,166	11,568,011	3,051,601
Coated Papers ...	6,111	10,011	124,571	59,303	43,955	36,137	810,818	337,117
Stationery ...	3,088	3,604	33,192	36,483	25,150	16,157	249,357	188,681
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	83,227	44,922	1,658,064	503,513	185,420	60,148	3,162,001	922,085
Strawboard ...	183,029	102,378	3,447,507	1,626,644	178,908	47,379	3,238,003	1,025,847
Other Sorts ...	19,059	32,126	377,596	268,293	131,071	96,681	2,095,924	1,323,701
Totals ...	674,903	736,165	12,940,286	6,782,567	1,690,115	1,035,733	30,243,744	11,601,303

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden ...	38,651	47,384	532,396	572,761	92,293	77,801	1,198,111	1,002,754
Norway ...	15,490	20,675	594,532	219,557	45,299	31,289	1,506,909	415,537
Germany ...	12,323	18,319	179,239	97,273	31,059	16,941	511,364	150,646
Belgium ...	796	5,467	17,133	73,518	3,294	8,458	78,257	155,903
United States ...	2,886	238	62,537	7,381	14,088	1,445	220,762	33,316
Canada ...	5,997	—	159,681	5,203	17,042	—	347,070	15,671
Newfoundland ...	145,580	151,560	1,100,834	745,720	398,910	211,862	3,399,211	1,193,490
Other Countries ...	35,276	72,416	749,125	1,034,055	97,602	105,269	1,857,946	1,784,954

Packings and Wrappings, Including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland ...	10,518	44,752	410,098	204,560	31,082	56,189	962,856	350,854
Sweden ...	57,501	79,626	1,890,126	632,183	192,707	110,239	5,410,893	1,172,240
Norway ...	14,820	50,259	916,206	261,729	52,097	69,065	2,718,372	506,429
Germany ...	18,082	22,305	223,391	166,267	59,720	24,707	727,824	320,714
Belgium ...	5,760	8,738	100,865	77,291	21,632	20,996	432,511	246,007
Canada ...	3,898	2,056	115,807	17,584	11,034	3,050	302,213	35,183
Other Countries ...	12,811	19,329	247,386	173,249	57,752	41,920	1,013,342	420,114

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany ...	1,004	5,553	27,760	16,271	5,215	6,527	144,183	53,414
Belgium ...	1,842	1,331	43,661	14,744	14,450	6,518	284,207	74,190
France ...	527	1,357	13,625	9,135	5,152	12,272	122,023	73,505
United States ...	1,050	702	10,330	7,177	5,308	6,817	125,184	75,966
Other Countries ...	1,688	1,068	29,195	11,976	13,830	4,003	135,221	60,042

should be made in representative offices during the year. The result of these, as placed before Judge Beeby, showed that the compulsory adoption of a 44-hour week would seriously injure, if not cripple, country newspaper enterprise. His Honour brushed all evidence aside, and directed the 44-hour week to become a common rule to the industry as from June 18th. Reports since received from members showed that this arbitrary decision had imposed great hardship on them. Indeed, it would appear that no industrial decision had ever had such injurious result upon country offices.

THE NATIONAL Association of Wholesale Stationers AND PAPER MERCHANTS.

National Council Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the National Council was held at the Council Chamber, 11, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4, on Thursday, January 12th, Mr. J. W. Cooke (the president) being in the chair.

The Paper Trade Customs, which have recently been revised by this Association in conjunction with the kindred Associations, have received very satisfactory criticisms in the recent trade press.

The Council considered the position of the trade as regards the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, and the representation on the Permanent Panel set up under Section 7.

The General Secretary had received full information as regards the proposed voyage of the British Trade Ship, which aims at the development and extension of world markets for British goods, and also of various trade exhibitions being held throughout the world. It was agreed that a reduction in the pre-

sent postal rates was essential, since these are not only non-productive, but are also inimical to the trade; and the Council agreed to take the matter up with the kindred associations and press for an early reduction.

The Council was informed that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was supporting the application made by this Association to the various shipping companies as regards shipment of paper at freight calculated on the weight.

It was reported that there was now a likelihood at an early date of the Federation of Master Printers arranging to meet the Committee appointed by the National Association to discuss the question of standardisation and other matters of mutual interest both to merchants and printers.

It was arranged that the annual meeting of the National Council and the annual general meeting of the Association should both be held on February 9th, when the new office bearers will be elected; and the various districts and national sections were advised to nominate their delegates on the National Council before that date. On the same day the National Wrapping Paper Section and the National Writings and Printings Section will also hold meetings, so that a full day's business is assured.

The annual dinner will take place on February 9th at Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, W.1. The President, Mr. J. W. Cooke (Messrs. Butt Bros. and Cooke, Ltd.), will be in the chair, supported by the incoming president, and it is hoped that in addition to a representative gathering of members, a number of important members of the trade will be included amongst the guests.

At the dinner the presentation will also take place of the National Cup given by the President for an Annual Golf Competition, Mr. A. Dykes Spicer being the holder for the first year.

AN order of the Board of Trade provides for a census of production to be taken in 1923.

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Description.	DECEMBER.		JAN.-DEC.		DECEMBER.		JAN.-DEC.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	138,732	69,632	1,107,984	760,980	671,959	156,175	4,891,442	2,661,581
Writings	24,925	10,883	250,027	133,484	161,031	48,975	1,541,606	778,461
Packings and Wrappings	16,028	26,703	331,656	171,177	74,224	31,355	830,437	334,280
Tissues	649	452	12,220	9,919	12,186	4,994	162,418	145,168
Coated Papers, Hangings	9,309	6,152	142,976	45,522	77,215	37,122	862,733	340,695
" Other Sorts	3,001	1,761	35,048	23,347	36,393	21,457	419,998	289,821
Roofing Paper	151	22	2,753	50	207	50	7,269	174
Envelopes	4,322	2,300	55,188	25,736	42,950	17,037	435,341	242,506
Other Stationery	16,940	10,795	169,154	135,581	249,758	143,658	2,154,964	2,023,956
Paper Bags	2,987	1,363	34,719	15,956	15,377	5,261	156,219	82,133
Boxes and Cartons	1,904	1,016	23,271	18,635	14,247	7,214	168,879	133,745
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	14,087	3,620	96,507	74,858	52,066	11,224	366,137	244,246
Playing Cards	121	69	1,860	1,041	3,999	1,461	44,296	24,215
Other Manufactures	8,071	4,586	86,769	48,799	79,850	29,075	768,666	435,483
Totals	241,227	139,354	2,350,132	1,464,995	1,491,462	515,078	12,810,405	7,736,444

Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	2,941	5,718	79,083	14,862	14,741	15,902	345,342	53,980
United States	2,175	277	7,702	7,013	14,778	1,480	73,649	60,465
Other Foreign Countries	23,453	16,131	278,321	157,242	131,578	39,037	1,314,665	563,576
B. South Africa	12,148	4,624	90,290	73,068	63,241	11,941	423,324	279,591
B. India	34,103	11,449	294,577	106,721	151,551	23,672	244,810	378,955
Straits Settlements	1,080	399	14,617	10,480	6,434	2,025	68,739	43,821
Ceylon	3,927	1,004	21,735	16,298	18,423	2,321	95,638	55,004
Australia	39,423	23,624	202,116	291,261	176,939	46,829	812,021	922,082
New Zealand	13,993	4,241	56,590	48,766	65,745	6,876	250,941	162,067
Canada	1,078	23	3,893	2,165	6,186	166	21,953	11,475
Other British Possessions	4,411	2,132	59,060	33,104	22,343	5,326	240,360	130,565

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	595	940	25,130	3,750	3,671	2,339	127,297	14,861
United States	145	67	1,312	795	1,886	932	15,073	10,472
Other Foreign Countries	4,379	1,416	41,393	23,138	32,512	9,241	305,472	161,530
B. South Africa	2,500	509	12,296	8,597	15,273	2,738	79,031	51,756
B. India	5,772	1,998	70,754	34,343	36,394	5,849	416,396	178,755
Straits Settlements	506	164	5,674	2,903	4,286	949	44,129	22,225
Ceylon	630	93	4,426	1,658	4,006	384	27,915	9,593
Australia	7,098	3,839	57,206	34,882	40,858	16,901	322,474	185,118
New Zealand	2,129	723	15,809	13,099	12,687	2,405	92,735	68,151
Canada	4	21	744	1,143	32	150	5,972	9,182
Other British Possessions	1,167	1,113	15,283	9,176	9,426	7,087	105,112	66,828

Danish Customs Tariff.

The New Proposals.

A translation of the proposed new Customs Tariff for Denmark appears as a supplement to the *Board of Trade Journal*. The following items, with the proposed rates of duty, appear under the heading of paper, pulp, pasteboard, and paper:—

Wood pulp, straw pulp, rag pulp and the like, free.

Board, produced in the mass or in layers, not coloured or of a uniform colour right through, even if calendered or with impressed patterns, varnished, oiled, covered (sprinkled) or impregnated with asphalt, tar and the like, or combined with sand or slate; felt, impregnated with tarry materials, e.g., for sheathing ships; vulcanised fibre and similar fibre board in sheets, and compound sheets of asbestos, silk waste and the like; paper with or without holes for Jacquard machines; coarse wares of paper pulp or of chemically treated fibre, such as tubes, rods, wheels, tools, handles, pulleys, ornaments for building, tubs, buckets, bowls and similar coarse articles for household or industrial use; bobbins, 7½ per cent. *ad val.*

NOTE.—Pasteboard (except ordinary white wood pulp board produced in the mass) weighing less than 350 grammes per square metre and board with pasted on paper, are dutiable as paper and cardboard.

Ordinary uncoloured news-print paper; emery paper, sandpaper and similar smoothing materials, even in cut pieces of other than rectangular form, 5 per cent. *ad val.*

NOTE.—Ordinary white paper, not calendered, slightly sized and containing at least 60 per cent. of wood pulp, which is declared on importation as being intended for printing daily or weekly newspapers, trade papers and periodicals, is classified as news-print paper.

Sensitised photographic paper and cardboard; fly papers, 7½ per cent. *ad val.*

Paper and cardboard, not coloured or of a uniform colour right through, even calendered, with impressed patterns, oiled, varnished, asphalted, or sprinkled or impregnated with tar; linoleum with foundation of pasteboard, paper or paper fabric; ruled paper, when the ruling does not appear as patterns and the like, 10 per cent. *ad val.*

Paper money, Government bonds, shares, bills of exchange, and similar monetary documents; manuscript; also price lists, catalogues, notices, "directions for use" and the like, consisting exclusively or to a large extent of Danish text, free.

Written or printed books, magazines, weeklies, newspapers, and notices with or without text, and parts or supplements therefor, with or without pictures incorporated in the text or bound, sewn or paged therewith:

Exclusively or to a large extent in Danish text, imported for sale or circulation, provided they have not been published mainly for the use of Danes abroad: Bound, 20 öre per kilogram; unbound, 10 öre per kilogram. Other, free.

Pictures (etchings, copper and steel engravings, wood cuts, lithographs, photogravures, etc.), for framing; photographs; photo-lithographic copies; maps or charts, whether or not pasted up on pasteboard, canvas and the like, bound or not; globes with or without stands; patterns and pattern books; pianola rolls, 30 öre per kilogram.

All other pasteboard, paper and cardboard not mentioned above, and manufactures of pasteboard, paper and paper pulp, not specially mentioned: Combined with silk, 20 per cent. *ad val.*; other, 15 per cent. *ad val.*

NOTE TO PAPER, ETC.—Paper and pasteboard bearing the names, trade marks, quality marks of the foreign manufacturers or sellers, foreign marks of origin, etc., are dutiable without regard to such inscriptions.

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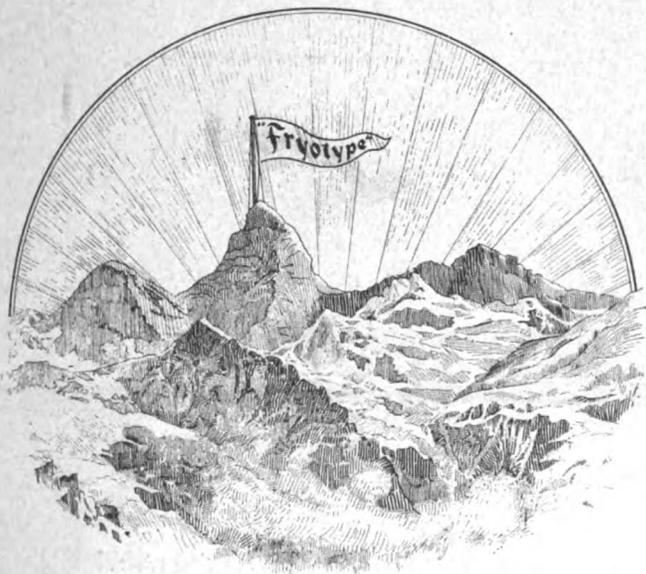
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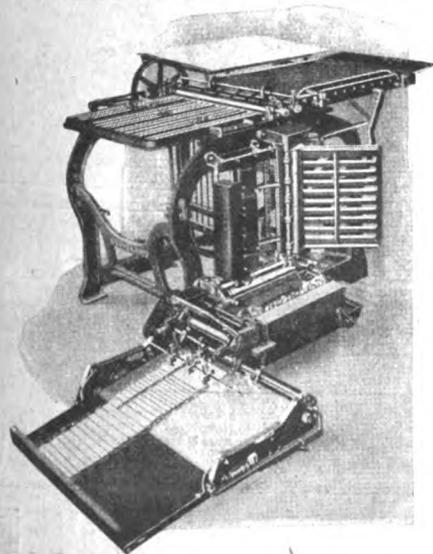
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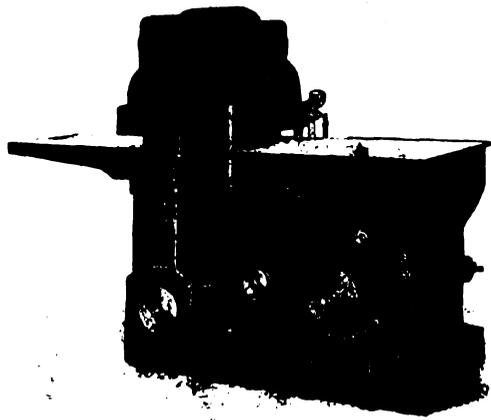
Write for particulars, etc., of the Manufacturers and Patentees—

The Canadian American Machinery Company, Ltd.,
"CAMCO" HOUSE, 63, FARRINGDON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

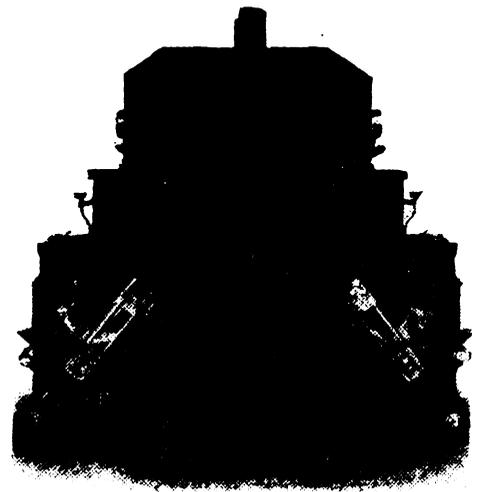
Telegrams:
"Prodigious, Cent, London."

Telephone:
Cent. 6926.

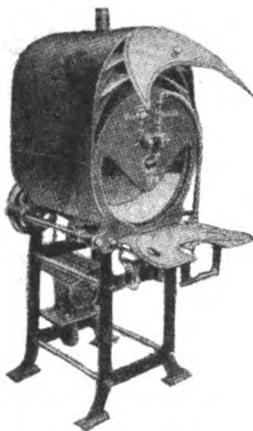
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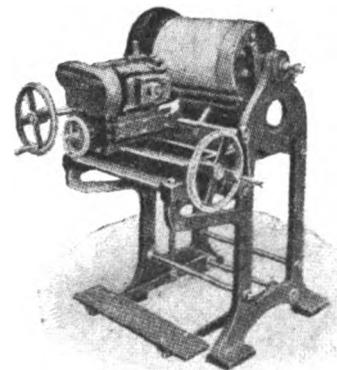
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VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 5.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: FEBRUARY 2, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Points of Omission in Estimating.

Some Oversights and Errors that Contribute to Ridiculous Disparities in Printers' Quotations.

Notwithstanding the progression in matters of costing and cost-finding systems, there is still ample evidence of a lack of harmony between the figures of various estimates for similar classes of work. Both in America and England, examples are given from time to time of extreme variances between quotes for certain jobs, although the houses in competition are running costing schemes and have adopted hour rates which are supposed to conform to a common standard. If big differences accrue, despite the adoption of official hour rates, it is obvious that there is somewhere a problem for consideration. Our purpose is to examine in detail some of the many factors which contribute to inefficient estimating, taking it for granted that the hour rates for various operations and processes are passably correct.

Some Paper Pitfalls.

First, consider the paper question. If the selection of paper is left entirely to the printer, there is here a fruitful field for building up a big variance in estimates. Printing stock may run from 3½d. to 6d. per lb. and still seem to give just the most appropriate grade for the inquiry. If a large batch of stock is requisite, the ultimate difference of a halfpenny per lb. totals up to an enormous comparative sum. The best plan, if the customer is making a round-the-town call, is to obtain his ideas on paper value. Failing this, alternative suggestions should always be submitted, so that the other printer will not score solely by means of a low grade stock. When over this difficulty, the next point is the calculation of stock quantity. The most frequent error here is to quote half-quantity. Every printer knows the difference between a page and a leaf; every customer doesn't. Still, in reckoning out the total, it is the simplest thing imaginable to become confused between leaf and page, with disastrous effect. So far as the customers' instructions are concerned, it is always policy to get a thorough understanding as to whether he really means pages or leaves. Particularly does this apply to account book inquiries. Perhaps the client requires a folioed cash book with right and left-hand pattern. He does not say that the paging is to run 1-1-2-2, etc., nor does he know that a page is half a leaf. What he knows is that the book must run to 500 or 1,000, as the case may be; consequently, he says 500 or 1,000 pages. The estimator fails to elicit

exact information and quotes on pages, ultimately to obtain the order and find through the paging or folioing particulars that follow, that the book is going to make double the thickness he quoted. In addition, the ruling, printing, binding and material costs are considerably augmented. Of course, the estimator objects, but the client sticks on the argument that if a book is right and left pattern the clerk should know his business well enough to take pages as leaves. It is very difficult to drive home with effect to such a client that account book makers are as familiar with right and left hand patterns that are paged 1-2-3 as those that are paged 1-1-2-2. To prevent errors of this description, full details of the job throughout should be taken before quoting.

Sheets and Their Subdivisions.

In the case of bookwork estimating, double and quad sizes often create a stumbling-block for the fresh estimator. The calculation of paper quantity should always be checked from a printed standard, such as is obtainable from most wholesale stock dealers. As a help to paper reckoning, the following may be quoted:—

A single sheet size gives	8 4to pp.	or	16 8vo pp.
„ double	„ „ 16	„	„ 32
„ quad	„ „ 32	„	„ 64
„ eight	„ „ 64	„	„ 128

Again, as a trick to help the memory in remembering the number of leaves out of a sheet the following may be retailed:—

For 4to leaves, multiply	1 (single sheet)	by 4 (4to)
„ „ „	2 (double sheet)	„ „
„ „ „	4 (quad sheet)	„ „
„ „ „	8 (eight sheet)	„ „

If the leaves are 8vo. substitute the factor 8 for the above multiple 4.

The chief essential is to hold a clear grip throughout the quote on the fact that you are working in leaves or pages, as the case may be.

Estimating for Machining.

Following the subject of paper, we may pass by composing and machining, for few mistakes are committed here, provided the hour rates are right. If trouble is encountered through wrong estimation of machining, it may be the fault of basing machine runs on the amount of paper when the latter is a wrongly calculated quantity. In practice, the machining time should be reckoned on the number of formes, ignoring the paper estimate, then the one becomes a check on the other.

Size of machine to size of sheet is another matter that sometimes leads to error in esti-

imating. It is always wise to take the machine a size larger than the sheet. For example, a double-medium art paper could not be worked upon a double-demy press, yet many estimators would fail to see the necessity for basing price upon the double-royal rate. It should be laid down as an unalterable rule that all heavy jobs should be quoted on machines a size larger than the sheet in hand, then there would be no fear of loss in that direction.

The Ink Problem.

We come now to the most important (because most neglected) factor in the estimate, namely, ink. In the first place, the word ink should be boldly printed on the estimating sheet—so bold that it cannot be overlooked. Once the importance of making some allowance for ink is observed, it remains to devote detailed consideration to the factors which influence its amount and price. The character and mass of type-face calls for first consideration. A light faced modern 10-point might use up 1lb. of 3s. black per thousand runs of 64 pp. demy 8vo., on the other hand, Jenson or Bold Roman would account for nearly 25 per cent. more ink. If these allowances hold good for a S.C. printing paper, what would be the result of using soft and absorbent antique laid stock? We should require to allot fully 33½ per cent. more ink. If the ink is higher grade, a less quantity would be required; if poorer, a much greater amount would be consumed. Obviously the conditions of working are vitally essential to a successful calculation of ink quantity.

Some Ink Figures.

To show more efficiently the divergence that may be created in an estimate by the mode of handling the ink question, take the following figured comparison. A hundred thousand 32 pp. demy 8vo sheets of hard S.C. stock are printed in 10 point light-faced type, and the amount of ink consumed or estimated is 50 lbs. at 2s. 6d., which equals £8 5s. The same job on soft antique laid stock printed in 10 point bold, would require 70 lbs. of ink, which, at 2s. 6d. per lb., would equal £8 15s. Imagine the influence of ink if the book had consisted of 320 pp., the usual thickness for a modern novel. In the above case the difference in the ink bill would amount to £25. This is no inconsiderable item, and might easily result in bringing the job round with a decided loss, or, at least, a lack of reasonable profit. Ink, typeface, solidity of matter,



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and character of paper; these are linked-up factors which cannot possibly be considered apart from one another in an estimate of any dimensions without disaster.

In the direction of three-colour work, the great mistake in estimating the ink is to bundle up the various amounts and total the gross weights at an average price. No true value can thus be gathered; the only sensible plan is to study the subject and masses of colour, allotting separate amounts of yellow, red, and blue ink, and totalling up at respective costs.

We need not dwell upon the addition of handling or expense percentages; if these are not realised by now there is little hope for the trade at large.

Charging the Final Processes.

The estimating treatment of the final stages incidental to the production of printed matter is vitally important to the successful compilation of an estimate. By final stages we mean the cutting, counting, banding, knocking up, packing, boxing, cost of string, wrapping, gummed sealing tape, and cost of delivery or carriage. Very few estimators devote detailed consideration to these finishing items. It is not right to say they are included in the overhead charges, except perhaps in some cases the packing material may be covered. Even so, there is every reason to make a specific charge where the amount of material is large, or in any way extraordinary. As to the other items, no matter whether the inquiry is for a thousand or a million, some or all of them will have to be performed, and the carriage or delivery time paid. If the latter is automatically recovered, the former should not be, but should be charged direct to the recipient of the goods. It is manifestly unfair to make the local clients pay a share of the delivery charge on long distance customers' goods.

Cutting and trimming makes costly machine time, and in this respect the exigencies of the job must be considered. A 4to job may be simply trimmed and cut before printing, a pamphlet may be trimmed, cut, split, and trimmed again after printing and wrapping. The bulk of the books, capacity of the machine, and number of cuts must be duly considered and allowed for in estimating. The time spent on counting and knocking up accounts for a considerable sum in the case of pamphlet and ticket work especially, yet it is frequently ignored. A 100,000 lot of tickets, counted, banded, and packed, may take from 50 to 100 hours, according to the class of ticket; and as many ticket jobs far exceed this quantity, the time expended at the packing end is obviously important in an estimate. Time dockets should be installed at this end of the business in order to obtain something like a true guide for future estimating.

One thing is certain, if the customer does not pay for the time, the printer must, and his profit and loss account is affected accordingly. The same with tape, string, wrapping paper, and boxes. Wherever possible, charge the material on the job and make a profit on it, as much as on paper, blocks, or ink. Don't expect all the expense to be recovered in the overheads; it doesn't always pay, and it is assuredly unfair to expect the small customer, who costs little or nothing at the packing and delivery end, to pay a part of the cost occasioned by the large or faddy client whose demands on the packing end are exceptional.

German Paper Exports.

Among the items under the heading of paper, cardboard, and wares thereof which are on the German list of goods which do not require export licences (based on the Proclamation of December 1st) are the following: Printed matter destined and suitable for distribution among the clientèle of a German business for purposes of information or advertisement; sock soles; postage stamps, used and unused. Also in the list are daily newspapers; periodicals exported through the medium of the publishers' despatch offices. The effect of the December Proclamations is to subject to export licence requirement all goods not enumerated in the "Export Free List."

A Prominent Cardiff Printer.

Mr. E. W. Holder's Many Activities.

Just elected as president of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association, Mr. E. W. Holder—whose business as printer, book-binder, stationer, etc., is at 30 and 32, Bridge-street, Cardiff—is an example of those printers whose activities extend far beyond the confines of their own businesses, and are applied to the betterment of the printing industry as a whole and even then leave some energy available for the service of municipal and national purposes.

Born in 1871, at Arlingham, Gloucestershire, Mr. Holder went to school at Cheltenham, and was apprenticed with Messrs. Norman, Sawyer and Co. of that town. He went to Cardiff in 1892, and was with *Western Mail*, Ltd., Walkey Thomas and Co., and held the post of manager for A. McLay and Co., Ltd., for 6½ years. He commenced business on his own account 14 years ago. When that occurred he had already taken his place in the organisation of the industry, and was secretary to the Cardiff Master Printers' Association at that time, but gave up the position when he started business, though he continued as a member.

During the war, Mr. Holder was a member of the Cardiff Tribunal, secretary of the Cardiff



Mr. E. W. Holder.

Chamber of Trade War Savings Association and a member of the V.T.C., and he is at present a member of the Court of Referees, Employment Section of the Board of Trade. He was president of the Cardiff Chamber of Trade in 1919-20, is vice-chairman of the Cardiff Committee of the Joint Industrial Council (Printing and Kindred Trades), a member of the Cardiff Technical Advisory Committee and Telephone and Telegraph Advisory Committee, member of the Board of Management of King Edward VII. Hospital, Cardiff, and serves on three important committees of the hospital.

In addition to these industrial and public services, Mr. Holder finds some time to devote to Masonry. He is a Past Master of the Loyal Commercial Lodge of Freemasons (No. 2720), a member of the "Hendre" Past Masters Lodge (No. 3250), a founder of the Amethyst Lodge (No. 4026), a member of the Royal Arch Sir George Elliot Chapter (No. 960), and Masonic Librarian for the Province of South Wales (Eastern Division).

His recreations are simple—bowls and music, with reading when he can find time. Apropos of music, he has been successful in conducting choirs, and has won four batons in male voice competitions. He still leads the "Cardiff City Gleemen."

Mr. Holder's business is not a large one; we gather that as his only son is in the Civil Service, he is not out for big developments, having ambition rather to serve his day and generation in other ways. We doubt not Mr. Holder will merit the "well done" of his Association when his year of office is

ended, and we hope he may then find further opportunities to serve the J.I.C., which has already done so much good work in Cardiff.

Not a politician, Mr. Holder is not out for honours, but rather for service: when asked his motto he quotes "I serve"—not a new motto, but a very worthy one. In all his activities Mr. Holder has the sympathy and the frequent help of his wife, to whose assistance he attributes much of the success he has achieved in the many tasks to which he has put his hand.

Window Envelopes.

British Manufacturers Recover a Point.

The notification of the postal authorities, mentioned in our last issue, that window envelopes which are not of the integral character, may be posted to any part of the British Empire and to the United States, is a valuable concession secured for envelope manufacturers in this country, though it is hoped that a further abandonment of the restrictions may follow upon action of the English-speaking countries.

The original regulation which was passed at the Postal Union Convention of Madrid on the motion of the German delegate, and which was opposed by the British and United States representatives, is as follows:—

"(a) Envelopes which are entirely transparent or have an open panel are prohibited.

"(b) Transparent panels must form an integral part of the envelope, and be placed lengthwise in such a position as to show the address lengthwise and as not to interfere with the date stamp; the panel must be so transparent as to ensure that the address is perfectly legible, even by artificial light, and must be so prepared as to take writing.

"(c) Articles sent in envelopes with transparent panels are admitted to registration."

This regulation, if enforced, would, as we have already pointed out, have inflicted great hardship upon envelope manufacturers in this country. These manufacturers had put in extensive and expensive plant, and employed a very large number of people in England and Scotland on the production of the type of envelope which, had the regulations come into force, would no longer be available. The result would, of course, have been that the machinery would have had to be scrapped and unemployment would have been increased owing to the discharge of the workpeople engaged in producing the envelopes.

In order to prevent such a disaster, the matter was taken up by the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, and ceaseless pressure was brought to bear upon the Government Departments concerned, with a view to securing the amelioration or the abandonment of the proposed restrictions. At the same time the interest of the kindred organisation in the United States was aroused, and through it the American Postmaster-General approached. The trade unions in the industries affected were equally alive to the seriousness of the regulation, and the resolution passed by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee appeared in our issue of January 19th.

The result of this agitation was the announcement which we made last week, that, as a modification of the conditions the Postmaster-General has arranged that in the case of envelopes addressed to any part of the British Empire or to the United States of America the panel need not form an integral part of the envelope.

On securing this measure of justice for British manufacturers, the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers are to be congratulated. As intimated above, it is hoped that a further abandonment of the restrictions may follow, and it may be that the British Postmaster-General may be induced to take other action in regard to postal rates which will ease the labour situation in the allied industries.

To complete the modifications up to date, it may be mentioned that, as announced by the Postmaster-General, while prior to January 1st, envelopes with transparent panels were not admitted to registration if addressed to places abroad, they may now, under the new regulations, be registered, although registration is not compulsory.

Replying to a protest by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Postmaster of Liverpool says it has been decided by the Postmaster-General that, although the ordinary panel envelopes do not comply with the regulations as laid down on page 55 of the Post Office Guide, they will, for the present, be sent to destination at sender's risk.



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Trade Notes.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING IN NEWCASTLE.—The committee of the Newcastle Corporation appointed to consider the establishing of a Corporation printing department met last week and decided to obtain information as to the cost of municipal printing for last year before going further with the scheme.

TENDERS are being invited by the Central Tenders Board of the Government of Palestine up to noon on Tuesday, February 28th, 1922, for the supply to the Palestine Government of paper, stationery, small stores, drawing materials, typewriters, etc. Printed forms of tender and conditions may be obtained on application at the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies (Pattern Room G.5), 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

LONG-SERVICE employees of Messrs. Ed. J. Burrow and Co., the well-known printers and publishers of Cheltenham, have been presented with diplomas, the Mayor of Cheltenham visiting the works to make the presentation.

A RUMOUR was current in London last week to the effect that *Truth* was to be sold. Mr. R. A. Bennett, the editor of that publication, has informed the Press that there was no truth in the rumour. He declares that he wishes the rumour of its sale to be contradicted on his authority.

AT St. Bride Foundation Printing School a musical entertainment arranged by students of the school on behalf of St. Bride Students' Pension Fund, will be held on Friday, February 3rd, 1922, at St. Bride Institute, at 6.30 p.m.

THE South-East District Association of the London Master Printers' Association will hold a meeting of master printers of Woolwich and surrounding districts at the Shakespeare Hotel, Powis-street, Woolwich, on Tuesday, February 14th, when the present crisis in the printing industry will be discussed. The president of the L.M.P.A., Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, will speak, and Mr. G. Eaton Hart (St. Clements Press) will speak on impressions gained in his recent extended tour among printers in the United States. All master printers, whether members or non-members, are cordially invited. Tea at 4 p.m. Meeting to commence at 4.30 p.m.

WE understand that a fire which occurred last week at Alexandra Works, Stratford, the printing-ink factory belonging to Messrs. Johnstone and Cumbers, Ltd., has not interfered in any way with the course of business, notwithstanding considerable damage that was done.

ADOPTING monotype composition, the *Weston-super-Mare Gazette* has remodelled its pages, and is making a general forward movement which necessitates the removal of the editorial, commercial and photographic staffs to new offices, at Glover's Printing Works, St. James-street.

LECTURING on Journalism, at the Royal Institution last week, Lord Burnham commented on the value to a newspaper of a distinctive colour of paper. He did not believe that the possibilities of tinted or coloured paper had yet been anything like exhausted. He remarked also that in America colour printing was a great feature of the Sunday editions of all the big papers, and it was bound before long here also to lay hold of the popular Press.

WILLS.—Sir Cyril Arthur Pearson, Bart., chairman of C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., the founder of the *Daily Express* and of *Pearson's Weekly*, £93,926; Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., at one time assistant editor of the *Birmingham Daily Mail*, afterwards director and news editor of the *London Evening News*, and one of the founders of the *Daily Mail* and *Daily Mirror*, £206,537; Mr. Arthur Crosby Lockwood, of Crosby Lockwood and Son, technical publishers, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C., £41,584; Mr. Marie Joseph Landy, of Landy and Co., Newman-street, Oxford-street, music publishers, £18,764; Mr. William Erskine Reid, formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. Scott and Reid, who for many years supplied law reports to newspapers, £6,417; Mr. Alexander Louis Teixeira de Mattos, of Chelsea, the translator of Maeterlinck, Fabre Zola and others, formerly editor of *Dramatic Opinions*, and later of the *Candid Friend*, during the war Secretary of the Intelligence Section, War Trade Intelligence Department, £2,831; Mr. Francis Maurice Drummond Drummond, formerly editor of the *World*, and at one time serving on the *Pall Mall Gazette*, £1,350.

ARTHUR SWAN, aged 60, a printer, was last week seized with illness at the junction of Oxford-street and Tottenham Court-road, and died.

NEGOTIATIONS for the sale of the Caxton Insurance Company having fallen through, it has been decided to reorganise the board, with Lord Grimston as chairman, to carry on direct business.

THE annual general meeting of members of the Newspaper Press Fund will be held at the offices of the fund, 11, Garrick-street, Covent-garden, London, on Saturday, February 25th, at noon.

THE *Star* companionship held their annual concert on Saturday at the London and Brighton Hotel, Queen's-road, Peckham, in aid of the funds of the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limsfield, the printer and superintendent of staff, Mr. Murch, being in the chair. As a result of the effort, the sum of £36 was raised. This was the second concert given by the *Star* last month, the previous one being at Ilford, in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation, Mr. Murch also presiding over that concert, when a sum of £55 was obtained.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.—There were four fundamental reasons why we should have a simplified spelling system, declared Professor Ripman in a lecture on Monday at the English Language Club. (1) It would mean the saving of a year in the educational life of every child; (2) a good standardised English speech would be the more efficiently taught; (3) it would forge more closely the links of Empire; (4) be the means of removing the very last obstacle for English becoming the world's great language.

AT the Brussels Commercial Fair, which will be held this year from April 3rd to April 19th covered stands cost 350 francs per stand and may be shared by several firms. Allocation of space will be made on February 15th and applications should reach the directors (19, Grand Place, Brussels), before that date. Further particulars may be obtained from Belgian consulates.

AT the International Book Fair to be held in Florence during May, June and July, 1922, a special section will be devoted to: Recent inventions in printing machinery and appliances; new processes applied to printing; photography and cinematography in relation to printing. Costs will be: Floor space, per square metre, lire 150; wall space, per square metre, lire 80.

COPIES of the *Clonmel Chronicle* containing the report of the organised workers' protest against the I.R.A. attack on the *Nationalist* offices because of that paper's refusal to print the I.R. manifesto against the Peace Treaty and Free State were seized in the streets by the I.R.A. men. Practically the whole town's issue was confiscated. Further reprisals against the *Nationalist* are threatened when it resumes publication.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Douglas McIntyre, a journalist well known in Fleet-street. Born at Aberdeen about fifty-two years ago, he came to London when a young man, and held successively appointments on various daily newspapers, having been for the past thirteen years on the staff of the *Financial Times*.

MR. WALTER LEE, editor of the *Grantham Journal*, died last week, aged 57 years. He joined the newspaper as a pupil in 1881, and with the exception of several years following apprenticeship served it continuously, becoming editor twelve years ago.

MR. JAMES STRACHAN, M.A., of Edinburgh, has died at the age of 60 from pneumonia, following influenza. Twenty-three years ago he joined M'Dougall's Educational Co., Edinburgh, and became editor of the M'Dougall publications and a director of the company.

MR. WILLIAM LOW DAVIDSON, reader, for 35 years in the *Scotsman* office, died on Friday at Portobello.

THE death has occurred of Mr. William S. Call, of Margate, locally well known as a journalist on the staff of the *East Kent News* and formerly of the *Isle of Thanet Gazette*. He was Margate correspondent of the *Star*.

THE death occurred on Sunday of Mr. Godfrey Turner, the well-known journalist. He wrote numerous special articles for London, Australian and American newspapers.

THE death is reported of John Kendrick Bangs, the well-known American author. Mr. Bangs was associate editor of *Life*, editor of the *Drawer*, and of *Literary Notes* before he became literary editor of *Harper's Magazine*.

THE death is announced at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, of Mr. George A. Edwards, who left Cardiff forty years ago, and became one of the foremost newspaper men in Pennsylvania. For many years he had been an editorial writer on the *Wilkes-Barre Record*, of which he became editor.

THE offices of the Société Linotype Française are being transferred to new and commodious premises at Rue Servan, 52, Paris (XIe).

IN Paris on Thursday night burglars broke into the offices of a Russian newspaper directed by M. Milioukoff, who was Foreign Minister in Kerensky's Cabinet. This journal, the *Dernières Nouvelles*, wages a violent campaign against the Bolsheviks. Documents bearing on Russian subjects residing in Paris or abroad, and lists of correspondents and subscribers to the paper, were stolen.

N.Y. ENGRAVERS' STRIKE.—The agreement between the employers and employees in the photo-engraving field of New York came to an end on December 31st, and, as no agreement had been reached for an extension of arrangements, the shops were closed and notices posted which shut down the work for about fifteen hundred men. Newspaper engravers, being under a different agreement from those in the general trade, are not affected.

MR. GEORGE REED, managing director of Reeds, Ltd., printers and stationers, Penrith, a prominent Freemason, left £12,487.

Trade Union Matters.

LONDON SOCIETY OF COMPOSITORS.—As the political work of the L.S.C. is kept entirely distinct from its industrial activities no political work is discussed at the ordinary delegate meetings of the Society. The election of Mr. T. E. Naylor to Parliament, however, provides an occasion when a political matter has to be considered by the industrial side of the Society. At the quarterly delegate meeting of the L.S.C. arranged for yesterday evening (Wednesday) the Committee were to suggest arrangements under which Mr. Naylor, while retaining the secretaryship of the Society, would be relieved of some secretarial duties by the assistant secretary and the financial secretary.

NEWSPAPER WORKERS' WAGES.—Although the proposed new agreements between the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the trade unions contain a clause specifying the first pay-day in February as the date when the new agreements shall become operative, we understand that no new agreements have yet been signed, though conferences with several of the unions have taken place.

LEEDS TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Results of the election of officers of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association were announced on Saturday last as follows:—President, Mr. J. H. Fraser (Messrs. Chorley and Pickersgill); vice-president, Mr. F. Naylor (Messrs. Beck and Inchbold); treasurer, Mr. J. E. Nettleton (Messrs. Sproston and Son); secretary, Mr. James Musgrave; auditor, Mr. T. Brayshay; committee, Messrs. O. Connellan, F. W. Bulmer, W. Calvert, L. Robertson, W. Senior, R. Alderson, J. M. Grail (linotype representative), and R. Luxford and E. Weston (machinemen). Mr. W. Bottomley has been re-elected as Leeds representative on the executive council of the Association.

THE Typographical Association has issued a quarto report of over 140 pages upon the proceedings of the Triennial Delegate Meeting held at Hastings.

MEMBERS of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants who have been transferred to the Typographical Association under agreement are to be permitted, if they so desire, to pay double subscriptions to the T. A. Superannuation Fund, and be credited with two week's probationary period for super-benefit for each of such payments—this to continue long enough to cover their previous N. S. O. P. and A. membership.

Melt, Refine, and Produce Your Own Stereo and Type Metals.
 Cut out your dross and renovating metal losses.
 The only Temperature-controlled Melting Furnaces.
 Lowest Consumption—Highest Efficiency.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
 Savoy House, Strand, London.
 Phone: Gerrard 3155.

Master Printers at Newcastle.

Important Meeting of North Eastern Alliance Discusses Postal Rates and Municipal Printing.

There was a big rally of master printers at the special general meeting of the North-Eastern Master Printers' Alliance, held at the "Crown" Hotel, Newcastle, on Saturday. The meeting, which was preceded by a luncheon, provided a welcome opportunity for the members to meet the president of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom (Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., Glasgow) and the Federation secretary (Mr. A. E. Goodwin).

The gathering was presided over by Mr. C. F. Bowes (president of the North-Eastern Master Printers' Alliance), and those present—besides Dr. MacLehose and Mr. Goodwin—included Mr. W. H. Thomas (vice-president of the North-Eastern Master Printers' Alliance); Mr. J. B. Leslie-Smith (president of Newcastle and District Master Printers' Association); Mr. W. Doig (hon. secretary); Mr. A. A. Mann (vice-president); Mr. M. Hennegin (Edinburgh Federation costing staff); Mr. N. H. Patterson (president, Sunderland Master Printers' Association); Mr. W. G. Appleyard (president, Middlesbrough Master Printers' Association); Mr. H. E. Woolston (secretary, Middlesbrough Master Printers' Association); Mr. A. Salter (president, Hartlepool Master Printers' Association); Mr. Sidney Reid (Andrew Reid and Co., Ltd., Newcastle); Mr. A. C. Wilkie and Mr. C. Allan (R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., Newcastle); Mr. J. C. Gibson (Mawson, Swan and Morgan, Ltd., Newcastle); Mr. J. English (secretary, North-Eastern Master Printers' Alliance).

Mr. Bowes, from the chair, extended a hearty welcome to the national president and secretary, and referred in appreciative terms to the services of Dr. MacLehose on behalf of the industry. Referring to Newcastle municipal printing, he said, it was suiting their opponents to say that they were a "ring." "If for one moment I thought our Association was a 'ring,' I would be one of the first to retire from it," declared Mr. Bowes.

The President's Address.

Dr. MacLehose said it had been contended that the urgent requirements during the war (particularly the printing required for food rationing) could only have been met by the Government acquiring several printing works. But even supposing it was necessary to acquire these works as a war measure, that did not justify the Government in continuing to run these businesses now, when peace conditions prevailed. During the months of November and December last, 36 contracts were issued for tender by the Stationery Office. The competition for such contracts was very keen and it was understood that the Government printing works were invited to tender for these contracts on the same terms and conditions as the ordinary trade printers. The Government printing works secured one contract, of an approximate value of £400 per annum, and the remaining £69,000 went to trade printers, because they were cheaper. Again, out of these 36 contracts, nine were retained by the previous contractors, and 27 changed hands. It was, therefore, evident not only that the cost of obtaining printing through the ordinary trade channels was less than in the Government printing works, but that there was no combination against the Government. Had the trade printers combined, they would not have found 27 out of 36 contracts changing hands.

Losses by State Printing.

But a very large volume of work had been given to the State printing works without any tenders having been invited from outside firms, and it was hard to say how much money had been lost to the country by such action. The telephone directories had been satisfactorily produced for many years by a large firm of printers. About two years ago this work was taken away from these contractors. They had no opportunity of quoting a price for the next issue, nor were tenders issued to the printing trade in order to ascertain the price at which any other printer would be willing to produce the directories. More than this, the contractors who had the directories standing in type were not even told that the work was being taken from them and sent to the Government works. The

cost of setting up the type of these directories must have been thousands of pounds, and the value of the standing type was entirely lost. The Post Office Guide was another similar instance of Government extravagance in printing matters.

In order to cope with the large amount of printing that the State printing works had undertaken in the last year or two, it had been necessary to spend a very large sum of money in buying plant and buildings at very high post-war prices. In 1921, an expenditure of £228,000 appeared in the supplementary estimates. Whilst this money had been expended by the Government, an enormous amount of similar plant was lying idle in the works of printers throughout the country. The majority of this plant, in the hands of trade printers, was bought at pre-war prices, and the cost of running this plant was, therefore, considerably less than with the new plant bought at post-war prices. Any advantage that might be derived from this low cost of plant would be obtained by the Government, if they were to invite tenders for the whole of the work that was now being produced in the State printing works. Any facts or figures based on prices or conditions of the printing trade a year or more ago were absolutely incorrect at the present time. He appreciated highly the honour paid to him by the 4,000 employers, in the industry in Great Britain when they elected him as their president last year. But he would not hold the post for one moment if it implied, or could imply, that he was to assist in any ring or combination to force their customers to pay unreasonable prices. He believed in competition, and that our trade could only prosper where there was the free competition which existed just now.

The Federation Costing System.

It had been hinted that the costing system in our industry was run in a secret way, and that it raised prices and mulcted the consumer. All details of the costing system were open to the public. They were printed in published volumes which could be bought by anyone. So much for secrecy. As to the merits of cost-finding, he thought that no sensible business man had a doubt. If a man did not know his costs, he did not know what he ought to charge. And a knowledge of costs enabled a manufacturer to see where he could economise, and so produce goods for the customer at a lower price.

Newcastle Corporation Printing.

They were faced in Newcastle with the possibility of an extension of the Corporation factory for printing. Wide experience had shown that when the ratepayers combined in such ventures, they added to their own taxes, and theirs must be a wonderful factory if it was an exception to this rule. Marvellous figures were always produced, showing on paper wonderful savings. But when these figures were submitted to the careful scrutiny of a chartered accountant, the profit vanished and the loss became glaringly apparent. No Corporation could keep its staff regularly and profitably employed on such work.

The High Postal Rates.

The efforts which the Joint Industrial Council had been making for the reduction of postal charges were evidently bearing fruit. It was easy to show a profit if the Government insisted on the whole community paying profiteering rates for Post Office services. And the danger was that those Post Office profits might be raided to reduce general taxation. Nothing could be more suicidal than to retain unnecessary taxation paid daily in order to reduce the annual demands. And while the Postmaster was hauling in money by high charges with one hand, he was throwing it away with another. He (Dr. MacLehose) had an English catalogue, of which 150,000 copies were posted on the Continent because of our high postal rates. This country had to deliver these catalogues in England, but the Continental countries received the payment. And this was going on every day. One of the reasons why trade was so bad was that the Post Office had been handicapping all industries and increasing unemployment.

But the country now realised that these high rates must come to an end.

Local Figures Criticised.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation, said statements had been made in the local Press with reference to the costing system which indicated that a strange misunderstanding existed. When the Federation began in 1911 to advocate the adoption of scientific cost-finding, it was because a considerable quantity of printing was then being sold at prices well below cost. Obviously this was harmful to the printing industry, and it was also harmful to the whole community. It meant that if one customer bought his printing below cost, either other customers paid considerably above a proper figure, or printers would all have gone bankrupt. Printers were, therefore, urged not to join a ring, not to agree to any fixed standard of prices, but to adopt certain scientific methods of finding out in their own works the cost of every process and of every job, and the fixing of prices was left to the discretion of each printer. He wished this system had been installed in its entirety at the printing works of the Education Committee, because it had been stated, for instance, that the cost of hand composition at the Education Office printing department last October was 3s. 5d. per hour, whereas Newcastle printers were charging the municipality 6s. 3d. per hour.

"Ridiculous."

It was impossible for their costs to be 3s. 5d. and no Newcastle printer would dream of charging 6s. 3d. per hour to the Corporation for composition. Going on to indicate the wages and hours of compositors at the time mentioned, Mr. Goodwin calculated that the bare wages cost equalled 3s. 4d., and the reading, proportion of management, rent, rates, light, heat, interest and depreciation was said to be covered by 1d. per hour. This was ridiculous. That £8,000 could be saved out of £24,000 by the Corporation doing their own printing and stationery could only be accounted for in three ways. Either Newcastle printers were incompetent, or they charged exorbitant charges, or the above statement was incorrect. After careful study of the figures so far available, anyone with a knowledge of the trade would accept the last explanation, that at no time could the Corporation have done for £16,825 work for which printers would have charged £24,967. It had been said that if anyone asked for a price for printing in Newcastle, Manchester, Leeds, etc., there was some arrangement for fixing the price and determining who should do the work. An emphatic denial had been given to this. It should never have been made if it could not be proved. Competition was to-day as keen as ever in the printing trade.

Post Office Surplus.

Mr. N. H. Patterson, president of the Sunderland Master Printers' Association, moved a resolution in the following terms: "That this meeting of employers in the printing and allied trades, from Newcastle, Sunderland, Stockton, Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, Darlington, North Shields, Wallsend, etc., expresses its earnest protest against any attempt to divert the surplus of the Post Office to the general revenue, and strongly urges the Government to reduce the postal charges on printed matter and post cards, so that the serious unemployment in the printing and allied trades might be immediately diminished."

Mr. Charles Allan (Messrs. R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., Newcastle) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously and ordered to be sent to the Prime Minister, the Postmaster-General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and local Members of Parliament.

The members subsequently held a conference in private, at the conclusion of which Dr. MacLehose and Mr. Goodwin were heartily thanked, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Thomas, seconded by Mr. J. B. Leslie Smith, for their attendance and addresses.

THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD., of New-street Hill, London, E.C.4, send us an ordinary three-colour half-tone print which has been treated and mounted so as to give it a hand-made paper effect, as if it were the artist's original sketch. The result is, in our opinion, a distinct advance on the ordinary half-tone printing, and should prove to be a help in securing that class of work which some clients require: a little in advance of the ordinary three-colour half-tone which they usually have on chromo paper.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during December:—

Stationery Office.

- PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.
- 5,000,000 Forms, a/cs. 455.—Marsden and Co., Ltd., Manchester.
 - 4,000 Books, P. 1166, Jobwork Printing Group 110 (1922), 350,000 Inland Revenue Forms, Jobwork Printing, Group 104 (1922)—Inland Revenue Specified Forms, 4,500 Cash Books, P. 1015.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton and Newton-le-Willows.
 - Jobwork Printing, England (1922), Group 118, Group 119, Sec. A.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.
 - Group 119, Sec. B: 262 Charts of Merchant Shipping, 4,000 Army Books 481, 600 Skeleton Guard Books, 14,000 Forms 26 and 27.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.
 - Jobwork Printing, England (1922), Group 119, Sec. C, 100,000 Inland Revenue Forms.—James Truscott and Son, Ltd., London, E.C.
 - Jobwork Printing, England (1922), Group 120.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.
 - Binding 3,000 Pilot Books.—G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C.
 - Jobwork Printing, Manchester, Group 5 (1922).—H. Howarth and Co., Ltd., Manchester.
 - Jobwork Printing, Groups 108 and 149 (1922).—John Corah and Son, Loughborough.
 - 2,000,000 Telegram Forms.—M. Carr and Co., Manchester.
 - 5,000 Books, P. 1037, Bookwork and Jobwork Printing, Group 17 (1922), Houses of Parliament.—H.M.S.O. Press, London, E.
 - 80,000 Pads, Telegram Forms.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea.
 - Jobwork Printing Group 150 (1922)—Official Receivers.—Wyman and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.
 - Jobwork Printing, Group 103 (1922)—Various Offices, Specified Items—Section A.—Crypt House Press, Gloucester.
 - Specified Items—Section B.—Lawrence Bros. (Weston super-Mare), Ltd., Weston super-Mare.
 - Bookwork Printing, Groups 15 and 16 (1922)—Parliamentary Recurring Works.—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.
 - 4,000,000 Post Office Money Order Forms, No. 3d.—Pearce and Gardner, Ltd., Manchester.
 - 10,000 Cards, A.F.B. 2537 (War Office), 5,000 Universal Time Indicators, G.P.O.—Roberts and Leete, Ltd., London, S.E.
 - 7,000 Cash Books "P. 1016."—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.
 - 3,000 Pilot Books.—J. Adams, London, E.C.
 - PENCILS.—Telegraph B.—British Pens, Ltd., Birmingham.
 - PORTFOLIOS.—Clements Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Crown Agents.

- LINOTYPE MACHINES.—The Linotype and Machinery Limited, London, W.C.
- MONOTYPE MACHINES, ETC.—The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.
- PRINTING MACHINES AND SPARE PARTS.—Messrs. Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., Otley, Yorks.
- PRINTING MACHINES.—Messrs. F. Ullmer, Ltd., London, E.C.

THE HOUSE ORGAN.—Mr. W. H. Harford general manager of the *Daily Herald*, London, addressed the Cardiff Business Club recently on "The House Organ." Mr. Harford described the house organ, or as some would prefer it to be styled the house magazine, as probably the most fascinating phase of modern advertising, salesmanship and publicity. There were many forms of the house organ, but all of them, to whatever public they appealed, were a sort of silent messenger of the man behind them and that perhaps explained why they were so powerful. The speaker said the object of this type of publication was to help the manufacturer to sell his goods or his service to the retailer and in turn to the public; to create good will between employers and employees; and to assist manufacturers to sell their wares direct to the public. Mr. Harford emphasised the importance of the human appeal in the house organ. On the motion of Mr. R. P. Henry, advertising manager of the *South Wales News*, the speaker was cordially thanked. The next lecture is to be given by Sir Herbert Morgan.

PICTURES of some of their printing operations at work have been a feature lately of the *Daily Herald*.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines
	s. d.
Agencies	3 0
Situations Wanted	1 6
Situations Vacant	3 0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Shares for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Partnerships and Investments	3 0

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line
	s. d.
Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers' Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 8d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER wanted by an important Weekly Trade Journal. Give particulars of experience, age and terms.—Box 13889.

ENGINEER, with good practical experience in the maintenance of printing machinery and plant (mechanical and electrical) required for large modernised London printing works; must have first rate administrative qualifications, be used to handling men, and be conversant with the ordering and care of stock and stores; candidates are required to write, giving concisely their qualifications, age and salary, and particulars of the last two posts held by them.—Write Box No. 887, Reynell's, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. 18399

GUILLOTINE MACHINE CUTTER wanted, for the Paper Trade.—Apply with full particulars, stating age, salary required and experience, to "Cutter," Phillips, Mills and Co., Ltd., Waste Paper Merchants, Bridge Wharf, Battersea, S.W.11. 13900

LITHOGRAPHIC AND OFFSET TRADE PRINTING.—REPRESENTATIVE wanted, with sound connection amongst Publishers and other users of High-class Printing; excellent opportunity for energetic gentleman who understands the trade. Applications will be promptly dealt with in strictest confidence.—Box 13902.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

BOOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge, Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

ENGINEER - FITTER; 31, single; some theory; good education; office experience; seeks employment, home or abroad.—Box 18643.

GENTLEMAN, with first-class connection amongst Wholesale Binders, Stationers and Box Makers, desires to represent Firm of good standing.—Reference, etc., upon application to Box 13895.

READER-COMPOSITOR (n.s.), all-round experience.—T., 114, Conway-road, Southgate, N.14. 13905

Managers, etc.

PRINTING.—EXPERIENCED MANAGER required for a large and important London establishment; must have practical knowledge of all branches of Newspaper and General Printing; good salary and prospects.—Address full particulars as to qualifications, etc., in confidence, to "E. E.," care J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 5, Nicholas-lane, E.C. 13903

TENDERS WANTED.

BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY.

THE Council of the above Borough invite Tenders for General Printing and Stationery for twelve months, from 1st April, 1922. Forms of Tender and other particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Tenders addressed to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Spa Road, S.E., endorsed "Tender for—" (as the case may be), must reach the undersigned not later than 12 noon, Monday, the 27th February, 1922.

FREDK. RYALL,

Town Hall, Spa Road, S.E.16. 16294
 28th January, 1922.

Agencies.

AGENCIES wanted by enterprising London firm for Engineering Specialities.—Box 13880.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE, FLY KNIFE CUTTER, cutting sheets from 17½ in. to 50 in.; 12 reels, standard size gear attached; pulleys with cone driving and shafting included; 32 revolutions per minute; one horse power necessary to drive; will cut one ton per day; perfect condition.—Box 18626.

HOT PRESS AND STEREO POT for sale.—Press, 24 by 18; Hot Plate, 5-ft. by 2½-ft. Cheap for cash.—"Monometer," 115, Strand, London. 13901

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, used to latest methods of Reproduction, has PLANT for sale, or would entertain a Working Agreement with good-class printers.—Box 13904.

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED, 48-in. GUILLOTINE, by Furnival; in good condition.—Box 13886.

Miscellaneous.

FOR DISPOSAL, 100/200 TONS STRAW-PAPER, BROWN PAPER, for rough packing; fire salvage, now dry.—Apply Box 18645.

FOR DISPOSAL, £750, City PREMISES: lease 19½ years; ground rent £25; also small stock Wrappings and Twines, Furniture and Fixtures; telephone.—Box 18646.

LUNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPE-WRITER PAPER." Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunnun and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4. 13863

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER wanted; must be in good condition; state lowest price.—Box 13881.

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

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

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

"Book" Post in Australia.

Fantastic Post Office regulations as to what is and what is not a "book" have, as previously mentioned in these columns, caused much annoyance to printers in Australia. The situation has now been clarified somewhat by the Postmaster-General's having issued a list of the publications which should not be regarded as "books." In the excluded list are fashion journals, directories, Acts of Parliament, law reports (but not digests), statistical works, turf and stud registers, cookery books and music books, all of which are classified as printed matter chargeable at 1d. for every 2 ozs. The rate for books is 1d. for every 8 ozs. when printed in Australia, and when printed elsewhere 1d. for every 4 ozs.

EDWIN W. EVANS,
 150, Fleet Street, London,
 E.C. 4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or
 Country, of Printing and Newspaper
 Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership,
 Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with
 every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant
 executed by me during the twelve months
 ending December 31, 1920, amount to
£1,235,513 15s. 9d.

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

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
 by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 13s. (including
 Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:—
 (Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half- Width of Page:	In Single Column Form:
Whole Page ... £3 0 0	One Column ... £3 3 0
Half Page ... 4 10 0	Half Column .. 1 17 6
Quarter Page ... 2 10 0	Quarter Column 1 0 0
One Eighth-Page 1 10 0	One-inch Column 7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
 Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

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

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

Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and
 also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South
 Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1922.

The Prime Minister and Postal Rates.

THE Prime Minister has intimated, we understand, that he is not prepared to receive the proposed deputation from the printing industry on the subject of postal rates until he has been able to review the whole of the national revenue. This is very unpleasant news for the trade—the more so in that it indicates, we fear, that the Prime Minister fails to grasp just the point that seems so vitally important to printers (and the commercial community generally), namely, that the chief function of the Post Office is to provide cheap and efficient means of communication, and thus contribute to the financial well-being of the country to a degree out of all proportion to what it could do by any economy or profit achieved in respect of the Post Office balance-sheet. Very timely were Dr. MacLehose's words on Saturday at Newcastle—reported on another page—as to the danger of the Post Office attempting to raise profits by enhancing its charges, thus possibly gaining some mitigation of direct taxation at the expense of suicidal indirect taxation on industry. The Prime Minister will surely have something more to say on this subject. Let him insist, if he will, upon the Post Office being self-supporting—though the wisdom of this is open to question; but to sap the very life-blood of commerce by transforming the postal service into a profit-making concern is very obviously to adopt the policy of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Business Men's Growing Concern.

THE increasing resentment of the business community against Post Office policy is indicated by the support that is now being given to those who are urging the need for postal reform. The secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades have received letters from other joint industrial councils and trade associations, strongly supporting them in the views put forward that the existing postal rates should be revised immediately. Many members of Parliament of all shades of opinion, including Sir Harry Brittain, Sir Rowland Blades, Mr. P. J. Hannan, Mr. F. O. Roberts, Captain J. Bertram Watson, Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, Colonel C. R. Burn, Mr. P. Wilson Raffan, Major-General Sir C. V. F. Townsend, Mr. James Brown, Mr. J. R.

Remer, Mr. R. J. Davies, Mr. J. Wignall, Sir Ernest Wild, Sir James Remnant, Mr. A. Hailwood, and Sir Charles Oman have intimated their readiness to assist in securing an early revision in the interests of industry generally.

Chambers of Commerce Active.

THE Association of British Chambers of Commerce has come to realise very acutely the detrimental effect of high postage upon national prosperity in general. At Lord Southwark's suggestion a special sub-committee has been studying the postage question, and the Association has arranged for to-morrow (Friday) a great conference of members of Chambers of Commerce, commercial, industrial and financial undertakings to consider what concrete proposals can be urged upon the authorities—including the Prime Minister. Among the organisations which have accepted the invitation to attend the conference is the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades.

Individual Efforts.

IN connection with the efforts of the J.I.C. on the postage question, every industrial firm in the kingdom and every master printer and employer in the allied trades has been urged to write to the Prime Minister and local members asking for the immediate re-establishing of the halfpenny postal rate on printed matter and the reduction of the postcard rate. Such individual effort has a cumulative effect and should not be undervalued. We note Mr. W. H. Burchell, hon. secretary to the London Central District Association of Master Printers, has again during the past week found opportunity to ventilate this urgent subject in the daily Press. Mr. Burchell estimates the loss to labour by the high postal charges at £500,000 per week, with increased unemployment in the printing and allied trades, and the ruin of the picture postcard industry. "What value," he asks, "is it to the Government if one of its departments, by raising postal charges, makes up a deficit of £3,500,000, and causes a year's loss of £26,000,000 to labour? The increased unemployment thus caused has to be met by the payment of the out-of-work dole. Live registers of the employment exchanges contained the names on December 30th, 1921, of 71,590 more unemployed persons than in the previous week. A great number of these unfortunate people belonged to the printing and allied trades, the cause of this great unemployment being the shortage of work caused by the abolition of the halfpenny stamp. Thus cheap postal rates create work."

Printed in Germany.

THIS country has been inundated during the last few days by a seed catalogue of an English firm, which has been printed and posted in Germany. It runs to 72 pages, 6 in. by 8 in., and therefore represents a considerable quantity of paper and a great amount of printing. The general appearance of the catalogue is of the cheap foreign type, but it answers its purpose, no doubt, though we fancy that horticulturists of taste would prefer their seeds offered in more attractive form. The catalogue is produced entirely in Germany, and it comes into English hands with the German stamp and post mark upon it. The objection to the catalogue lies in the fact that it represents so much work lost to British workpeople. No wonder a paper-maker who received the booklet by post wrote and told the salesman "to sell his seeds where he bought his paper," and, as another correspondent remarks: "No wonder British trade is in a bad condition." The catalogue marks a grave tendency. The British printer is even more concerned in this matter than the paper-maker, for probably even more labour is represented by the printing and binding of the catalogue than in the manufacture of the paper.

THE Home Labour Market depends upon patronage of British Industries for the much desired revival. Every imported finished product helps to keep back the revival.

SLATER & PALMER

are keeping well to the front, thanks to the loyal support of their friendly clientele.

**THEIR BRITISH MADE PRINTING
 INKS ARE PROPERLY ADAPTED TO
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Telegrams: "Palmlink, Fleet, London."

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Men and Things.

BRAVO, Burchell! You were always one of the world's first-jump men. You had, I think, as much as anyone to do with the founding of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, which has done more than any other body for the extension of technical and business mastery of the craft. I think I may say that you set on foot various other organisations which still continue in full force and serviceableness or which, if now perhaps superseded, did for a long period maintain their usefulness. You are to-day the live-wire, honorary secretary of the Central London Master Printers' Association, and in that character are stirring up the Post Office. It can do with it. More power to your elbow!

o-o-o

My old friend, David Harris, of A. B. Fleming and Co., himself a bit of a Boanerges, had, I believe, a saying about some lives that "went out at a mark like a cannon ball," and other lives that "dribbled as through a sieve." Go on Burchell, at the Post Office mark!

o-o-o

ANOTHER Harris gleaning comes to mind. He assured me that one of their Berlin customers cabled: "Send immediately two dozen dense black had same two years ago." The message arrived:—

"Send immediately two dozing dense blockheads sane two years ago."

o-o-o

DR. MACLAGAN, a scientist, brother of an Archbishop of York, and Mr. A. B. Fleming, a well-known personality in the insurance world of Scotland, started A. B. Fleming's business together, I suppose about sixty years ago. They had a capital of a thousand pounds each. After about a year they had just concluded ruefully that they must close down their disappointing enterprise, when, the same morning's post brought an ink order from *The Times* in London, and from the *Argus* in Melbourne. From the moment of that encouragement they never looked back. The problem before us to-day is how to recover this Melbourne *Argus* sort of business—in other words, our overseas trade.

o-o-o

TRADE decreased in value last year by 1,593 millions to 1,897 millions sterling, a fall of 45.6 per cent. This on the authority of *The Times* Annual Financial Review for 1921.

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THE whole world to-day is wanting just exactly the filip which that Melbourne order gave. Consider what it meant. Perhaps the profit on the two orders that day received was £200. But would it not be more correct to say that really, in terms of the new potency, the new efforts which were evoked, the profits on those orders were more like £200,000?

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THERE is another hint for us. It relates to cheapened production. We have to reconcile two things to-day—considerably higher wages than those of pre-war, and cheaper production. When in '96 I was talking to David Harris he said to me: "When I joined Fleming's" (in the early seventies) "we were selling ink for 1s. 6d. a lb., which I now sell at 4d., and our profits to-day are as great as our turnover was then." Other times, other prices, of course. 1922 is not 1896. But the main considerations, the main business factors, remain much the same.

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My friend Mr. W. Brown, who is responsible for the weekly appearance of that very able paper, the *Hornsey Journal*, is one more of the type of man whom John Milton had in mind when he wrote of those who by their studious lamps were searching, reflecting, revolving all matters of common concern. Mr. Brown plumps boldly for a scheme whereby each man, married or single, should be paid a fair living wage adequate for present support and for provision for the future, and the employer shall also make certain payments to the State wherewith the State shall be enabled to make a grant of so much for each dependent for whom the workman is responsible. And along comes Lansbury writing in *The Times* as to the different ways in which employers pay wages and Guardians pay out relief.

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A SLOGAN of advanced men in the labour world has long been: "From each man according to his capacity; to each man according to his need."

WELL, here's to every man who does a bit of hard independent thinking; who adds his contribution to the common stock. "Opinion in good men," said Milton, "is but knowledge in the making."

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AND everything is challenged to-day. All kinds of questions are being asked. Nothing is sacred to a sapper. To be sure nothing in the way of accepted usage, nothing at all which ought to be sapped, can be sacred.

o-o-o

An obvious criticism of the Brown scheme is that it seems to involve a lot of inquisitorial work; it looks too grandmotherly. I know that some reply: "Does that matter so long as each man has a say, has a share in the administration; so long as every man is his own grandmother?"

o-o-o

"EVERY man his own grandmother" has a cheery sound to be sure. We'll agree to a moment's chuckle at that, and let the curtain fall for this week.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

Master Printers of Cardiff.

The annual dinner of the Cardiff and District Master Printers and Kindred Trades Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, on Monday evening. There was an exceptionally large attendance, and the gathering was one of the most successful of its kind ever held in the district. Among the guests was the Lord Mayor of Cardiff (Mr. F. Harold Turnbull). Mr. E. W. Holder was in the chair, and among those who addressed the gathering were Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., president of the Federation, and Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, vice-president.

Important London Amalgamation.

An interesting and important announcement is made by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd., Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty, of 44-47, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2, and Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd., of Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E.1, who inform us that they have made arrangements whereby, while their businesses will be carried on under the same management as before, their resources will be combined, so that all classes of steel plate and other engraving, printing from plate, offset lithography or letterpress, binding, stationery, etc., will be executed by the associated firms in whichever department is most suitable and economical.

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., are the well-known engravers who in 1840 produced Rowland Hill's original penny postage stamp, and for forty years supplied the British public with "Queen's Heads," while Harrison and Sons, who have been confidential printers to the Government for close upon two hundred years, have since 1911 produced the British stamps by the surface printing process at their modern works at Hayes (Middlesex).

The association of these two firms of British stamp printers (both established over one hundred years ago) is in a way unique, and should present a very strong combination of skill and efficiency in the classes of work in which the associated firms respectively specialise.

An Argus Night.

The Walthamstow Musical Society held a very successful bohemian concert at the "Common Gate," Hotel, Walthamstow, on the 21st ult. The concert, in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation and the Caxton Convalescent Home, was of an exceptionally high order, and was supported by a large attendance. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. Woodcock (works manager, Argus Printing Co., Ltd.), by whose untiring efforts a plate of close upon £52 was realised. During the evening a reproduction of a clever cartoon, depicting Mr. Woodcock as a pavement artist raising funds for the Corporation, and executed by Mr. Edward Howe, a linotype operator on the staff of the Argus, was passed round for sale on behalf of the funds, quite a considerable sum being collected by this means.

Personal.

SIR J. J. BADDELEY, Lord Mayor of London—who is a member of the London Master Printers' Association—is the prime mover in the Mansion House Fund for the provision of a wedding gift to Princess Mary.

PRINTERS are accordingly taking a special interest in this fund, and Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, on behalf of the L.M.P.A., is writing to all members of the Association to bring the matter to their personal notice and suggesting that they help to make the contributions of London master printers worthy of so interesting an occasion. Donations are limited to £1 and should be sent to Mr. Austen-Leigh at 24, Holborn.

WHEN Lord Burnham presides at the annual banquet of the National Advertising Society on the 13th inst. at the Connaught Rooms, it is expected that the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Lord Riddell, Sir Frank Newnes, Sir Charles Starmer, and Sir W. E. Berry will be present.

THE American Ambassador has also intimated his intention to attend.

LORD RIDDELL was entertained by the American Luncheon Club in London at the Savoy Hotel on Friday, and in response to invitation gave some impressions of his recent visit to the United States.

He amused the company by a story of an American newspaper correspondent, who said to him one day, "Would you mind tell me are you a blood peer?" "In reply," said Lord Riddell, "I said, 'If you use the term in the same sense as you speak of a pedigree bull, I must confess that I am not,' whereupon the lady said, 'Then, good God, how did you get it?'"

LORD ATHOLSTAN, who has offered a prize of \$100,000 to the first person to discover a medicinal treatment for the effective cure of cancer, was formerly Sir Hugh Graham, well-known as a Canadian newspaper proprietor.

SIR CHARLES F. HIGHAM, M.P., was honoured at a complimentary dinner given to him at the Connaught Rooms on Saturday evening by friends representative of advertising interests.

THE chair was occupied by Sir Eric Geddes, M.P., who referred to the report of the Economy Committee and made an earnest appeal that the report should be "given a chance."

SIR ROBERT HORNE was present and spoke, as did also Viscount Burnham, Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge (who made humorous reference to his advertising negotiations with Lord Burnham) and Mr. T. Wareham Smith.

OTHERS present included Lord Riddell, Sir William E. Berry, Sir Herbert Morgan, Sir Rowland Blades, and Mr. Carl Hentschel (acting hon. secretary).

LORD DOVERDALE, that veteran papermaker, continues to take an active interest in the economical working of the industry, and his name is attached to a patent which has recently been taken out for the recovery of paper pulp from the waste waters of paper-making machines.

MR. RICHARD N. SALTER, business manager of Blades, East and Blades for many years, has been elected a director of the company in the place of Mr. Laurence H. Blades, who has resigned his seat on the Board owing to ill-health.

MR. GEORGE A. ISAACS, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, has been adopted as Labour candidate for Gravesend.

MRS. SWANNACK (nee Gladys Robertson), formerly of the editorial staff of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, has been appointed lady editor of the *Yorkshire Post*.

MAJOR FRANK H. BOWATER has been elected a member of the City of London Corporation in the room of the late Mr. E. S. Jacob.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 16s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s. 4½d.; Joseph Byrom, 12s. 7½d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 5s., 4s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 6d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 105½, 105¼; John Dickinson, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 64; Ilford, 18s., Pref., 16s.; *Illustrated London News*, 2s., Pref., 6s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 15s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref. (paid up by instalments), 22s.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 18s. 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 13s. 3d.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s., 15s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref. (fully paid by instalments), 17s. 4½d., 17s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 62s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 18s. 7½d., 18s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 16s. 10½d., 17s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 12s. 4½d., Def., 6s. 5½d., 5s. 9d., Pref., 12s. 6d.; Warrillows, 24s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 14½; Weldon's, 30s. x.d., Pref., 16s., 15s. 1½d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 13s. 9d., 14s., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 103½.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL DAILY POST, MERCURY and ECHO announces final dividend of 6½ per cent., making 12½ per cent., less tax, together with bonus of 5 per cent., free of tax, placing £50,000 to reserve, making it £100,000, carrying forward £70,409, against £50,251 brought in.

BURY PAPERMAKING Co., LTD.—Report states that for half-year ended November 26th there is a loss on the trading account of £13,577, after charging interest and depreciation, £5,131, there is a debit balance for half-year of £18,708. From this amount must be deducted £2,611 brought forward. The sum of £10,000 has been transferred from reserve fund, reducing debit balance to £6,097. Directors recommend dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, leaving debit balance of £6,332 in profit and loss account.

NEW COMPANIES.

ASHLOCK, LTD.—Capital £30,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with C. A. H. Bullock, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: L. Savory, F. J. Horne, W. E. Stratton, A. Van der Leer, C. A. H. Bullock and A. Grout. Registered office: 11, Ludgate-square, E.C.

DEAN, MELTON AND Co., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, publishers, advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Dean and A. E. Melton.

GRIFFITH AND Co. (PRINTERS), LTD.—Capital £2,500, in 2,400 ordinary shares of £1 each and 2,000 deferred shares of 1s. each; to adopt an agreement with H. P. Bastow, of 45 and 46, Avenue-chambers, Vernon-place, W.C., for the acquisition of the business of a magazine and general printer, stationer, advertisement agent and publisher carried on by him, and to carry on the same and the business of art journalists, etc. Private company. First directors: H. P. Bastow, H. A. Robertshaw and J. A. Seddon, C.H., M.P. Registered office: 45-46, Avenue-chambers, Vernon-place, W.C.1.

G. E. WHITEHOUSE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 900 10 per cent. preference shares of £1 each and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to acquire the business of issuer and publisher of the monthly magazine called *Impressions*, and of a publisher, bookseller, printer, advertising agent, etc., carried on by G. E. Whitehouse under his own name. Private company. First directors: G. E. Whitehouse and Olive Cruickshank.

ELECTRIC PRINTERS AND DESIGNERS EQUIPMENT, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to take over the business of an electrical photo copier, designer and draughtsman, carried on by F. J. Morgan at 30, Wind-street, Swansea, as the "Electrical Blue Printing Co." Private company. First directors: F. J. Morgan, R. N. Perkins and T. A. Goskar. Registered office: 30, Wind-street, Swansea.

ORION PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to take over the business of advertising agents and consultants, designers, photographers, printers and publishers, carried on by W. B. Price, A. F. Beard, and A. H. Lodge at Stockport, Cheshire, as the "Orion Publicity Service." Private company. Permanent directors: W. B. Price, A. F. Beard and J. Ridgway. Registered office: Mansion House Chambers, High-street, Stockport.

CHARLES TAYLOR AND Co., LTD.—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with L. O. Atkins, and to carry on the business of advertisement contractors, paper merchants and agents, manufacturing and general stationers, envelope and paper bag makers, etc. Private company. First directors: L. O. Atkins, G. G. Hill, and A. J. Pawsey. Registered office: 30-32, Fleet-street, E.C.

TRADE AND TRANSIT, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares (500 8 per cent. cumulative preference and 1,500 ordinary); to take over from G. J. Ramsey the business of a publisher and printer of a trade journal and advertising contractor carried on at Sheffield, as the "Trade and Transit Publishing Co." Private company. First directors: G. J. Ramsey and W. Osborne. Registered office: 10, Woodhead-road, Sheffield.

MORRIS AND CLARK, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a bookbinder, machine ruler and account book manufacturer carried on by Morris Krako at Mount-street, Nottingham, as "K. Morris and Son." Private company. Subscribers: Morris Krako and Robert W. Clark.

WALKER LONERAGAN AND Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in 500 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 2,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each; to acquire the business carried on as "Walker Loneragan and Co.," at 2-3, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C., to carry on the business of artists, designers and engravers, whether for commercial, educational or other purposes, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Walker, C. Loneragan, and Leo Scheff.

ATKINSON AND PARTNERS, LTD.—Capital £6,000 in £1 shares; to take over from S. Atkinson the literary and artistic material accumulated by him or under his control, and to secure his services as managing director and editor-in-chief, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, art journalists, print sellers, newsvendors, stationers, literary and theatrical agents, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: S. Atkinson, Mrs. A. Atkinson, J. W. Wanless, and A. G. Linney. Registered office: 48, Russell-square, W.C.1.

NEWPROCE ADVERTISING SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital £3,000 in 5,000 15 per cent. cumulative participating preference shares of 10s. each and 10,000 shares of 1s. each; manufacturers of cameras, projectors and appliances relating to photography and cinematography, pictures, works of art, posting and advertising of all kinds, wholesale and retail printers, publishers and stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. F. White and C. Jenkins. Registered office: 5, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

COMMERCIAL PAPER Co., LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to purchase and to sell by retail or wholesale all sorts of paper bags, boxes, twines, ropes, etc., to act as agents and distributors for same, and to carry on business as printers, publishers, booksellers, paper manufacturers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. S. Irvine, W. J. Irvine, and

N. M. Clure. Registered office: Waterloo-street, Londonderry.

N.B.—This is one of the first batch of companies incorporated at the new Registry of Joint Stock Companies just established at Belfast to deal with registrations within the jurisdictions of the Government of Northern Ireland.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

JOHNSON, RIDDLE AND Co., LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on December 31st, 1921, of debenture dated October 21st, 1902, securing £30,000.

FLEET-HAMMOND Co., LTD. (printers, London).—Debenture dated January 5th, 1922, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: T. Malcomson, Powerscourt, Redhill, Surrey.

CHARLES MARSDEN AND Sons, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,900, on January 1st, 1922, of debentures dated November 26th, 1920, securing £300,000.

MANETTE PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on January 9th, 1922, of debenture dated November 30th, 1920, securing £4,500.

WALTER KING, LTD.—Trust deed dated January 9th, 1922, to secure £10,000 debentures charged on 11, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C., and the company's undertaking and other assets. Trustees: C. A. King, "Lyndale," Second-avenue, Frinton-on-Sea; and W. R. King, Westfield, Ryton-on-Tyne, Durham.

MAGNET PRINTING Co., LTD.—Particulars of £1,600 debentures, authorised December 22nd, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN AND Sons, LTD.—Land registry charge on "Thorncliffe," Seven-sisters-road, and 9, Adolphus-road, Stoke Newington, dated January 17th, 1922, to secure £2,300. Holder: P. J. Poels, St. Bartholomew House, 58, West Smithfield, E.C.

BROOMHEAD Bros., LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.).—Deposit on January 4th, 1922, of deeds of shops and property in Packers-row and Middle-pavement, Chesterfield, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. and P. Bank.

PORTALS, LTD.—Issue on January 16th, 1922, of £4,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

DRAWING OFFICE SUPPLIES, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £4,000 on December 31st, of debentures dated August 25th, 1921, securing £44,000.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re OLYMPIC PRESS, LTD.—Under a compulsory winding-up order made last June against this company, which carried on business at 48, Russell-square, W.C., accounts have been lodged showing total liabilities £5,359, of which £3,446 are unsecured; assets valued at £1,949, almost entirely absorbed by the preferential and debenture holders' claims; a deficiency of £3,250 in assets to meet the liabilities; and a total deficiency of £21,355 as regards contributories. Mr. G. D. Pepys, official receiver, reports that the company was formed in June, 1919, with a nominal capital of £40,000, to take over from Mr. Samuel Atkinson the literary and artistic material accumulated by him for the production of a magazine to be called *Sports and Sportsmen*, and to secure his services as managing director and editor-in-chief, and to carry on business as printers and publishers,

The company agreed to acquire all Mr. Atkinson's rights in the literary matter, copyrights, manuscripts, etc., for £5,000, payable in shares of the company which were duly issued to that gentleman and his nominees on July 13th, 1920. A prospectus was issued in May, 1920, and another in July, 1920, in response to which 11,555 shares were issued for cash. The other shares issued were 5,000 under the purchase agreement; 900 as fully paid for services rendered in lieu of cash, and 650 as fully paid on consideration of obtaining cash subscriptions for shares. The first issue of *Sports and Sportsmen* was in Nov., 1920, and it was published each month until April, 1921, but no publication has taken place since then, the directors deciding on April 21st, 1921, owing to want of capital, to postpone publication. A debenture for £1,620, covering the company's undertaking and assets, was issued on April 14th, 1921, as security in respect of loans, interest and rent. At the beginning of May, 1921, the company's printers recovered judgment and furnished the bank balance and other amounts owing to the company, and on May 9th, 1921, Mr. A. R. King Farlow, I.A., 50, Gresham-street, E.C., was appointed by the Court as receiver and manager on behalf of the debenture holder. The sums recovered by the judgment creditors amounted to about £690, including a balance at the bank of about £332. The failure of the company is attributed to depression in trade and to the cutting down of advertising expenditure which should have been a great source of income to the company. Since the date of the winding-up order the debenture proceedings have been stayed as the floating charge secured by the debenture was created within three months of the commencement of the winding up, and was given for a past consideration. Mr. King Farlow, as receiver, collected about £183 in respect of book debts, and after deducting his expenses, legal costs and remuneration, an amount of £47 10s. has been handed over to the official receiver, who remains in charge of the liquidation. In addition to the said £47 10s., the official receiver had realised £180 from book debts, £29 10s. from furniture, and £102 from magazines (unsold and returned copies). The stock of paper is at present in the hands of the printers who claim a lien thereon in respect of the balance of their account.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Alexander Erskine Coutts, Sidney James Hawes and Herbert James Leese Hillary, loose-leaf manufacturers, 199, Upper Thames-street, E.C., so far as concerns Sidney James Hawes.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Herbert Melancthon Ford (trading as H. Ford and Ford), Church-street, Temple, Bristol, stationer, January 23rd.

Horace Stanley Page-Henderson, 22, Pandora-road, West Hampstead, stationer's agent, January 27th. Public examination, April 4th at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

The next meeting of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts, on Wednesday, February 8th, will be devoted to a consideration of the important question, "Unemployment in the printing trade," under the presidency of Mr. J. D. McAra, F.C.I.S. Mr. W. H. Burchell will speak on the causes and effects of unemployment and suggested remedies. Mr. J. Crowle Smith, J.P., is to add a word on the subject, and, of course, there will be a full discussion.

Over a hundred players attended a whist drive and dance held at Cardiff on Saturday in connection with the Caxton Bowling Club, the recently formed printers' organisation, when handsome prizes were awarded. These were presented to the winners by Mrs. Robert J. Webber, wife of the president.

Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., was held on Monday at Cannon-street Hotel, E.C., Lord Askwith, K.C.B., K.C. (vice-chairman), presiding.

The chairman, referring to the various influences which were hindering trade, said the company had been free from industrial disturbance but emphasised the seriousness of the question of the foreign exchanges and the importance of stability therein. They sold their machines to all European countries, and they found that at the present time either the machines could not be taken or, if taken, long credit was asked for, or that payments were deferred, while the demand was less than it otherwise would be if they could be supplied more cheaply. With regard to the question of taxation, this comparatively small company, with a share and debenture capital of £544,000, had had to pay altogether the large sum of £128,000 in excess profits duty. Again, the income-tax was very heavy, as compared with the pre-war income-tax, and the high rate existed when double as much capital was required for the development of business generally. The thanks of the shareholders were due to the managers and the staff both in London and at Horley. The managing director, Mr. H. M. Duncan, who had been indefatigable in his work, had visited the United States, and dealt with the company's contracts, and he was going shortly to Germany and Czecho-Slovakia to look after the condition of their patents and business in those countries.

Dealing with the balance-sheet, his Lordship pointed out that if the buildings or plant had to be replaced at the present moment they would have to pay a very much larger amount than the figure at which those assets stood in the books, and stated that £58,000 had been transferred to reserve account for excess profits duty. The directors had also transferred to general reserve account, being profit invested in the business, a further sum of £50,000. The net profit on trading, after providing for depreciation and other charges, was £43,498, and it was proposed to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent., making with the interim dividend 6 per cent. for the year.

Mr. H. M. Duncan (managing director), replying to questions, said that the works in Berlin were intact, and the company had sustained no real loss except with regard to the profits which were derived from the sale of accessories during the war. What those profits were they were now engaged in computing. The large sum of £268,457 had been written off patents, which were regarded as goodwill. At present they owned 800 patents instead of the 12 originally acquired, and these represented improvements of all kinds.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Health Hints for Printers.

There are now available for circulation a series of leaflets dealing with questions of health, which have been prepared by the Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council. There are three leaflets addressed respectively to all engaged in the trade, to the employed and to the employer, in which useful hints are given for the maintenance of healthy conditions in workshops. There is also a three-page leaflet, written by Dr. H. A. Ellis, advising precautions against consumption.

A set of these leaflets is being sent to every member of the Federation of Master Printers, and also (by the workers' panel of the J.I.C.) to the Father of the Chapel in printing offices throughout the country.

Under the chairmanship first of Mr. G. A. Isaacs and now of Mr. W. H. Thomas (Middlesbrough), the Health Committee has given a great deal of consideration to these and other questions, and it is hoped that printers generally will co-operate in giving practical effect to the work of the committee, by seeing that attention is directed to these leaflets.

A poster dealing with consumption is also being prepared. The committee makes the suggestion that a copy of the poster should be posted on the wall of every room in every factory.

M. BOISSEVAIN, director and chief editor of the Dutch newspaper *Handelsblad*, died on Tuesday.

Irish Printing Trade Wages.

Irish Provisional Government Helps In Dispute.

As reported recently, the T.A. members in provincial Ireland have been balloting on the question of accepting or rejecting the request of the I.M.P.A. that wages should be reduced 5s. on the pay day in the week ending January 21st, and a further 2s. 6d. on the first pay day in March.

The ballot being against acceptance, notices were suspended for a week to permit of a further conference, and this took place in Dublin on January 17th and 18th. As the minimum demand put forward by Mr. French meant the withdrawal of the employers' claim for a reduction for at least six months, it was not possible to reach settlement, but a suggestion by Mr. Kenny that the wages question should be referred to the Ministry of Labour of the Provisional Government met with the acceptance of the T.A. representatives on condition that the Ministry should act as a conciliation committee rather than a board of arbitration.

On the officials of the Ministry being interviewed, they undertook to act as suggested by the jointly-signed request of the parties affected, and the case was heard last week, the following recommendation being afterwards issued on behalf of the Provisional Government, Ministry of Labour:—

"A dispute between the Irish Master Printers' Association and the Typographical Association having been referred to the Minister of Labour for settlement, a conference was held at the offices of the Ministry on January 24th, 1922, at which representatives of both parties stated their respective points of view to a representative of the Ministry.

"After hearing the arguments on both sides, the following suggestions were made on behalf of the Ministry:—

"(1) That a committee consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers be appointed to consider forthwith any anomalies in the re-grading scheme adopted by the parties in September, 1919, with a view to the removal of those anomalies. Such committee to issue its decision not later than February 28th, 1922.

"(2) That the wages of the workmen concerned employed by all members of the Irish Master Printers' Association be reduced by 2s. 6d. per week for a period of three months, the first reduction to take effect on the pay day falling within the week ending February 4th, 1922. Where notice of reduction has not yet been served, the customary notice to be given before any reduction takes place.

"(3) That the Joint Labour Council consisting of representatives of the respective associations shall meet within three months for the purpose of devising a scheme for the regulation of wages of the workmen concerned which shall apply after the expiration of the said three months. Should the Council fail to devise such a scheme before the expiration of the said three months, and should any dispute as to wages result, the matter shall be referred again to the Minister of Labour.

"(4) That both parties should recommend to the members of their respective associations that the foregoing terms be accepted."

The willingness of the Ministry to act as mediators, and the alacrity shown in hearing the case and declaring their award, must be accepted as evidence of their desire to maintain harmonious relationship between employers and workers, but the inconclusive character of the recommendations made discounts to a great extent the value to either party of the services they would have rendered by a more definite and stable finding.

Football.

The following matches were played on Saturday and resulted as follows:—

Printers' Football League.

Cornwall Press, 2; Drakes, 0. "Oyez," 4; Britannia, 4.

TOILET ROLLS.—The finest British made paper. Moderate price. Trade only supplied. Please apply for samples to the Makers' Agents—W. LUNNON & Co., 59, Carter Lane, London, E.C.4. 16296

The British Industries Fair.

A Post Office Concession.

The Post Office authorities of this country—though in view of our trade-killing postal rates the printing and allied trades are inclined to regard them as representing "the limit" in bureaucratic obstinacy—are evidently able to take a step in a new direction if they are pushed hard enough. To the Department of Overseas Trade—now busy completing arrangements for the forthcoming British Industries Fair—is due the credit for providing sufficient "push" to persuade the Post Office to introduce a novelty in the way of date stamps used in the post offices for the cancellation of postage stamps. The accompanying illustration shows the first use in this country of a post mark embodying an advertisement. This post mark is now being used on some local London letters, and it is, we understand, being applied to all outgoing overseas mails from the City.



The First British Advertising Postmark.

The Fair, which will be held concurrently in London and Birmingham from February 27th to March 10th, gives promise of success despite the prevailing depression of trade. A million invitations are being sent out to buyers in this country, and 48,000 to overseas buyers, in addition to some 15,000 dispatched at an early date to distant parts of the world. The extensive publicity matter produced to make the Fair known universally has included 80,000 explanatory pamphlets in nine different languages.

The London exhibition will again be at the White City, and the Wood-lane entrance will give immediate access to the section devoted to printing, stationery, publishing and fancy goods.

"Daily Chronicle" Dinner.

The composing-room staff of the *Daily Chronicle* held their annual dinner at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street, E.C., on Saturday, and it proved as usual a very enjoyable function.

Mr. G. Mascord (mechanical superintendent), Mr. Arthur Richardson (advertisement manager), and Mr. Bateman (editorial) were in happy vein with their after-dinner speeches and anecdotes, as were Messrs. J. Syred (father), J. Lyon and O. K. Macdougall on behalf of the companionship.

Among the guests were Messrs. Culmer (publishing), W. Carling (machine) and A. Chadwell (stereo).

During the evening the following well-known artistes appeared: Mesdames Jessie Wood, Madelin Rose and Elsie Beaumont. Humourists: Messrs. Victor Lodge (musical monologues), Tom Tiddler and Fred Temple. Mr. S. F. Weatherdon (bass) was in fine voice, and the finished artistry of Mr. P. J. Pascall in violin solos was a feature of the programme. Mr. James Richardson presided at the piano.

The excellent catering of Messrs. R. and E. Jones was greatly enjoyed.

The Late Henry P. N. Dixon.

Memorial Tablet at St. Bride.

A brief but impressive ceremony took place in the technical library of St. Bride Foundation Institute on Wednesday, last week, the occasion being the unveiling by Mr. Percy Squire (chairman of the Governing Board) of a tablet in memory of Lieut. Henry P. N. Dixon, late chief assistant in the technical library.

Almost immediately after the outbreak of war Mr. Dixon joined the 24th London Regiment, "Queen's," and soon saw active service in France, where he attained the rank of sergeant. In 1916 he entered a cadet school, gained his commission, and was gazetted to the Northumberland Fusiliers. He was last seen on September 2nd, 1917, going over the top at the head of his platoon. On that day he was wounded, and he died in the hands of the enemy two days later.

Mr. Dixon received his professional training

in the Croydon Public Libraries and was appointed to St. Bride's in 1913. He was a man of exceptional merit and ability, and one whom the profession could ill afford to lose.

The tablet, which was unveiled in the presence of the Governors and the staff of the Institute was the work of Messrs. Swain and Son, Ltd. The proceedings closed with a brief address and prayer by the Rev. A. Taylor, Vicar of St. Bride's.

A Linotype Achievement.

An excellent example of high-class book printing is furnished by Linotype and Machinery Limited, who have issued a limited edition of Goldsmith's fine poem, "The Deserted Village." The production, 9-in. by 12-in., is worthy of the subject, and that it should have been entirely set by the linotype and printed on a Miehle machine is an achievement of great importance in the history of printing. The type face selected for the text is 18-point Bodoni. The other types utilised are different sizes of the same series, and are the exclusive property of Linotype and Machinery Limited. It is nearly the same length of face as that used by Bulmer in printing his 1804 edition, but conforms more to the pure lines and individual characteristics which distinguished the types of the Italian master.

The reprint is intended to demonstrate to printers, publishers and others that printed work of the highest degree of excellence can be produced equally well (and at much less cost) by the linotype composing machine as by the slower method of hand-setting. And in this big claim it must be conceded that Linotype and Machinery Limited are justified.

The booklet is embellished with wood engravings after the Bewick's originals. These productions have been superintended by Mr. Geo. W. Jones, Gough-square, Fleet-street, who has linotyped the work and printed it on a Miehle press.

Mr. James Dellagana.

A Deserving Candidate for a Printers' Pension.

This is a world of ups and downs, and while one man prospers another may meet with reverses and go to the wall—through no fault of his own, but entirely owing to adverse conditions which are beyond his power to combat. Circumstances are our masters in many cases, and this is illustrated by the fact that a well-known member of the allied trades, Mr. James Dellagana, is soliciting the votes of subscribers to the Printers' Pension Corporation at the election in March next. Our London readers will remember that Mr. Dellagana was an electrotypist and stereotypist. He was apprenticed to his father, Mr. B. Dellagana, of Shoe-lane, E.C., and afterwards assisted in the management of the business until his father's death in 1882, when the concern was turned into a limited company and Mr. James Dellagana was appointed general manager, a position he held for nearly ten years. Leaving the Dellagana firm he commenced business in Richmond as a printer and stationer, and carried on there for several years. Taking up his old profession he again in 1900 started in business as an electrotypist and stereotypist, at the Viaduct Foundry, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, E.C., and was successful until the war broke out in 1914. The depression in trade that ensued caused the closing down of the foundry in October, 1917. Since then Mr. Dellagana has fallen on evil days. He has been blind for some years with cataract in both eyes, and has just regained a measure of eyesight after several operations; he is also a great sufferer from chronic rheumatic gout. He has been a life subscriber to the Pension Fund (1890), Almshouse Fund (1890) and Orphan Fund (1890), and has subscribed to most of the Auxiliaries. His recommending subscriber is Mr. C. S. Yeates, 14, Hatton-wall, E.C. We have no doubt that Mr. Dellagana's old friends in the trade will rally to his support in March and give him their votes and interest, as he is a very suitable candidate for the benefits of the Corporation. Proxies will be thankfully received by Mr. Dellagana, and should be sent to him at 62, Henslowe-road, East Dulwich, S.E.22.

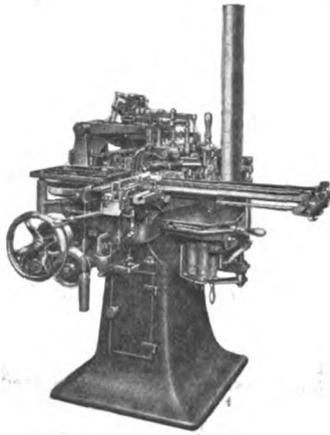
Messrs. Philip and Tacey's Social.

The lofty and commodious Town Hall at Fulham was the scene of an interesting trade function recently, the occasion being a reception by the directors of Philip and Tacey, Ltd., the old-established manufacturing stationers, booksellers and school furnishers, of their London staffs, in celebration of the complete opening of their new premises and works at Fulham. In addition to the managers and employees of Fulham, those of the Imperial Joinery Works, Grape-street Export House and Holborn Showrooms were also present, to the number of approximately 300. A feature was the presence of several former members, some occupying some important positions in the stationery trade. The company partook of a substantial tea, followed by a most enjoyable concert.

The speeches were of excellent quality. The chairman of the company, in welcoming the guests, made reference to the remarkable progress shown by all departments, and the ever-increasing importance of the business. Mr. F. Tacey, managing director, congratulated the staff on the removal of the mass of machinery, paper, etc., from Finsbury without outside help or interruption to business. Mr. W. Tacey expressed appreciation of the enthusiastic reception accorded the directors, and considered they were exceptionally fortunate in having the support of such a loyal and capable personnel, and such fine buildings to house them in. Mr. J. Tacey made reference to the improved facilities afforded by the joining up of the works and distributing houses. Mr. Pizzey, in proposing a vote of thanks to the directors, assured them of a continuance of the whole-hearted support and co-operation of all in their employ.

The Misses Ridpeth and Gray, Messrs. F. E. Tacey, E. G. Slowe, J. Marshall, C. H. Roberts, P. E. Goodchild, R. C. Cary and R. Montgomery were heartily applauded for their contributions to the musical portion of the evening, and the work of the committee and their untiring secretary, Mr. E. Goodchild, was accorded grateful recognition.

SETS AND CASTS all classes of composition, simple or intricate, in single types, from 5 point to 14 point. Saves distribution and makes printing a pleasure



PRODUCES EVERYTHING for composition—type for the cases from 5 point to 36 point, and leads, rules, borders, clumps, and spacing material

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THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.
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"Monotype" Material

TRADE CARDS. One inch in column: 52 insertions, £18 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
 17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
 Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
 8 LONDON ADDRESSES.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
 McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
 Machines for Colour Work
 Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
 The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

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WILL HELP YOU IN A RUSH!
 MONOTYPE and MACHINING
 up to Quad Demy Miehle.
 EDGE GUMMING.
LANGLEY & SONS, Ltd., Euston Press,
 6 & 8, Euston Buildings, N.W.1.

WE ARE THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
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 THE BEST LEATHER & IMITATION
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 For Fancy Goods and Popular Novel Binding.
 Made to Match Any Colour or Grain.
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 GRAINING AND LINEN-FACING A SPECIALITY
 TO THE PRINTING TRADE.
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 Tel. Address: Vindico (Cent.), London.

COLOUR PRINTING to the TRADE
BETTER, QUICKER and CHEAPER
 than can usually be obtained.
Litho'd Posters, 64 by 44 in one Sheet.
 Design made, drawn and proved, and printed
 complete or any part of it.
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 either for advertising or decoration.
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 ESTIMATES OR INFORMATION FREELY SUPPLIED.
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MEGILL'S GAUGES
 The Handy and Sure Leys.
 You need them on your Platen Machines to get
 the sheets all true and square and in perfect
 register with the form, and do it quickly.

 This is Megill's **DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.**
 Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
 Vice grip, no pin-points, no gluing.
 From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
 The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
 Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets
 denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National
 Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
 PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
 — BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
 23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
 And
 26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

TUCK'S
 Cards Books
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 ARE ALWAYS THE
SAFEST TO STOCK
 BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS
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INFORMATION on any subject at
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Second-Hand Printing Machinery
 and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
 Try an Advertisement in the "British and
 Colonial Printer and Stationer," 38, Shoe-
 lane, London, E.C.4.

Unemployment in Allied Trades.

Increases Indicate State of Industry.

The depression in the British paper trade which marked the close of last year is revealed in the official statistics relating to unemployment. A report on the state of the industry says: Much unemployment and short time was reported, and a number of mills were closed down. Of nearly 7,700 workpeople covered by returns received, 34 per cent. were losing on an average 16 hours in the week ending December 17th.

Out of an estimated number of 59,870 workpeople in papermaking and staining there were, at December 30th, 8,289 unemployment books lodged, of which 5,924 represented males. The total percentage of 13.8 showed an increase of 2.9. The number of short time workers claiming benefit were 5,163, an increase of 201, males being represented by 3,569, an addition of 179. The total of 8.6 marks an increase on the month of 0.3.

According to information received from those employers making returns, 10,396 workpeople engaged in the paper trade received in wages £27,088 in the week ending December 17th, decreases of 7.4 compared with a month before and of 28.3 in the twelve months, the comparison, of course, being affected by reductions in rates of wages.

Manufactured Stationery.

The total estimated number of workpeople in the manufactured stationery trade was 69,190, 47,870 being females and 21,320 males. The number of unemployment books remaining lodged at December 30th stood at 6,207, 4,196 being females and 2,011 males. Total percentage of unemployed stood at 9.0 per cent.—8.8 per cent. females and 9.4 per cent. males. In respect of short time workers claiming unemployment benefit, these numbered 1,537 for the period under review, 1,202 being females and 335 males. Compared with December 2nd last this represents an increase of 226 in males and females combined, an increase of 254 in females, but a decrease of 28 in males. The percentage on systematic short time of the combined workers was 2.2 (2.5 per cent. females and 1.6 per cent. males). Compared with December 2nd these figures show an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the case of the combined workers, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. for males and an increase of 0.5 per cent. females.

Printing.

Of the 218,500 estimated employees in the printing, publishing and bookbinding section 76,940 were females and 141,560 males. A total of 17,182 unemployment books were lodged at December 30th—5,919 females and 11,263 males. The number on systematic short time was 4,294 (3,393 females and 901 males). Compared with December 2nd, the combined figure is larger by 2,082, increases of 2,018 females and 64 males. The percentage on systematic short time at the end of December of the combined workers was 2.0 per cent., 4.4 per cent. as regards females and 0.6 per cent. males. Compared with December 2nd this represents an increase of 1.0 per cent. on the total workers and an increase of 2.6 per cent. females.

British Paper Exporters.

While so much is being said about developing British export trade, it is encouraging to know that some of our great paper houses are pressing forward in that direction, as they have done for so many years. Thus we learn that Messrs. James Spicer and Sons (S.A.), Ltd., have entered the new building which they have had built for themselves in Durban, and which is known as "Forward House." Under the management of Mr. Arthur Herbert, the South African enterprise is working up to the title of the new premises. With a floor area of 18,000 sq. ft. and a very imposing frontage, Forward House will represent, according to the *South African Printer and Stationer*, one of the largest, if not the largest, paper house contained under one roof in South Africa. No expense has been spared in the provision of the most up-to-date facilities for handling paper stock, and, generally speaking, everything that is required for the "Forward Service." Mr. Herbert, and their Cape Town representative, Mr. Walton, directed the removal into the new building last month.

Costing Examination.

The following are the awards gained by the St. Bride Printing School students, who sat for the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board's examination in costing at Stationers' Hall on December 19th, 1921.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., the well-known authority on costing, was the examiner.

First Class Pass.

Berrey, R.; Bradford, A.; Brett, E.; Bunn, W. C.; Cleverley, Miss E. D.; Cook, A. H.; Denton, E. T.; Emerson, A. R.; Gray, E.; Gray, J. H.; Humm, R. C. (second prize); Jones, B. J.; Kendall, A. H.; Kingston, W. H.; Kirby, E. W.; Medcalf, C. F.; Mills, J. R.; Moore, F. A. E.; Morgan, E. B.; Osborn, S. E.; Payne, Miss A.; Pearson, H. A. (first prize); Pullinger, F. W.; Sheppard, Miss G. E.; Slark, W. H.; Spiller, W. A.; Toscentie, J. S.; Turner, F. W.; Weeks, E. A.; Wilkins, R. F. C.; Wilkinson, F.; Willard, V. G.; Willis, C.; Wisdom, F. H.; Wiseman, Miss E.; Young, W. D.

Second Class Pass.

Allen, H. A.; Almond, L. H.; Bryant, F. G.; Clarke, Miss A.; Dollery, G. E.; Fish, G. E.; Flindall, E. A.; Godfrey, F. E.; Gough, R. G.; Hodgson, C. R.; Hodgson, H. E.; King, J. W.; Lucas, J.; Lucas, R.; Nixon, T.; Nixon, W.; Poupard, C. H.; Powell, R.; Rindovitz, I.; Rogers, D.; Russell, S. F.; Shrimpton, E. G.; Simon, H.; Taylor, Miss M.; Williams, Miss M. L.; Willis, G. V.

Another class for costing has just been formed at St. Bride. Those desirous of taking up the study of this subject should make application for enrolment without delay.

St. Bride Typographical Library.

Select List of Recent Additions.

- Annuaire de L'Imprimerie, 1921-22. Paris, 1921.
Chase, J. C. *Decorative Design: A Text-book of Practical Methods.* New York, 1915.
Daniel Press. *Memorials of C. H. D. Daniel; With a Bibliography of the Press.* 1845-1919. Oxford, 1921.
Davis, E. *History of the New York Times, 1851-1921.* New York, 1921.
Delacolgne. *Les caracteres et les vignettes de la fonderie du Sieur Delacolgne.* Lyons, 1773.
Dodgson, C. *Etchings of Charles Meryon.* London, 1921 (Studio).
Gray, G. J. *John Siberch, 1st Cambridge Printer, 1521-22.* Cambridge, 1921.
Hunter, Dard. *Old Watermarks of Animals.* New York, 1921.
Hunter, Dard. *Ullman Stromer.* New York, 1921.
Lascelles, T. W. *Engraving.* London, 1921.
Lawrence, T. B. *Edit. What I Know about Advertising.* By Fourteen Leading Experts. London, 1921.
Ludlam, H. E. B. *Industrial Democracy and the Printing Industry.* Coventry [1921].
McMurtrie, D. C. *Geographic Names: Their Spelling as a Factor in Typographic Style.* Greenwich, U.S.A., 1921.
McMurtrie, D. C. *Proof-reading in the 15th Century.* Greenwich, U.S.A., 1921.
Reed, H. A. *A Concise Manual of Style.* Compiled for use in the American Baptist Publication Society. Philadelphia, 1920.
Report from the Select Committee on Publications and Debates Reports. London, 1921.
Roberts, S. R. *A History of the Cambridge University Press, 1521-1921.* Cambridge, 1921.
Seaver, R. *Tabular Composition.* New York.
Slater, W. H. *What a Compositor Should Know.* Part I. London, 1921.
Stokes, Rev. H. P. *Cambridge Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders, etc.* Cambridge, 1919.
Tapley, J. F., Co. *Useful Information Concerning Book Imposition.* New York, 1920.
Trezise, F. J. *The Typography of Advertisements.* Chicago, 1911.
War Posters. Selected and Edited by M. Hardie and A. K. Sabin. London, 1920.

PAPER, pasteboard, etc., exported from Germany in November reached 36,197 tons, an increase of 25 per cent. compared with October. The value was 466,732,000 mks.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate, Ltd. (Harris Automatic Press Co.). Sheet grippers for printing, etc., presses. 1,001.
Bigg, H. T., and Jones, P. H. Loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 152.
Copeland, R. J. Book covers. 126, 127.
Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., Payne, C., and Stott, E. Machines for cutting and creasing paper, etc. 601.
Horsfield, W. R., and Morland and Impey, Ltd. Loose-leaf books. 570.
Mingay, C. R. Machinery for printing for the blind. 1,107.
Murray, J. Rotary printing machines. 358.
Paterson, E., and Pye, T. Cylinder presses for proof printing, etc. 796.
Pickup, W. Rotary printing machines for wall-paper, calico, etc. 10.
Robin, J. T. Boxes and cartons. 1,198.
Sankey, E. Photographic printing machines. 484.

Specifications Published.

1920.

- Annand, M. Machinery or apparatus for folding paper or the like. 173,635.
Bonham, H. Printing machines. 173,686.
Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Terrey, A. Inking and distributing rollers of printing presses. 173,295.
Filmer, R. H. Folding bags or boxes. 173,326.
Shirley, F. J. Folding boxes. 173,331.
Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Printing machines. 173,615.

1921.

- Delaye, B., and Blondet, M. Machines for perforating sheets of paper. 173,460.
Jackson, E. Printers' chases. 173,719.
Marcuson, E. Paper feeding and collating device. 173,704.
Millington and Sons, Ltd., and May, F. Machinery or apparatus for use in the manufacture of envelopes. 173,700.
Renyi, A., and Renyi, S. Building elements made of paper and wood, and process for manufacturing same. 157,204.
Renyi, A., and Renyi, S. Building element of paper or millboard particularly for use in the furniture trade. 157,205.
Worledge, A. G., and Sebright, L. Printers' mechanical quoins. 173,451.

Continental Paper Market.

War Prices in France.

There has been little change in the paper industry of France during the past weeks of the year. High prices are maintained for nearly all kinds of paper, and in the case of some special types war prices are current, says *La Papeterie*. Crystal paper, for example, which requires not only special plant but also considerable power, is much in demand and prices are very firm.

Italian competition is taking a great deal of the cigarette paper trade, especially in the East. The increase in consumption of paper is ascribed by some to the larger size of Paris and provincial dailies. The paper trade is in a much better condition than last year.

BELGIUM.

Belgian paper mills are busy, order books are full and prices are firm. Glazed printing paper, quoted at 120 and 125 francs at the beginning of January is now 150 francs. A new import duty recently came into force; 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on all paper.

DENMARK.

The paper mills are making arrangements to obtain supplies of raw materials, stocks of pulp being small. Prices of paper and board tend to fall, though in some cases war prices continue. German competition makes itself felt in all branches of industry.

HUNGARY.

Cost prices of paper have increased to an alarming degree, owing to cost of raw materials and the drought. Scarcity of wagons paralyses a good number of the Austrian, Bohemian and Czecho-Slovakian industries.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

The Zilina cellulose mill (annual production 16,000 metric tons) and Rosengerg mill (16,000) have been amalgamated by an exchange of shares. The managing director is M. Mecas, director of the Zilina mill.

Dermatitis Among Printers.

The United States Public Health Service recently undertook an investigation into conditions in the printing industry, with a view to determining preventive and remedial measures for the dermatitis, which is known to exist to a considerable extent. The inquiry included such matters as the processes causing dermatitis, the medical examination of workers affected, analysis of inks, oils, and soaps, preventive measures, treatment, etc.

This form of dermatitis affects chiefly the arms and hands, and is similar to that found in the case of chimney sweeps, varying in gravity from ulceration to slight erythema.

The examination showed that the ink causes neither dermatitis nor even irritation if the skin is unbroken, but that it retards the healing of any abrasion. The severity of the affection is directly related to the dry or greasy nature of the skin of the worker and to the quantity of linseed oil in the ink used. Brown and green inks have the most retarding effect on the healing of abrasions, black ink the least, while inflammation due to black ink is the most easily cured.

In order to avoid as far as possible the risk of dermatitis the workers should, before beginning work, rub their hands with a mixture of lanoline and olive oil, and, on leaving work, wash them with liquid soap and sawdust.—*International Labour Review.*

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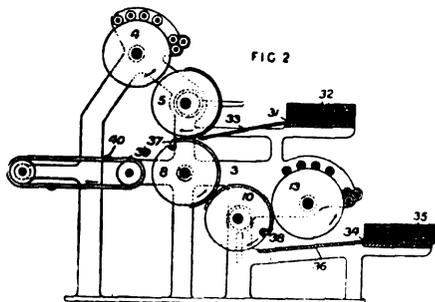
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New Inventions.

Rotary Offset Presses.

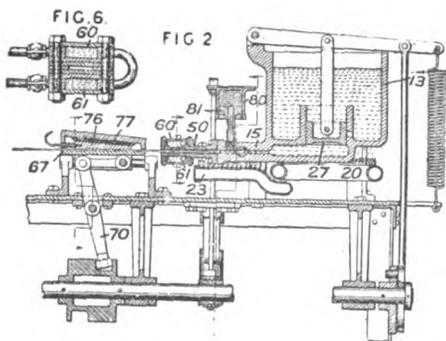
An invention that relates to rotary offset presses has been patented by the Harris Automatic Press Co. It deals with presses of the kind comprising two forme cylinders, two offset cylinders, and a single impression cylinder, all the cylinders being of equal diameter, and adapted for printing a continuous web or sheets either in two colours on one side or for perfecting, the impression cylinder in the latter case acting as a re-transfer cylinder receiving the design from one of the offset cylinders, and consists in the particular operative arrangement of the parts of such presses, as follows:— Mounted on the framework 3 are the forme cylinders 4, 13, the offset cylinders 5, 10, and the impression cylinder 8. In the



arrangement shown for printing sheets, upper and lower feed-tables 31, 34 are provided, and grippers 37, 38 are carried by the impression cylinder 8, and lower offset cylinder 10, respectively. For perfecting, the sheets are fed from the pile 32 on the upper table 31 along the feed-board 33 between the cylinders 5, 8, whilst for printing in two colours on one side, the sheets are fed from the lower pile 35 along the feed-board 36 and thence round the cylinder 10 and between the cylinders 5, 8. In both methods of working, the sheets are delivered by the chain delivery mechanism 39 provided with grippers 40. As arranged for printing a continuous web, the latter is led direct between the cylinders, 5, 8 for perfecting, and round the cylinder 8 for printing in two colours on one side.

Casting Printers' Leads.

In machines for casting a continuous metal bar for use in making printers' leads, slugs, and rules, as patented by Mr. B. Elrod, molten metal is injected into one end of an open-ended stationary die in which it is cooled, and a solid bar is intermittently

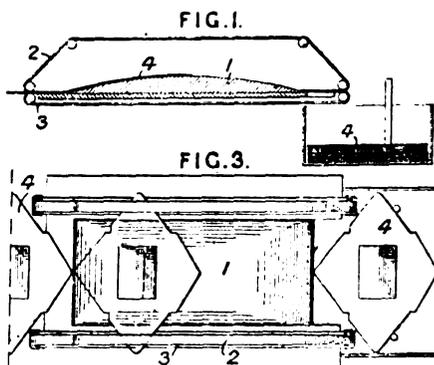


drawn from the other end of the die, the molten metal being subjected only to sufficient pressure to cause it to follow through the die-channel. Molten metal contained in a melting-pot 13, Fig. 2, is injected into a die 50 by a reciprocating pump 27, the pot, its spout 15, and the adjacent end of the die

being heated by gas-burners 20, 23. The die consists of upper and lower plates separated by liners so as to form a rectangular channel, and is cooled at the end remote from the melting-pot by water-chambers 60, 61, Fig. 6. The cast bar is intermittently drawn from the die by a reciprocating clutch device comprising a sliding casing 67 which is actuated by a lever 70 and contains a spring-pressed wedge 76, the upper surface of which travels on anti-friction rollers 77. The drawing of the bar from the die is facilitated by the introduction of lubricant into the spout 15 from a container 80 which is internally threaded and turns upon a threaded plunger 81, the container being intermittently rotated by ratchet mechanism.

Drying Envelopes.

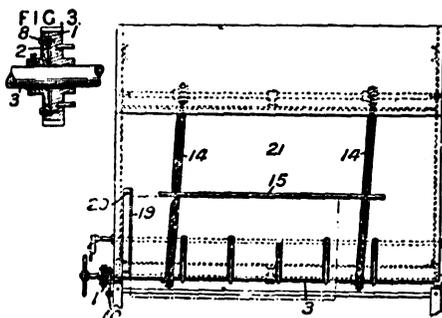
An invention by the Soc. Gaut Blancan, et Cie. relates to apparatus for drying varnished envelopes for use in combination with the varnishing-machine comprises a



metal surface 1 heated by electric or other means, over & in contact with which the envelope blanks 4 are carried by the conveyer belts 2, 3.

Feeding Sheets.

In an invention by Mr. G. W. Swift sheets of cardboard, tin, etc., are fed to box-making and like machines, for example, of the kind described in Specification 165,949 by a pusher 15 attached to sprocket chains 14 moving in grooves in a table 21, the chains moving in a direction inclined to the longitudinal sides of the table so as to register the sheets laterally against a side guide 19 adjustably held by set-screws 20 to the table 21. The sheets are registered



longitudinally so as to advance at the correct time to the box-making machine by adjusting the driving-pinion 1 of the front sprocket shaft 3. To adjust the pinion 1 it is held in a fixed position by a catch 10, and it is disconnected from a disc 2, Fig. 3, which is mounted on the shaft 3. This shaft is then adjusted to the desired position, and screws 8 are then used to fix the pinion 1 to the disc 2.

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VOLUME 90.
 NUMBER 6.

[REGISTERED AS
 A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: FEBRUARY 9, 1922.

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IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1921.

King George and Lloyd George Tackled the Irish Question.

Sir Ernest Shackleton Set Out on the "Quest."

The Prince of Wales Sailed for India.

Dempsey Knocked Out Carpentier in the Fourth Round.

Humorist Won the Derby.

Sir William Waterlow presided at the Printers' Pension Dinner.

Mr. T. E. Naylor was Elected M.P. for S.E. Southwark.

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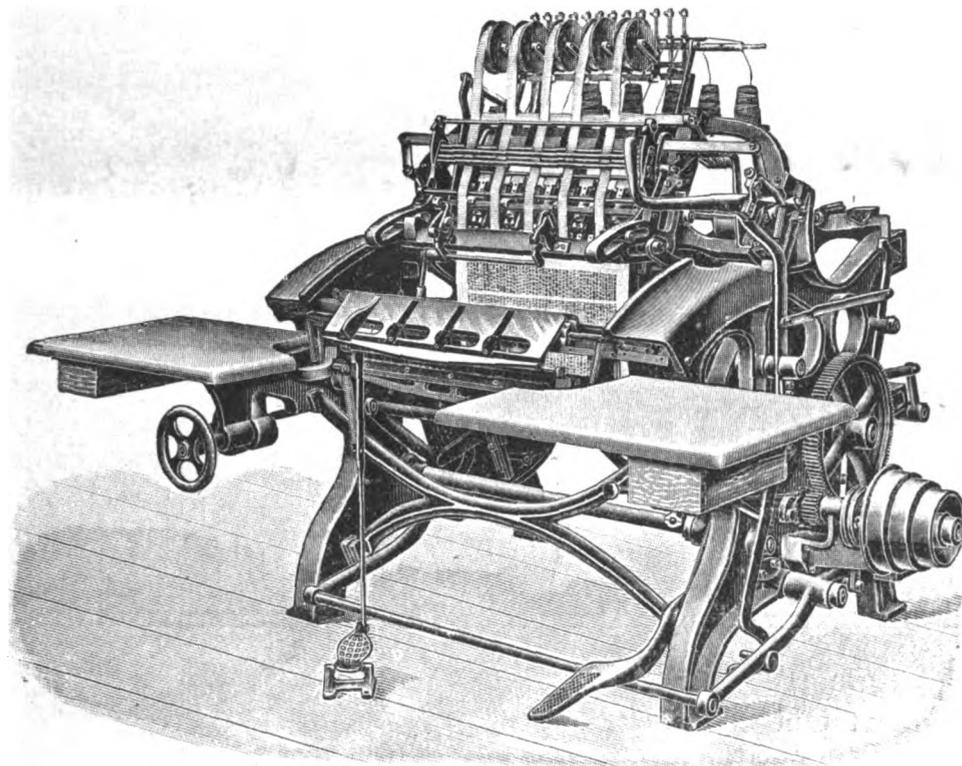
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LONDON: FEBRUARY 9, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Paper Knowledge for the Paper Consumer.

Useful Hints for the Practical Printer and Stationer.

A thorough knowledge of paper is one of the most desirable assets to anyone who intends to make a successful career in the printing world. To the manager, paper knowledge is a first necessity; he must needs be a keen buyer and expert judge of the value of paper and its capacity for certain purposes. Further, he should be well experienced in paper defects and able to suggest probable remedies. To keep level, or possibly ahead of his paper staff and papermakers' callers, he requires to be fairly conversant with modern methods of papermaking.

The stationer, also, should know much more about paper than he usually does. The average assistant knows a certain number of watermarks and brands, is often well up in quantities, sizes and customs, but beyond that and judging weights (not too often accurately) he knows very little. To be thoroughly efficient the stationer or warehouseman should know something beyond the mere curriculum of the shop. There is the great variety of classes of paper which he only on rare occasions handles; these he ought to acquaint himself with. Then there is papermaking, testing, history, and many other branches of paper study which must be tackled if a man wishes to aim high in his business. The assistant who becomes embedded in the dull, monotonous routine of the shop will rarely achieve success and will never prepare himself fit and ready to take at a moment's notice the next higher position.

Printers' Lack of Paper Knowledge.

The compositor usually knows next to nothing about paper; therefore much of the typographic skill he expends on display work loses value because the relationship between typeface, ink and paper has not entered into consideration. The true embodiment of character in typography depends very largely upon the compositor's knowledge of the various factors constituting the whole.

The machineman, whether letterpress or lithographic, slowly gathers some experience of paper, principally concerning surface texture, ink absorbency and so forth. The modern printer cannot hope to rise above the crowd by waiting for experience to come round. If he proceeds in this manner, by the time he has learned a lot about paper, he has become old and the opportunities have passed away. There is only one way for the practical printer to get to know paper, and that is to force knowledge and experience.

The methods to adopt in the study of paper must necessarily differ according to the circumstances and requirements of the student. Naturally, the manager and stationer require a more extensive knowledge than the compositor or pressman, and they are undoubtedly much more favourably placed for obtaining it.

Comps. and machinemen are limited, but on their side they have a much better opportunity of studying certain aspects of paper, e.g., relationship between typeface, ink, and paper, the troubles, defects and remedies of paper, etc. Other phases of paper study which do not come their way in shop routine may be easily followed at home if the forthcoming suggestions are accepted.

Features of Paper Study.

Perhaps our subject may be classed and rendered more intelligible by arranging a summary of the chief features of paper study as it should be approached by the various classes of students.

The stationer should set himself to study the following aspects of paper:—

Sizes, weights, qualities, classification, grades, texture, finish, sizing, coating, suitability for various purposes, papermakers and agents and their qualifications. Following this, he will need to acquaint himself fairly well with the class and character of raw materials, as wood pulp, grass, rags, etc., etc., the routine of manufacture, testing of finished product, detection of injurious residue, remedies for usual troubles, etc. This tabulation by no means exhausts the list; for when the stationer has become intimate with his subject, he finds it so entrancing that he feels impelled to wade deeper. Thus, it is frequently to the stationer's interest to make himself familiar with elementary chemistry. In fact, a knowledge of this subject is essential to a sound understanding of paper and papermaking.

Again, the historical side of papermaking is so closely allied to printing that the acquaintance with one improves the knowledge of the other, and endless delight is afforded by the combined study. Another branch of paper study which may be successfully and profitably handled when the stationer becomes sufficiently expert is micrography. With the microscope the structural beauty and characteristic markings of the various fibres may be thoroughly examined and the nature of the manufacturing treatment gauged quite accurately.

The ideal printer's manager necessarily combines the foregoing studies with the allied subjects of engraving, printing processes, new methods, and modern and old style typographic reproduction. To make successful application of his paper knowledge, he should know the special requirements of the manifold varieties of printing production.

What the Practical Printer Should Know.

These subjects will be more fully ventilated anon. Meantime, we must consider paper study as it should be undertaken by

the practical printer. Considering first the compositor, the most useful knowledge he can gain on the subject concerns:—

Sizes and subdivisions of paper.

The effect of tone upon type-face.

The relationship between texture and type.

The effect of soft sizing and absorbency.

The embodiment of character in paper.

The machineman's most useful line of specialisation would be:—

Sizes and weights of paper.

Acquaintance with the properties and character of the various classes of paper.

Purposes of the various classes.

Capacity of paper for ink, allied to which are the problems of texture, absorbency,

class of sizing, nature of surface, mode of drying, etc.

Right and wrong side of paper.

Machine and cross directions.

Paper defects, troubles and remedies, maturing, etc.

The machineman should really possess an intimate knowledge of paper and should be fully acquainted with the similarities, differences, peculiarities, defects and characteristics of chromos, arts, S.C.'s and imitation arts, etc. It is very essential to a perfect training that a machineman should be conversant with the theory of papermaking.

As a general rule, the lithographer is a much better judge of paper than the letterpress man. Lithography demands much more care in paper selection than does letterpress printing, for there are always present the dangers of expansion or shrinkage, crease marks due to immature paper, colour reaction between ink and paper, damaged jobs due to injurious paper residues and many other forms of annoyance. Hence it becomes imperative that the lithographer should examine the paper for every job before printing, and the more he knows about paper the better equipped will he be to cope with the various difficulties as they arise.

In addition to the features of paper summarised for machinemen, the lithographer will, therefore, require to devote some time to the study of colour reactions between the ordinary and extraordinary constituents of paper and ink, the cause and effect of chemical residues, influence brought to bear on paper by the use of ink dopes, varnishes or dryers, and the requirements created in the ink by the type of paper surface and finish.

At first glance, the foregoing lists may seem to comprise a too formidable proposition, but experience has proved that they offer no insuperable difficulty. The most troublesome item is probably where to begin. It is little use expecting to become properly acquainted with paper by simply reading isolated articles on the subject in trade magazines. These

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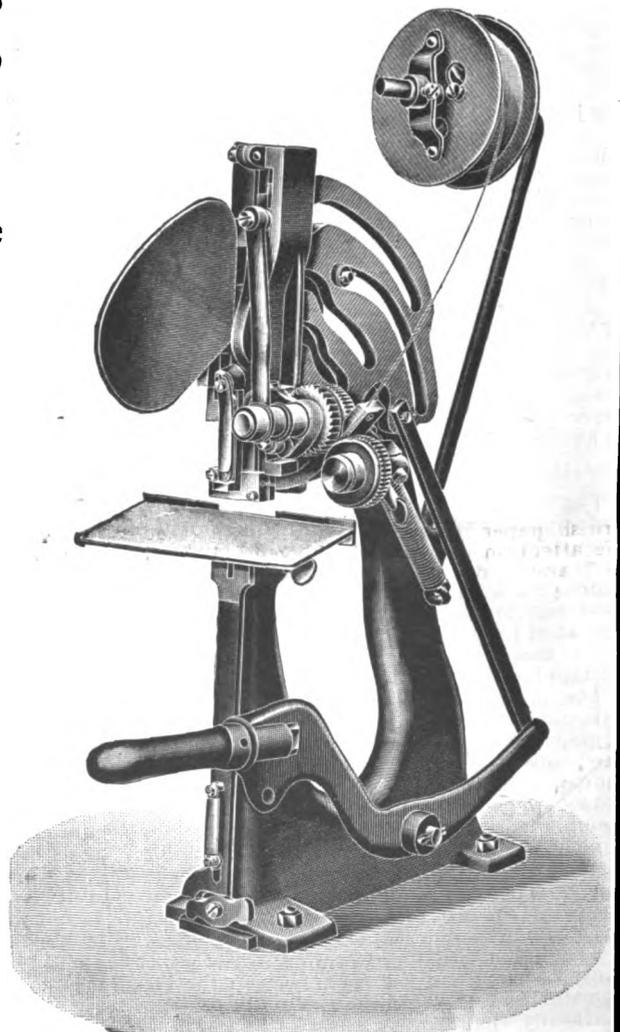
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are, no doubt, extremely useful, but they would be of infinitely more value to the printer if he knew his subject well enough to extract the full nutriment from the contributions. The study of paper can only be efficiently conducted under a pre-arranged system

The First Essential.

The first essential for all grades of students is a thorough grasp of sizes and subdivisions, the latter being an obviously easy proposition once the former are memorised. Combined with this study will be the mastering of sheets to quire, ream, etc. For this and other purposes purchase Mortimer's pocket book containing particulars of sizes and a host of invaluable tables. Seize every available moment, at home, in the car, dinner-hour, or any other time to thoroughly master the exact dimensions of the most used sizes, sheets to quire or any given number of quire, composition of reams, etc. Such sizes as emperor, atlas, antiquarian, pott and many others are too rarely used to be worth anything more than a bare idea of the dimensions, whilst double and quad sizes need not be laboriously memorised, as they are simple multiples of the standard size.

Having become competent in this branch of paper knowledge, the next procedure is to study the terms and more important customs. The stationer naturally becomes familiar with the meanings of laid, wove, azure, yellow, cream, toned, antique, rolled, M.F., S.C., etc.; but many apprentice printers are accorded no opportunities to gather any such information during working hours. The printer's plan must be, therefore, to obtain specimen books of various papers, as writings, printings, book papers, cover paper, tinteds, specialities, and so forth. Unused sets may, perhaps, be procured from a favourably disposed manager, warehouseman or clerk; failing which application might be made to some of our papermakers and agents, who are in most cases very obliging people. From these printed specimens, combined with the help of Mortimer's book, a wealth of information will be gleaned. Handle the sheets and hazard guesses at the terms and weights, stipulating, of course, a certain size. At the same time, make an attempt at the price per lb., and compare with the price list. The samples must be examined for appearance on the flat and in the look-through, rattled, torn both ways, crumpled between thumb and forefinger, tested with ink, wetted, and, in fact subjected to any little device the student may think of for eliciting information on quality and character.

If certain of the papers are of a peculiar grade or character their especial purpose should be noted or investigated. Many terms and descriptions will crop up which are not at the moment understood; but persistent inquiry and reference to certain books (including Mortimer), which will later be named, is bound to lead to success. After some weeks of patient exercise, a wonderful improvement will take place in the student's knowledge of paper and he may then be deemed competent to proceed a step further in the search for information.

(To be Continued.)

Australia and British Paper.

The preference which Australia is giving to British paper under the new tariff received the attention of Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Canadian Cabinet, who at a banquet in Vancouver said one of the branches of his department was concerned with the making of trade agreements with the sister Dominions within the Empire. Proceeding, he said the completion of reciprocal trade agreements between the various sections of the Empire is not such a simple matter as might appear. At present we find probably the greatest industry that British Columbia possesses, the pulp and paper industry, threatened by a new tariff barrier recently raised by Australia. We have been endeavouring to arrange a reciprocal trade agreement between this country and Australia for years, but without success. This year the Federal House in Australia has raised a preferential tariff on paper in favour of the Old Country, leaving Canada on the general list. Owing to the long haul and the fact that Great Britain buys a large percentage of her paper cheaply in the Norwegian market, we cannot compete, and Australia will in future draw most of her pulp and paper from Norway.

Process Engravers' New Secretary.

Mr. A. E. Dent.

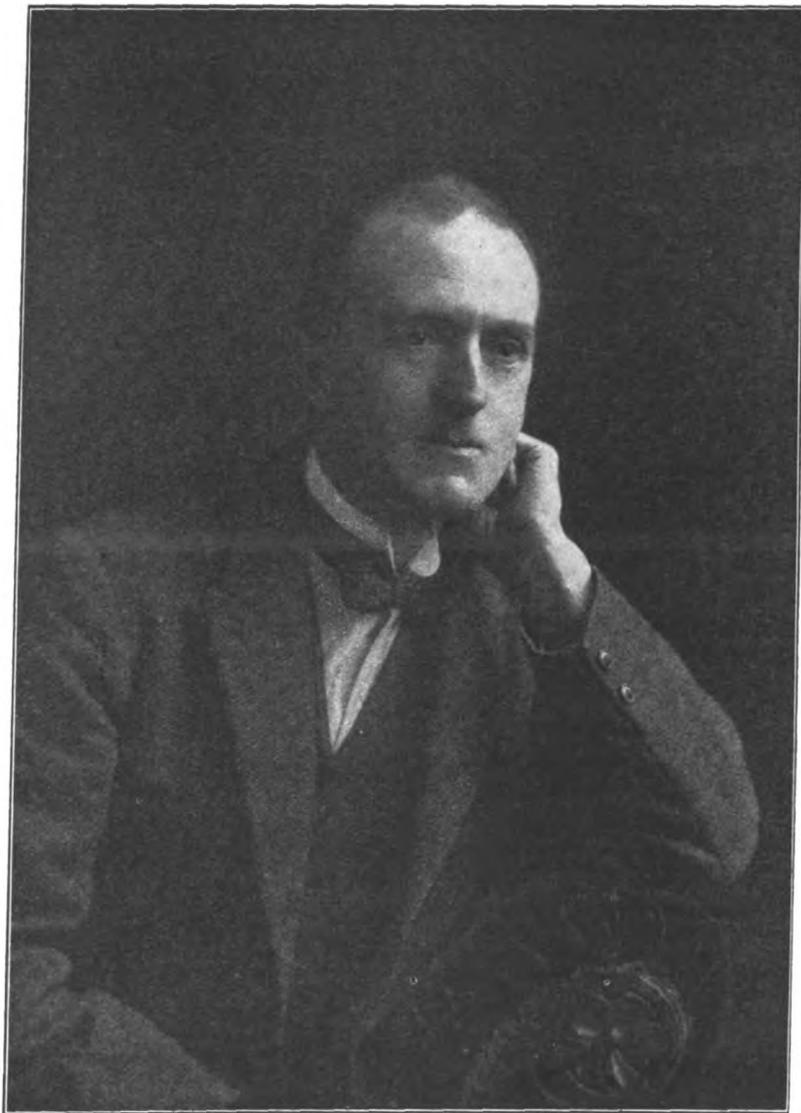
As previously mentioned in our pages, the Federation of Master Process Engravers recently elected as their secretary Mr. A. E. Dent, who is now established at 329, High Holborn, where the Federation has for the first time offices of its own devoted exclusively to the work of the process trade. When in business some years ago as a process engraver, Mr. Dent was well known to many readers of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and we are glad to be able, by the courtesy of the Master Process Engravers' Federation, to reproduce herewith a portrait of Mr. Dent, together with some particulars of his career.

That he brings to his work a thorough knowledge of the process trade and all that

the process department of the *Illustrated London News*, where he came under the encouraging influence of Mr. T. W. Lascelles and made such progress that he soon felt the time was ripe for a venture he had long cherished, namely, commencing business on his own account. Consequently as a very young man he commenced in a modest way near Clapham-common, where he laid the foundations of the business which in 1905 he turned into a limited liability company and removed to the Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

The next thirteen years were spent in extending and consolidating that business which like so many others, was greatly interfered with by the declaration of war some nine years later, but during that period the work of A. E. Dent and Co. became well known for quality and finish, so that his house came to be considered as one that could be relied upon for work that was good in every way.

However, he did not completely restrict



Mr. A. E. DENT.

The newly-appointed Secretary of the Federation of Master Process Engravers.

appertains to it, may be taken for granted, as Mr. Dent has spent the whole of his business life in connection with the craft.

When he left the Westminster School at the age of 14, he went straight to the studios of Fritz Seifert, where he spent some six years learning the art of designing and engraving on type metal and steel. He, however, did not let slip the opportunity of further instruction for he spent his evenings at the Polytechnic in Regent-street. Here he came in contact with Howard Farmer and Charles Gamble, and, under their guidance, he studied photography and process work with so much success that he gained first-class honours in the City and Guilds examinations and was the proud recipient of two silver medals, one from the Institute, and one from the Polytechnic, and he further gained the first prize in these subjects, awarded by the Curriers Company. He, in after life, became one of the examiners for the City and Guilds examinations at the Regent-street and Chiswick Polytechnics.

Feeling himself sufficiently versed in process work to enable him to produce it creditably, he sought and obtained a situation in

himself to process work, for he continued his studies in photography and has for 20 years been a member of the Royal Photographic Society; and for several years he has served upon the sub-advisory committee at Bolt-court.

In 1918 an offer was made to him for the purchase of his plant by an eminent London firm of electrotypers who wished to add process work to their existing business, and eventually he decided to accept the offer and to give his next three years to launching and consolidating the new venture.

Consequently, about the middle of last year, he was free to visit America and in the late summer he sailed for the U.S.A. and Canada and spent between two and three months visiting some of the more famous process plants in that country, and in converse with the leaders of thought in process work in the U.S.A.

Master process engravers are confident Mr. Dent is quite exceptionally qualified to render the services they require, and they have every hope that their choice will prove an exceedingly wise one.

Trade Topics.

THE comparatively high piece rates for compositors, and the many anomalous conditions that rule in the trade, are no doubt contributory causes tending to prevent extensive orders for printing work being placed. The daily Press and also weekly newspapers appeal for amendment of existing rules which are a check to progress.

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THE compositor should be paid a fair wage and should be prepared to give a fair day's work in return. That will be mutually recognised. It is when the piece hand exercises his privilege of charging for certain matter—or the equivalent space occupied—the use of which he has no knowledge of until he sees the printed sheet, that envy and discontent is aroused among 'stab hands.

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THE writer knows of one office where a tabular statement is a weekly feature, and this always means nearly one pound a week extra to the piece hand to which the table falls due. Such a huge disparity suggests an unfairness in calculating "equivalents."

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It has already been brought to the notice of the London Society of Compositors that the piece-work scale, from the employers' point of view, does not work satisfactorily, and it is time steps were introduced for a give-and-take policy instead of the "take all" system now prevalent.

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It is not in the least surprising to know that many firms favour "stab" against "piece," as in an office with five or six men an extra man could be engaged without any further outlay, and thus more than cover any lack of efficiency owing to want of incentive.

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MEN, however, have a strong objection to going back on "stab," and in consequence we know of instances where a fortnight's notice has followed. In one or more cases, to prevent a change-over, we believe modifications in the scale have been made.

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ONE can quite understand the reversion from piece to 'stab is distasteful to the men. We are afraid that many an old comp who has lost swiftness and dexterity, or even the dirty comp, would eventually be weeded out, as the discriminating employer, whose business necessitates the utmost economy in all directions, would retain only those hands whose efficiency could not be disputed.

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THE Three Shires Newspaper Society, at their recent quarterly meeting, passed a resolution that the Newspaper Society urge the Typographical Society for a reduction of 15s. per week, in six instalments of 2s. 6d. per month, in view of the high rate of wages still prevailing in the printing trade.

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THE "Fatal Cost of Printing" is referred to by an editor of a scientific journal in a letter to *The Times*. The journal was suspended about a year ago on account of the expense of production, and information was wanted as to whether any amelioration of prices was likely, as otherwise the question of having the printing done abroad would have to be considered.

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THE printers who were approached, in reply expressed regret that there does not seem any chance of an early decrease. They wrote: "The wages for male compositors, machine men, and stereotypers were pre-war 37s.; now they are 88s.; for girl compositors 21s., now 61s. 3d.; for warehouse girls 14s., now 40s. We have reduced our staff by half, and the rest are only working alternate weeks. Those on the off week receive the Government out-of-work dole, which helps them to make ends meet and prevents their agreeing to receive a lower wage."

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ANOTHER obstacle that is sapping the life blood of the printing industry is the retention of high postage. It is to be hoped that the representative conference convened by the British Chambers of Commerce, and held on Friday last, will have good effect. A return to pre-war rates by three instalments by the end of the year was recommended. The immediate restoration of the Sunday collection of letters was also urged.

THE following associations have taken an active part in the agitation for cheaper postage, and were represented at Friday's conference:—

Federation of Master Printers
 Printing and Kindred Trades Federation
 Newspaper Proprietors' Association
 Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades
 Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Associations
 British Association of Trade and Technical Journals
 National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants
 Association of Christmas Card Publishers
 Machinery Users' Association
 Association of British Advertising Agents
 Incorporated Society of British Advertisers.

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It was generally agreed by the conference that any anticipated surplus on the Post Office budget, instead of being appropriated by the Treasury, must be wholly devoted to the reduction of the existing postal rates. The various speakers emphasised the fact that without cheap postage industry is and must be crippled, trade destroyed, progress retarded, and unemployment increased, and it is their firm intention that there shall be a radical change.

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MR. G. DELGADO, managing director of G. Delgado, Ltd., printers and publishers, raises objection to the new postmark which we illustrated last week, on the ground that it is an example of Government waste of effort, although in this case responsibility probably lies more at the door of the Board of Trade than the Post Office. He writes:—"I enclose the envelope of a letter I received this morning, which you will see is stamped, 'Visit the British Industries Fair, 1922, February 27th to March 10th.' This seems a very useless way of Post Office advertising, because the fair cannot be visited by the public, as it is confined solely to traders, and they have to receive an invitation from the Board of Trade before they can gain admittance. It is a pity the officials do not realise these details before wasting efforts in the wrong direction."

ARGUS.

St. Bride Musical Evening.

Another of the meetings which reflect the spirit within St. Bride Printing School took place on Friday evening last, February 3rd, when the students were responsible for "A Musical Entertainment." The whole of the proceeds, which are estimated at about £20, are to be given to the Students' Pension Fund. As usual at these functions, a large gathering was kept intensely interested in the excellent programme provided by the students and their friends. Such gatherings as these not only serve to bring out the talent with which the students of this institute seem more than usually gifted, but also shows in a marked degree the fine spirit of comradeship which is a helpful incentive to education and the development of character.

It would be invidious to refer to any particular item of an excellent programme which was under the direction of Mr. L. G. Askham, one of the students, but Mrs. K. D. Curry with her whistling solos, Mr. Rowland Cowper the ventriloquist, Mr. L. Barnes and his tubular bells and Mr. G. Culliford, conjuror, always call for enthusiastic responses. Mr. H. N. Croxall filled the role of pianist in his usual brilliant manner.

During the evening the Principal reported that over £450 had been contributed or collected by the students and their friends. He also mentioned that there were still a few copies of St. Bride Students' Cake available for those who made a contribution of not less than 10s. to the Fund.

WORKERS' SOCIAL GATHERING.—A pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent in the "Hambro Arms" assembly rooms at Hayes, Middlesex, recently, when the members of the various unions employed at Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Hayes, who had joined forces for the purpose, sat down to a good supper and enjoyed a social evening together. There were 80 members present, and an entertaining programme was gone through, many of the items earning well merited applause. The officials of the various unions are to be congratulated on the success of the evening.



AUTHORS' AND PRINTERS' DICTIONARY, by F. Howard Collins. London, etc.: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. Foolscap octavo; pp. 408 + xi. Price, 3s. 6d. net.

We rejoice to have occasion to announce a new and revised edition—the fifth (sixth impression)—of this little volume which is rightly regarded by innumerable printers, compositors and printers' readers as their sheet-anchor in the stormy seas of "style." Mr. F. Howard Collins—to whose initiative and ability this dictionary owed its origin—died in 1910, during the period of the book's third edition. The fourth edition, slightly revised, came out in 1912 under the supervision of the late Mr. Horace Hart, Controller of the University Press, Oxford. This latest edition—though the volume remains substantially the same as before—has been still further corrected and improved by the publishers, and its already strong position as one of the principal authorities for the printing trade should thus be reinforced. Mr. Collins's interesting preface, printed in early editions, is omitted, but a useful substitute finds room in this edition, namely, an article entitled "Author and Printer" (reprinted from the *Athenæum*) by Mr. R. W. Chapman, secretary to the Delegates of the Oxford University Press. To authors who are ignorant of the technicalities of printing this article gives very sound advice as to the desirability that "copy" should be as nearly perfect as possible before it is handed to the compositor, and it gives him also a little insight into the implications of author's alterations, laying proper emphasis upon the trouble and expense too often inflicted upon printer and publisher by an author's "irritating afterthoughts and infirm vacillations."

"PROOFREADING IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY," by Douglas C. McMurtrie, and published through the Condé Nast Press, Connecticut.

The author of this interesting little booklet has, by a close study of the subject, contrived to give to his readers information concerning the work of the proofreader at the period of the incunabula, an era that marked the cradle days of the art of printing. In those far-off fifteenth century days, Mr. McMurtrie says, printers seldom had a corrector as a member of their staffs. The printers themselves were generally highly educated men and revised their own proofs. "Many of the problems of the modern proofreader were never encountered. Punctuation marks were few in number and used according to no consistent style. There were no rules for the division of words, the early printers breaking for a new line at almost any point that suited their convenience. There was usually only one size of type, and as the office generally possessed a single alphabet only, there were no wrong fount letters to watch for. There were no italics or small capitals to match any roman or gothic fount, and thus no uniformity to observe in their use. Capitalisation followed no fixed usage, even proper names being set with lower case initials in the great majority of instances. The one feature that makes fifteenth century composition look complicated to us is the extensive use of the Latin contractions. But these were well known to the scholars of the time."

An account is given in the booklet of some of the men who constituted this early coterie of proof correctors, and considering the qualifications of some of them a surprising number of errors occurred. An interesting one mentioned by Mr. McMurtrie occurred in a volume issued by the Soleil d'Or, in its second location in the Rue de Sorbonne, operating under the leadership of Jean Higman. The colophon at the end of the first part of a volume of verse by Domenico Mancini gives the date of printing as M.CCC.LXXXIII, or 1384, whereas the real date of issue was 1484, one C being omitted.

"CANADA TO-DAY" has reached its sixth issue with the 1921-22 number. It sets out in attractive form the wonderful possibilities of the Dominion. Features and conditions in the nine Provinces of Canada are described in detail in special articles, while much interesting and useful financial and commercial information is given in a further section. The 128 pages are fascinating apart from their utility.

Shall Postage be Cheapened?

Renewed Demand for Reduction.

The week has brought forth most convincing testimony as to the united demand of the industrial community that postal charges must, in the interests of British trade, be reduced at the earliest possible moment.

In June last Mr. Kellaway affirmed "any reductions in costs which are effected must go to reduce the charges. I got the Cabinet to agree that any gain which is effected will go, not to the Exchequer, but to the reduction of postal charges." Now this gain has been effected. Savings and cuts in Post Office expenditure have made it possible to anticipate a surplus of from £8,000,000 to £10,000,000 on the year 1922-23. However, it is stated on good authority that the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Robert Horne) is urging that the Post Office surplus should be devoted to the remission of national taxation. This proposal would mean the use of the postal services as a means of indirect taxation, and is being strongly protested against.

On Friday there was held in London a large and representative conference of commercial, industrial, and financial organisations, which put forth very emphatic demands for cheaper postal facilities. The numerous organisations represented, of course, all sections of the printing and paper trades. Mr. J. MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., president of the Federation of Master Printers, was among the speakers, and laid special stress upon the need for opposing the suggestion that any surplus revenue from Post Office operations be appropriated by the Government. This influential conference passed a strong resolution calling for substantial reduction of postal rates and restoration of facilities at the earliest possible moment, suggestions being made for a reduction of half of the last additions to the charges by the end of June, and more or less a return to the pre-war charges on December 31st. It was resolved that the resolution be sent to the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Postmaster-General, with the request that the Premier should receive a deputation on the subject.

The Federation of British Industries has addressed to the Postmaster-General a long letter, in which occurs the following forceful passage: "The Federation would urge that particular attention should be given to a prompt reduction of the postcard and printed paper rates, which not only most seriously affect the printing industry as producers, but also affect every other industry as consumers. In making this request, the Federation desire to support most emphatically the representations which have already been addressed to you on this subject on behalf of the printing trade. If, as they understand, the inland printed paper rate is not at present remunerative on account of the elaborate sorting which it entails, they consider that serious attention should be devoted without delay to the simplification of the regulations governing the postage of printed matter, in order that the expense of sorting may be reduced."

The National Alliance of Employers and Employed has sent to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Postmaster-General, copies of a resolution protesting against the continuance of the present rates and methods of the Post Office.

The Horticultural Trades Association has, on the motion of Colonel Fletcher, passed a resolution pointing out the damaging effects of high postal rates on the garden-seed trade, and voicing gardeners' demands for an immediate reduction.

The Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades regards the position as very serious, believing that if the present unemployment in the printing trade is to be relieved, it is imperative that the rate for 20% of printed matter should be restored to a half-penny and post cards reduced to a penny. Increasing co-operation is being promised the Council in their efforts towards a reduction. The names of Viscount Curzon, M.P. for Battersea, and Sir William W. Rutherford have to be added to the previously published list of prominent men who have expressed the sympathy with the efforts of the J.I.C.

THE GROUT ENGRAVING CO., LTD., of 7, Bridewell-place, E.C.4, send us a serviceable wall calendar, which is of the "perpetual" type, with movable cards upon a neat embossed backplate of bronzed metal.

To become a magnet be magnetic.

Post Office Advertising.

Tenders to be Invited.

Tenders are about to be invited by the Post Office for supplying, fixing and exhibiting advertisements for a period of three or five years inside the public offices in Post Office buildings. The form of tender is already printed and ready for issue.

The approximate gross amount of space available is believed to be about 350,000 sq. feet, and comprises wall space, the space on the cases containing stamp-selling machines which are fixed in certain Post Offices, and the space beneath the glass panels provided in some offices on counters or shelves for the writing of telegrams.

The buildings which will be available for advertisements will be grouped into districts, and the Controller of the Post Office Stores Department will probably offer intending advertisers the alternative of tendering for all or any of the groups.

Should there be a large demand the scheme will immediately be carried out. This may be followed by other schemes, such as advertising on the back of postage stamps and on telegraph delivery envelopes.

Universal Printers, Ltd., London.

£800,000 Combine.

Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Derby, Alf Cooke, Ltd., Leeds, and Norbury, Natzio, and Co., Ltd., Manchester, have combined under a holding company entitled "Universal Printers, Ltd., London," with a nominal capital of £800,000. This is divided into £300,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares and £500,000 ordinary shares, each of £1. The first directors are:—Messrs. Wright Bemrose, Harry Cooke and A. E. Natzio.

The whole of the issued capital has been taken up by the directors and shareholders of the combining companies. No public issue is contemplated at present. Each house will continue to trade under its own name, as now.

Printing Machine Mechanism.

On Wednesday Mr. W. T. Fielding, lecturer of the Manchester College of Technology, gave the first of his lectures on "Printing Machine Mechanism" to the Rochdale Master Printers' Association in the Rochdale Technical School.

He gave a critical comparison between the Wharfedale and the two-revolution machines, and between the flat-bed litho and the rotary litho and offset machines. By means of slides he made clear the differences in their construction and their relative strong and weak points, and displayed a working model of the bed-motion of a Furnival two-revolution machine.

Questions were asked upon several mechanical problems. In the next lecture Mr. Fielding will deal exclusively with the Wharfedale machine.

We are in receipt of No. 2 of the new series of *The Linotype Record*. As compared with No. 1, this has received entirely different treatment as regards layout and type dressing. The face used in this issue for the text matter is Linotype Bodoni Book; the other pages in the issue show the complete family of Linotype Bodoni. As set out on page 2 of the cover, the copy for this issue was sent to the printers with only one instruction: That the entire contents were to be set on their linotype machine. This issue is therefore another example of modern all-slug linotype typography. It was printed on a Miehle direct from the slugs, and makes an admirable demonstration of the high quality achievable by the linotype. The centre opening comprises a few pages from the booklet entitled "The Deserted Village," by Oliver Goldsmith, which was reviewed in our pages last week.

THE late M. Joseph Hermann Reinach, of Paris, a famous French journalist, for some years editor of *La République Française*, left, apart from large estates in France, personal estate in the United Kingdom of £10,381.

Bronzing Powders to be Taxed?

One of the latest suggested applications of the Safeguarding of Industries Act concerns the imposition of a protective tariff upon German-made gold and aluminium bronze powders, used to a considerable extent in the printing industry.

The Board of Trade give notice that they have received a complaint by Metal Powders, Ltd., supported by Radiant Products, Ltd., and the Aluminium Corporation, Ltd., that gold (brass) metal powders in various shades, and aluminium powder, manufactured in Germany, are being sold or offered for sale in the United Kingdom at prices which, by reason of depreciation in the value in relation to sterling of German currency, are below the prices at which similar goods can be profitably manufactured in the United Kingdom, and that by reason thereof employment in the industry manufacturing similar goods in the United Kingdom is being, or is likely to be, seriously affected. The Board of Trade, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Part II. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, have referred the matter for inquiry to a committee constituted for the purposes of that part of the Act and consisting of Dr. J. H. Clapham, C.B.E. (chairman); Mr. F. J. Blakemore, F.G.I.; Mr. J. T. Brownlie, C.B.E.; Mr. J. W. Murray, D.L.; and Mr. Owen Parker, C.B.E., J.P.

The committee propose to hold their first sitting for the taking of evidence at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 21st, 1922, at 5, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

The secretary to the committee is Mr. D. Haigh, Board of Trade, Great George-street, London, S.W.1, to whom all communications should be addressed.

St. Bride Students & Photo-Engraving

For a number of years St. Bride students have been enabled to see the making of printing blocks at the London County Council School of Photo Engraving, but this year it was found impossible to grant similar privileges. In looking round for a way to overcome the difficulty those responsible for arranging these industrial visits were fortunate in getting into touch with Messrs. Vitty and Seaborne, Ltd., photo-engravers, Crane-court, Fleet-street, who very painstakingly and interestingly demonstrated how relief printing blocks are made under commercial conditions. St. Bride students were indeed fortunate in having Mr. Seaborne as a guide with his wide experience in and enthusiasm for the photo-engraving section of the printing industry. The visit proved not only educationally valuable but highly interesting, and many friendships were made between Mr. Seaborne and the students of the School.—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

Football.

Printers' Charity Cup.

The following match in the above competition (Division I.) was played on Saturday, and resulted in a win for "Drakes" over the "Armoury" by 2 goals to 0. "Drakes" now meet Waterlow's in the final, the date of which is to be notified later.

THE report of the United States Government Printing Office points to an expenditure of \$11,111,111 as compared to \$13,000,000 the previous year. This office used 50,000,000 pounds of paper during its year's working.

TOILET ROLLS.—The finest British made paper. Moderate price. Trade only supplied. Please apply for samples to the Makers' Agents—W. LUXON & Co., 59, Carter Lane, London, E.C.4. 16296



Trade Notes.

MR. E. P. WOODMAN, chairman and managing director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne Hill, London, S.E.24, writes as follows:—"It having come to our notice that some person or persons are spreading false rumours as to our financial position, if anyone will give us information to enable us to take legal proceedings, we will give a substantial donation to both the Printers' and Bookbinders' Pension Funds."

ARRANGEMENTS are now well advanced for the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers in Scotland. The Glasgow reception committee has a very attractive programme in preparation.

CASTER ATTENDANTS.—Representatives of the Monotype Users' Association are to meet representatives of the Typographical Association on Monday the 20th inst. to discuss the question of monotype caster attendants.

INTERESTING correspondence is going on in the *City Press* in reference to points raised by Mr. J. R. Riddell in his recent address to the members of the City Livery Club (reported in our issue of January 26th), when Mr. Riddell drew attention to the prevailing apathy of the City companies in the matter of craft education.

THE British Institute of Industrial Art has arranged for the third of the series of public discussions of various aspects of art in industry to be held in the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, at 4.30 p.m. tomorrow, February 10th, when the subject for discussion will be "Printing." The chair will be taken by Mr. F. V. Burrige, and the discussion will be opened by Messrs. Geo. W. Jones, R. B. Fishenden, J. H. Mason and others.

RAILWAY RATES.—The Rates Advisory Committee is entering upon the final determination of the proposed General Railway Classification of Goods by Merchandise Trains, which was published at the end of 1920, and has been discussed by the railway companies and the traders since that date. Commodities have been divided into a number of groups for convenience of consideration, and the objections of traders to the railway companies' proposals are being brought before the Committee under the groupings at the Law Courts during the week.

PRINTER'S VAN FATALITY.—While passing over a level crossing near Purfleet Station, a motor van belonging to Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode was caught by a passing train and smashed to pieces. There were two occupants of the van, W. C. Belsler, aged 16, of Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-road, who was fatally injured, and the driver, who was very seriously injured. It was alleged at the inquest on Saturday at the London Hospital that the crossing was unattended at the time, and the driver of the train said that in the failing light he did not see anything in the way. The inquest was adjourned in order to allow the driver of the van to attend when he has sufficiently recovered.

CHARGED at the Old Bailey with having published a libel on Mr. Sigismund Goetze, the well-known artist, Mr. Harold Spencer, aged 31, newspaper proprietor, was last week sentenced to six months in the second division. George Thomas Holder, Albert Ernest Holder, printers, and George Frederick Holder, advertising agent, were ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution, each to pay one-third. The case arose out of a paragraph entitled "Our Foreign Frescoes," published in *Plain English*.

The meeting of master printers of Woolwich and surrounding districts, fixed for the 14th inst., at the Shakespeare Hotel, Powis-street, Woolwich, is attracting considerable interest. It comes at an opportune time when the present serious condition of the industry has to be considered, and a record attendance is expected. Much useful information will be gained from the addresses of such eminent captains of industry as Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (the president of the London Master Printers' Association) and Mr. George Eaton Hart, of the St. Clement's Press, the latter of whom is to give an address on his impressions gained during his recent tour among the United States printers. The time fixed—four o'clock—has been arranged as being an especially convenient time for printers at a distance.

The first issue of the new Unionist paper, the *Scarborough Standard*, was published on Friday.

THE death has occurred at Glasgow of Mr. Andrew Mudie, late assistant editor of the *Glasgow Citizen*.

THE funeral of Mr. George Austin, a member of the *Evening Standard* Parliamentary staff (formerly on the *Bristol Mercury*) took place at Wimbledon last week.

ON the application of Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., the Court has appointed a receiver of the property of the National Labour Press, Ltd., in respect of the £2,000 libel damages awarded in the *Communist* case, no part of which has been paid by any of the defendants. The appointment is subject to the prior rights of debenture holders.

IN the King's Bench Divisional Court a rule nisi calling upon the proprietors of the *Daily Express* and the editor, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, to show cause why a writ of attachment for alleged contempt of court should not be issued against them with regard to alleged improper comment on the Armstrong case was granted by Mr. Justice Shearman and Mr. Justice Sankey.

THE circulation departments of both the *Daily News* and the *Star* met at dinner on Friday at the Temple Bar Restaurant in the best of spirits. The circulation manager of the *Daily News* reported a handsome and progressive increase in sales, and it was announced that the *Star* has just completed the best year in its 34 years' record, as its published net sales certificates have shown.

A BREAKDOWN at the generating station of the Charing Cross, West-End, and City Electricity Supply Co. at Marshgate-lane, E., last Thursday, caused considerable inconvenience in the Strand and City areas for some hours during the morning and afternoon, but the majority of the London daily newspaper offices were able to draw on a second source of supply, and were not greatly inconvenienced.

THERE is perhaps some room for misunderstanding in connection with the production of the *Blackpool Times*, printed by Messrs. J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., of St. Annes-on-Sea. This very excellent impression, produced by photo-litho, has been referred to in the press as "transferred" work. The work has been produced from negatives made by Messrs. Robertson's photographic plant, in which is incorporated a complete Lithotex plant, and the negatives have been printed down in the Lithotex patented printing down frame.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—The following appears in the *Board of Trade Journal*:—The Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Newspaper Conference, representing the London and the Provincial Press respectively, having expressed the view that no advantage is gained by the recently-adopted procedure of communicating in advance to the Press provisional aggregate figures of the monthly accounts of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom, it is not proposed to circulate them in future months.

MORE good prices were given at Sotheby's on Monday for units of the library of Mr. S. Christie Miller, of Britwell Court, Burnham, Bucks. The proceeds of the sale already exceed £250,000. Dr. Rosenbach, United States, gave £3,600 for a copy of "Emaricdulfe," a collection of sonnets written in 1595 by "C. E. Esquier," an author who has never been identified.

ON the second day of the sale (Tuesday) Dr. Rosenbach paid £3,100 for a copy of Robert Chester's "Love's Martyr" (1601).

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—The annual report of the West Riding District of the Newspaper Press Fund shows that the amount received in the district during the year had been £348, as compared with £625 in 1920, when exceptional circumstances made heavy calls on the fund. A resolution was proposed at the annual meeting approving in principle of the recommendation of the Central Council of the Fund to increase the subscription, but suggesting that the operation should be delayed for one month to allow of the admission of new members under the old scale. The resolution was defeated, and confirmation was given to the new proposal. Mr. James Sykes was elected chairman for the coming year, and Mr. F. R. Huxtable was elected hon. secretary.

A VERDICT of "accidental death" was returned at an inquest on William John Meadam, sixty-four, a linotype operator in the City, who resided at Forest Gate, and was killed on the District Railway by falling upon a live line.

A SOUTHWARK coroner's jury on Friday recorded a verdict of "Death from natural

causes" in the case of Charles Godfrey Turner, 33, a journalist, who was found dead in bed in West-square, S.E. Death was due to double pneumonia and influenza.

THE death has occurred in London of Mr. Frank C. Maycock, well known as a journalist in London and in the provinces.

THE late William Moore, who died last week, at Hexham, at 71 years of age, at one time carried on the business as stationer of the town.

THE identity of the man who committed suicide by leaping in front of a train at King's Cross Metropolitan Station on January 25th was established at the inquest on Thursday last. James Craig, of Ashford, Middlesex, said the body was that of his father, a printer, aged 58, who had been strange in his mind for some time. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL AND CO., are issuing immediately a third large edition of Mr. J. F. Blacker's work "The A B C of Japanese Art." Japanese colour printing is among the many subjects dealt with.

A LETTER signed by a number of prominent public men, including several well-known journalists, has been addressed to the Premier, expressing concern at the sentence passed on Mr. Albert Inkpin recently for the publication of certain political writings.

AN all-Russian journalists' congress is being held in Moscow.

THE OLDEST BOOK.—A French translation has just been published of the two famous Chaldean cylinders, known as the Gondea cylinders, now in the Louvre. Gondea, priest-king of Chaldea, reigned a short time before the birth of Abraham. The French press claims that the two cylinders constitute the oldest book in the world, since they recount a series of events and facts, whereas the inscriptions on the Pyramids are purely religious.

LEIPZIG BOOK TRADE.—"Lithographers, printers and binders have enough to do at present," writes the Leipzig correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, "but they regard the future with some anxiety. Prices are uncertain, and it is very difficult to get paper. The paper mills cannot work much. Either they have no coals or, on account of the dry summer, no cellulose. Export business, which is so important for the lithographic industry, is very limited at present, especially with England since the anti-dumping legislation. The countries at our eastern frontiers and Russia can hardly be thought of; neither Austria, on account of the exchange. Switzerland and France have passed strict laws against imports, and so the northern countries are the only ones which can be taken into consideration."

AMONG the stationery requirements of the Secretariat to the League of Nations are 360,000 envelopes of various sizes, 12,000 newspaper wrappers, 10,000 boxes of carbon paper for typewriting, 600 reams of printed note paper, over 5,000 reams of typewriting paper, 50,000 reams of duplicating paper, 2,700 labels, 2,000 shorthand note books, 6,600 memorandum books, etc.

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ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER wanted by an important Weekly Trade Journal. Give particulars of experience, age and terms.—Box 13889.

APPLICATIONS are invited for an Important and Progressive APPOINTMENT on the STAFF of a large London Printing Works; candidates must have wide, practical experience of all Departments and be fully conversant with the technicalities of the various methods of Printing; good education, personality and address essential.—Write, giving detailed particulars of qualifications and age, to L. S., care Liles Advertising Offices, 4, Ludgate-circus, London, E.C.4. 13907

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PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1922.

The Postage Agitation.

THE volume of public opinion is growing tremendously on the matter of the postal rates which has now become a supreme issue. It appears to be established that there is a big postal surplus, and the question is now as to how this profit is to be allocated—whether it should be debited to a reduction of the present rates or appropriated for general revenue by the Treasury. Those who have insisted so urgently for the former course have every justification. Without a doubt the high postal rates are a burden upon the business community and operate as a serious hindrance to trade. Heavy expenses and trade depression have forced people to economise both in business and private affairs, and the high postal rates have doubtless checked a great deal of letter writing and circularising which would otherwise have been undertaken. True, the higher rates have produced a surplus, but what the Department gains on the swings it loses on the roundabouts, and the trading community is penalised. Printers, papermakers and stationers suffer perhaps more than anybody by reason of the exorbitant charges, for with cheap postage paper, envelopes and printing are used to a greater extent, with resultant employment for a vast army of workers. But it is not only the allied trades which are affected, as was demonstrated at a huge gathering in London on Friday representing the trading community of the country. Every phase of industry and commerce almost was represented at the meeting, and the feeling in favour of reduced postal charges and increased postal facilities was unmistakable. In thus focussing public opinion on vital question of policy, the Federation of Master Printers and the post card publishers are to be congratulated. They were, of course, the first to feel the evil effects of the restrictions and they have organised the campaign of opposition well. A little more pressure, and there is little doubt success will be achieved. The country is in urgent need of relief from financial burdens, which will help to remove the unemployment problem, and concessions by the Postmaster-General will go a great way to stimulate trade and restore the confidence which is sorely needed.

Crushing Taxation.

THE dangers of excessive taxation are being forced upon the notice of the Government from all quarters, and the Federation of British Industries (with whose activities printers are concerned) is for the second time warning the authorities of the seriousness of the position. It might well be that the grave financial burdens which industry and private individuals alike have to bear are responsible for much of the unprecedented depression which has overtaken the country. If profits are swallowed up by the State, it is obvious they cannot be employed in developing business, whereas the utilisation of money in this direction might well provide a useful oiling of the wheels, for, after all, it is often only a slight impediment which hinders progress. So relief from crushing taxation would be a great assistance in promoting commercial activity, and the coffers of the State might not suffer in the process, while the community would undoubtedly benefit. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to receive a deputation from the F.B.I. on the 15th inst., when he will be told very forcibly that the question is not now one of mere hardship or even of possible disaster to individual firms, but whether the whole industrial system of the country can possibly withstand any prolongation of the strain to which it has been subjected. Of course, the Government has indicated its appreciation of the importance of the matter by appointing the Geddes Committee, and the recommendations made by that body have raised various forms of opposition which show that the path of economy is not entirely popular. But there will be little objection from the general public to the suggestions of the F.B.I. that economy should be undertaken by a reduction in the rate of income tax, the abolition of the Corporations Profits Tax and the exemption from super tax of reserves properly employed in the business of private firms.

Printing Abroad.

FURTHER evidence is forthcoming of the enterprise of German firms in soliciting printing work from this country. A circular just to hand offers, "in consequence of the present rate of exchange," to print books at quite special value as to quality, price and finish. In connection with the seed catalogue to which we referred in our last issue, it is quite clear that even our postal service is also being undercut, as well as the papermaker, the printer, and others. Each catalogue weighs a little under three ounces and, with the catalogue enclosed in a wrapper, the postage in this country would be three-halfpence. From Berlin the booklets are sent at a cost which at the present rate of exchange works out at one-sixth of a penny each copy, and the firm can thus distribute nine copies posted at Berlin for the price which the British Post Office charges to deliver one. Presumably the German Post Office makes some gain, although the charge is only one-sixth of a penny. The British Post Office obtains no revenue from the German Government for delivering the circulars. The practice of having pamphlets printed and posted in Germany will probably become more popular as time goes on unless the Post Office takes some steps to reduce postal rates or takes other action to protect British industry and labour.

Wages and the State of Trade.

THE depression which has been so marked in the printing and allied trades cannot, of course, be attributed wholly to causes within the printing industry. To charge it all, for instance, to the high wages of the present day is manifestly unfair. Yet the high costs of printing are undoubtedly a very important factor among those making for the hindering of a revival in the printing trade. In this connection a frank statement of the case as it appears to the Author is perhaps sufficiently

THE Home Labour Market depends upon patronage of British Industries for the much desired revival. Every imported finished product helps to keep back the revival.

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 are keeping well to the front,
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interesting to quote:—"We see, with great regret, that publishers, owing to the high price of labour, are making contracts with printers in foreign countries for the printing of English books; but this was bound to follow on the high wages which are being paid in the printing trade. The result will be very serious to the printing trade. We believe it is also a fact that printing is being placed in the United States, and sheets are being imported into England. Such action enables the author and the publisher to secure without much difficulty the United States copyright in addition to the British copyright. Even though printing in the United States is expensive, the printing in the States saves the double setting of type and the double work which is essential if the author and publisher desire to secure copyright in both countries, while the printing of the British edition is done in England. We do not think that the foreign printing is at all up to the standard of English work, either of pre-war days or of recent date. Still, it is essential, in many cases, both for the public and for educational purposes, that books should be on the market. In consequence it is more advisable to have the book than to have excellence in the style of printing."

Marbled Papers.

DURING the war, there was a fair amount of attention paid to marble papers for use in the bookbinding and boxmaking trades, stationery manufacturing, etc. The importation of foreign marble paper was reduced to negligible limits, and Belgium, the chief producer, was occupied by the German army. Immediately after the war, the Belgian mills settled down rapidly to the business of reclaiming the lost trade and the manufacturers of marble paper turned their attention to the English market. Spasmodic attempts had been made at home during the ration period to produce substitutes and imitation marble paper, and so long as price had no limit all was well. It is to be feared that English efficiency in this branch of specialisation was only bolstered up by the false conditions prevailing. More recently the user of fancy lining papers has been practically compelled to turn to the foreign product for his supplies, although in a good many cases he has realised that once having relaxed the custom of using marble paper, there is no specific reason for returning to it.

Retirement of Mr. Thomas Peebles

There was a notable and indeed unique ceremony at the Restaurant Frascati in Oxford Street on Saturday night, the 4th inst., to mark the retirement on pension of Mr. Thomas Peebles, after 34 years of honourable and valued service with the Argus South African Newspapers, Ltd. The whole staff of the London office of the company—from the manager, Mr. Gill (who was responsible for the organisation of the ceremony), down to the youngest boy—sat at the same table to dinner in one of the rooms of the restaurant, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the gathering was presided over by Mr. J. L. Siddall, chairman of the London Committee, who was accompanied by one of his colleagues on the committee, Mr. A. T. Schmidt. Mr. Peebles had for so long occupied the responsible position of buyer for the company that he had come into close contact with a number of manufacturing and shipping firms, and from all of them came striking tributes to the sterling uprightness of his character as a man of business. Extracts from these letters were read at the dinner by the chairman, who pointed out that they were not only in themselves remarkable testimonials to Mr. Peebles, but through him they redounded to the credit of the Argus Co. The chairman then presented the guest of the evening with a cheque on behalf of the company, and with a handsome travelling bag and clock, which were the gifts of the staff of the London office. In responding, Mr. Peebles told the gathering

the story of the Argus Co's career in London and some of the principal incidents of his own remarkable experience in its service.

Personal.

H.M. THE QUEEN visited on Saturday the British Institute of Industrial Art Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, a section of which is devoted to the printing and allied trades.

LORD MARSHALL of Chipstead, has presented a marble bust of the Prince of Wales, by Mr. Charles L. Hartwell, A.R.A., to the Corporation of London, to commemorate the Peace Year, when he was Lord Mayor of London.

MR. J. MACLEHOSE, M.A., LL.D., president of the Federation of Master Printers, is to visit Leeds on Tuesday next, 14th inst. Then on Wednesday, the 15th, he is to address the Liverymen's luncheon at Stationers' Hall on the subject of book production. On the Thursday he visits Bristol for the annual meeting of the Bristol Master Printers' Association.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN is visiting Grimsby to-morrow (Friday) with Mr. D. R. King, secretary of the Midland Alliance of Master Printers, to discuss trade topics with local printers.

MR. J. CROWLESMITH, who is a managing director of the firm of Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., evidently makes his influence felt in the world of Methodism. The current issue of the *Methodist Recorder* contains a comment on his enthusiastic efforts on behalf of the temperance movement, and draws attention also to the fact that Mr. Crowlesmith is also a magistrate of the London Children's Courts, the steward of one of the most flourishing circuits in the First London District, a Methodist local preacher, and London editor of *Joyful News*.

MR. ROBERT DONALD, the eminent journalist, was on Monday evening entertained at dinner by the Authors' Club in their club rooms, Whitehall-court, and addressed them on the subject of "Authors and Journalists."

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, M.P., presided on Sunday over a conference on the subject of "Is the Modern Church Capitalistic?" following the evening service at the West London Mission, Kingsway.

COUNCILLOR G. A. ISAACS, ex-Mayor of Southwark and prospective Labour candidate for the Gravesend Division, addressed a meeting at Cuxton on Thursday evening last.

MR. F. V. HEYWOOD, of Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., on Tuesday evening delivered a much-appreciated lantern lecture on "Offsetography" to a large gathering of members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association.

MR. ARTHUR COX was elected hon. general secretary of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association at its annual general meeting held on Tuesday at St. Bride Institute. Mr. A. W. Hunt and Mr. H. Milton were respectively re-elected president and vice-president. A report of the proceedings will appear in next week's issue.

MR. R. C. CONYERS, chairman of the Bristol Costing Committee, presided on Tuesday of last week over a special meeting called to consider means for dealing with the evils of the present day price-cutting.

MR. W. H. ANDREW, Ashton-under-Lyne, gave striking actual examples of advantages gained by the application of the Federation Costing System.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN, in stressing the necessity of scientific costing, pointed to the interest taken in the subject by men of the standing of Lord Wear and Lord Leverhulme, and others who were that week attending a conference on costing. He remarked that the printing industry was the first to establish a standard system of costing, and was the only industry providing expert assistance for the users of its system.

Trade Union Matters.

NEW WAGES APPLICATION.—We understand that all trade unions which negotiate wages with the Federation of Master Printers have received from the Federation individual requests for a conference to consider a revision of wages rates with due regard to the decrease in the cost of living. Conferences are proposed for the week commencing the 20th instant.

LONDON SOCIETY OF COMPOSITORS.—As briefly indicated in our last issue, an important delegate meeting of the L.S.C. was held on Wednesday, last week, when one of the points discussed was the question of Mr. Naylor's retaining the secretaryship after his election to Parliament. We understand that a little opposition, surprisingly small, was forthcoming—chiefly from the unemployed section—but that the meeting overwhelmingly approved the committee's recommendation whereby Mr. Naylor retains the main secretarial responsibility but that the assistant secretary, Mr. F. A. Davies, relieves him of a great deal of the Society's routine work. Another important subject on the agenda was the application by the L.M.P.A. for a reduction of 2s. 6d. in wages. The Society decided they were unable to accept the reduction.

THE L.S.C. has, by the death on Sunday of Mr. T. E. Peacock lost the oldest of the Society's officials. Until his recent retirement Mr. Peacock was senior assistant in the L.S.C. office. During his 30 years of service to the Society Mr. Peacock was deservedly popular, and will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

BINDERY GIRLS' WAGES.—A conference was held last week between representatives of the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the trade unions concerned, as to the remuneration of girl learners, who at present, unlike other workers in the trade, are working under no fixed scale of wages.

"NATSOPA" AFFAIRS.—The executive council of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants announces that a special meeting of the governing council has been convened to deal with the following matters:—1. Steps necessary or advisable to be taken arising out of the position in the Society occasioned by the legal actions and other accusations made by members. 2. To deal with the financial position of the Society. The special meeting of the governing council will be held on Monday, February 27th, in London. With regard to the secretaryship, nominations have been received as follows:—Messrs. H. Rumsey, H. E. Dunn and W. E. Siequien, of the London branch (one nomination each), and Mr. G. A. Isaacs (49 nominations). These four names are now submitted for ballot, the ballot to close on the 20th inst.

COVENTRY Typographical Association made a presentation on Saturday evening to Mr. H. E. Carss, as a mark of appreciation of his services for ten years as secretary. The presentation consisted of a Coventry-made watch, suitably inscribed, and accompanying it was a clock for Mrs. Carss. Mr. H. E. B. Ludlam, president of the branch, after having referred to the presentation, said the policy of trades unions had to be changed; they had to think not so much about themselves as about the community. The best way the trade union movement in the future could justify itself was not so much by advocating an increase of wages as by advocating a policy that would bring about a decrease in the prices of commodities they sold to the general public. By that process they could bring about an increase in the purchasing power of the money they earned.

THE Employers' Federation of Papermakers have submitted proposals for an amendment of the National Agreement No. 2, and their new proposals include:—Clause 1: In mills on three shifts the working week for shift workers be 144 hours, i.e., an average of 48 hours per week per person; in mills on two shifts 126 hours, i.e., an average of 63 hours per person per week. Clause 4, Wages: It is proposed that further reductions in wages shall take effect as follows: For every 10 points fall in the cost of living below 100—adult males and youths of 19, etc., 1d. per hour; women, 1d. per hour; boys and girls age 14 years, 1d. per hour, with a minimum for boys of 8s. and for girls of 7s. per week. Payment for holidays to be discontinued.

AN Advertisement is always working.

The Bookbinder.

Notes and News.

Bookbinders' Leathers.

The leather market remains steady, and prices have been practically unaltered for some months. As is usual about this time of the year, there are odd and sundry offers of clearance lines at remarkably cheap prices, mainly the result of stocktaking revelations. In this direction we have met with basils at 6d. per square foot and skivers as low as 3½d. per square foot, while fleshes have been offered at 5½d. and 6d. per foot. Apart from these clearance offers, leather values are firm at the low figures previously quoted in these columns, i.e., glazed skivers 4½d. to 6d., special colours and embossed designs 5½d. to 7d., pastegrains, 6d. to 8d., glazed basils 7d. to 10d., roller basils 6d. to 9d., fair basils 9d. to 1s., rough sheep 8d., fleshes 7d., rough morocco 10d., rough calf, 1s. 3d. seconds, 1s. 6d. best, fair or smooth calf 1s. 6d. seconds, 1s. 9d. best, pigskins 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Anglos 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., hard grained goat 1s. 9d. to 2s., moroccos 2s. to 2s. 6d. All prices per square foot.

Displacement of Forills.

Forills are remarkably cheap, and requirements are remarkably small. The Government has issued comparatively few large contracts since the war. During the war the official demand was such that private requirements were passed over. As a consequence white bookcloth, buckram and imitation parchments took the place of foril and writing skins. It is safe to say that a great deal of this business will never get back to the fell-monger because in many cases the substitute has been found perfectly satisfactory, and the cheaper cost makes a good reason for keeping to it. At the same time it must be admitted that none of the substitutes in use has quite the same efficiency as the original, and the low level of price now reached in forills and parchments makes them worthy of consideration once again. Law stationers

and the legal profession generally might have been expected to return to their parchments at the first opportunity, but they are still making good use of the handmade substitute which can at least be guaranteed to equal the durability of modern parchments.

The Glue Market.

Glues, like leathers, remain unaltered in price. Present-day quotations range between 36s. and 45s. per cwt. for bone glues and 56s. to 65s. for hide glues. The chief complaint against the apparently cheap bone glue is its odour. If quality is a chief consideration with the binder of books he will certainly be well advised to pay the price for best hide glue, which can be relied upon to be free from objectionable smell and which, from the point of view of adhesive quality and covering capacity more than justifies its figure.

Marble Papers.

Not so much is seen of imported marble papers nowadays. Supplies are coming into the country regularly but tonnage is exceedingly small. In large contract work which has come under our notice plain tinted ends have been used and we have even seen several examples where common azure laid papers have been employed. British marble papers are available, but we must confess to some disappointment at the lack of initiative and enterprise which has been evident since the war restrictions became a thing of the past.

Price of Bookcloths.

Bookcloths are firm, but at three times the pre-war price there is reason to look for an early reduction. Apart from the standard English grades there are some low-priced varieties on the market, but they do not compare favourably against the former in point of quality and regularity. Linen buckrams range from 3s. 9d. per yard upwards, but union buckrams have fallen considerably in

recent months, the present price averaging about and below 2s. 6d. per yard.

Calicoes.

Calicoes are available in all the old-accustomed ranges and there has recently been an easing in quotations, notwithstanding which the ratio of difference between pre-war and present cost is too great. Fine white calicoes are obtainable at 5½d. and 6d. per yard while commoner grades are quoted from 3d. per yard upwards. Some agents are endeavouring to keep up the old price, but comparison against other supply houses will provide an opportunity for the buyer to help the agents to keep in tune with the times.

Cutting Sticks.

Composition cutting sticks are finding increased use in the bindery owing to the high price and low quality of the usual wood variety. Xylonite has also proved a vast improvement on lead and millboard as a punching base. There is now a new type of fibre product which has all the advantages of xylonite at something under half the cost. As a punching base it has already justified itself and we believe that it is now used in some binderies in the form of cutting sticks.

Strawboards and Millboards.

Strawboards are firm enough at the moment and there are fewer of the cut-price offers than were in evidence two or three months ago. The average price is £8 per ton, unlined, 8 to 18 ozs., with the usual extras for heavy weights. Agents claim that there is a distinctly improved demand, due no doubt to the depletion of users' stocks. Only small orders are being placed however. Millboards have fallen very considerably in recent months, and imported varieties of greyboard are being quoted from £20 to £30 per ton. Best English blackboards are still in the region of £40 to £45 per ton, but for high-grade work they are unsurpassable.

Blocking or Printing Book Covers.

There has lately been some difference of opinion between trade unionist workpeople concerned respectively with blocking and with platen printing, as to the method that should be used in putting the titling, etc., on certain book covers. As recorded in our pages, this difficulty recently cropped up in acute form, when bindery workers refused to handle covers in which certain work was designed to be done on platen machines instead of being blocked. This, as we pointed out at the time, raised a question having an important bearing on bookbinders' costs of production, for the substitution of blocking for printing would in many cases add considerably to the cost of a job.

The points in dispute were submitted to the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, and we are now given to understand that through the efforts of the Federation an agreement has been arrived at between the two unions concerned, namely, the binding section of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers and the Platen Machine Minders' Society. It is agreed, we understand, that members of the binders' union withdraw their objection to handling cloth or other material which has been printed upon before its use in book covers, but that once a book cover is made up it must not go to a platen machine or be handled by non-binder members.

While this is a move in the right direction and partially removes the attempted restriction of cheapened production, it by no means meets the requirements of the master binder.

In the case, for instance, of the recent stoppage of work on a binding job at the house of Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd. (reported in our issue of September 29th last), the operation which gave rise to the trouble was one of plate-marking. The covers were to be plate-marked on platen machines after being made up. The binders' insistence on the work being done by blocking led to the work being done by neither union, for the customer refused to go to the expense of blocking and decided to do without the plate-making altogether. In such cases as this, therefore, the demarcation agreed on by the unions—cloth to the platen, but cases to the blocker—is not in accordance with that cheapening of production which is essential to the revival of the printing trade. The point at issue calls for further consideration.

Gold Leaf Protection Pled.

The recent application, under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, for the imposition of a tariff on imported gold leaf would, if successful, mean a still further enhancement of the already cruelly high costs of production in the bindery. To restrict the British bookbinder to the use of the heavy and costly British gold leaf—which he ordinarily employs only for expensive bindings—could not but mean an immediate raising of prices in the case of such gold work as can now be done comparatively cheaply by the use of the thinner and less costly imported gold leaf. And since gold leaf on books must now be regarded as a luxury, any considerable rise in

price would doubtless go a long way towards killing the diminished demand for gold which still remains. This would mean an extension of unemployment in the binding trade by the discharge of gold workers, as well as the loss of many orders involving the use of gold. That such results would follow a tariff on gold leaf is not mere assumption, but is strikingly borne out by facts and figures from past experience. This was made plain when an official hearing was given in London (as reported in our issue of January 26th) to objections against the proposed protective tariff, the opposers including representatives of the Master Bookbinders' Association, the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Master Printers, and several other organisations. The evidence given by Mr. Robert Leighton was, we learn, particularly apposite in regard to the relation between the total amount of gold leaf used and the market price of the leaf. His figures showed a striking dependence of consumption upon price during the big price variations that have occurred since pre-war times. The rise of price to about 300 per cent. on the pre-war figures was accompanied by a decrease in demand of something like 75 per cent., whilst falling prices have been accompanied by increased consumption in about the same ratio. This refers to the total consumption, in which imported leaf overwhelmingly preponderates. In regard to English gold leaf—which is used mainly for purposes other than bookbinding—rising prices have not caused a fall in consumption of anything like the same magnitude, consumption having never decreased, we understand, more than about 25 per cent. The fact seems plain that home producers never have supplied the bookbinding trade to any con-

siderable extent, the chief reason being that the thin leaf required by binders cannot, apparently, be produced in this country. Thus the case for the imposition of a tariff on imported gold leaf seems a very thin one. The committee appointed under the Safeguarding of Industries Act has reported to the Board of Trade, whose attention is now being given to the facts and recommendations put forward by the committee.

Mr. George A. Eden.

A Brief Biographical Sketch.

The Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers' Association has sustained a real loss through the enforced resignation of Mr. Geo. A. Eden, its esteemed hon. general secretary. Not only can Mr. Eden's withdrawal from this post be considered a loss to the Association but to a wider circle in the bookbinding section of the trade where his position as secretary had enabled him from time to time to give much valuable assistance. His enthusiastic participation in the various movements for the advancement of the interests of the craft, charitable or otherwise, was always given in an unobtrusive manner, and his sterling qualities of head and heart have won for him the affections of the members of the Association to which he had been so closely attached.

Mr. Eden's Career.

Mr. George A. Eden was born at Greenwich in 1881, and is the son of the late Wm. Eden, who won distinction and promotion while serving in the Royal Marine Artillery during the rebel wars of China in the "fifties," while his aged mother still continues to take a constant pride in her youngest son's progress. Mr. Eden received his early education at a semi-private school and subsequently at Clarke's College, followed by an intermittent course at the Borough Polytechnic.

He was apprenticed to the late Henry Richardson, in Greenwich, and while mayoral and other public duties kept this dignitary from much intercourse with the

"youth of his adoption" Mr. Eden was fortunate in receiving personal instruction from Mr. J. R. Beynon-Davies, who was then fresh from the Principality. Mr. Davies is now, by the way, a director of H. Richardson, Ltd., and an instructor at the Blackheath School of Arts and Crafts. During the later years of his apprenticeship his social activities comprised, among other things, the duties of a drill instructor to the Church Lads' Brigade



Mr. George A. Eden.

and a connection with local orchestras as a violinist.

After nearly eight years, Mr. Eden left the protecting wing of his tutor in the craft and put the teaching to a practical test in taking charge of the Acme Tone Engraving Co.'s warehouse and binding department at Watford. He next migrated to Truscott and Sons, at Tonbridge, and thence back to London at the instigation of F. Hadley and Sons, Ltd., whose binding department he successfully managed for twelve years

First Connection with the Association.

Early in 1906 he was accepted a member of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, being almost immediately elected to a small sub-committee for entertainment purposes. At the end of the first year he was drafted into the executive and later elected secretary. At this stage much pruning was beneficially performed, and after eliminating the "dead matter" the membership was whittled down to about 36, but that active "three dozen" formed the nucleus of the Association which flourishes to-day, he having held the secretaryship continuously for 14 years and has been re-elected annually without opposition.

Just before the war Mr. Eden successfully competed against 15 others from all parts of the country by securing first place in a Civil Service Commission examination for a vacancy in H.M. Stationery Office. After a varied experience in the accounts and ordering branches he became receiver of binding and was later transferred to the Army Forms Store, to be subsequently recalled to the head office at Westminster where he saw behind the scenes much of the work of wartime service. Though released for active service the sudden death of two colleagues rendered his retention imperative, and he was eventually granted exemption by the Minister of National Service on the application of the Controller.

Though his position as secretary of the Association has been held throughout with the entire approval of his various immediate "chiefs," the Controller now considers that his post in the Association is incompatible with his position in His Majesty's Stationery Office and has accordingly requested his resignation from the secretaryship of the Association.

Mr. Eden represents the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association on the board of examiners in the Printing Industry and Stationers' Company Technical Board, and is also on the Council of the new Printers' Technical College. It will be the general wish of the members of the trade that his seat on both these bodies should be retained, not only in the interests of the craft generally but also in the best interests of H.M. Stationery Office.

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(REGISTERED).

PATENT LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET INK FOR WORKING WITHOUT DAMPERS.

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

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

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

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

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CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5½. Pref., 16s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum., 19s. 3d.; Joseph Byrom, 12s. 6d., 12s. 9d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 6s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 104½, 103½; Ilford, 16s. 7½d., Pref., 15s. 7½d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 18s.; International Linotype, 47½; Lamson Paragon Supply, 16s. 3d., Pref., 14s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 22s. 6d.; George Newnes, 14s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 9d., 13s. 6d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., 8 p.c. Deb., Reg., 102½; Odham's Press, 11s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 61s. 3d., 64s. 4½d.; Spicer Bros. 8 p.c. Notes (Reg.), 97½; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 18s. 6d., 17s. 10½d.; Raphael Tuck, 17s. 7½d., Pref., 65s. 7½d., 67s. 6d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 12s. 9d., Def., 5s. 9d.; Warrillows, 23s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15. Prefd., 8½, 4 p.c. Pref., 5½; Weldon's, 28s. 3d. xd., Pref., 15s. 6d., 16s. 3d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 4½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 1½d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 104, 103½.

NEW COMPANIES.

DREW AND HOPWOOD, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers and lithographers carried on by F. P. Drew and W. E. Hopwood, at King Alfred's place, Birmingham, as "Drew and Hopwood." Private company. First directors: F. P. Drew, W. E. Hopwood and F. P. Bradshaw.

PHOENIX WORKS, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. D. Todd, J. D. Todd, junr., and Jane B. Todd, and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, engravers, manufacturing stationers, paper merchants, paper bag manufacturers, dealers in leather and fancy goods, etc. Private company. Directors: J. D. Todd and J. D. Todd, junr. Registered office: Vine-place, Sunderland.

MARTIN'S PRINTING WORKS, LTD.—Capital £3,500, in £1 shares; to take over the businesses carried on by G. Martin (1) of a printer and stationer at West-street, Berwick-on-Tweed, as "Martin's Printing Works," and (2) of a billposter at Berwick-on-Tweed, as the "Border Counties Billposting Co." Private company. First directors: G. Martin (managing and permanent director), Margery Martin, R. Martin and Margaret G. Martin. Registered office: 64 and 66, West-street, Berwick-on-Tweed.

F. R. BRITTON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,500, in 4,000 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred shares of 5s. each and 2,500 ordinary shares of £1 each; printers, colour printers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, designers, lithographers and publishers of newspapers or other publications, fine art printers and publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. J. Knight and J. S. Mason. Registered office: 39, Victoria-street, S.W.

IRISH ANNUALS PRESS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; printers, engravers, publishers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Wheatley and P. Wheatley. Registered office: 57, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK, LTD.—Nominal capital £5,000, in £5 shares; to acquire *inter alia* the publication known as the *Financial Outlook*, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers, stockbrokers, stock and share dealers, etc. Private company. Signatories to the Memorandum of Association: Mrs. M. C. England and E. B. Howard. Registered office: 119-125, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

L. P. BARNES, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with the

Aeolian Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of musical instruments, publishers and sellers of sheet music, books and literature, etc. Private company. First directors: L. P. Barnschone, T. Powell and F. E. D. Hay. Registered office: 40, High-street, Tunbridge Wells.

SPIERS SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in 1,900 10 per cent. preference shares of £1 each and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; general publicity specialists and advisers, billposting and advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. E. Spiers and I. Spiers. Registered office: 44, Fleet-street, E.C.

GORDON BOGGON PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 4,200 10 per cent. participating preferred ordinary shares of £1 each and 16,000 deferred ordinary shares of 1s. each; to adopt an agreement with G. Boggon, and to carry on the business of advertising agents. Private company. First directors: N. G. Boggon and J. Walker. Registered office: 1, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W.

FORD STAND, LTD.—Capital £50, in £1 shares; reservoir pen manufacturers, book-sellers, publishers, paper manufacturers, cabinet makers, manufacturers of or dealers in vulcanite, celluloid or metal goods, etc. Private company. Provisional directors: O. B. Wade and Lilian M. Davies. Registered office: Maypen Works, 354a, 356a, 358a and 360, Richmond-road, East Twickenham, Middlesex.

ROBERT H. FEAGON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £600 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at 17, Cullingtree-road, Belfast, by R. H. Feagon, and to carry on business as wholesale and retail dealers in paper and everything relating to the business of paper-hangers, and the like, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. H. Feagon and G. Martin. Registered office: 22, Mill-street, Belfast.

B. ROSEDALE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on as "B. Rosedale and Co., Ltd.," and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail box, packing case, paper bag, carton and packing material manufacturers, merchants, agents, shippers and contractors, strawboard, millboard and cardboard manufacturers, paper mill representatives, papermakers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. T. Remfry and E. A. Perrin. Registered office: 148-150, Curtain-road, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

S. J. CLARKE AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Particulars of £9,000 debentures authorised by resolutions of August 5th and September 1st, 1921; present issue £3,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

CAXTON PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on January 20th, 1922, of debentures dated May 3rd, 1910, securing £40,000.

MORLAND AND IMPEY, LTD.—Two memoranda of deposit on January 24th, 1922, of deeds of certain properties in Northfield, Birmingham, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyd's Bank, not exceeding £20,000 and £2,000 respectively.

BUVINGTON PRESS, LTD.—Mortgage dated January 7th, 1922, to secure £450, charged on 34, Monmouth-street, Bath. Holder: H. Buvington, Ferndale, Prior Park-road, Bath.

FIELD, SONS AND CO., LTD. (printers, publishers, manufacturing stationers, folding box manufacturers, etc., Bradford).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,500 on January 1st, 1922, of deeds dated July 13th, 1911, securing £6,000.

WESTS', LTD. (music printers, London).—Debenture dated January 25th, 1922, to secure £750, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: F. Shearman, Mount Stuart Dry Docks, Cardiff.

JOHN PETERS, LTD. (printsellers and publishers, etc., Birmingham).—Particulars of £1,500 debentures, authorised January 20th, 1922; present issue £1,450; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO., LTD.—Issue on July 1st, 1915, of £8,000, and on October 18th, 1921, of £15,000; parts of a series. (Notice filed January 27th, 1922).

THOMAS BROTHERS AND CO., LTD. (paper and millboard manufacturers).—Charge on deeds and documents relating to Temple Mills, cottages and other erections, dated January 7th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L. C. W. and Parr's Bank.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re WM. EDWARD TUCKER, printer, etc., 14, Arthur-street, E.C.—The adjourned first meeting of creditors under this failure was held on January 30th, before Mr. Warren, official receiver, at the London Bankruptcy Court, when a resolution was passed for Mr. F. S. Salaman, C.A., 1 and 2, Bucklersbury, E.C., to act as trustee of the estate. Particulars of the failure appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* on January 19th.

Re WM. HOWARD DAY (trading as W. H. Day and Son), photo printer, etc., 31, Charing Cross, W.C.—This bankrupt failed in September, 1920, and last week he applied to Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. Mr. W. P. Bowyer, senior official receiver, reported that the liabilities were returned at £1,249 and the assets realised £36. The applicant commenced business in November, 1917, without capital, and in August, 1920, the whole of his effects were sold under a distress for rent. He attributed his insolvency to bad trade, and heavy interest charges. The discharge was suspended for three years.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Lewis Julius and William Stern, printers and stationers, 4, Finsbury-square, London, under the style or firm of Julius and Stern.

Cecil Hugh Bullen and Charles Sutherland, advertising agents, 25, Lord-street, Liverpool, under the style or firm of Bullen, Sutherland and Co.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Reginald Arthur Gerald Master, London, formerly residing at Harrow, lately carrying on business in co-partnership with Francis De Wicke as advertising agents at 15, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, under the style of De Wicke and Master. Public examination, March 31st, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.

Herman Darewski, 122, Charing-cross-road, London, W.C., music publisher, February 5th. Public examination, April 5th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.

Strawboard Supplies.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Bristol	Belgium	82	60
Hull	Netherlands	12,858	9,544
Manchester	Germany	12,286	4,636
	Netherlands	80	40
	Belgium	625	802
Dundee	Netherlands	196	116
Dublin	Netherlands	305	123
		1,078	1,800
Liverpool	Germany	206	47
	Netherlands	699	517
	Canada	280	350
	Netherlands	52,506	20,199
Leith		2,726	2,687
Grimsby		998	272
Southampton		280	100
Belfast		785	525
Cork		60	54
Newcastle		160	120
Goole		16,163	6,387
Total		102,378	47,979

Leatherboards.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Hull	Norway	220	280
	Germany	140	180
Manchester	Sweden	2,056	2,847
	Germany	900	295
	United States	21	63
London	Germany	900	580
	Sweden	108	111
	Austria	323	300
	Canada	771	1,086
Glasgow	United States	64	292
Grimsby	Germany	8	16
Belfast	Sweden	13	106
Total		5,524	5,506

Cardboard and Pasteboard.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Bristol	Sweden	4,390	11,436
Hull	Belgium	10	12
Manchester	Germany	99	178
	Netherlands	778	790
London	Netherlands	21	58
	Germany	1,090	2,409
	France	14	60
	Belgium	86	195
	Netherlands	887	809
	Lithuania	254	294
	Sweden	156	286
	Austria	500	187
	United States	17	54
Dover	Switzerland	35	80
Dublin	France	6	42
Liverpool	Sweden	22	81
	Germany	12	57
Folkestone	United States	180	275
Leith	Germany	1	7
		22	55
Grangemouth	Belgium	8	14
Grimsby	Norway	330	448
	Germany	42	176
	Belgium	98	250
Newhaven	France	11	69
	Switzerland	32	247
Total		8,994	18,458

New Australian Board Mill.

Opening the Fairfield Board Mills of the Australian Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., the Acting Prime Minister of Australia said there was no reason why the manufacture of news-print should not be undertaken in Australia. It was the determination of the Government to foster and protect industries provided they were efficient, and the Government would take care that industries would not be dumped out of existence by the manipulation of exchange or other means.

AN Advertisement is always working.

British Imports of Millboards.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Bristol	Norway	179	201
	United States	260	785
Hull	Canada	1,702	2,914
	Finland	2,778	2,568
	Sweden	1,489	1,400
	Norway	740	744
	Germany	68	88
Cardiff	Austria	220	195
Manchester	Canada	630	1,876
	Sweden	8,259	8,028
	Norway	266	270
	Netherlands	200	195
London	United States	1,669	1,920
	Germany	2,877	1,754
	Netherlands	121	152
	Finland	555	590
	Sweden	3,460	4,482
	Norway	694	810
	Canada	1,572	2,901
	United States	1,687	2,902
Glasgow	Sweden	107	125
	Canada	1,270	1,620
Liverpool	Sweden	80	86
	Norway	268	285
	Germany	582	867
	Canada	885	1,182
	Belgium	400	581
	United States	517	568
Leith	Sweden	770	819
	Canada	400	780
Grangemouth	Norway	200	179
Belfast	Canada	401	414
Newcastle	Sweden	48	47
Total		30,414	36,164

MESSRS. THOMAS AND GREEN, LTD., have added four new shades to their well-known 288 tinted banks and boards—peach, maize, carnation and cerulean. This range is now stocked in 22 colours, six substances and three sizes, while the makers also stock all the colours in the six substances and on the web 63 inches wide, from which they can cut special sizes very promptly.

SWEDISH paper mill owners propose a reduction of wages of about 50 per cent.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

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Representative for Great Britain:

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C.2

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OF PRE-WAR QUALITY
AT POST-WAR PRICES

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Paper Bag Making Machinery

BUMSTED'S PATENT

Bags produced direct from the roll of paper
Superior to hand-made bags

Machines made in five standard sizes, with printing attachments if required.

Write for full details

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.

HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE
ESTABLISHED 1873

Telephone: Cannock 18. Telegrams: 'Bags', Hednesford

Mr. Hart at L.S.C. Guild.

Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart repeated his lecture on "Impressions of a Tour in America" before the members of the L.S.C. Guild, at the Institute of Journalists, Tudor Street, on the 25th ult. There was a good attendance, and among those present were Mr. H. Naylor (the secretary) and Mr. Slattery, of the Ludlow Co. Mr. E. Hanson, manager for Messrs. Stephenson and Blake, occupied the chair.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Hart gave a vivid description of the re-organised composing room of the *New York Times*, and laid stress on the fine equipment of American newspaper offices, calling special attention to the *Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, the *Boston Herald*, and others, and made some impression by stating that notwithstanding his much higher wages, the American lino operator, owing to the greater output, actually produced composition at a lower price per 1,000 than in England.

At the close, many questions were put to the lecturer, and in answer to one Mr. Hart said he did not consider the American either intellectually or physically superior to the Englishman. He put down the greater output to several things; first, the larger wage undoubtedly encouraged the operator to do his utmost—he knew he would not be tolerated if he did not; then the machines were unquestionably more modern, and were kept up to a higher efficiency; and there was no doubt the rather wider face of the letter proved an advantage to the operator. But perhaps more than anything else the fingering of the keyboard was more practical and showed skilful training, for without apparent effort the operators' hands glided over the keys with a swiftness and effectiveness only born of high training. It was a pity operators in England did not pay more attention to this particular matter.

Specimens of many newspapers produced by mechanical composition were handed round and explained to the members, who naturally were keenly interested in the subject, and followed the lecture with much

attention. At the close votes of thanks, both to the lecturer and the chairman, were enthusiastically passed.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate, Ltd. (Harris Automatic Press Co.). Governing devices for printing presses, etc. 2,174.
- Beswick, C. F. Envelope. 1,396.
- Bowkett, E., and Sonsthagen, A. Paper folding and cutting machines. 2,071.
- Deane, M. T. Photo-micrographic apparatus. 2,502.
- Demignot, M. Envelopes with transparent panels. 2,631.
- Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J. Machinery for production of envelopes, etc. 1,565, 1,566.
- Duncan, H. M. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.) Type-casting machines. 1,428.
- Eitken, G. Production of surface printing plates. 2,054.
- Elliott, R. C., and Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. Typographic composing machines. 1,930.
- Elliott, R. C. Automatic type-casting and composing machines. 1,931.
- Feather, G. Note books, etc. 1,849.
- Foster, F., and Foster, J. F. Inking mechanism for printing machines. 1,372.
- Goldsmith, H. Rotary printing presses. 1,502.
- Heywood, H. Detachable sheet jogger for printing machines. 1,548.
- Honma, T., and Litewsky, J., and Meyer, A. J. Chocolate, etc., boxes. 2,391.
- Leverett, H. J. Calendars. 2,595.
- Mills, T. J., and Morris, E. T. Printing machines. 2,649.
- Molesworth, W. N., and Wilson, G. W. Printing machines. 1,882.
- Owen, H. G. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 2,032.
- Riches, S., and Ward, A. Playing cards. 1,801.
- Ritchie, A. S., and Ritchie and Sons, Ltd., W. Writing and stationery cases. 1,871.
- Sculthorp, G. H. Blotting pads. 1,699.
- Trist, A. R. Photo-mechanical printing processes. 1,982.

Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd. Machines for slitting, perforating, etc., paper, etc. 2,216.

Vivian, S. P. Machine for arranging papers, cards, etc. 2,230.

Specifications Published.

1920.

- Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Smith, E. W. Web printing machines. 173,850, 173,851.
- Kayser, T., and Booth, E. J. File binders. 174,111.
- Volkmer, P. Apparatus for squaring sheets delivered from the flyer of a printing or like machine. 173,871.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

- Goldschmidt, H. Rotary printing presses. 174,348.
- Richards, G. L. Ticket printing and distributing machines or the like. 174,381.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

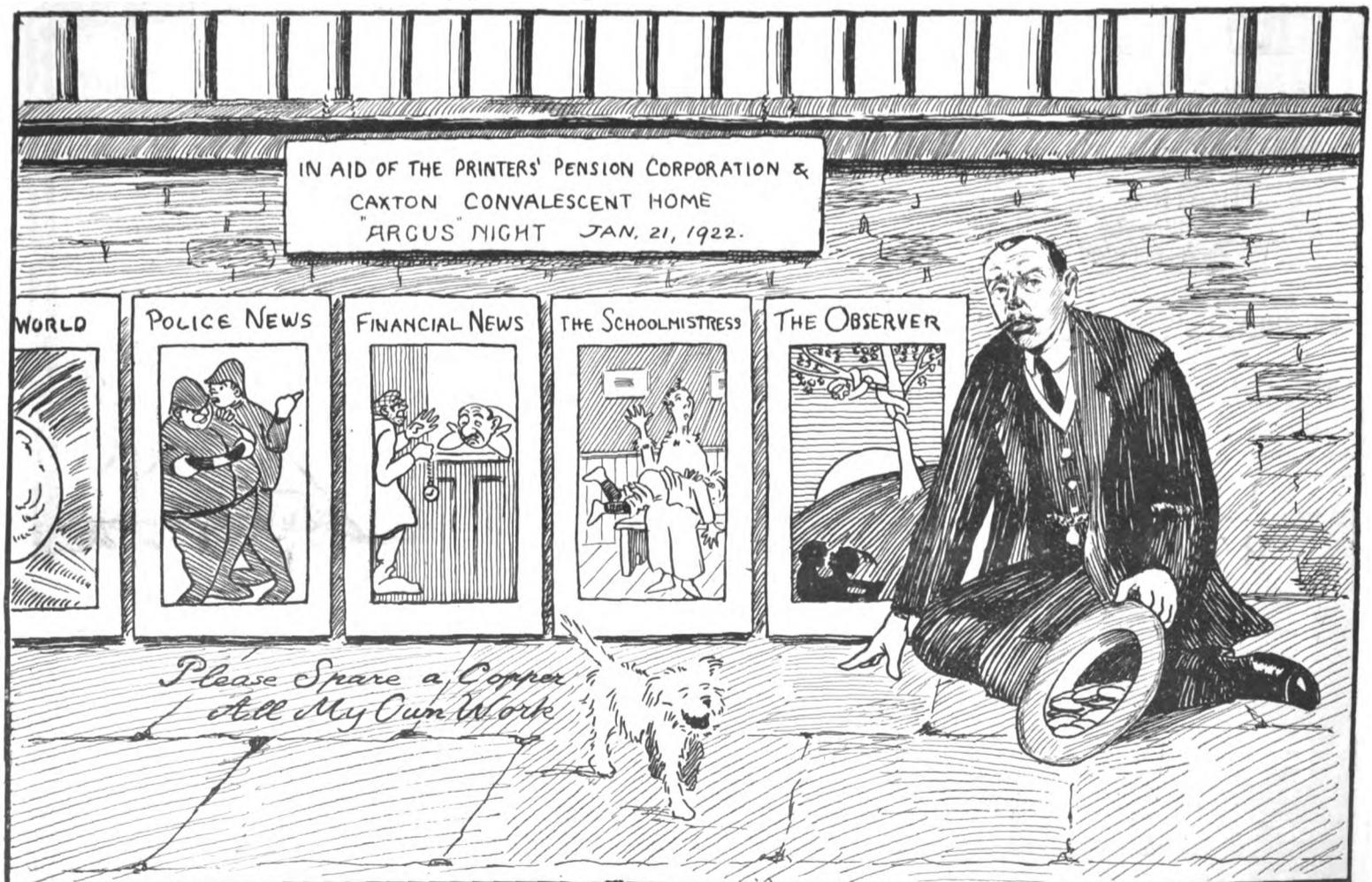
ADEN.

British firm of chemists, with connections in Aden and on the Red Sea Coast of Arabia, desire to represent in that area United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery, office requisites, leather goods, etc. (Reference No. 85.)

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

A business gentleman living in Java, where he is a director of a firm established at Weltevreden and Batavia, is desirous of obtaining for his own account the representation, on a commission basis, in the Netherland East Indies of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery, office appliances, book-binding materials, etc. (Reference No. 106.)

A Linotype Operator's Clever Cartoon.



A reproduction of this clever cartoon, executed by Mr. Edward Howe, a linotype operator on the staff of the "Argus" Printing Co., Ltd., was the means of helping to raise funds on behalf of printers' charities at the

recent "Argus" night concert, which, as reported in last week's issue, was given by the Walthamstow Musical Society. Mr. Howe has travestied in a skilful manner the names of five outstanding examples of the

many publications printed at this well-known house, and has depicted Mr. H. Woodcock (the works manager) as a pavement artist appealing for assistance on behalf of the Pension Corporation and the Caxton Home,

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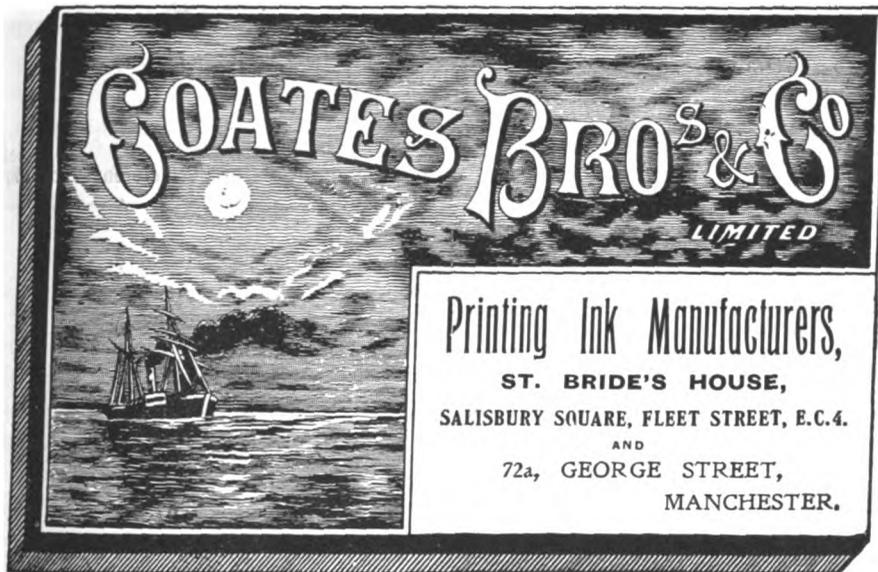
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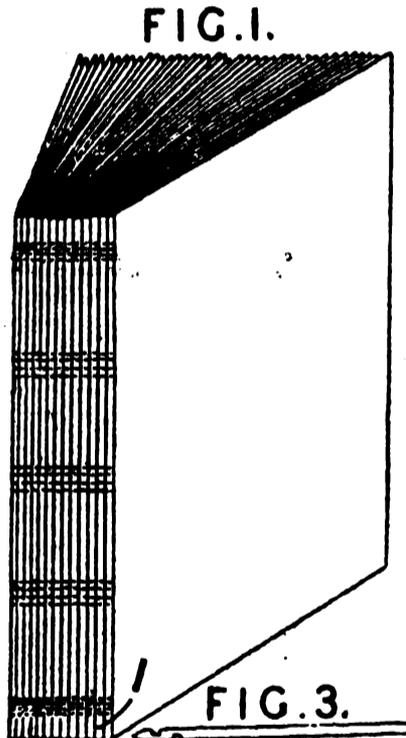
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New Inventions.

Bookbinding.

In a method of bookbinding of the type in which folded sheets forming book sections are perforated along the folds, the sections being gathered into book form and their perforated folds covered with adhesive over which a fibrous backing is applied, the perforations are arranged in a series of groups and are made from the inside of the fold outwards so as to form projecting tangs which intermingle with the fibres of the fibrous backing. The perforations are larger on the inner side of the fold than on the other side, and may be made by tapered needles which may also apply the adhesive. The method may be applied to ledgers and office books, publishers' bindings, library and letter-press books, etc., and to temporary bindings such as magazines and weekly journals. In the application to library and letterpress books, the book sections 1, perforated as shown in Fig. 1, are collected in a box or trough having clamping end plates controlled by hand-operated screws, each book being separated

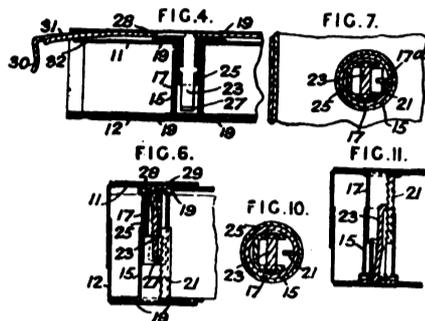


from its neighbours by a thin board not extending to the folded edges, so as to prevent the clamps from closing the perforations. A layer of powder such as French chalk is then applied to the perforations before the application of the adhesive, and fibrous material and also, in the case of heavy books, corrugated fabric, is applied over the adhesive to form a flexible back permitting the book to open flat. In the application to temporary bindings, sets of needles are mounted on a perforating machine or on a rotary folder so as to perforate and fold the sheets simultaneously, and the needles may also be adapted to apply adhesive to the perforations by means of side channels, Fig. 3, or other recesses in the needles, the adhesive being supplied to these channels by passing the needles through a trough containing adhesive. The groups of perforations may be set to a standard gauge for any publication, such as magazine parts, and may thus be utilized in the sewing of the final permanent binding, thus ensuring perfect register of the pages in this final binding. The invention is patented by Mr. J. Larmour.

Loose-Leaf Binders.

Mr. W. H. Averill has secured a patent in loose-leaf binders of the type in which tubular telescopic post members carry a rack and a lever, actuated by a controller bar to lock the members together, the lever is pivotally mounted in a bearing-member connected to one of the cover-plates and extends into the hollow posts, and the ratchet member is

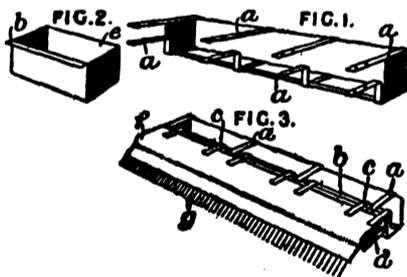
formed integral with the outer post. As shown in Figs. 6 and 7, overlapping angular cover-plates 11, 12 have hollow posts 15, 17 connected to them by lugs 19, the posts being of sheet metal and formed tubular by rolling. The outer and larger post 15 is attached to the cover-plate 12, and one of its edges is in the form of an integral serrated flange 21 which constitutes the rack and projects through a slot 17_a in the smaller tubular post 17. The



lever 23 is mounted in a U-shaped bearing member 25 its toe end 27 engaging with the rack, while the other end projects into an oblique slot 28 in a controller bar 29. The controller bar is movable endways by a finger piece 30, Fig. 4, to disengage the lever from the rack, and has a resilient tongue 31 engaging a slot 32 in the cover plate 11 to secure the elements in locked position. An ordinary bolt lock may be used for this purpose. In a modification, shown in Figs. 10, and 11, the integral serrated flange forming the rack is made on the inner and smaller of the tubular posts.

Ruling Machine Inkers.

Mr. A. Thornley has patented a ruling machine inking apparatus of the type in which ink is conveyed to the pens by suction from inkwells attached to the pen beam by means



of strips of flannel such as *c* dipping in the ink and resting on a flannel sheet *f* supported on the pens *g*, comprises a number of inkwells *e*, provided with projecting lips *b* and fitting within a holder fixed to the pen beam *d* by screws through a number of supporting arms *a*.

Preparing Printing Surfaces.

An invention in the name of the Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., F. T. Corkett, and J. Goodman, relates to a method of preparing planographic metal printing-surface having the design slightly etched, the design is applied with greasy ink or colour, the surface is coated with a resist, such as dragon's blood in alcohol, that is repelled by ink, the ink is removed, and the exposed design is slightly etched by a liquid that does not attack the resist. For zinc plates, the etching-fluid may consist of a weak solution of ferric chloride or nitric acid and alum; for aluminium plates, the etching-liquid may consist of weak hydro-fluoric acid. The surface is immersed in the liquid for a few minutes and is then withdrawn and washed. Re-transfer ink or a greasy fluid is then applied and, after the resist has been removed, the surface is rolled up with greasy ink or colour.

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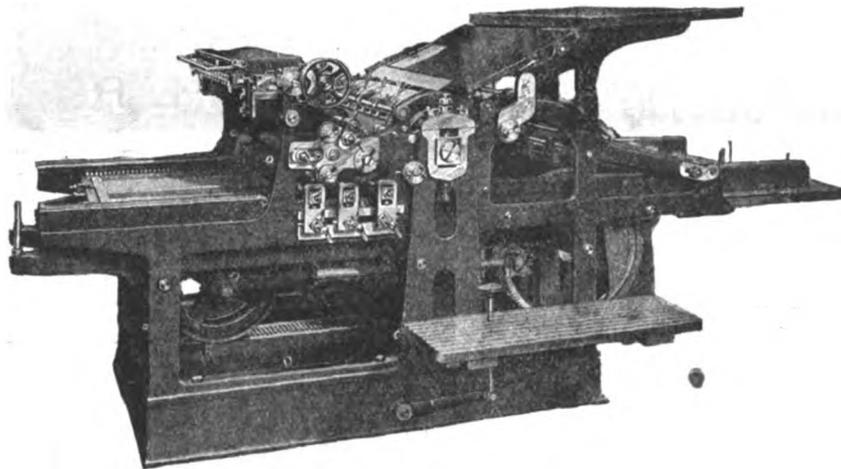
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VOLUME 90.
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[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: FEBRUARY 16, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Offsetography—The Machinery and the Process.

Mr. F. V. Heywood Talks to Practical Printers on
a Subject of Great Importance to the Industry.

Offset printing, especially in view of its recent successes in the field of newspaper production, is a matter of outstanding interest at the present day, so it was not surprising that there was a "full house" at last week's meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' (Parent) Association, when Mr. F. V. Heywood, of Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., lectured on the subject. The P.M. and O.A. provided a practical and appreciative audience, for, as Mr. Heywood said in his opening remarks, the association numbers among its members "some of the most expert lithographic printers in the world."

The lecturer's remarks were illustrated by a large number of excellent lantern slides, which greatly enhanced the interest of the lecture.

After a few introductory remarks, Mr. Heywood introduced his subject by a reference to the origin and general principles of lithographic printing. He touched briefly on the subject of flat-bed litho machines, then proceeded to deal with the important development brought about by the introduction of direct rotary machines, in which the cumbersome stone was replaced by the metal plate bent around a cylinder. These machines, said the lecturer, were up to 1914 made in sizes ranging from Demy, running at nearly 3,000 per hour, up to 64 in. by 48 in., running at about 1,500-1,600.

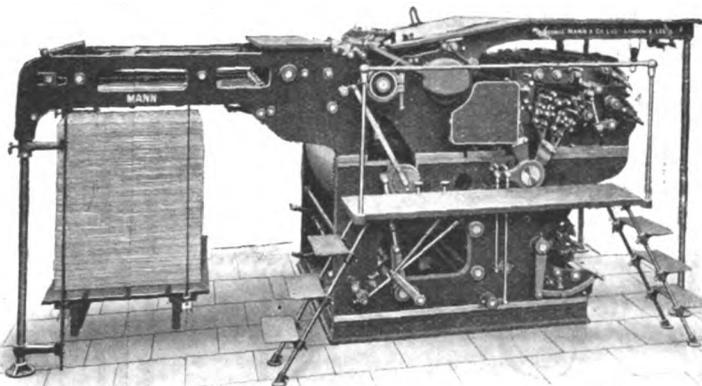
The Principle of Offset.

Then came the important development known as offset printing. Offset printing Mr. Heywood defined as the art of printing from a litho stone or a metal plate upon a rubber blanket, then this blanket in its turn printing upon paper, cardboard, canvas, silk, satin, celluloid, tin, etc., as required. He laid emphasis on these materials other than paper because he did not believe that offset printing was discovered upon a paper printing machine, but rather that it was evolved through tin plate printing. He emphasised the curious fact that though offset printing on tin dated back 40 or 50 years, no one had realised the enormous value and possibilities attached to the process when applied to paper. Over 30 years ago offset printing on cardboard, silk, etc., was practised on a tin-printing machine in this country, and thus the origin of the process could be credited to the British; though, to be quite fair, one must recognise that Rubel in America was the first to realise the practical possibilities of offset printing—but when he came to this country and had a rotary offset machine made it failed to make good.

Proceeding to divide offset and tin-printing machines into two main sections—flat-bed and rotary—the lecturer explained first the flat-bed type, in which the flat stone or metal

plate prints first on the blanket, which in turn transmits the impression to the material to be printed. Pointing out the similarity between the flat-bed offset machine and the tin-printing machine, he remarked that it was a very simple matter to convert a flat-bed tin-printing machine into a flat-bed offset machine, modifications of feed and delivery apparatus being all the alteration necessary. In regard to the rotary type, Mr. Heywood pointed out that the first efficient rotary tin-printing machine was made by Messrs. Geo.

speed, 3,500 per hour, at which it can be comfortably hand-fed, it being quite a common occurrence for an operator to make fifteen to twenty changes in a day, and print 5 to 10,000 sheets. Transferring cost is reduced to the very minimum, and its convenience and speed enable short runs to be produced much more economically than by any other known method. For longer runs it is also most economical, an output of 45-50 reams a day being quite a common occurrence on a straightforward run. The space this machine occupies



New Two-Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset with P.S.U. Delivery.

Mann and Co., Ltd., in 1903, and it was a modification of such a machine that produced the rotary offset.

Principle of Rotary Offset.

Explaining the principle of the rotary offset machine, the lecturer showed the Mann Standard Model, and remarked upon its close similarity to the tin-printing machine, pointing out that it involved no change of plate, blanket cylinders, inking, damping, drive, or tripping mechanisms, but that a rotary tin-printing machine could be converted by merely reducing the diameter of the top (or impression) cylinder to one-half, and arranging the feeding mechanism and delivery apparatus for paper instead of tin, and that a direct rotary machine could be similarly converted by adding a two-revolution cylinder, so that the middle cylinder could be fitted with a rubber blanket.

A machine which the lecturer explained at some length was the Mann "Baby" (Demy Folio). He claimed that this machine is invaluable for short runs owing to the very high

is 5 ft. 8 in. by 4 ft. 4 in., and the horse power required only $\frac{3}{4}$.

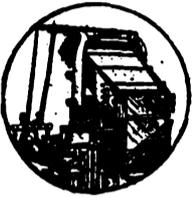
Dealing then with the Mann Standard Model, Mr. Heywood pointed out that it is built on the well-known two-revolution principle, carrying with it many advantages, fully appreciated by the practical lithographer. This machine is the one on which the Mann reputation has been built up, and its popularity is accounted for not only by its versatility but also by its simplicity for the operator and its great reliability.

An interesting new machine was next described. Photo-lithography having now become a pronounced success, a demand has arisen for a machine which will produce work hitherto regarded as strictly typographic, running at the highest possible speed at which it is possible to handle paper. This demand is met by the Mann Rapid Rotary Offset machine, which is built on the single revolution principle, adapted for any make of automatic feeder, and fitted with a pile or falling delivery, the pile delivery being entirely automatic, no adjustment being re-

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quired for different thicknesses of paper. The machine is at present made in double demy and demy sizes, but larger models will follow almost immediately.

Two-Colour and Perfecting Rotary.

The lecturer laid special stress upon what he claimed to be a unique machine, the Mann patent Two-Colour and Perfecting rotary offset machine. Its key-note, he said, was simplicity, it having only three main cylinders, and, size for size, occupying very little more space than a single-colour offset. Further, when being used as a two-colour machine the grippers do not release the sheet until both colours are printed, so that there is no possibility of bad register. The advantages of the two-revolution principle are retained. The machine was not to be recommended for short runs, but for anything of 25-30 reams and over its capacity was enormous. Mr. Heywood pointed out that the great feature of the machine is its ability to do perfecting as well as two colours, the time taken to change over from one to the other being only a matter of a few minutes. The machine is, therefore, admirably suited for letterpress work of every description, and the fact that both sides of the paper are printed simultaneously, entirely eliminates any danger of set-off. Recent developments in newspaper printing, to wit the production of the *Blackpool Times* entirely by the photo-litho offset process, bring this machine very much into prominence, as it is eminently suitable for such productions, on account of its adaptability and great output.

Perhaps the most interesting machine shown was one which we illustrate herewith, namely, the new model which was recently shown at the Printers' Exhibition. This new machine retains all the unique features of the previous model, but many improvements have been added, the principal of which are:—

Front-delivery, printed side up, with the sheet under positive mechanical control throughout its journey from feed board to pile delivery board; increased speed—the Quad Demy model being guaranteed up to a speed of 2,300 per hour (equivalent to 4,600 on a Single Colour Machine) when printing either two colours or perfecting; pile or falling delivery—the delivery board falling the correct amount for the thickness of the paper automatically, no adjustment at all being required by the operator for different thicknesses of paper; improved driving mechanism, consisting of single pulley friction clutch drive, running in ball bearings, this being claimed to be the simplest and most efficient drive yet designed for any printing machine, being perfectly silent in action, and sensitive to the most delicate touch.

Advantages Provided by Offsetography.

After throwing upon the screen some excellent views of Messrs. Mann and Co.'s extensive works at Leeds—showing them both under the conditions of normal activities, and under the special war-time conditions when they performed important service in the production of munitions—Mr. Heywood concluded by emphasising the advantage conferred by the offset process, remarking that no lithographer nowadays considered himself worthy the name unless he had an offset machine of one kind or another in his plant. Points of advantage referred to were: the superb quality of printing obtainable; the fact any kind of paper—even the roughest—could be used, and damping was unnecessary; the extraordinarily small quantity of ink required; the necessary pressure being reduced to one-third, with consequent minimisation of paper-stretching and reduction of wear and tear. Lithographers were now, said Mr. Heywood, "getting their own back," as letterpress matter was being produced more economically by offset than by any other process, half-tone or screen work could be done on practically any surface of paper, moreover colour work was being done which was impossible to letterpress methods or to tri-colour blocks. In rotary offset there was no make-ready, no type to wear out, no spaces or quads to rise and spoil the work, and no rules to cut the paper. Moreover, the longer the run of printing, the better was the work produced. The numerous advantages of the offset process were attributable to the remarkable resiliency of the rubber blanket. There was a splendid future before offset printing. This future could only be realised as the energies of the lithographer, typographer, photographer, process worker, artist and engineer were applied not individually but co-operatively.

The Discussion.

At the conclusion of the lecture the president expressed his appreciation of the lucid and straightforward manner in which Mr. Heywood had dealt with his subject, and he then threw the meeting open for discussion.

Mr. J. A. B. Reed, as a lithographer, said he endorsed all that had been said by the lecturer on behalf of the offset process. He commented on the strangeness of the fact that the process as used for tin-printing had not at an earlier period found wider application.

Mr. H. Roberts, who mentioned that he had the pleasure of putting down the first machine made by Mr. Heywood's firm, said that offset printing had never received full recognition from letterpress printers, who by its aid could dispense with all their stereotypes and run off at three times the speed.

Mr. H. W. Clayton asked if it was not a P. M. and O. A. member—Mr. A. J. Rowley—who was responsible for the first offset machine.

Mr. Heywood said he remembered that Mr. Rowley some 25 years or so ago had produced beautiful offset work on cardboard and satin on a tin-printing machine.

Mr. T. Ellwood, recalling the days of his apprenticeship when he was connected with experiments in tin-printing, suggested that Hudson and Scott, of Carlisle, were the first to do tin-printing by offset. He referred to American pre-eminence in offset printing, and hinted that this must be due to advantages in machinery as he did not believe the British printer to be behind the American in skill.

Mr. Heywood said he thought an early patent by Barclay and Fry was the first record of printing from rubber on tin, but Hudson and Scott might have been the first to put the process to successful use. Going on to speak of printing in America, Mr. Heywood stressed the wide use there of rotary machines, and said that Americans were much more ready than British printers to put their money into new machinery and try it out. What was holding offset back in this country was that the process was not up to the machines. Mr. Heywood referred to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of November 13th, 1913, in which appeared a report of a previous lecture on offset which he had delivered before the P. M. and O. A., and he drew attention to the fact that when speaking in 1913 he stressed the need for skill on the part of the printer, pointing out that without the intelligent co-operation of the printer, even the most perfect machine in the world would be a failure.

Mr. T. Peer spoke of his being in charge, 25 years ago, of a machine at Cohen and Co.'s which was made to print glass from a rubber blanket. It was not successful with glass, which was found to break in the printing, but it printed on paper, tin and even on brick.

The lecturer corroborated Mr. Peer's recollection.

Mr. A. E. Jarvis, who has more than once visited the United States, remarked that he noticed American work among the offset specimens exhibited around the room. Pointing to some of these, he said that such work could not be produced at the same rate in this country. He contended we were on the wrong line in machinery, and suggested that the chief mistake was in the use of one blanket per colour instead of only a single blanket. He looked upon the Mann offset as the best machine if they were only to put in one machine; it would produce work ranging from tissue paper to board, and from the lightest screen work to the heaviest colour printing. But he was interested to see the Mann small cylinder machine designed for fast running. We needed faster machines. In the States they were running machines twice the size at nearly twice the speed. Referring to the *Blackpool Times*, which was among the specimens displayed, Mr. Jarvis declared we had no newspaper offset machines in this country which would turn out the copies as quickly as letterpress machines. In Germany, he said, there was a machine running at 6,000 an hour; he thought about 2,000 an hour was the fastest here. Concluding, Mr. Jarvis designated engineers "the most stubborn creatures on earth"; Mr. Heywood, however, had been so reasonable that, if they hadn't been told otherwise, they might have thought he was a printer's manager. (Laughter.) He proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Heywood, and also to the lantern operator, Mr. Stokes.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. H. W. Clayton and heartily carried, after which Mr. Heywood briefly responded.

Training the Printer.

Throughout the country at the present time a great deal of attention is being given to the training of the printer, and, as is to be expected, the Principal of St. Bride Printing School, Mr. J. R. Riddell, is taking a prominent part. Some time ago he was in Sheffield, giving a lecture on this subject under the auspices of the J.I.C., and last week he gave a similar address to the members of the South-West London Master Printers' Association when he made a strong appeal for greater interest in the training and encouragement of the apprentice when he first enters the printing office. Emphasis was placed upon the need for a careful selection of a suitable type of boy as an apprentice, one possessing a sound general education, which, as the lecturer stated, was the basis of a successful career in the printing trades.

Before the war, said Mr. Riddell, labour was too cheap in this country. Therefore, there was not the same call as there is to-day to buy expensive labour saving machinery and the imperative need of obtaining high production. But, now conditions were changed, it was necessary to take the best and most expeditious means of training labour so that a greater efficiency would be obtained through the adoption of scientific methods, not only in workshop routine but also in the training and control of labour.

The responsibility for the training of the apprentice not only in the workshop but also the necessary supplementary training in a technical institute did not lie solely with employers. The workers themselves had an interest and must accept a measure of responsibility for the proficiency of the rank and file.

It was advocated that a pre-workshop training should be given in a technical institute—but one equipped and directed to meet the needs of a modern business. It was claimed that this would do much to remove many of the objectionable habits which an apprentice acquires when he first goes into the workshop. Further, it would prove a sound commercial proposition for employers even if they were to be responsible for the cost of this pre-workshop training.

Mr. Riddell made a strong appeal for the encouragement of the "craft spirit" which enables a man to have a pleasure in his work and which if developed might pave the way to solving much industrial unrest.

Interesting information was given in relation to the new printing school and the valuable financial support forthcoming from those associated with the printing and allied trades. Reference was also made to the new examining body of the Stationer's Company and Printing Industry Board, who arranges examinations held periodically in Stationer's Hall.

A keen discussion led by the president (Mr. Wise) took place after the address, a number of those present supporting Mr. J. R. Riddell in the views which he had put forward.

A vote of thanks in eulogistic terms was proposed by the president and enthusiastically carried by those present.

Belgian Printing and Postage.

Some Birmingham business houses, I hear, have had a rude shock, writes a *Daily News* contributor. Succumbing to tempting quotations from Belgian printers, who made no secret of the fact that their privileged position was due mainly to the lower rates of wages prevailing in Belgium, a number of firms established at the Mecca of Tariff Reform placed with them trial orders for commercial stationery. Last week the orders were delivered through the post, with a demand for excess postage amounting, in many instances, to 10s. or more—a very substantial proportion of the total cost. The Belgian printer sent the parcels at printed matter rate, but forgot that under our new postal rates stationery has no privileged position. Each parcel was therefore promptly surcharged at double the difference. In several instances, I learn, addressees declined to accept delivery. Therefore the parcels will be returned to the senders with a demand through the Belgian postal authorities for the excess postage. If the Belgian printers decline to accept responsibility, upon whom will fall the expense of the transport of these parcels across England and back again, and the extra clerical work involved?

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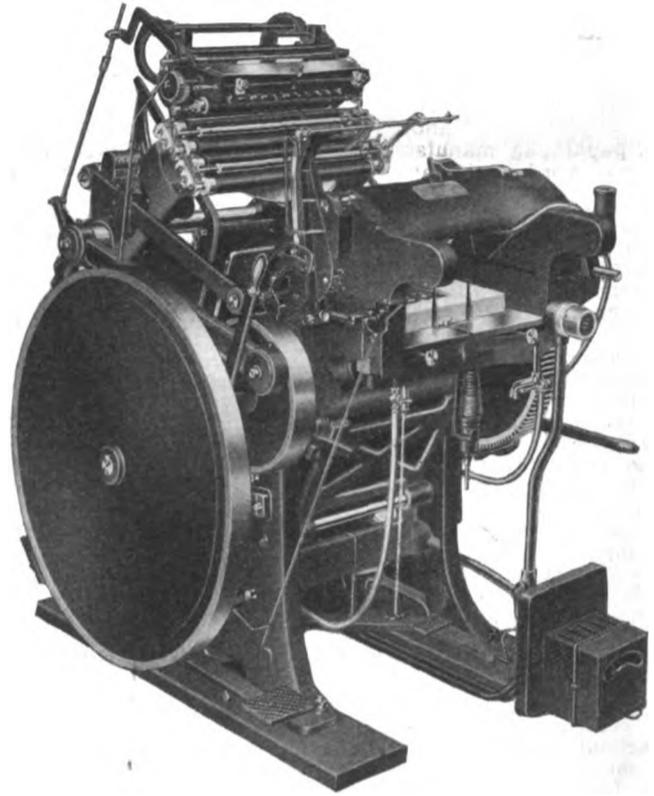
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Trade Notes.

THE annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association has been arranged for March 29th, at the Connaught Rooms.

THE Association of Master Printers of W. and N.W. London held their usual monthly lunch at Pagani's, Great Portland-street, W., the president Mr. E. W. Wormald presiding. There was a good attendance of the members and Mr. A. Williamson and Mr. H. R. Danford opened an interesting discussion on overhead charges.

AMONG the week's receiving orders under the Bankruptcy Act is that of Jacob Schaffer (trading as Mark Miller), 6 and 8, Ward-road, Stratford, paper bag manufacturer. Public examination, April 11th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

A BIG fire broke out last Thursday evening on the premises occupied by Allen, Maxey, and Co., Limited, envelope makers, manufacturing stationers, and paper merchants, at the corner of Upper Thames-street and Dowgate-hill. The firemen's work was difficult owing to the great weight of stacked paper on the several floors. Within an hour the whole of the premises with the exception of the ground floor were gutted. The building was on six floors, Allen, Maxey and Co. occupying the upper five.

ONE of the most destructive fires experienced in Dublin occurred last week at Messrs. Cahills printing establishment, Ormand Quay. The extensive works were completely destroyed, and the damage is roughly estimated at about £50,000.

THE *Westminster Gazette* will be issued at one penny instead of twopence on and from Monday next.

MR. WILLIAM AUSTEN-LEIGH, of Hartfield, Roehampton, senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and formerly clerk in the House of Lords, who died on November 27th, a great-nephew of Jane Austen, and uncle of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, left estate of the gross value of £21,538, with net personalty £20,471.

MR. HERBERT JAMESON WATERLOW, Past Master of the Stationers' Company, who died on November 13th, aged 76, left £6,519.

THE late Mr. Charles Edward Jerminham, better known as "Marmaduke" of *Truth*; for a short time editor of *Vanity Fair* left £2,161.

MR. EDOUARD LEBEY, ex-director of the Havas Agency, died in Paris on Tuesday, at the age of 73.

THE funeral took place, on Friday, at Smithdown-road cemetery, in the presence of many of his old colleagues, of Mr. Frederick M. Woodmansey, who for more than forty years was a member of the *Daily Post* and *Echo* composing staff, and had only recently retired owing to failing health.

THE death has taken place at East Witten, Weneleydale, of Mr. Christopher Towler, who for over thirty years was a well known figure in the newspaper world.

THE concluding section of the Britwell Court sale at Messrs. Sotheby's on Friday raised the total for the whole portion to £80,250 18s. od., of which it is estimated that about £65,000 represented Dr. Rosenbach's purchases for America.

NUMBER one of the *Schoolgirl* will be on sale on Tuesday, February 21st.

AN armed guard of the I.R.A. was posted in the Dublin offices of the *Freeman's Journal* on Sunday night to protect that paper and its staff from an anticipated attack by the Republicans. The cause of offence is said to be a political cartoon which appeared in Friday's issue of the paper. It is stated that an attempt was made to kidnap the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*.

THE *Monmouthshire Evening Post* ceased publication last Thursday.

THE cheap edition is cheaper to-day says a writer in the *Times*. Many bookshops and bookstalls are offering at 1s., some at 10d., and a few even at 6d., books which formerly could not be bought under half-a-crown.

THE annual meeting and dinner of the Papermakers' Association will be held in London on March 24th, and the next general conference of the Technical Section will take place on the day previous, March 23rd.

THE annual winter dinner of the Stationers' Social Society will be held on March 4th at the Hotel Cecil, 6 for 6.30. Mr. Lionel Savory, the president, will be in the chair.

TENDERS for the following adjudications will be received at the undermentioned office on the date stated:—Surveyor-General of Egypt, Giza (Mudiriya).—March 1st, 1922.—Supply of 1,632 reams of various classes of map-printing paper.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Ramsbottom, who for nearly 60 years had been connected with the firm of paper merchants, Ramsbottom, Lyons and Co., Ltd., Manchester

THE Paris editions of the *Daily Mail* and of the *New York Herald* appeared on Friday owing to a strike of their linotype operators, as single sheets of photographically reproduced typescript. On Wednesday the compositors presented a demand for increased pay, although, according to a statement by the employers, they were already receiving 43 francs more weekly than the scale demanded by the French Union of Linotypists.

LIMITED liability companies in the paper and stationery trade increased their nominal capital last year by £638,027 and printing and publishing companies by £2,618,090.

A TABLE compiled by Jordan and Sons, Ltd., shows that during the past year 134 stationery companies were registered at Somerset House with a capital of £1,669,150. Newspaper companies were 43, capital £362,600, and under the heading of publishers there were 77 registrations, the total capital being £651,700.

EXPORT of paper of all kinds, except printed paper and paper manufactures, was prohibited by the Rumanian Council of Ministers up to, it was understood, February 27th. Export of tarred paper, rags of wool, linen and hemp, and cellulose was subject to special authorisation and after Rumanian internal requirements had been met.

THE revised rates of stamp taxes payable as from January 1st under the United States Revenue Act in respect of playing cards is 8 cents per pack of not more than 54 cards.

DURING 1921 approximately 200,000 work-people in the paper, printing, etc. group of trades received net reductions in weekly wages representing a total of £54,000. In the previous year the same number of people received net increases amounting to £122,000 in weekly wages.

IN the list of goods which are now exempt from the payment of export duty in gold on entering Portugal are common printing paper (ordinary news-print); books, pamphlets and catalogues in foreign languages, stitched or in loose sheets, and atlases and maps with inscriptions in foreign languages; and type and ornaments for printing.

A WIDE-SPREAD discussion has been taking place as to whether the novel has lost its popularity. The preponderance of opinion is against that advanced by Miss Cicely Hamilton that the novel is out of favour. Instead of reading less, people are reading more and more, though tastes may alter. Therefore, print is bound to be consumed in ever-growing quantity, in spite of temporary set-backs due to cycles of depression.

THE western section of Lake Constance is frozen, and it is possible to walk on the ice from the island of Reichenau to Constance and to Hagnau. In 1880 the Bregenz editor Anton Flatz carried a press on to the middle of the lake and printed some copies of the *Gazette of Lake Constance*, now a very rare newspaper.

ON "Woes of the New M.P.," Lieut. Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, R.N., M.P., has a very racy article in the February issue of *Pearson's Magazine*.

IT is a good sign that Messrs. Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., have issued their first book of specimens since the outbreak of war. The book is got up on the loose leaf principle, so that alterations and additions can be made. An equivalent weight table at the commencement will be found useful as well as the tab indexing for the different grades of papers and boards, which are very extensive and attractive.

IT is complained in Montreal that although news print, the basic material of newspapers, has dropped from \$187 to \$70 a ton within less than a year, the newspapers are still maintaining inflated war prices both in regard to the retail price of newspapers and the cost of advertising.

MESSRS. CHAS. BAKER AND SONS (PAPER-MAKERS), LTD., have been appointed, as from January 1st, sole agents for The Hartlepool Paper Mill Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool, for the whole of the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Previously they have been agents for this particular mill for the Midlands, London, and the South of England only.

HOLLINGSWORTH AND VOSE Co., paper-makers, Boston, Mass., have selected for the decoration of their 1922 almanac the Indian statue of Massasoit, "the Great Sachem of the Wampanoags," who in 1621 was the protector and preserver of the Pilgrims.

THE late Mr. John Town, of Headingley, Leeds, for many years head of Joseph Town and Sons, Ltd., papermakers, of Leeds and Keighley, a magistrate for the city, died December 3rd, left £39,511.

THE Anglo Norse Paper Agencies, Ltd., have been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom for Aktieselskabet Holmen-Hellefos, Housund, Norway, makers of news-print.

Trade Union Matters.

THE executive committee of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation met on Tuesday at Bristol.

APPRENTICES.—The London Master Printers Association has appointed a special committee to consider the draft apprenticeship scheme submitted by the Joint Industrial Council with a view to an entirely satisfactory scheme being adopted by both sides

THE annual general meeting of the Leeds Typographical Society will be held on Saturday at the Leeds Philosophical Hall, when the subject of the borrowing and lending of standing type between newspaper offices in the town will be brought forward for discussion.

THE quarterly report of the Leeds Typographical Society states that the printing trade is looking in vain for the much-talked-of improvement in employment which it was asserted would follow the reduction in wages. Judging by the number of men signing the unemployment book, local trade is becoming worse. During the whole of last year the branch officials had paid out no less than £6,651, this being inclusive of grants from the Association. In addition, the branch had paid out £3,143 on account of the State Unemployment Insurance.

THE T.A. HALF-YEARLY REPORT.—After a long run of prosperity, the T.A. reports a decrease in membership of 651, making a total membership of 30,583. During the half-year 135 members have died at an average age of 52.57 years. There has been a decrease of £4,888 in contributions and of £104 in entrance fees and fines. The superannuation fund levy realised £670 8s. There is an increase of £15,740 in out of work benefit; State benefits amounted to £21,000. There are decreases in superannuation benefits, £1,886; funeral payments, £252; strike benefits, £3,187. There is an increase in incapacity and special grade benefit of £41 13s. 11d. On the half-year's working there is a loss of £303 6s. 1d. The chief items of expenditure for the half-year are salaries, £2,141 19s. 9d.; delegate meeting, £3,240; printing and stationery, £1,779.

Absorbing Qualities of Paper.

An interesting comparative study made between a transfer paper absorbing ink perfectly (a) and another with a limited power (b) shows the following microscopic analysis: (a), 30 per cent. hemp rags, 45 per cent. cotton, 25 per cent. chemical fir wood; (b), 100 per cent. chemical fir wood.

The *Wochenblatt* gives the following composition for an excellent transfer paper:—Bleached cotton, 20 per cent.; sulphate poplar, 20 per cent.; soda birch, 20 per cent.; soda fir, 10 per cent.; tissue paper clippings, 10 per cent. The absorbing power is influenced by beating and composition.

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The only Temperature-controlled Melting Furnaces.
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The Troubles of the Trade.

Central London Printers' Discussion.

A discussion more than usually stimulating and interesting took place at the monthly meeting of the Association of Master Printers of London Central Districts on Wednesday, last week, when the subject of "Unemployment in the Printing Trade" gave opportunity for expression of views upon various matters that are causing trouble to the London printer. The president of the Association, Mr. J. D. McCara, F.C.I.S., was in the chair, and the audience included many prominent representatives of the printing trade.

Mr. Burchell's Lead.

Mr. Burchell set the ball rolling with a characteristically vigorous and outspoken address. After a few words on the subject of high wages and the trade union responsibility, Mr. Burchell went on to the question of the postal rates, and indicated the immense body of opinion that has been expressed demanding a return to the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postal rate on printed matter, and pointed out that the present postal rates are a prolific cause of unemployment. Among the effects of the abolition of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, he gave examples of the sending of publicity matter for posting on the Continent, the opportunities offered to Continental printers for unfair competition, and the loss of revenue to the Post Office because of the increasing practice of delivering by hand. In looking round for remedies for unemployment, he suggested the grading of wages according to ability and usefulness of the worker. He called for greater co-operation between employer and employee, and suggested that the rules of trade unionism needed overhauling; also that the unions ought to use more discretion in the admission of men to their ranks. Complaining of country competition as a handicap to the London printer, Mr. Burchell claimed that London work should be done by printers whose offices and works are in London. Mr. Burchell concluded by moving a resolution to be sent to the Premier, the Postmaster-General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chairman of the Committee of the Post Office Advisory Council, and to certain members of Parliament. The resolution, as passed unanimously later in the meeting, was as follows: "That this meeting of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts, held at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday evening, February 8th, 1922, to discuss means and remedies for the decreasing of unemployment in the printing trade, do respectfully urge the Postmaster-General immediately to re-establish the halfpenny postal rate on printed matter and reduce the postal rate on post cards, the urgency being the weekly loss to labour in the printing and allied trades, a loss directly caused by the high postal charges."

Mr. Crowlesmith on Co-operation.

Mr. J. Crowlesmith (of Messrs. Hazel, Watson and Viney, Ltd.) was the next speaker and in an outspoken address laid special emphasis upon the need for fuller co-operation—including profit sharing—between employers and employed. Referring to the complaints of certain university professors and others as to the high cost of books, and a suggestion that had been made to boycott books until prices were reduced, Mr. Crowlesmith said such threats had been made before, and they left him absolutely cold. Cost was a term which had to day to be interpreted from a quite different standpoint than before the War. Before the War books and printing of all kinds were a great deal too cheap. Men were undoubtedly underpaid and master printers were not getting anything like a fair return on their capital and energy. Present costs, however, must come down, and the question that had to be faced was how that could be done in justice to printers as competent business men, and at the same time pay every grade of labour engaged in the production of printing a wage that would enable them to live in comfort and to enjoy some of the luxuries of life. That could be done, but he had no sympathy whatever with that everlasting cry that wages must come down. This, however, did not mean that he supported the present scale. Wages must synchronise to some extent with the cost of living. But they must not give either the public or the workpeople the impression that they meant to bring down wages below the level he had indicated. They must stand resolutely to the position that the value of

printing is entirely different from what it was before the War. How then could they reduce costs? There was first the employers' duty. There were printing works—in London as well as in the country—which were managed in a way which was a disgrace to the employers from the standpoint of efficiency and economy of administration. Then on the side of the workers, if costs were to be revised, "ca' canny" must be killed. Instances were given of restriction of output in the operation of machinery. Whereas about 5,500 was about an average output now obtained from a monotype perforator, they should be getting 8,000. Trade union restrictions on output must be got rid of. If they were to do this there must be a greater spirit of co-operation between masters and workers than ever before. They must take their workpeople more into their confidence and meet them not as "hands" but rather as colleagues. They must consult more and more with their workpeople. He was also an advocate of profit-sharing and of supporting legitimate unemployed in their own trade. The postal difficulty was only a passing phase; it was the broader outlook that would count in the future, and it was the ideal of brotherly co-operation that they had to work to.

Mr. T. P. Howard spoke forcibly in favour of the bonus system as an aid to increased production, and also broached the subject of a tariff on imported printing.

Mr. W. J. Boyle expressed agreement with Mr. Crowle-Smith's plea for greater co-operation. He objected to the previous speaker's suggestion of a tariff.

Mr. Oscar C. Griffith, speaking at some length, laid special stress on the need for a reduction of wages in accordance with the fall in the cost of living. He thought it was time the trade unions themselves realised their duty in this respect. In this connection he expressed regret that the position of London in competition with the provinces had been prejudiced by the action of the L.S.C. in refusing to agree the full 7s. 6d. reduction.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin being called upon to speak, indicated that the Federation of Master Printers were fully awake to the various vital points which had been touched upon. In regard to bonus schemes and profit-sharing, he pointed out that the printing industry seemed the most difficult of all trades in which to apply such schemes. Mr. Goodwin deprecated the suggestion of a tariff on imported printing, which might in the end be extended to imported paper and suggested that the quality of British printers' productions gave a sufficient protection, but indicated the efforts that were being made in connection with the Merchandise Marks Act to provide that any printed matter sent into this country should have the country of origin marked upon it when it came into the hands of the buyer.

Mr. W. Whyte referring to bonus schemes and other attempts to offer increased encouragement to the workers, remarked that the strongest objections to attempts to better the workers' conditions always came from the trade unions themselves.

Mr. C. H. Lea suggested that an important source of weakness in the trade was that employers did not make up their minds very definitely as to what was the right principle to follow, and then fight for that principle at all costs.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Burchell.

Papermaking Technology.

The Grade 1 examination in technology in papermaking under the auspices of the City and Guilds of London Institute will be held in June next. It had been decided by the Board of Education that this examination should be abolished, but owing to the representations made by the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association, it has been reinstated. Accordingly, it is hoped that every inducement will be afforded by papermakers in the country to enable students to take the examination, and thus demonstrate to the authorities that it is advisable to continue this particular examination. The examiners, by the way, are Mr. Arthur Baker (chairman of the Technical Section) and Mr. George Lake (chemist to Messrs. Olive and Partington).

AN Advertisement is always working.

Mr. Naylor on Postal Rates.

Maiden Speech in the "House."

Mr. T. E. Naylor has not been long in making his maiden speech in the House of Commons and it was made on a subject of vital importance to the printing trade. He got his opportunity during the discussion on the Labour Party's amendment to the address last Thursday, February 9th, dealing with the question of unemployment. The member for South-East Southwark spoke for twenty minutes, without notes, and seconded the amendment moved by Mr. Arthur Hayday on behalf of the Parliamentary group. The following is part of his speech on this occasion:—"May I make one reference to what I consider to be a vital cause of part of the unemployment now existing? The Postmaster-General has been justly criticised for increasing postal rates to the extent he has done. We who represent the workmen are constantly being told that what is wanted today to improve trade is, if possible, to reduce the cost of production. There are some of us who agree and some who disagree with that advice, but we are bound to admit that the advice is economically sound. If you want to increase the demand for goods, and therefore the demand for the labour which makes those goods, it is obvious that the cheaper the goods can be made, the greater will be the demand for them. Yet what do we find? We find a Minister of the Crown is prepared to increase the postal rates and thus add to the burden on what I may call the nerve centre of the trade and commerce of this country. The right hon. gentleman, in charging an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for circulars, has himself increased the cost of the production of those circulars to the extent of nearly 100 per cent. Of what use is it for us, on our part, to advise our men to do what they can to produce more when they can turn round and tell us that the Postmaster-General himself has increased the cost of production in the printing trade, so far as it affects circulars and catalogues, by 100 per cent.? The right hon. gentleman has already told us that he has done this because he has to make his department pay. Let me remind the Minister for Labour that the Postmaster-General is making his department pay at the expense of the Ministry of Labour. He has, by increasing postal rates and depressing trade put men out of employment, and the revenue that consequently goes to the Post Office is actually drawn at the expense of the Ministry of Labour. These are facts which our men know, and I suggest to the Government that they ought to harmonise the policies of the various departments in such a way that they shall not act unfairly and injuriously to the trade of the country."

The *Daily News* made the interesting comment:—"A dark, keen-visaged, bespectacled, slender man, he spoke with fluency, correctness and self-composure. Listening to him one felt that here was a man fresh from contact with the mean streets, dim recesses and suffering families of . . . Southwark, speaking with all the authority of knowledge derived from first-hand experience of the conditions of life in industrial South London."

Paper Opportunities in Turkey.

From Vienna Mr. G. Herlt writes to the *Papier Zeitung* that the Austrian paper industry promises itself a lively export business when the approaching peace is declared. Formerly Turkey was one of the principal buyers of Austrian paper and paper wares. Before the war Austria sent much news-print and cheap packing paper, in which business Sweden alone competed. Austria also sent much stationery and fine paper.

Turkey itself makes no paper; the only mill was built about thirty years ago, but never got properly to work and is now in ruins. Constantinople and Smyrna are the distributing centres. Printings are in demand as books are being more and more produced in Turkey and, of course, type and printing ink are also required. Every kind of paper is imported more or less and the richer classes like to use the very best of writing paper. Paper bags are also much in demand. All the warehouses are doing good business, and if a special paper and stationery business were started on European lines it would be successful.—M.A.

Institute of Industrial Art.

Public Conference on "Printing."

Printing is only one of the arts included in the exhibition which is being held by the British Institute of Industrial Art at the Victoria and Albert Museum, but the display of printing specimens shown is, though limited, excellent. The style of work favoured is the same as that predominant at exhibitions held by the Design and Industries Association, and the effectiveness of the principles of simplicity and fitness-for-purpose is admirably demonstrated. Much fine poster and other work shows also the big possibilities that lie ahead in the direction of a bold but simple use of colours.

At 4.30 on Friday this exhibition was the scene of an interesting public discussion on the subject of printing, when Mr. F. V. Burridge, principal of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, presided over an audience numbering about a hundred and fifty.

In the course of his opening address Mr. Burridge neatly characterised the purpose of the exhibition as being to show that, in its every use in every-day life, humble or luxurious, printing, if it is to be good, must be informed by art. Referring to a recent severe condemnation of some of William Morris's work he protested strongly against such criticism, saying it showed a crass determination not to understand the artist's effort. Such pieces of work as those complained of fell into their right place in an advancing movement.

Mr. J. H. Mason—who mentioned his having spent about ten years in the general printing trade, followed by about ten years in one of the great private presses, and then rather more than ten in education (he is now on the staff of the book-production section of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts)—offered some suggestions as to how these three phases of printing could be co-ordinated with benefit to the craft. Pointing out the disadvantages under which commercial printing is carried out, speed and cheapness being essential, he stressed the service rendered by the private presses in making available to the ordinary printer meticulously designed standards of fine printing. After discussing at some length the requirements of good type faces, Mr. Mason touched on the subject of technical education for the printing trade, emphasising the creative and experimental side of this work and pointing out that students should be trained "in and by printing."

Mr. R. B. Fishenden confined himself mainly to the work of the commercial printer. Putting forth a plea for a revival of English typography, he drew attention to the large proportion of American type used in present-day advertisements. He thought that if British typefounders had not done much original work recently, the blame should attach to the advertiser, who was usually trained on American lines. The advertising man should learn that it is a mistake to make a fetish of American types. Stressing the importance of legibility of type, Mr. Fishenden suggested that the British Institute of Industrial Art in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research might undertake an examination into type legibility. In regard to the value of exhibitions in improving the quality of commercial printing, he thought it would be an advantage to classify exhibits according to the printing methods employed in their production. The progress of the industry demanded that the different processes should be directed on right lines.

Mr. J. W. Jones, in speaking of the difficulty of getting the most suitable boys for the printing trade, blamed the educational authorities for teaching that it was not so great a thing to make something as to write an invoice for it. He mentioned that he had known William Morris personally. Shortly before he passed away, Morris had given him a message for the printing trade. "Tell them," he said, "to keep their work simple." What a pity Morris could not take his own medicine! He thought Morris missed a great opportunity in that he had not produced some inexpensive piece of work—perhaps a pamphlet—which would be within the reach of every boy and girl in the country and would show them how beautiful a thing a page of print could be.

Mr. St. John Hornby, speaking from the standpoint of the private press, said that there was a lot of nonsense talked about the beauties of hand-setting as compared with

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

A PPLICATIONS are invited for an important and Progressive APPOINTMENT on the STAFF of a large London Printing Works; candidates must have wide, practical experience of all Departments and be fully conversant with the technicalities of the various methods of Printing; good education, personality and address essential.—Write, giving detailed particulars of qualifications and age, to L. S., care Liles Advertising Offices, 4, Ludgate-circus, London, E.C.4. 13907

L ITHOGRAPHIC AND OFFSET TRADE PRINTING.—REPRESENTATIVE wanted, with sound connection amongst Publishers and other users of High-class Printing; excellent opportunity for energetic gentleman who understands the trade. Applications will be promptly dealt with in strictest confidence.—Box 13902.

Situations Wanted.

B OOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

B OOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

E NGINEER-FITTER; 31, single; some theory; good education; office experience; seeks employment, home or abroad.—Box 18643.

E LECTRICAL FITTER, young, desires charge of Motors (all kinds), Lighting, Lifts and other Electrical Gear.—S., 22, Montreal-road, Ilford. 13908

composition done on the monotype or lino-type. Not one person in a thousand could tell the difference. In regard to William Morris, he remarked that though Morris did not himself produce books at 2s., he had had an enormous influence upon two shilling books.

Mr. Douglas Cockerell, in proposing a vote of thanks to the speakers, pointed out that if a fine book is to be produced the requirements of the binder must be considered by the printer. He condemned particularly the use of fluffy, spongy paper—which would not sew and was an abomination from every point of view.

Fitness Tests for Compositors.

How, out of a group of apprentices, we are to pick those who will make successful workmen in a particular trade? This is the question set in the latest report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board (No. 16, Three Studies in Vocational Selection, Stationery Office, 1s. 6d. net).

It is answered for the type-setting or composing industry in a manner at once ingenious and practical, says the medical correspondent of *The Times*. The writer of the report, Mr.

E NGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

G ENTLEMAN, with first-class connection amongst Wholesale Binders, Stationers and Box Makers, desires to represent Firm of good standing.—Reference, etc., upon application to Box 13895.

L ITHO: COLOUR PRINTER seeks situation; Flat-bed, Stone or Plate; wages, mutual arrangement.—Box 13906.

M INDER, well up Half-Tone Colour Process, Cartons, Labels, Com., etc.; Wharves, Two-Revs., Bate's and Summits; home or abroad.—Box 13909.

R EADER-COMPOSITOR (n.s.), all-round experience.—T., 114, Conway-road, Southgate, N.14. 13905

Machinery for Sale.

F OR SALE, FLY KNIFE CUTTER, cutting sheets from 17½ in. to 50 in.; 12 reels, standard size gear attached; pulleys with cone driving and shafting included; 32 revolutions per minute; one horse power necessary to drive; will cut one ton per day; perfect condition.—Box 18626.

H OT PRESS AND STEREO POT for sale.—Press, 24 by 18; Hot Plate, 5-ft. by 2½-ft. Cheap for cash.—"Monometer," 115, Strand, London. 13901

P HOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, used to latest methods of Reproduction, has PLANT for sale, or would entertain a Working Agreement with good-class printers.—Box 13904.

Miscellaneous.

F OR DISPOSAL, 100/200 TONS STRAW-PAPER, BROWN PAPER, for rough packing; fire salvage, now dry.—Apply Box 18645.

F OR DISPOSAL, £750, City PREMISES: lease 19½ years; ground rent £25; also small stock Wrappings and Twines, Furniture and Fixtures; telephone.—Box 18646.

L UNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPEWRITER PAPER." Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunn and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4. 13863

P ORTABLE TYPEWRITER wanted; must be in good condition; state lowest price.—Box 13881.

P RESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

W ANTED, Good Printer to give PRICE for PRINTING CHEAP NOVELS; send sample, lowest price, 208 pages.—A. Carlton, "Colehurst," Worcester. 13911

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

B. Musico, M.A., began his work by attempting to find out the qualities essential to a good compositor. He then devised a series of tests calculated to determine the presence or absence of these qualities in a man. Finally he applied his tests to a group of workpeople whose capacities were already known.

This "testing of tests" by practical experience revealed an average usefulness of about 80 per cent. That is to say, the workmen selected by the tests as good workmen were in fact the best compositors, those rejected were the poorest.

This is of great moment to employers, who frequently waste time and energy in training workers who have no aptitude or who possess positive disqualifications. For, as we now know, enthusiasm and physical health in an apprentice, while essential qualifications, are not enough. He must also be equipped with special abilities. Nor can any determination make up their absence.

In the case of the compositor good sight, visual quickness—as opposed to sight—and a retentive immediate memory for words read are all of great importance. Possessed of these he is a quick and accurate worker; in their absence he is likely to be slow and inaccurate. The tests are designed to reveal the presence or absence of these qualities.

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 their friendly clientele.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1922.

New Wages Movement.

WHILST employers in the printing trade have frequently disavowed any desire to bring wages down to pre-war rates, they have a big consensus of opinion behind them in respect of the request they have now put to the trade unions for a reconsideration of wage scales in view of the reduced cost of living. The present position is that conferences are being arranged—to begin probably next week—and these must be awaited before anything can be said as to the precise terms to be proposed.

The Postal Rates.

THE general suppositions held by printers in regard to the postal estimates were confirmed by the speech of Mr. F. G. Kellaway, the Postmaster-General, on Monday evening at a dinner given by the members of the Reading Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Kellaway said there had been a heavy loss on the working of the Post Office during the first six months of the year, but the last six months would show a substantial surplus, although the year as a whole would show a deficit of two millions. The estimates which he had submitted to the Treasury for next year would show a reduction in expenditure of over nine million pounds, and he hoped to have a surplus on next year's working of more than eight million pounds. How that surplus was to be used was under consideration. He proposed to place before the Government the demands he was receiving that the estimated surplus on next year's working should be devoted to the reduction of charges and to the reintroduction of the Sunday collection of letters. What decision the Government would come to he could not say. He added that the Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to review the financial position of the country as a whole before making any announcement in regard to postal charges. Printers will note with interest the Chancellor's attitude in view of the fact that—as Mr. Kellaway stated in this same speech—"a cheap and efficient postal system is the life-blood of modern commerce." Evidently the louder and clearer the demand for cheaper postage, the less likelihood is there of the threatened sapping of that "life-blood" by a diversion of the Post Office surplus.

Trend of Paper Prices.

WITH monthly price lists coming to hand from a good many sources, we are now able to judge the trend of market price very correctly. Generally speaking, except for a slight downward tendency in the tub-sized paper section, the market is very firm and stable. The question that paper buyers are asking now is whether the time has come to invest in stocks once again. Our own view on this is that buying on the basis of a month or so ahead is a safe and sound policy. It certainly would not be wise to assume that we have reached a concrete level. Far too much depends upon the fundamental services—coal, power and transport. It can safely be taken that a few weeks must now elapse before this subject receives serious consideration at the hands of the authorities concerned. Even when reductions in costs can be achieved, a few weeks must again elapse before the incidence is effectively noticeable in manufacturing operation. On this reasoning, there is no ground for hesitation on the part of the paper buyer who wishes to cover his requirements for the next month or two.

Prices of Strawboards.

THERE has been some inquiry for strawboards recently, a sign that users' stocks are at last giving way. Prices are firm enough now, and it is but rarely that we drop across the absurd cut-throat offers which were a feature of the market some months ago. About £8 per ton is the basis quotation nowadays, and only once recently have we encountered a lower figure; but that was the case of a consignment secured by an outsider from insolvent quarters. Foreign greyboards are much in evidence at a particularly low price; but here, again, it is refreshing to find that there are English makers prepared to offer better quality at very little higher figures.

Paper Trade Wages.

FROM what we can gather the intimation from the employers' side of the paper industry, that there should be a modification of the National Agreement now in force, is meeting with disapproval by the workers. The meeting which was held in Bury on January 28th seems to presage a strong campaign against the proposal. Since then the feeling aroused among the workpeople in the paper mills is being exploited in appropriate quarters, and this was followed by a national delegate conference which met in Manchester last Saturday afternoon. Both the unions in the paper industry are joining hands in the movement.

Standardisation and Trade Customs.

MASTER printers are disappointed that papermakers and wholesale stationers have not incorporated in their revised codification of Paper Trade Customs a larger measure of standardisation, and at their last quarterly meeting the Federation of Master Printers, on the motion of Mr. Howard Hazell, passed the following resolution: "That this Federation communicate with the Papermakers' Association and the Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, and express their regret that these Associations did not consult the M.P. Federation before issuing the revised Paper Trade Customs, and that the Council should endeavour to arrange with these Associations to revise the Paper Trade Customs in accordance with the scheme for the standardisation of paper which has been approved by the Federation of Master Printers." Mr. Hazell explained that, apart from adopting a 500-sheet ream for certain papers, they had not adopted any of the points with regard to size, weights or numbers, and he thought they should be asked to bring their scheme into conformity with the principles the Federation had been pressing for years.

Topics of the Day.

THE detailed recommendations of the Geddes committee have been keenly studied by business men, and in the printing trade the feeling must have grown that "an axe" is badly wanted to cut down the high cost of printing work.

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EVEN Mr. Naylor, in his maiden speech in the House of Commons, on Thursday, admitted that the cry for a reduction of the cost of production was economically sound, and agreed that if employment was to be enlarged by an increase in the demand for goods, such goods must be more cheaply produced.

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MR. NAYLOR, however, qualified his remarks by stating that the increased postal rates had put up the cost of printing, and of circulating circulars and pamphlets, by 100 per cent., and in face of this he could not see the use of urging workmen to reduce the cost of production.

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THERE is no doubt that dear postage is throttling the printing industry of this country to the advantage of foreign competitors. At the same time high wages have a material influence, and practically hold up developments and new enterprises. A greater output on a more economical basis is sorely needed.

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MANY firms are producing their own circulars, which means loss of work to the printer. At the Business Efficiency Exhibition now being held at the Central Hall, Westminster, may be seen the "Roneo" Co.'s duplicating machine, also a complete office printing machine, the "Roneotype," and other appliances. These inventions find favour in many quarters, and their extended use is facilitated by the fatal cost of printing.

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THERE has been some talk of cheaper books, but Mr. Geoffrey Williams, president of the Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, writes:—"Paper still costs about double what it did before the war. The price of binding is still more than twice what it was, while on printing there has been hardly any reduction at all, so that it is still nearly three times its pre-war cost. The cure for high prices of books is the reduction of the labour-cost per copy, for labour is the dominant factor in book production, and until this takes place the selling prices of books must remain high."

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If trade is to be revived, there must be honest co operation between employers and employed, and some very pertinent remarks on this subject were made by Mr. W. H. Burchell and Mr. J. Crowlesmith at the monthly meeting of the Central London Association of Master Printers, held at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday of last week. It was admitted that costs had to be brought down, up-to-date methods introduced, and the killing of "ca'canny."

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THE necessity of reducing wage costs has been frankly recognised by the workpeople in many industries, notably engineering, but, unfortunately, in the printing trade, certain fallacious arguments have been advanced against such a policy.

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THE London Society of Compositors are standing out against any further contraction in their wages, and have turned down the request of the London Master Printers' Association for a reduction of 2s. 6d.

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IMPORTANT conclusions as to the steps necessary to a revival of business are contained in a memorandum recently adopted by the Executive Committee of the Federation of British Industries. It is a report prepared by the Production Cost Sub-Committee of the Federation's Trade Depression Committee on "The Earnings of Labour and Costs of Production."

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THE chief points brought out are as follows: "The greatest element in production cost is wage cost. To secure a substantial reduction in prices we must effect a substantial reduction in wage costs. This can be done either by reducing wage rates or by the workers giving a greater output. The real test must always be what

industry can bear. The only real remedy is to reduce production costs to a point which enables the manufacturer to sell at a price at which business will revive. If price reductions are to be made without impairing the standard of living, the workers must be prepared to give a higher output and, where necessary, longer hours. We realise that we are inviting the workers to make a considerable sacrifice, and the workers must be satisfied that employers are making similar sacrifices. We suggest that all employers should immediately meet workers' representatives and frankly endeavour to arrive at a fair division of the burden."

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LECTURING on advertising to the Liverpool University Commerce Society the other day, the Hon. W. Hulme Lever, son of Lord Leverhulme, said that newspapers were the best medium. It is surprising to find how backward printers and even supplying firms are in taking advantage of advertising. Mr. Lever points out the greater the advertising of a business the greater its goodwill. Associated with the printing industry are many excellent organisations, but their objects and aims hardly see the light of day. Mr. Editor no doubt would willingly devote space to the publicity of matters of trade interest, and the advertising department of this paper would also be pleased to quote rates for advertisements.

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IN regard to unemployment in the printing trade could not this be ameliorated in some instances by a revision of existing conditions? When we hear that piece compositors on London newspapers (night work) earn from £15 to £20 a week, it must make the distressed "out-of-work" marvel why a proportion could not come his way.

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THE writer had brought to his notice the other day the pay-sheets of the piece hands—working 48 hours in a small printing office. Two of the men's wages totalled nearly £14. Three men on 'stab would only slightly exceed this amount, and would mean one less unemployed. Even allowing for the vagaries of human nature—in other words the loss of efficiency owing to lack of stimulus in the way of piece rates—the output of three men would surely be greater than two!

ARGUS.

Personal.

H.M. THE KING on Friday conferred the accolade of Knighthood upon Sir Meredith T. Whittaker, the well-known Scarborough master printer, Col. Joseph Reed (chairman of the Press Association) and Sir Charles Higham, whose names appeared in the list of New Year Honours.

AT the King's levee on Tuesday Sir Rowland Blades, Bt., M.P., was presented to His Majesty on being made a Baronet.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM, President of the Press Club, will preside at the House Dinner on Saturday, the 18th inst., when the principal guests will be Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Robert Horne.

SIR FREDERICK BECKER, accompanied by Lady Becker, leaves on the 18th inst., on the "Aquitania," for New York.

MR. GEORGE HARVEY, the American Ambassador, at a banquet of the National Advertising Society at the Connaught Rooms on Monday gave some entertaining reminiscences of his early journalistic career. Speaking of his first job on a small paper, he said, "The staff was so ill-fed that it had not the energy to be disloyal. I was the staff. I was also the editor and compositor."

AMONG those who attended the fourth annual festival of the National Advertising Society and General Benefit and Benevolent Institution at the Connaught Rooms on Monday were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Lord and Lady Burnham, Lord and Lady Riddell, Sir Frederick and Lady Bowater, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Mr. J. Gomer Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haddon and Mr. Edgar Fifoot.

MR. PERCY BARRINGER, president, and the Council of the Stationers' Association of the

United Kingdom are giving a dinner at the Hotel Cecil on Friday, March 3rd, at which the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs will be present.

MR. J. A. SPENDER, political director of the *Westminster Gazette*, is reported to be retiring from that position.

SIR ROBERT BAIRD, managing proprietor of the *Belfast Telegraph*, has been appointed a commissioner of the Belfast Harbour Board.

MR. S. M. BATEMAN will be chairman and Mr. R. H. Berry vice-chairman at the annual bohemian concert of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association on Monday at the Cannon-street Hotel.

THE annual dinner of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants took place on Thursday night at Claridge's Hotel, with Mr. Jas. W. Cooke (the president) in the chair.

MR. LIONEL SAVORY, the new president of the Stationers' Social Society, will preside at the annual winter dinner of the society, which, as already announced, will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday, March 4th.

WE regret to learn that Mr. E. S. Lendrum has met with an accident to his knee, one of the small bones being fractured. He will be laid aside for a week or two.

MR. G. A. BROWN, manager of the *Rangoon Times Press*, will shortly pay a visit to this country.

MR. HERBERT MCINCH, of the reporting staff of the *Irish Times*, has been appointed a member of the Official Reporting Staff of the Northern Parliament. On the occasion of the departure from Dublin his colleagues presented him with a valuable gift as an expression of their high esteem.

MR. GEORGE D. T. TAYLOR, of Messrs. Neill and Co., printers, Edinburgh, has been presented with a gold watch by his fellow employees on completing 50 years' service as overseer of the warehouse department. The directors of the firm have presented him with a roll of notes in honour of the event.

MR. R. S. JONES gave an interesting address before the members of the Newport Rotary Club last week on "Paper, its Manufacture and Uses."

MR. PERCY IZOD has been appointed manager of the new financial publicity office opened by St. James's Advertising and Publishing Co., Ltd., at Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

MR. J. A. LLANAGHAN has been at Manchester appointed editor of the *Co-operative News* and allied publications. He was assistant to the late editor, Mr. W. M. Bamford.

Postal Rates Protest.

Journalists' Plea for Revision.

At the Institute of Journalists' (London District) meeting on Saturday, Mr. S. J. Sewell (hon. secretary) moved, and it was unanimously resolved: "That the present postal rates on British monthly trade papers

"(1) Confer at least 50 per cent. advantage on the foreigner who sends his papers here, we having to do the delivery free at a cost of ½d., although our publishers have to pay our Post Office 1d. for the same service, but since other countries are ignoring weight, the balance against us is much greater. (2) Tend to encourage our publishers to print and post abroad, thus saving 50 to 75 per cent. on postage and 25 to 50 per cent. on printing.

"We therefore, in the interests of British labour and commerce, request our Government: (a) To register monthly trade journals as newspapers, as is done in every other country; also to make the inland postage of all newspapers ½d. for the first two ounces, as formerly, the same rate as applies to papers sent to or from abroad; (b) To insist that foreign trade papers entering the United Kingdom be treated as our Post Office treats ours—viz, no delivery unless properly stamped; (c) To endeavour to arrange an inter-Empire rate for our trade papers similar to that which applies to Canada."

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 6½, 6, Pref., 17s. 4½d.; **Associated Newspapers**, Pref., 15s. 9d., 10s., 7 p.c. Cum., 19s., 20s.; **Joseph Byrom**, 12s. 4d.; **Cassell and Co.**, 4 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 70; **Thomas De La Rue**, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 102½; **John Dickinson**, 20s. 6d.; **Financial News**, Pref., 10s. 10½d., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 10s. 3d.; **Illustrated London News**, Pref., 6s. 10½d.; **International Linotype**, 47; **Lamson Paragon Supply**, 15s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 22s., 22s. 6d. ditto, paid up by instalments, 22s. 10½d., 23s.; **George Newnes**, 13s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 3d., 13s. 9d.; **Newnes and Pearson Printing Co.**, 8 p.c. Deb. (Reg.), 101½; **Odham's Press**, 10s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 18s.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 19s., 18s. 6d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 17s.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 12s. 10½d., Def., 5s., 5s. 5½d., Pref., 13s.; **Waterlow and Sons**, Def., 14½, Prefd., 9½, 4 p.c. Pref., 6; **Weldon's**, 28s. 9d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.** (1919), 14s. 9d., 14s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 1½d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 105, 104½.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

GEORGE OUTRAM.—In the report of George Outram and Co., the Glasgow newspaper proprietors, in respect of the year ended December 31st last, the profits are given at £99,100, as against £68,400 for the previous twelve months, and after deducting £20,000 for debenture reserve, £15,000 for plant renewal reserve, £10,000 for general reserve and £2,000 for staff pension fund, there remains sufficient to pay a dividend of 10 per cent.—as against 8 per cent. last year—leaving £18,900 to be carried forward, which compares with only £1,000 brought into the accounts.

NORTH OF IRELAND PAPER MILL.—Directors state that on account of the delay in arriving at a settlement respecting E.P.D. the accounts cannot finally be closed, and they have considered it advisable to postpone the annual meeting.

NEW COMPANIES.

C. H. MILNES, LTD.—Capital £12,000, in £1 shares. To take over the business of a printer, label manufacturer and bookbinder carried on at St. James' Press, Gerrard-street, Halifax, as "Charles H. Milnes." Private company. First directors: C. H. Milnes, C. S. Harrison and T. A. Francis. Registered office: 5, Gerrard-street, Halifax.

MURRAY-JOHNSON, LTD.—Capital £120, in £1 shares; wholesale and retail stationers, account book manufacturers, printers, lithographers, die sinkers, engravers, bookbinders, etc. Private company. Directors: W. A. Johnson and A. F. Johnson. Registered office: 12, Union street, Borough, S.E.1.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL PRESS AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, general advertisers, printers and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. G. Harradence and T. Eaton. Registered office: 92, Market-street, Manchester.

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; printers, newspaper and general publishers, bookbinders, booksellers, stationers, papermakers, etc. Private company. First directors are: T. Shepherd and T. H. Blenkin.

JAMES HAMILTON, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; printers, lithographers, engravers, etchers, die sinkers, photographers, manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Hamilton, junr.; Mary A. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, senr., and S. Hamilton. Registered office: 213, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

COVENANT PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on at 14, Fetter-lane, E.C., as the publishing department of the British-Israel-World Federation; to promote a company for carrying on the publication known as the *National Message* published by the British-Israel-World Federation. First directors: Brig.-General Coventry Williams, Lt.-Col. C. V. R. Wright, Major J. Knowles, H. Garrison and Rev. W. P. Goard.

LORD AND THOMAS, LTD.—Nominal capital £10,000, in £20 shares; advertising agents, organisers and conductors of plans for press and poster advertisement, publishers and preparers of literature and materials connected therewith, printers, stationers, engravers, electrotypers, etc.; also to act as intermediaries between the advertiser on the one hand and the publishers, printers, engravers, electrotypers, billposters and others on the other hand, etc. "Private" company. First directors: Herbert P. Cohn, Albert D. Lasker, R. H. Lee, J. W. Cofer, T. Outen and D. Earle. Registered office: Mowbray House, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

LABELS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in labels of all kinds in paper, metal, celluloid and all other materials, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. S. Mason and W. J. Knight. Registered office: 39, Victoria-street, S.W.

SHUTTLEWORTHS (MUSIC), LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; music publishers, agents and dealers. Private company. First directors: J. Grange, R. Grange and Mrs. M. Parkinson. Registered office: 33, Darley-street, Bradford.

IMPERIALADS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; advertisers, advertising agents and contractors, and journalists, printers, newspaper proprietors, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. P. Stoddard and A. Fryers.

LISTER, EVANS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturing, wholesale and general stationers, paper merchants and factors, printers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, publishers, music publishers, dealers in fancy goods and artists' sundries, etc. Private company. First directors: W. S. Lister and A. Evans. Registered office: Blue Bell Works, Hull.

ASSOCIATED EXHIBITIONS, LTD. (London)—Capital £250, in £1 shares; exhibitors of all kinds of goods, timber merchants, paper and paper bag makers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. Mackenzie and Ivy E. Fisher. Subscribers appoint directors.

TREVOR, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; paper and paper bag makers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. Jones and O. G. Daniel. Registered office: 3, Grove-place, Swansea.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

WALLASEY PRINTERS, LTD.—Particulars of £2,000 second mortgage debentures, authorised January 21st, 1921; present issue £500; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject as to freehold premises in Belle Vue-road, Seacombe, to mortgage for £700 and £2,000 first mortgage debentures.

STAR PROCESS ENGRAVING CO., LTD. (Manchester).—Debenture dated February 1st, 1922, to secure £1,750, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holders: Osborne-Peacock Co., Ltd., County Chambers, Cannon-street, Manchester.—

"BRIGHTON HERALD," LTD.—Satisfaction in full on January 2nd, 1922, of debenture dated January 5th, 1914, securing £245.

NATIONAL CHURCH PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated January 10th, 1922, to secure £1,000; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including unpaid capital. Holders: W. Jones and Co., Ltd., 34, Cable-street, Liverpool.

R. L. BEALL AND SONS (NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE), LTD. (printers).—Particulars of £500 debentures, authorised February 3rd, 1922; present issue £250; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Charles Marsden and Sons.

The directors of Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., have called a meeting of shareholders to consider proposals that the capital of the company be increased to £800,000 by the creation of 200,000 additional ordinary shares of £1 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing ordinary shares, and that the directors be authorised to allot such shares to such persons and on such terms as they think fit.

The company owns a controlling interest in the Irish Paper Mills Co., Ltd., the Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., and the Northfleet Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

Paper Contract Dispute.

Darwen Company and a Dublin Newspaper's Supplies.

The Darwen Paper Mill Co., of Darwen, Lancashire, having taken out a summons under the Courts Emergency Powers Act, asking to be relieved of a contract to supply paper to the *Dublin Express and Mail* Ltd., or to have it varied, the defendants moved, before Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence, in the Chancery Division, on Feb. 3rd, that all proceedings be stayed pending the trial of an action in Dublin in which the defendants were claiming damages for alleged breach of contract.

It was stated by Mr. Owen Thompson, K.C., for the Dublin company, that the contract was made in 1913, and that the plaintiffs on the summons wanted relief because of the changed conditions of trade, etc., that had arisen since. They delivered the goods, but charged for part of them a price higher than that mentioned in the contract.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., for the plaintiffs, admitted that there had been a breach of the contract, and said that the only question was the amount of the damages to be paid.

His Lordship allowed the summons to be amended by stating that the plaintiffs admitted a breach and offered a sum as damages, which had been declined. He made no order on the motion, except as to costs, and suggested that an early application should be made to fix a date for hearing the summons.

WALTER IBBOTSON, JUNR., LTD. (in Voluntary Liquidation).—A meeting of creditors was held at Altrincham last week, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing gross liabilities £30,537, against which there was expected to rank £21,775 13s. 4d. After deducting preferential creditors, £504 11s. 7d., the estimated amount available for unsecured creditors stands at £5,127 5s. 9d., leaving a deficiency of £16,648 7s. 7d. It was decided that the business be carried on under the liquidator, Mr. James E. Ramsdale, of 21, Spring-gardens, Manchester, and an advisory committee representing the creditors was appointed.

BRADSTREET, the American financial authority, says that 84 per cent. of the failures of the past year occurred among firms that did not advertise.

Robert Burch Memorial Fund.

Scheme to Purchase Unique Library.

We are glad to know that at last some definite step has been taken to acquire for the printing industry the valuable library which was accumulated by the late Mr. Robert Burch, especially as the movement seeks also to help his widow. As our readers are aware, Mr. Burch rendered valuable service to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and his knowledge of the printing craft in its various branches was quite exceptional. Furthermore, he was ever ready to place his knowledge at the disposal of the industry, and this he did with positive enthusiasm through the columns of this journal. This literary work was apart from his conscientious direction of the commercial and advertisement sections of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* and the *World's Paper Trade Review* for 34 years. Mr. Burch passed away suddenly on March 27th, 1919, and his memory is still cherished by those who had the privilege of being his colleagues.

The position which Mr. Burch occupied is well set forth in the circular which is being sent out in connection with the promotion of the Memorial Fund, and which is as follows:—

The object of this circular is to promote a movement to assist Mrs. Burch by the purchase of the unique library acquired during thirty years by the late Robert Mackay Burch, long engaged upon the staff of the *British and Colonial Printer* and author of the well-known work "Colour Printing" and other technical writings.

Although no great sum is needed for its acquirement, this library is one of the most remarkable ever got together by a bibliophile in any part of the world. There has been no parallel to it since the building up of the William Blades library. It contains no fewer than 14 "Incunabula," as all books are called which bear date before 1500 A.D., and are therefore deemed to belong to the "cunabula" or cradle of the Press. It contains also many deeply interesting old works like the abundantly illustrated folio, the "Nuremberg Chronicle." While rich in old volumes, another feature is the singularly handsome binding of the modern books, for bookbinding was a study to which Robert Burch devoted a vast amount of attention in the later years of his life. At every turn he acquired books illustrative of various kinds of binding. Indeed, these books were accumulated by him to serve as working tools for his whole-hearted labour as chronicler and commentator upon printing and kindred trade matters.

It is thought that a sum—£500 or so is suggested—might be raised by donations from the craft towards the purchase of this library. The sum of one hundred guineas, a portion of the fund of which the Institute of Printing and Kindred Trades was possessed of at its recent dissolution, will be devoted to the same object; in supplement, that is, to what may be raised by special Burch Library Purchase Donations. Surely nothing could be more fitting than that the small fund possessed by the Institute, reinforced by craft donations, should be thus utilised. The combined fund will thus secure a collection of works all selected by the collector from the point of view of the value of each component as illustrative of printing progress or printing technique.

It is perhaps peculiarly fitting that the two departures from our midst of a serviceable man and of a serviceable institution, should be thus linked together. We have lately lost the patient author, so zealous for craft excellence; and the institute, so zealous for craft fellowship. Of both it may be said that their full worth was never fully recognised while they were with us.

Robert Burch wrote on so many printing subjects that one recalls how Mr. Newton, the former Principal of the London County Council School of Engraving and Lithography and the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, one day exclaimed in his enthusiasm: "This man ought long ago to have had a University *honoris causa* degree conferred upon him for his research and his writings; or a pension." In that he expressed a feeling common to all who really knew.

Robert Burch published a valuable series of articles on early English printers, and serial articles upon the work of George Baxter; others again upon old Fleet-street and the Strand; and many critical dissertations upon projects of spelling reform. These, however, were his side excursions, for he was all the

while dealing with matters of more general printing interest.

Indeed, Robert Burch was a singularly fine specimen of the Briton—very thorough; very enthusiastic for his craft; very persistent; so remarkably accurate that his accuracy became a legend. People said he was "never wrong." It was hardly an exaggeration. Withal so modest and unassuming that quite probably many who have thought themselves well informed on craft matters hear of him for the first time through this circular.

Just so with the Institute—of which a sentence may be enough to say that by its persistent efforts to create a good atmosphere, and a good spirit in the craft, it did greatly more than has been generally recognised successfully to establish the National Printing Trades Joint Council.

Robert Burch lost his only son in the war. He leaves a widow to whom our respectful tribute is tendered. Mrs. Burch is engaged daily in a City office. It will be very pleasing if it may prove that enough is raised for the purchase of this library to secure for her such a small annuity, if she thinks well so to utilise the money, as materially to ease her pathway in life.

Had Robert Burch foreseen his death in his early fifties he possibly would have made a different expenditure of his small savings. He might well have hoped for an opportunity during the next five or ten years to recoup for the benefit of his partner in life some of the outlay he had thus made upon this library.

It is surely now our privilege, by some slight contribution for the purchase of these books, to render a great service to the youths and the younger men of our craft—a service the more valuable in view of their lost five years—and at the same time to do something in discharge of our obligation to a singularly fine fellow-worker, whose worth and value we had too slight means of justly appraising while he was with us.

The library of about two thousand books is at present housed at the St. Bride Foundation, where it can be inspected by all interested. A small committee has been formed, including Mr. MacLehose, Glasgow, president of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Richard Austen-Leigh (Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.), Mr. Charles J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P., for many years chairman of the Printing School of the St. Bride Institute, Mr. Alfred F. Blades (Blades, East and Blades, Ltd., Abchurch lane, London, E.C.4), Mr. Geo. W. Jones, Gough-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4, Mr. H. C. Bolton (Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., Cursitor-street, London, E.C.4), late chairman of the Institute of Printing and Kindred Trades, Mr. W. H. Burchell (Caxton Press, Leather-lane, London, E.C.1), and Mr. Frank Colebrook, 146, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. This committee desires to raise a fund which, supplemented by a portion of the fund remaining in the hands of the Printers' Institute, may be utilised for this library purchase. Whatever is raised will be handed over to Mrs. Burch as the purchase price of the library, which, instead of being dispersed, will be available to all interested for all time.

Your prompt support is earnestly sought.

Cheques should be sent to Mr. C. J. Drummond, at the St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, London, E.C.4.

Photographic Materials for Egypt.

The Ministry of the Interior, Egypt (Personnel and Equipment Department, Supplies Offices), has invited tenders for the supply of photographic material for the year 1922, which will be received by the Director, Personnel and Equipment Department, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, not later than noon on March 15th. The photographic material required includes apparatus and accessories, chemicals, and plates and papers.

Mr. JAMES RAMSAY, papermakers' agent, announces that as from February 1st, he takes over the London agency of Messrs. Busbridge and Co. (1919), Ltd., East Malling Mills, Kent, and has removed to their offices and warehouse at 1, Maiden-lane, Queen-street, E.C.4, on that date. From that address he will also act as the London agent for Messrs. George Wilmot, Ltd., Shoreham, Kent. Mr. Ramsay continues to represent Messrs. R. Sommerville and Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael, Taunton, for whom he has acted as agent for many years past.

Printing Craft Development.

"Printing and Its Allied Trades" formed the subject of a paper given before a large attendance of members of Newcastle Fifty Club by Mr. G. F. Laybourne, of the well-known firm of Messrs. G. F. Laybourne and Co., Ltd., printers and stationers, Collingwood-street, Newcastle, at the Central Exchange Hotel, Newcastle. The president, Mr. Alan Robson, occupied the chair.

In the course of an interesting and informative review, Mr. Laybourne showed how the inception and development of the printing craft coincided with the growth of civilisation and the development of the arts. Introduced into England, in 1476, by William Caxton, it had always attracted to its ranks men of high ideals, with artistic and scholarly attainments. The result was that to day the industry ranked seventh in the great industries of the country, with invested capital of over £30,000,000, and employing about 500,000 persons.

The many operations performed by Caxton were now undertaken by 22 different branches of the industry. Printing from movable types was first employed for the production of books, but it was now not more than one-tenth of the volume of printing to day.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate, Ltd. (Harris Automatic Press Co.). Printing presses, etc. 2,710.
Burdick, C. L. Machine for counting paper sheets, envelopes, etc. 2,988.
Burrroughs, E. S., and Burrroughs, H. O. Loose leaf binders. 3,309.
Chapman, C. H. Collapsible cardboard boxes, etc. 2,770.
Foulds, J. F. Machines for impressing and/or gilding spectacle, etc., cases, book bindings, etc. 2,804.
Guhl, R. Rolling stamp with counting mechanisms for printing. 2,731, 2,732, 2,733.
Jones, E. C. Machines for covering blanks with paper, etc. 3,050.
Posnett, V. Manufacture and use of wrappers and envelopes. 2,681.
Whitehead, R. H. Binders for loose leaf books, letters, etc. 2,691.

Specifications Published.

1920.

- Linotype and Machinery Ltd., Drake, T., and Carter, R. D. Distributing mechanism of typographical composing machines. 174,496.
Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Machines for printing from engraved plates or dies. 174,436.
Waters, E. T. Printing presses. 174,445.

C. H. READ & CO.
Artists & Engravers on Wood, Designers, Electrotypers
98, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2
Incorporating SOLDAN & COS Art Electro.



DATE BLOCKS

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

WEST AND NORTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association

"Some Overhead Charges."

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on the 8th inst., at Westbourne Park Institute, Porchester-road, Bayswater, W. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. E. W. Wormald, and there was a fair attendance of members. The provision of light refreshments served previous to the business on the agenda added considerable comfort and social zest to the evening's proceedings. During the evening Mr. H. R. Danford (H. R. Danford and Sons, Ltd.) delivered a brief—though interesting—talk on "Some Overhead Charges that Enter into Costs."

After Mr. J. R. Burt, the secretary, had read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, two new members were elected.

Mr. Danford at the outset of his address said he would treat of his subject from the point of view of the vellum binder and machine ruler, though with a little alteration in the various items he would bring before them they could quite easily be adapted to the printing section of the trade. He was convinced that there was an appalling amount of ignorance on the question of the correct allocations that should be made for overhead charges. One printer quoted 8s. 6d. for some printing he once put out and another 22s. 6d. for the same kind of work. Needless to say the man who quoted the lower price—though it was quite evident he could not have taken into consideration his overhead charges—got the job.

Mr. Danford next placed in the hands of those present a four-page leaflet containing a comprehensive list of overhead charges that enter into the cost of production of the work of the vellum binder and machine ruler. These included rent, rates and taxes; insurances; wages and salaries of management; directors' fees (if a company); overseers and others who are non-producers; postage and telephone charges; power, light and heat; stationery and office sundries; bad debts (and these are coming, if they have not already arrived); loss occasioned by strikes; lost time; interest of 10 per cent. on capital invested in the business; reserve fund for depreciation and contingencies, profits on trading, etc.

Mr. Danford next introduced an example of his system of costing for a 5 quire book consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ basil, cloth sides, $\frac{1}{2}$ ex. quantity of leather, 1 foot at 9d., which was as follows: folding, sewing, forwarding, cutting and blind tooling, 1s.; binding, 1s.; overhead charges, 100 per cent., 2s.; leather, 9d.; cloth, 3d.; boards, 2d.; materials, 20 per cent., 3d.; cost of labour, 15 per cent., 4d.; marbling edges, 3d.; total cost, 6s.

In concluding, Mr. Danford alluded to the scandalous price-cutting that was going on. He mentioned the instance of a prominent London firm that was selling a 4-quire book at 4s. 6d., which, when the cost figures of that book had been analysed could not possibly have been produced under 5s. 2d. even to secure a very small margin of profit.

Mr. Johnson paid a tribute to the hard work Mr. Danford and his committee had put in the compilation of a list of price charges in operation by the vellum binders and machine rulers.

Mr. A. Williamson on being invited to say a few words, said the question of overhead charges had been troubling him for some time, and certain features with regard to them had very much disturbed his mind. In his opinion the system of a flat-rate percentage of 100 per cent. for overhead charges as propounded by Mr. Danford was absolutely wrong, being ineffective in its operations and inequitable in its results. He contended that overhead charges were larger on a lower wage than on a bigger one. Mr. Danford had, however, put before them some interesting points, especially that relating to the inclusion in his list of overhead charges, of interest on capital in the business.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Danford was heartily carried on the proposition of Mr. Langley, seconded by Mr. Sidders.

In regard to the report of the concert committee, Mr. Wormald said they had decided to continue the monthly meetings rather than have one central attraction in the way of a concert for the purpose of propaganda in the district.

Mr. Burt said they had received a letter from 24 Holborn, dealing with the postal

rates, in which they were advised to write to the Prime Minister and Postmaster-General explaining to them the harm being done to the trade by the extortionate postal charges.

A letter was also received from 24 Holborn asking for the appointment of a representative to a special committee for the purpose of keeping the district in touch with headquarters, Mr. Wormald and Mr. Burt being appointed as the Association's representative and deputy.

A vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Jones for their kindness in presiding over the wants of the inner man, was heartily endorsed, and the meeting was then brought to a close.

Paper Contract Action.

Dynas Aktiebolaget v. Heerey and Co.

Judgment for Plaintiffs for £6,000 Damages.

In the Commercial Court of the Kings Bench Division on Thursday Feb. 2, before Mr. Justice McCardie, an action was brought by Dynas Aktiebolaget, of Waija, Sweden, against Heerey and Co., Pepper-street, Nottingham, to recover damages for an alleged breach of a contract entered into in May, 1920, by which the defendants agreed to buy from the plaintiffs 300 tons Dynas pure M.G. kraft paper, according to specifications, at £80 per ton and £78, price to include insurance and freight to Hull, and goods to be delivered in six monthly shipments of 50 tons. The defendants repudiated, and the plaintiffs claimed damages based on the difference between the contract price and the market price at the dates when the goods should have been delivered.

Mr. W. J. Disturnal, K.C., and Mr. A. M. Talbot represented the plaintiffs (instructed by Bartlett and Gregory), and Mr. Alex. Neilson, K.C., and Mr. D. B. Somervell were for the defendants (instructed by Messrs. Coward, Hawksley, Sons and Chance).

Mr. Disturnal, K.C., explained that the claim was based on non-acceptance of the goods by the defendants. The order was addressed to Powell, Lane and Co., agents for the plaintiffs, and confirmed by the plaintiffs, subject to the conditions adopted by the Norwegian and Swedish Papermakers' Association. The deliveries were to be in September and October, but by agreement the first delivery was postponed to November. The defendants repudiated about that date. It was admitted on both sides that the contract was made, but the defendants said they repudiated, and their repudiation was not accepted by the plaintiffs, and, therefore, the plaintiffs were not entitled to sue.

His Lordship: I suppose the point is, the defendants say they repudiated the contract, the plaintiffs did not accept this, and, therefore, there remains on the plaintiffs their obligations under the contract, which obligations were not carried out.

Mr. Disturnal, K.C., said if this was the agreement for the defendants he would contend that it could not avail, as there was a continuing breach by the defendants.

Mr. Neilson, K.C., for the defendants, said the position was this: His clients cancelled the contract as the result of an interview in October; the plaintiffs did not accept that repudiation, but, on the contrary, wrote back specifically on November 22nd that they would stick to the contract and would carry out all their engagements. That position was maintained up to the end and the issue of the writ. The plaintiffs made one attempted shipment under the contract, which Counsel assumed to be the shipment due in December, because the invoice was dated December 1st; but in the case of that shipment it was not the contract port, but was to Grimsby, so that this was a bad delivery.

Mr. Disturnal, K.C., said his reply to this was that there had been a continuing refusal by the defendants to take the paper.

Evidence as to Prices.

Mr. Alfred Norman Dewsnap, of the firm of Messrs. Davies and Royle, importers and mill agents, said they dealt in this kraft paper. He had seen the contract in this case and the classes of paper sold. From October to March they were booking orders for the sale of this class of paper; the prices depended on the substance of the paper. Goods of the £80 quality under the contract would have sold in October, 1920, c.i.f. Hull, at £70 10s.; in

mid-November at £63, and in December, January and February, £52, March, £43.

His Lordship: The latter is about the lowest price to which paper went?—Yes.

Witness added that in April and thereafter the price was slightly higher.

Cross-examined, witness agreed that the production of this Scandinavian paper was controlled by a "convention," who fixed prices.

Mr. Neilson suggested that about October 11th £77 was a fair price f.o.b. Gothenburg, and in November the price was about £63 or £69.

Witness said there were different prices.

Counsel: I am suggesting the "convention" prices.

Critical Time for Paper Trade.

His Lordship: It is notorious that the markets were falling at these times in extraordinary fashion. It was the critical time for the paper trade.

Mr. Neilson: I appreciate that, my lord. That was the whole difficulty. There was an entire collapse. My clients were compelled to cancel for good reasons, which, if necessary, can be told to the Court.

Re-examined, it was very difficult to effect any sale in November. They were not able to get orders here at the convention prices.

His Lordship: I suppose the position at this time was almost unparalleled?—Yes. We have never experienced such a bad time.

Case for the Defence.

Mr. Douglas Hume gave evidence for the defendants that he had control of the contract, that in October they decided that the kraft market was in a difficult way. He told Mr. Elsworth, of Powell, Lane and Co., that the contract must be cancelled. It was a positive intimation.

Witness said he was told, when the contract was entered into, that the mills' profit would be about 5 per cent. only.

Mr. Talbot: You asked that, as a kindness, you should be let off the contract?—Yes, we cancelled. Mr. Elsworth said he had not the power to cancel himself, and he would have to refer to the mill.

Witness added they knew the market was going to fall.

Mr. H. Elsworth, of Powell, Lane and Co., said Mr. Hume told him if defendants had to carry out the contract they would suffer a loss, and they would be obliged if they could get the mill to cancel.

Mr. Neilson argued that there was no accepted repudiation, the contract remained alive, and plaintiffs had to carry out their obligations under it. A refusal in advance to carry out a contract was of no effect unless the other party chose to take advantage of it. He suggested the breach was really in the sellers. There was no evidence the paper was ever manufactured, and so they could not tender; nor ask for the damages claimed.

Mr. Justice McCardie decided that the effect of the legal authorities was that where a buyer had repudiated his obligation the vendor was freed from any duty to perform the contract, whether by tendering goods, documents or otherwise. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for £6,000 damages and costs.

A stay of execution was granted to the defendants.

FRENCH

Paper Industry "Threatened."

The first fortnight of January brought no change in the paper markets of France, where competition of imports grows keener and keener. Under the name of "news" paper of other varieties intended for other purposes is imported. Though such paper is examined by the Custom House officials, there is no means of control as to its temporary or final destination. Thus the very life of the national paper industry is threatened.—*La Papeterie.*

PAPER and paper goods imported into Russia during January to September represented 15,398 tons, or 2.6 per cent. of the total imports. For the period January-June imports under this heading were 9,242 tons, or 4.9 per cent. of the total imports.

RUSSIA'S imports during November included 4,950 tons of paper and paper goods, representing 4.4 per cent. of the total imports.

Paper Knowledge for the Paper Consumer.

Useful Hints for the Practical Printer and Stationer.

II.

The next stage will consist of an elementary study of paper manufacture. So far as the printer is concerned, there is no necessity to probe very deeply; but the stationer and printer's manager should make a fairly exhaustive study of the subject. The two best books for the printer are "Paper," published by Pitman's, and Sindall's book on Paper Technology, whilst the stationer or manager should follow these up by a thorough study of Clapperton's, Sindall's, and Steven's books on papermaking and testing.

The elementary books will give a good idea of the various processes which take place in the transition from raw material (woods, grasses, rags, etc.) to finished paper. Incidentally, the simpler tests must be closely observed and applied if possible, particularly those which denote the presence of mechanical wood, and others which relate to loading and sizing. The printer must fasten closely on the information which relates to tone, texture, absorbency, finish, surfacing, and the qualifications of paper for certain purposes. The student who aspires to become an expert in paper must carry out his studies in a much more exhaustive manner than the foregoing, and will need the assistance of chemistry knowledge; this we will ultimately deal with.

Having proceeded thus far, the printer, whether he be comp or machineman, will be sufficiently equipped to apply himself profitably to the respective branch of specialisation previously noted. Being now able to discriminate with confidence between different types of finish, absorbency, sizing efficiency, texture, etc., the application of gathered information becomes a comparatively easy matter. The compositor's effort should include a collection of impressions of suitable jobs on various types of paper, annotating them in grades of tone and colour, style, typeface, etc. His study should be directed toward the correct and relative selection of typeface to paper, effecting thereby a very high standard of typography, whether display or bookwork. With advanced paper knowledge the compositor may work out thoroughly harmonious schemes of character embodiment, making the paper in all its qualifications to fit in perfectly with the ink colour and style of type face, not omitting to impart the atmosphere of theme.

The machineman is also able now to tabulate with accuracy his daily experience with certain papers and inks, dryers, etc. As time goes on, he finds himself able to predict with full confidence the probable effect of the various factors one against another. Without loss of time and with the ultimate elimination of trouble, he is enabled to prepare his ink perfectly, whilst his presswork rises in excellence. When the paper occasions trouble through immaturity or some other cause, an acquaintance with the theory of cross and machine directions of paper, and an insight into the causes of stretch, shrinkage, cockling and creasing come in exceedingly useful. All this knowledge is gained naturally in the course of paper study outlined, supplemented by experimental tests at home. Further, his interest in and knowledge of paper is sufficient to allow him to foresee probable troubles; hence he is enabled to forestall them.

The Need of the Expert Lithographer.

The lithographer must supplement his paper studies by an elementary course of inorganic chemistry, theoretical and practical. Without this he can never hope to pose as an expert lithographer. The whole art of litho is based on chemistry, and every day brings its ink and paper troubles, many of which are chemical in nature. Therefore, the more efficient he becomes in his knowledge of chemical reaction, the better able he is to cope with his ultimate reading up and practise with inks. Once the student obtains a grasp of the nature and properties of ink, along with an insight into the constituents of different classes of paper, he is able to get quickly at the root of lithographic trouble and to correct it, even if he fails to foresee and prevent it. The great fault of modern litho-

graphers really is that they lack sufficient knowledge of art, chemistry and simple mechanics.

Summing up the lithographer on paper; he needs to specialise particularly on paper surfaces, classification of grades, natural differences in the composition of body matter or surface coating which affect the various inks, varnishes and auxiliaries, and the difference between the types of coated papers. He must also obtain a sound idea of the reasons why paper plucks, peels, curls, stretches or shrinks; why some coatings are soluble and others gritty, how they variously affect his colours or printing plates, not forgetting to study the remedies. Many hints will be gathered from the help columns in certain trade journals. These should be preserved and classified under a system of headings. From his previous study of paper, many reasons will suggest themselves; whilst, if apparently insuperable difficulties are en-

countered, the advice of the best technical instructors and trade magazines may usually be obtained gratuitously if applied for.

The Stationer and Manager.

Reverting to the stationer and manager branch of study. To become possessed of all-round knowledge, the many scores of classes for different purposes must be studied and familiar acquaintance cultivated with their uses. The only way to attain this is to accumulate makers' specimen sheets and sets, retaining them for constant reference and questioning the agents and purchasers as to their uses, whilst the various trade glossaries will be found to yield much valuable information. This study of use and suitability naturally carries the investigator direct into the problems of ideal paper for colour and bookwork, flat bed and offset lithography, process work, collotype, intaglio, etc., thus vastly improving his acquaintance with the various branches of the allied trades.

Contemporary with his investigations in this direction, the student is, of course pursuing his studies on paper manufacture. The latter must be thorough and may be profitably and interestingly helped by mill visits, attendance at lectures and exhibitions, whilst the whole subject is illuminated by obtaining illustrations and particulars of machinery from manufacturers of papermaking machines and appliances, also from paper trade journals. These should be filed away in systematic fashion under heads of processes and operations.

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Paper Testing.

Much practical work in the way of paper testing may be accomplished, including tests for loading, colouring, sizing, presence of residues, detection of mechanical wood pulp, distribution and direction of fibre, strength, bulk, elongation, blotting absorbency, etc. The detail of these tests and formulæ of the necessary solutions will have been studied up in the books previously named, principally Stevens' "Paper Mill Chemist." The outlay for a small laboratory need not be expensive, and the subject forms a fascinating branch of paper study.

For the investigation of fibres and much detail of manufacture, a microscope is essential. With the use of various staining and re-acting solutions (detailed in the text books) and a few months' experience, the quantitative determination of fibre, loading, etc., may be attempted and definite data as to the true composition and nature of manufacture accumulated. The value of the microscope also for solving paper and ink troubles in the printing departments will speedily become recognised, and with it the wonders of process printing, double-tone inks, offset press and intaglio impressions will become matters of simplicity to the student.

In conclusion, we would urge upon printers and particularly the younger end, the absolute necessity to take up "paper" as a serious subject of study with a view to turning the ultimate knowledge to useful application and the uplifting of the standard of workmanship, whether it be planning productions, composing machining or lithographing.

Indian Import Tariff.

A notification by the Government of India specifies the reversed valuations which have been fixed by the Governor-General in Council for use in connection with the levying of Customs duties. Pulp of wood, rags and other papermaking materials, imported, are free, as also are trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post.

In respect of the importations of the following items the duty is 11 per cent. *ad valorem*:—Paper and articles made of paper and papier mache, pasteboard, and cardboard, all sorts, and stationery, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copying books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form; including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing except old newspapers in bales; but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post.

Prints, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture post cards have an import duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

An import duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* is placed against the following: Printing and lithographic material, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold-blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, ruling machines, ruling pen-making machines, lead and rule cutters, typecasting machines, typesetting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, and rolling presses, but excluding paper.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

FRANCE.

A firm of wholesale dealers in fancy goods, established in Paris, desire to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery, etc., with a view to importing either on their own account or on deposit account. (Reference No. 139.)

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

February Meeting.

A very full attendance of members which overtaxed the available accommodation marked the meeting of the P. M. and O. (Parent) Association held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, when the principal item on the agenda was Mr. F. V. Heywood's lecture on what he termed "Off-setography." This lecture, with the subsequent discussion, is reported elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. S. M. Bateman, the president of the Association, was in the chair.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the January meeting, the president referred to the illness of Mr. E. H. Berryman, and Mr. Durston reported that he had seen Mr. Berryman a few days previously and had found him making good progress after his recent operation but expecting to return to hospital shortly for a further operation.

Mr. Bateman gave expression to the Association's hopes for Mr. Berryman's early recovery.

Three new members were elected in the usual manner, the president giving a personal welcome to two of them who were present:—Mr. R. R. Chapman (The Era Press, High-road, Leyton, E.10., manager—litho printing department); Mr. W. H. Franklin (University Press, Cambridge, overseer—machine-room: letterpress); Mr. A. E. Middleditch (Allen and Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.2., overseer—composing department).

The next business was to receive the report of the delegates to the special delegate meeting held at Nottingham on February 4th.

Membership Restriction.

After a few opening remarks by Mr. S. M. Bateman, the general secretary, reported that, as regards the proposed alteration to Rule 4 (regarding conditions of membership) to make plain that working managers and overseers were not eligible for election, it was soon evident that delegates had received instructions and that argumentation would not affect the voting. When the vote was taken (by show of hands) only five delegates supported the proposed alteration—3 from London and 2 from Yorkshire—15 being against. Mr. J. C. Pugh, on behalf of London, then had the unpleasant duty of demanding a poll, and this caused a good deal of outcry from provincial members. Later it was suggested the London delegates, to meet the feeling of provinces, would waive the demand for an alteration of rule, provided the ineligibility of working managers and overseers be noted on the nomination form. This, too, was strongly resisted, but when London insisted that the only alternative was the poll agreement was finally reached (on the motion of West of England) that the words "working managers and working overseers are ineligible" should be placed plainly on the nomination form. Thus from February 4th this restriction of the association's membership became a recognised thing throughout the association. The further proposal—that on the acceptance of a member the nomination form should be forwarded to the parent association—was also carried after much discussion. Mr. Whittle concluded by remarking that Mr. J. T. Wells, hon. secretary of the North Midlands centre, carried out wonderfully well the arrangements entrusted to him, and the delegates separated on the following morning much more cordially than had seemed possible at 4.30 on Saturday.

Mr. Jarvis corroborated what Mr. Whittle had said, remarking that the meeting was a successful one, and should have results very useful to the association. With regard to the words to be inserted upon the nomination form, he thought after full consideration that this was a better solution than the alteration of rule originally proposed.

Mr. Pugh gave further corroboration, stressing the very hard fight London had to put up to get the result achieved.

It was then proposed, seconded and carried unanimously that the meeting approve the action of the delegates.

Annual Bohemian Concert.

With regard to the annual bohemian concert, it was agreed to hold it on February 20th, arrangements to be made by the Lecture and Entertainments Committee.

The secretary appealed to members to assist unemployed fellow members by reporting any vacancies available.

A proposal to give £10 from the London fund towards the completion of the third pension was moved and seconded, but it was eventually agreed to postpone the grant in the belief that the pension would shortly be completed without drawing on the fund.



THE PRICE BOOK, 1922, FOR THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES. By F. G. Shepard. London: King and Jarrett, Ltd., Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E.1. Price, 5s.

To use a familiar phrase, this book fills a long-felt want in the printing and allied trades, and its appearance should be welcomed by all who desire to perfect themselves in the knowledge of what it costs to provide plant and material and the labour necessary to turn out the finished product. Other trades have had their price books; builders, timber merchants and ironmongers for many years have been catered for in this way, and greatly to the advantage of the members of these trades, but the printer has been neglected until Mr. Shepard took up the matter and compiled the volume before us. The idea has been, as the author points out, to combine in one volume the prices of the processes and materials in the order in which they are usually required, and starting with the composing room goes into minute detail as to the costs of the different classes of work that go through that department, whether executed by hand or by machine. The various rates of wages and scales are given, together with the prices of the materials used, such as type, chases, furniture, etc. The cost of presses, composing machines and other appliances are set out in a lucid manner. The letterpress machine room is dealt with in a similar style, and here prices for the various wharfedales, platens and other machines are given, as well as for gas engines, shafting and the many other items of plant that go to that department. The process section follows next, and then follow the electro and stereo sections, the inventories of which contain particulars of plant and materials and estimates for nickel plating and copper plating outfits that will be found very serviceable. Warehouse work and costs are dealt with, and considerable space is devoted to the bookbinding department, embracing almost everything that is required for that branch of the craft. The information as to capacity and prices of bookbinding machines and appliances is remarkably full, and the portion devoted to ruling machines gives many interesting and useful particulars. The lithographic, copper-plate and colotype departments are dealt with in a similarly complete manner, and the section dealing with paper and envelopes covers the ground very effectually, and also gives tables of sizes, weights and sub divisions of both printing and writing papers that are in general use. For the guidance of printers a copy of the royalties on maps and plans published by the Ordnance Survey is given, together with the conditions as to the reproduction of the same, and this information will be valuable in many cases, as printers sometimes have very vague notions as to the procedure necessary to secure permission for the reproduction of official maps, etc. The book furnishes a complete list of watermarked and named papers and their makers, and to render the information more valuable the telephone numbers of the various firms are given as well as their addresses. This section alone runs to over 160 pages. The work entailed in the production of a volume of this character must have been immense, and Mr. Shepard is to be congratulated on having accomplished it so well and so completely. It is a book that ought to be in the hands of every employing printer, as its contents are of such practical service that it will repay its cost many times over.

BOOKS FOR RUSSIA.—In the report issued recently of the Special Commission sent to Russia by the Health Committee of the League of Nations, it is stated that: "The economic blockade did not stop short at scientific books, and we were astonished to find that, with the exception of German publications which began to arrive a few months ago, there were practically no scientific periodicals and books published in either English or French in any of the University or other libraries in Russia."

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TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Association, held on the 7th inst. at St. Bride Institute, drew together a large gathering of the members. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. W. Hunt (president), who was supported by Mr. H. Milton (vice-president). The annual report and balance sheet, in the hands of members, bore evident testimony to a successful year's working. In it attention is drawn to the present healthy state of the Association's funds, reviewed in the light of the two preceding years, which is due to the fact that last year the Association wisely adopted the course of nearly doubling its subscriptions. During the year a net gain of nineteen members has been made, and so healthy are the various financial undertakings of the Association that the officers are quite sanguine that the future can be faced with the utmost confidence. Both the social and educational sides of the Association have been well maintained, comparing satisfactorily with former years.

Report and Balance Sheet.

After the minutes of the last annual general meeting had been read and confirmed, the President drew attention to the annual report and balance sheet, and said the success they had achieved had been brought about by the efforts of individual members. He felt that the Association was on a stronger and firmer foundation than it had ever been in its history.

Mr. A. J. Daines proposed, and Mr. Gibson seconded, that the annual report be adopted, which was carried unanimously. The balance sheet, moved by Mr. J. Walker, and seconded by Mr. A. E. Harvey, was also adopted with hearty approval.

Election of Officers.

A few items of correspondence having been dealt with, the officers for the ensuing year were next elected.

Mr. A. W. Hunt was, on the proposition of

Mr. Long, seconded by Mr. Daines, re-elected president. In returning thanks for the honour they had bestowed upon him he said he was proud of the opportunity of presiding over such a splendid body of men.

Mr. H. Milton was unanimously re-elected vice-president, as was also Mr. A. W. Sandilands treasurer.

The next post was that of general secretary, an office which Mr. Geo. A. Eden had occupied with the hearty approval of the members for a period of fourteen years.

The President, in asking for nominations for the vacant post, said H.M. Stationery Office had deprived the Association of a great friend in Mr. Eden, and he thought that their action did not redound to their wisdom.

On a ballot being taken, Mr. Arthur Cox was elected hon. general secretary.

Mr. Cox, in returning thanks, spoke of the difficulty of filling the position after so versatile a man as Mr. Eden, but he would do his utmost to follow his footsteps in the best interests of the Association.

Mr. Aves, who was not present on account of the burial of his father that day, the news of which was received by the members with deep sympathy, was re-elected financial secretary.

Mr. S. J. Wills and Mr. J. Lee were re-elected trustees, and the following were elected to the council: Messrs. T. Hill, A. C. Ware, E. W. Tuff, W. D. Bentley, G. A. Rutherford, and G. J. Hellery, the last-named gentleman being co-opted in the place of Mr. J. J. Rawlings.

Mr. G. J. Hellery next moved that Mr. Eden be re-elected as the representative of the Association on both the Board of Examiners of the Printing Industry and Stationers' Company and the Council of the new Printers' College. This was seconded by Mr. Milton, and carried.

Amendments to Rules.

An amendment to Rule 12 was proposed by Mr. E. W. Tuff, and seconded by Mr. W. T. Lingham to the effect that the funds of the Association should in future be deposited in the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd. This was agreed to.

An alteration to Rule 14 specified that the auditors should be granted a fee of one guinea. This was proposed by Mr. J. Lee, seconded by Mr. R. Gardner, and carried.

Rule 18 was altered, allowing 30s. per week to unemployed members instead of £1 as formerly.

Rule 20 was altered so that the benevolent fund would benefit to the extent of one quarter of the subscriptions instead of the one-eighth. This was proposed by Mr. Eden, and seconded by Mr. J. Lee, and carried.

Before the meeting closed the President said he had been asked to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Geo. A. Eden for his past valuable services to the Association. This he did with very great pleasure. He could truthfully say that Mr. Eden, during the whole 14 years in which he had been their general secretary, had not made a single enemy.

These words were heartily endorsed by Mr. F. C. Peacock, the first president of the Association, who spoke of the great assistance given by Mr. Eden to the Association, and also made special mention of the assistance rendered occasionally by Mrs. Eden.

Mr. Eden, on rising to reply, was received with hearty applause, the members singing together "For he's a jolly good fellow." He said he had enjoyed his period of secretaryship, for he loved the Association with all his heart. His resignation was outside his own control, and in his successor, Mr. Cox, he believed the Association had chosen the right man.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Daines and seconded by Mr. J. Fleming, closed the proceedings.

"THE SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK AND GUIDE FOR 1922" (5s.), the 28th issue of which is just to hand, will serve as an indispensable *vade mecum* to all who have business or other dealings with that part of Africa. The guide, which is issued by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., consists of nearly 1,000 pp., and contains plans and diagrams and a specially prepared and useful up-to-date atlas of 64 pp. Imports and exports are dealt with in considerable detail and the rapid growth and development of South and East African industries receives full attention. In dealing with the principal characteristics of the different towns in South Africa, mention is made of the vast extent of papyrus grass at the Umfolosi River.

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Australian Notes.

Government Paper Experiments—Expense Hampers the Work—Research Committee Resigns—Local News-Print Manufacture—Pulp from Mountain Gum—The Press and British Preference—Attitude Towards Canada—Cardboard Box Trade.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

QUESTIONS of paper manufacture in Australia continue to receive attention both from the Commonwealth Government and private concerns. The chief object in all the experiments undertaken is to find a practical scheme for the production of news-print from Australian materials. So far, little result has been obtained, and now there is trouble at the Perth Forestry Laboratory, since the local committee which had been responsible for research into the problem of papermaking has resigned. A certain amount of success has attended the efforts of Mr. Boase, who was conducting the experiments at the Laboratory, but more money is required, and the Federal Government has not been able to see its way clear to vote an amount which the local committee considers quite adequate. Apparently this was the cause of their resignation.

THE subject of the committee's resignation was raised in the House of Representatives by Mr. Gregory, who asked if the reason was that the Government had failed to carry out a promise made two or three years ago. Mr. Massy Greene, Minister for Trade and Customs, replied that the position was that it had been intended to carry out an investigation at the forestry laboratory, to set up machinery there to deal with the forest products, and to appoint the necessary staff. To carry out the scheme in its entirety, however, would have involved an initial outlay of £50,000 and a heavy annual outlay. The Government was not in a position at that time to find this money. He desired to acknowledge with gratitude the work already done with the small equipment and plant.

MR. GREGORY asked if a lot of the money had not been provided by Australian newspaper proprietors. Mr. Greene answered in the affirmative, adding that they desired to ascertain whether news-print could be manufactured from Australian hardwood. It has been demonstrated that this can be done, but the question of whether it can be turned out in commercial quantities has still to be decided. They proposed to continue the experiments in this direction, but that was as much as could be done that year.

BLEACHED pulp designed for the manufacture of news-print has been made at the State Timber Yards, and Mr. Lang, State Treasurer, and Mr. Gullick, the Government Printer, visited the yards in order to inspect the sample. The pulp, which appeared to be of excellent quality for the purpose, was made from mountain gum, a timber hitherto regarded as having little commercial value. There are large tracts in New South Wales.

BOTH Mr. Lang and Mr. Gullick, who has always shown a keen interest in the manufacture of paper in Australia, were impressed with the suitability of the pulp, and enthusiastic over its commercial possibilities. It is intended to send the pulp to Australian manufacturers, with a view to having it made into news-print. In this way it can be properly tested.

AN interesting attitude is taken by the Country Press Association to the preference which the Commonwealth Government has given to British news-print. In adopting a resolution approving of the preference, the Association expressed the hope that the preference will not be rendered nugatory by any concession to Canada until exhaustive inquiry had been made into the methods of the American and Canadian combine in dealing with Australian consumers during and since the war.

THE annual report of J. Fielding and Co., Ltd., Sydney, indicates that the cardboard box industry is still prosperous, although, as

the directors state, the slump in trade during the past year has had its effect on output and profits. The company was reconstructed last year, and now operates with an issued capital of 130,000 shares of £1 each, instead of one of 75,000. The net profit for the year to September last was £11,348, compared with £22,059 in the preceding twelve months, the ordinary dividend being 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.c., against 15 p.c. Buildings and machinery are now valued at £86,541, the corresponding figure a year before being £55,483.

Scottish Paper Trade.

(By Our Edinburgh Correspondent.)

QUIET conditions rule in the Scottish paper trade, and although rather more orders have recently come in, these are not thought to presage any immediate trade revival, but are the results of stocks getting low before stock-taking.

IN connection with the proposal by an influential group engaged in amalgamation of the principal esparto paper mills in Scotland, the preference shareholders of Messrs. William Tod, junr., and Co. (Ltd.), Springfield, Midlothian, have received from that company an offer to purchase their holdings at £8 10s. per share. Mr. W. L. Tod, the chairman of the company, in the course of the communication, says that the consideration to be given by the proposed purchasers is partly in shares of the new company and partly in cash. The preference shareholders, he says, would no doubt prefer to receive cash only. He had, therefore, approached the ordinary shareholders with the view of their agreeing to the ordinary shareholders taking a larger proportion of shares in the new company, so as to set free sufficient cash to enable an offer to be made to the preference shareholders of the company of a price for their shares considerably in excess of their present market value. That value, as evidenced by recent transfers, is under £6 per share. The price payable for the company's business will, with the concurrence as above of the ordinary shareholders, permit of a payment for every preference share transferred to nominees of the new company of a sum of £8 10s. The transaction, of course, cannot go on unless there is an affirmative response from a sufficient percentage of the shareholders, but Mr. Tod has no doubt the advantageous nature of the offer will commend itself to them.

Photo-Collographic Printing.

AN invention by Mr. M. Sperati relates to a collographic method, by which in the preparation of printing-surfaces for the photo-collographic process and to avoid the disadvantages of using glass plates, a thin transparent film base is used and coated with a layer of gelatine which can be sensitized with bichromate for use when required. The film base is given a preliminary coating containing gelatine and a celluloid solvent, the coating being spread by an emulsifying machine. A further emulsion coating of gelatine, containing a suitable antiseptic such as phenic acid, is applied, which is dried and subsequently sensitized with bichromate. After treatment in the sensitizing bath the film is dried in darkness at a temperature of 30 C. The film can be printed through the base from an ordinary negative without reversal, a reversed negative being necessary if exposure is done from the emulsified side of the base.

MUNICIPALITIES AND LIBEL.—The question whether a municipal corporation can sue for libel was recently thrashed out in the American courts. The case arose out of articles which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*, vigorously attacking the administration of the City of Chicago, and the corporation sued for libel, claiming compensation to the extent of ten million dollars. Judgment was entered for the defendants. In view of the widespread interest aroused by the case, the *Chicago Tribune* has published, for private circulation, two interesting brochures, giving the history of the case, the judgment, and a number of press comments.

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VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 8.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER]

LONDON: FEBRUARY 23, 1922.

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IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1921.

- King George and Lloyd George Tackled the Irish Question.
- Sir Ernest Shackleton Set Out on the "Quest."
- The Prince of Wales Sailed for India.
- Dempsey Knocked Out Carpentier in the Fourth Round.
- Humorist Won the Derby.
- Sir William Waterlow presided at the Printers' Pension Dinner.
- Mr. T. E. Naylor was Elected M.P. for S.E. Southwark.
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EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants.

Interesting Symposium on the Occasion of
the Annual Dinner at Claridge's Hotel.

The organisation of the paper trade as it affects the relations between papermakers, paper merchants and wholesale stationers, is a matter of considerable importance to the printing and allied trades, among whose raw materials paper occupies a predominant position. Interesting indications of developments in organisation have recently found a place in the discussions of representatives of the paper trade, and this was notably the case at the Wholesale Stationers' recent annual dinner.

The annual dinner of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants at Claridge's Hotel, on Thursday, February 9th, was well supported by members and guests. The latter included several prominent papermakers, and the various speeches which followed the dinner dealt with the present position of the paper trade and the problems before the organisations in the industry in a helpful manner.

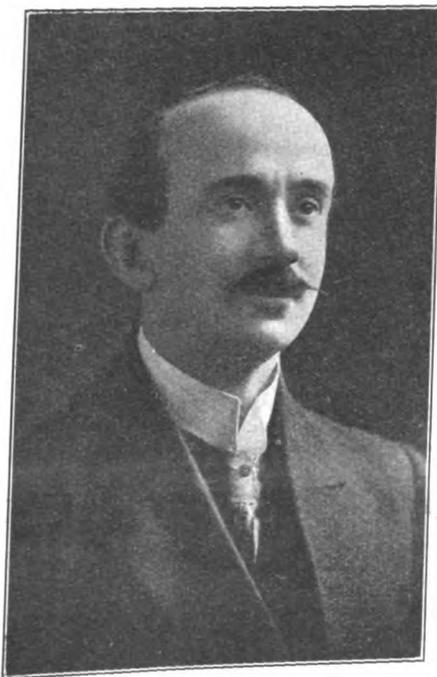
Mr. James W. Cooke (Messrs. Butt Bros. and Cooke, Ltd.), the retiring president, occupied the chair.

The dinner and the whole proceedings were of a highly successful character, the menu being in keeping with the high traditions of Claridge's Hotel. As to the subsequent proceedings, the speeches chiefly engaged the attention of those present, while Miss Helen Maris (mezzo contralto) and Mr. Archie Naish (entertainer) relieved the brief intervals.

The Ideals of the National Association.

Following the toast of "The King," Mr. J. W. Cooke submitted that of "The National Association." He desired to preserve a sense of perspective in this matter, both with regard to the wholesale stationers and the paper merchants. That was one of the most important gatherings that had ever been held in the history of the National Association. It was only two years ago since the lively Association in the South had given place to one representing all corners of Great Britain and Ireland. They had organised themselves for the common good of the paper trade and to endeavour to come to such arrangements as would be mutually advantageous, consistent with the dignity of all. The National Association stood for unity in the first place—unity of purpose. It stood also for good will, and he wished papermakers especially to mark that. In the third place it stood for co-operation, particularly in relation to service. These three things, becoming common alike to makers as well as to merchants, were going to be the salvation of the trade in the future. After remarking that the trade had grown up in a very haphazard way, the chair-man suggested that the profits made in the paper trade had not been commensurate with

the capital employed, nor with the services which they as a separate entity rendered to the trade of the country, and he maintained that this service had as much right to economic recognition, as any other section. While having regard to their own interests in the first place as wholesale stationers, they desired to co-operate and form unshakeable bonds of mutual interest with the British papermaker for the development of British industry. (Applause.) After all, Britain was dearer to their hearts than any other quarter



Photo, Lafayette.

MR. JAS. W. COOKE.

of the known globe, and they wished to encourage the right spirit between the maker and those who were the legitimate distributors of his goods. They definitely asserted that they would rather stock and put into the hands of their salesmen—and there were thousands of salesmen represented in that National Association—they would rather put into their hands British paper than the products of foreign manufacturers. (Hear, hear.) But in return for the hand of friend-

ship which they held out, wholesale stationers must know that their economic position was defined and buttressed up by agreements of mutual interest. The National Association represented in its members a large proportion of the distributing houses, whose buying power was a great asset to the British papermaker, and they invited the manufacturers to make that asset more valuable to themselves by closer co-operation and a clearer and definite recognition of the position of their members as distributors of their goods. When that had been done all houses of worth with whom they desired to do business must join the association in their own interests. Accordingly, all mills would desire to be treated equally with the pioneers of such trade organisations. Those few mills which were outside they would do their utmost by moral suasion and the power of argument to get them to come right in, so that there should be no mills left outside. The whole trade was more important than any individual member of it. The complete organisation to which he was referring was of great importance to the British papermaker, especially in view of the parlous condition of the industry at the moment. The wholesale stationers wished to assure the manufacturers of their goodwill and their desire to keep the machines running by selling the goods which were produced by British labour. (Applause.) Mr. Cooke went on to explain the advantage which the consumer derived from complete organisation, because costs were lowered and efficiency promoted, and the consumer would share the advantage.

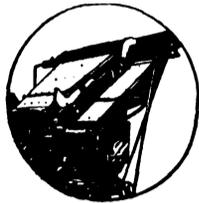
Looking to the Future.

Referring to the outlook for the future of the paper trade, Mr. Cooke observed that while he did not see any great indications of a revival, he could not help but think that the operation of economic forces, the law of supply and demand, would before long bring them some return to activity, with some hope of profit; and when that time came, the thorough organisation of their trade would retain it on a profitable basis. They were passing from an artificial to a natural condition in world affairs, as in trade, and the greatest need would be such relations between capital and labour as would replace the spirit of contention by the spirit of contentment. They required courage, goodwill, frankness, and confidence, and they would get out of a trade organisation, as out of anything, as much as they put into it.

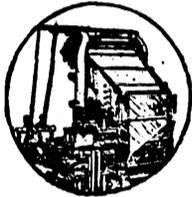
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Mr. F. M. Carson, the newly-elected president, who was cordially received upon rising

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to respond to the toast, remarked that the work of the association during the past year had been both interesting and helpful. In spite of the time of trouble and trial through which they had passed, they had been able to accomplish one or two things. They had had negotiations with the railway companies, and he was glad to say they had been able to get from them certain concessions which he hoped would be to the benefit of their trade. They were in the midst of negotiations today, and he hoped they would be able to arrange, as was the case with the American and Continental trade, that the freight rates on paper should be based on the ton principle rather than that of measurement in shipping paper from this country. He need not point out the advantage which would accrue if they could calculate the rate without going through the drudgery of measuring each class of paper. Perhaps the chief piece of work they had been able to accomplish in conjunction with their friends the papermakers had been the settlement of the Paper Trade Customs, and the speaker paid a tribute to the work of the committee which had sat on this matter under the chairmanship of Mr. Holmes.

Negotiations with Papermakers.

Turning to the negotiations which had been proceeding with the Papermakers' Association, Mr. Carson said these had been taken up with the object of endeavouring to find some viewpoint from which they could visualise for the future lines along which they could work for the benefit of the industry. He was afraid that these efforts had not been quite so successful as they could have wished. They had, however, the pleasure of arriving at a settlement in one section of the trade (the fine glazed and M.G.). Here harmony seemed to prevail, and encouraged by that he thought they might look forward with some confidence that in the course of time other sections of the trade would fall into line. The president paid a tribute to the eloquence of Mr. Cooke during the negotiations, and it was not his fault that more rapid headway had not been made. Still, they had made progress. They must remember what they had to establish was some feeling of confidence between the two sides. At the present moment that feeling of confidence did exist, but not to the extent they had desired.

Foreign Competition in Paper.

The speaker referred to the restrictions enforced by the State during the past seven years, which had influenced them all in their conduct of business affairs, and went on to refer to the recent address by Capt. Nuttall who had asked them to do whatever they could, to foster the home industry. There was nothing that the wholesale stationers would desire more than to support the British paper industry. They were, however, in a difficult position, that of being forced to supply what their customers demanded. But their friend Mr. Burt, with his western commonsense, summed the thing up in Manchester when, referring to foreign competition, he said he did not believe there was any power on earth that could put an immediate and definite stop to the importation of foreign paper, but it rested with the wholesale stationers and merchants as to whether that importation should be easy or difficult. (Hear, hear.) On that point, added Mr. Carson, there were a few little difficulties to be arranged; but when they were settled he believed they would find that it was the whole-hearted desire on the part of the wholesale stationers in this country to send every atom of business they could into the home mills.

Mr. Carson went on to say that the suggestions put forward by the National Association had been honestly advanced, but he was asking himself whether they could not have been put forward with a little greater courage, and in this regard he referred to the difference between a man as an individual and as a member of a collective body. He had found when speaking to a papermaker individually that he showed the greatest courtesy and the greatest desire to forward what he hoped would eventually be in the general interests of the trade; but when they got these gentlemen together collectively they had not a word to say. Therefore, he was very much inclined to the view held by many of his colleagues in the National Association, that the time was arriving when they might try and see if they could not meet the individual rather than the papermakers as a corporate body. After all said and done, self trust was the first secret of success; and they honestly believed that what they were trying to do was the right thing. Surely, therefore,

it was their duty, if they could not arrive at a result collectively, to put the position before the individual firms.

The Future of the Trade.

With regard to the future prospects of the paper trade, the president asked what they could do to foster the industry. They were in a most peculiar position as a trade. It was very difficult to specify one thing that could improve the situation, for the reason that, although he agreed they were essential to all trades, they were not an industry *per se*. They could not do anything with their product except wrap up somebody else's goods in it and print somebody else's name on it.

Spirit of Trust and Confidence.

Mr. H. G. Spicer was responsible for the toast of "Our Guests." He remarked that there was never a time when papermakers and distributors in the wholesale trade were as close together or on such friendly terms as they were to-day. The war had taught them many things on both sides, but the great factor it had brought about was a greater spirit of trust and confidence in one another, and from that had come a realisation that each needed the other for the best and highest achievement of both. (Hear, hear.) There had been attempts to form what he might term omnibus agreements between the Association and whole groups of mills. So far they had not been achieved in the way that some people would have liked and one could not predict whether such agreements would be arrived at. Whether or no, he was fully convinced that if ever there was a time when closer co-operation between mills and wholesale stock distributors was wise or necessary, that time was now. (Hear, hear.) Whether mills and wholesale stationers were to come closer together in large groups, as in Associations, or in a smaller number of units, would remain to be seen; but that in some way or another closer co-operation was wise he personally was thoroughly convinced.

Speaking of the depressed state of trade, Mr. Spicer mentioned that wholesale stationers had had their difficulties equally with the papermakers, and he went on to urge the employment of British labour in British factories. As hindrances to a return to better trade conditions, he mentioned the postal rates, telephone charges, depreciated currency, taxation and dumping. They were all very weary, he added, but they were still hopeful for a more kindly consideration of domestic ills and a little less consideration for the ills of all the ends of the earth. They were glad to think of the great groups of mills represented in that room, and they had also the secretary of the Papermakers' Association, whose good offices were always used to tighten the strings of friendly relationship between the papermaker and the wholesale stationer. Mentioning the name of Sir Frederick Becker, Mr. Spicer offered congratulations upon his recent honour.

In conclusion, Mr. Spicer said papermakers and wholesale stationers could make many improvements in their processes and methods of business, but little would be done, in his judgment, if they hesitated to leave the old ruts through nervousness or fear of shaking old convention or custom, or if they waited either for unity of opinion or uniformity of action. The great thing, to his mind, was to make a start, and he hoped to see in the future a leadership among the papermakers that would so brace up the whole industry as to give it in the future a larger prominence and greater prosperity than it had ever known in the past. (Applause.)

Sir F. Becker and the Esparto Combine.

Sir Frederick Becker, replying first, referred to foreign competition, and was glad to hear from their president that it was not their intention to take the children's bread and throw it to the foreign dogs. He (Sir Frederick) hoped they might long continue in that view. Of course, the whole underlying principle of their business must be efficiency and service. It was the business of the papermaker to give the wholesale stationers that efficiency which was necessary for the distribution of the goods. It was necessary for them to be alive to the alterations and circumstances of demand. If he might suggest, they as manufacturers had to look to the wholesale stationers for efficiency in distribution. He was, perhaps, persuaded wrongly that there was room for improvement in that direction. He would ask them to do one thing, that was to tell the papermaker what he could safely make and put into stock. The speaker went on to lament the existence of unemployment among paper

workers, whom he described as the finest body of workmen. He appealed to the wholesale stationers to help to remove that state of things. He was satisfied there would be more money in the paper business in the future than had been taken out of it in the past.

Respective Interests.

Mr. W. L. Tod, president of the Papermakers' Association, expressed the hope that the British paper trade was now getting through its bad time, and that prosperity would return long before 1922 came to an end. The interests of the wholesale stationer and the papermaker, he pointed out, were not altogether identical, but ran on parallel lines. With a little confidence and trust and really sincere endeavour on both sides to overcome the points that separated them and to get together on points on which their interests were more or less the same, the relations between the wholesale stationer and the papermaker might become even more cordial and friendly in the future than they had been hitherto. There had always been, he thought, a great deal of mutual friendship between individuals in the trade, and he hoped that would be extended to the corporate organisations and to the whole trade.

Mr. C. R. Seddon (president of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers) said they were passing through one of the most trying periods in the history of the industry. Still the papermaker hangs on with bulldog tenacity to the hope of improvement, and the determination to carry on would, with the assistance of the wholesale stationers, see them through. They were told that the man who was too optimistic had two misty optics, but they also knew that a pessimist was a man who if he had to decide between two evils chose both. (Laughter) Why should they be either? What they had to do was to continue to try to produce the material which was used by their hosts at a price which would enable them to place orders. Papermakers wanted their assistance and patriotic support. So long as preference was given to foreign manufacture they could not expect papermakers to rise from their ashes and give the necessary paper. The quotation of the foreigner was not competition. It was simply a device by which he imposed upon the British taxpayer the onus of paying the reparation which was due from the gentlemen who were reported to have lost the war.

Capt. W. E. Nuttall hoped that that gathering meant the drawing together of all sides of their ancient and great industry. He painted a gloomy picture of the silence in many paper mills, where machines were stopped, and went on to urge that it was open to the distributor of paper to do a very great deal to encourage the sale of the British made article against that of the foreigner. In the direction of co-operation with British mills, many ways might be found. In return the British papermaker must regard the merchants as the recognised channel of distribution, and once a mill became remunerative again so that capital was available, every nerve and sinew must be strained on the papermaker's part to beat the foreigner at his own game. It could and must be done. It could be done by improved methods of production. He added a word of gratification that the agreement between his section of the trade and the wholesale stationers and paper merchants had been ratified.

Mr. H. A. D. Wathen expressed the conviction that a brighter prospect was before the trade.

Sir Herbert Morgan also acknowledged the toast in a happy and humorous speech. Incidentally he suggested that the papermakers and the paper distributors should combine to prove to the Government that the excessive postal rates were not only a deterrent to their particular industry but to British commerce as a whole.

The Golf Challenge Cup.

The chairman then presented to Mr. Dykes Spicer the cup which he had won in the golf competition, and Mr. Dykes Spicer, in response, expressed a wish that a paper trade golfing society might be formed, in which not only the wholesale stationers, but papermakers, merchants, agents, wood pulp merchants, and envelope makers, in fact, everyone connected with the trade could take part.

The chairman also presented a gold pencil-case to Mr. Parkinson, the runner-up in the competition, and Mr. Parkinson made a suitable acknowledgment.

The health of the chairman, proposed by Mr. F. Machin, closed the toast list, and the proceedings terminated not far short of midnight with the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

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Trade Notes.

METAL POWDERS PROTECTION.—Further evidence was heard on Tuesday at the Board of Trade inquiry into the application of Metal Powders, Ltd., for bronze and aluminium powders to be included in the Safeguarding of Industries Act (Part II.). The Federation of Master Printers was represented and put forward evidence in the interests of users of the powders. Further evidence will be given on March 14th.

BINDERY WAGES.—At a representative meeting of the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday of last week, the following resolution relative to wage reductions was unanimously adopted: "That the Bookbinding Section desire to draw the earnest attention of the Federation of Master Printers and the London Master Printers' Association to the existing serious conditions prevailing in the bookbinding industry through lack of orders, which, in the opinion of the section, is due to the high cost of book production (including binding) brought about by the present excessive rates of wages. The Bookbinding Section desire to record their strong conviction that, until the cost of production is considerably reduced by a decrease in wages, they do not see any possibility of a revival of their trade. The Section therefore urge the supreme importance of steps being taken to secure an immediate adjustment of wages in accordance with the reduced cost of living."

PRINTERY FIRE.—The printing works of Messrs. White and Farrell, Hull, have been considerably damaged by fire, the top floors, where the outbreak originated being burnt out and the roof demolished. The premises were equipped with the latest printing machinery and were heavily stocked. One estimate of the damage is £15,000. The flames broke out shortly after the employees left for dinner. About 40 workpeople are thrown out of employment.

ROCHDALE master printers invited the chief branch officials of the T.A. and the Society of Bookbinders to meet them on Thursday last in a conference as to the best subjects for lectures for the remaining part of the season. The Master Printers' Association have defrayed the cost of the lectures, but have thrown them open to the employees with every encouragement to attend.

MR. W. T. FIELDING, of the Manchester College of Technology, last week gave the second of his lectures to the Rochdale Master Printers' Association on "Printing Machine Construction."

MR. J. R. RIDDELL delivered an interesting talk on "Technical Education in the Printing Industry" at the monthly meeting of the Electrotypers, Stereotypers, Managers and Overseers, on Tuesday evening. A report of the proceedings will appear in next week's issue.

An address on "Printing Ink: Its Manufacture and Uses" will be given on Friday, March 3rd, at St. Bride Institute by Mr. E. H. McLeod (chemist, Messrs. Ault and Wiborg, London), the chair to be taken at 7 p.m. by Mr. C. A. Bates (managing director, Messrs. Johnson, Riddle and Co.).

STEREOTYPERS' CONCERT.—The Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation will hold a concert on Monday next at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. Mr. F. R. Garard (printer) and Mr. G. W. Sharvell (foundry) of the Amalgamated Press, are presiding, and a good programme of artistes has been arranged.

The first concert of the season of the Lithographers Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation—of which Mr. J. E. Reeve, of Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., is the president—will take place at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 28th inst. The chair will be taken by Mr. Harold V. Strong, and the concert, which will commence at seven o'clock, is expected to be of the usual quality of excellence provided by the promoters of this auxiliary.

POSTER CENSORSHIP.—On the ground that a minority, at any rate, of their passengers might object to it, the Underground has refused to accept for exhibition the principal poster of the film "Atlantide" showing at the Covent Garden Opera House. The poster—which shows a figure clad in a black and gold cloak parted at one side, exposing a bare leg—has been shown all over London, and was in use in Paris for six months.

"SPORTING ILLUSTRATED" is the title of a new weekly sporting paper published at 1s.

In reducing its price from 2d. to 1d., a change which came into force with its issue of Monday last, the *Westminster Gazette* announced its intention to make no change in size or the general character of its contents.

The Vellum Binders' and Machine Rulers Pension Society, in their seventy-ninth annual report and balance sheet, record a successful year's work, there having been, notwithstanding the unprecedented slump in our trade, a continued increase of membership and a substantial increase in the funds and effects of the Society, the latter for the first time in the Society's history, exceeding £3,000. The seventh-ninth annual meeting of the Society will be held at the St. Bride Institute, on March 6th, when Captain F. A. Garrett, M.C. (Messrs. R. T. Tanner and Co., Ltd.) will preside.

ANTI-CONSUMPTION POSTER.—In drawing attention recently to the health leaflets which have been issued by the Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council we mentioned that the Committee had also a poster in preparation. This poster is now issued, and the suggestion is made that it should be posted on the wall of every room in every factory. The poster is headed "To Prevent Consumption." Indication is made of the symptoms of the disease in its initial stages, and the need for early medical attention is urged.

JUDGMENT was given in the High Court last week in the cases in which it was sought to commit Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., and Mr. Reuben Bigland for contempt of Court. Mr. Bottomley, Sunday Publications, Ltd., and Odhams Press, Ltd., were each fined £100 and costs for an article entitled "The Secret History of the Bigland Case," published in the *Sunday Illustrated*. Mr. Bigland was fined £10 and costs for remarks in a leaflet published by him appealing for defence funds in the libel case brought against him by Bottomley.

MR. B. KELLEHER, who until a few months ago had been London editor of the *Freeman's Journal* for eight years, has died at his home in county Cork.

MR. S. H. GODFREY, of Exeter, suddenly expired on Monday. He was about 70 years of age and had been employed as a stereotyper for many years with Messrs. W. Townsend and Co., printers, Exeter.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DAVID WATSON, K.C.B., who died on Sunday, aged 51, at the age of 20 joined the staff of the *Quebec Chronicle*, of which he became general manager in 1904, and managing director two years later.

CHARLES FEARER, aged 38, of Amos-street, Liverpool, was instantly killed while engaged at the Victoria Printing Works, Victoria-street, Liverpool. He was standing on the top floor at the mouth of the lift shaft, receiving bales of paper, which were being sent up from a lorry in the street. Two bales had just reached his level and he was reaching forward to steady a weight counterbalancing the lift on one of the chains, when a link snapped, the lift fell like a stone, and Fearer, losing his poise, fell into the street, a drop of sixty feet.

The death occurred on Sunday at Cardiff of Mr. Archibald McLay, printer and wholesale paper merchant, at the age of 59. Mr. McLay had been ailing for two years. He was a native of Govan, Glasgow, and became an undergraduate at that University. He ultimately settled thirty years ago at Cardiff, taking over the printing and stationery business founded seventy years previously in Duke-street, Cardiff, by the late Mr. William Jones, and so developed it on wholesale lines that the firm of A. McLay and Co., Ltd., became well known throughout Wales.

WILLS.—Mr. Arthur Alfred Hentschel, of High Holborn, W.C., and of Eastbourne, hotel proprietor and commercial catalogue illustrator (died at the foot of Beachy Head on January 8th), £9,839; Mr. Charles Rogers Cheshire, of West Kirby, for some time connected with the advertising department of the *Journal of Commerce* (died December 27th), £579; Mr. John Sigsworth Birdsall, of Leeds, for over 30 years on the staff of the *Yorkshire Post* (died January 4th), £1,511; Colonel Celestin Charles Edward Cassal, V.D., Kensington, editor of *British Food Journal*, 1899-1914 (died December 22nd), £2,007.

JUNIOR printing students from the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts paid a visit

the other day to the London offices of the Ludlow Type Caster, and were immensely interested in the demonstration given them of the capabilities of the Ludlow machine.

The Postmaster-General states that reductions in the prices of official telephone directories will be made as from March 1st next.

The birthday book which Lady Tree is giving as a wedding present to Princess Mary has been on view at the Oxford University Press. The volume was originally a gift to Mrs. Flaxman, and on the fly-sheet is pasted a pencil drawing of Blake by Flaxman.

UNDER the auspices of the Newcastle Print Collectors' Society an exhibition which will comprise nearly the whole of Baxter's works, will be opened on the evening of February 28th, and be continued on following days at the School of Art, Armstrong College, Newcastle.

The Cambrian Resorts Association at a meeting on Thursday made arrangements for a Press advertising campaign for the Easter holidays. It was decided to issue 15,000 new guide books at once owing to the great demand for copies experienced last year from all over the country, a demand which it was stated was due entirely to Press advertising.

The annual dinner of the journalists of Edinburgh and district was held on Saturday evening. The gathering was representative of the staffs of all the newspapers in the city. Mr. L. Leslie Stuart presided.

DURING the whole of March there will be on view at the Brook-street Art Gallery, 14, Brook-street, New Bond-street, London, W., an exhibition of sketches and other work by Stella Langdale, and oil paintings, etchings and drawings by E. Eesketh Hubbard, R.O.I., A.R.W.A. Mr. Hubbard is the founder of the Print Society, an international society of etchers and print collectors, and the editor of an authoritative work on the technique of etching and the art of print collecting.

NEW IRISH STAMPS.—The contracts for the printing of the surcharge of the Provisional Irish Government upon the English postage stamps, which will be in use until the production of the actual stamps of the Irish Free State, have been given to two Dublin printing firms—Messrs. Alexander Thom and Co. and Messrs. Dollard and Co. The first instalment of stamps so surcharged represents a value of £250,000.

In the *Figaro*, M. Louis Latzarus, the editor, announces that M. Coty, the perfume manufacturer, will enter into possession of the paper by the end of the month.

The strike of compositors in Paris has led to a resort to production of newspapers, including the *Daily Mail* and the *New York Herald*, by photographic reproduction of type-written copy—as previously done in America and in this country.

REPORTS from Cairo state that a very prominent Zaghoulouist journal has been suspended indefinitely for publishing articles likely to provoke shootings and outrages.

"PRESS FUND WEEK," organised by the Dublin District of the Newspaper Press Fund, promises to be a big success. Football matches, golf competitions, and other items will fill the programme for the week, which finishes with the race meeting at Leopardstown and the grand concert in the Round Room of the Mansion House on Saturday, April 1st.

COPENHAGEN'S Syndicalist daily, the *Arbejderbladet*, has ceased publication.

Melt, Refine, and Produce Your Own Stereo and Type Metals.
Cut out your dress and renovating metal losses.
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MARTIN & GREEN,
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 9, ROLLS PASSAGE,
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The New L.M.P.A. President.

Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Truscott.

At a meeting of the Council of the London Master Printers' Association on Thursday, the council elected a new president of the association, to succeed Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, who has completed two very successful years in the presidency. The unanimous choice of the council fell upon a distinguished soldier-printer, Lieut.-Colonel James Ralph Truscott, of the well-known City firm of Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd. This firm was founded about 1820 by the father of the late Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott. Sir Francis was Lord Mayor of London from 1879-1880, and his eldest son was the late James Freeman Truscott, the present colonel's father.

Born April 22nd, 1876, James Ralph Truscott was educated at Clifton College and Lausanne, and entered the firm of Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd., in 1894, being made a director in 1902. His fellow directors at the present time are: Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt. (ex Lord Mayor of London), Mr. Henry D. Truscott, J.P., Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Truscott, O.B.E., M.A., Mr. Albert Bennett, and Mr. W. Tredgold.

On the outbreak of war he enlisted—in October, 1914—in the Inns of Court, and saw four and a-half years' service in France



Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Truscott.

Belgium and Germany, in the course of which he rose from private to lieut. colonel, and was mentioned in dispatches.

His war experiences were of a very varied character. The colonel had the unique experience of watching his own grave being dug by mutinous Chinese when he was endeavouring to quell a disturbance in a Chinese Labour Compound near Hazebruck. He was in command of all labour units (about 10,000 officers and men) in the original army of occupation in Cologne, and the portrait shown herewith was taken in that city in January, 1919. When in the Australian Corps in France, the colonel was for a time under Colonel Acland, who is a partner of the firm of W. H. Smith and Son.

The colonel's brother, Lieut. C Cyril A. Truscott, and his cousin, Lieut. Francis G. Truscott, who were both in the firm, were both killed in the war.

Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Truscott (another brother) is at present managing director of the *East African Standard* in Nairobi, and is looking after the firm's interests in Kenya.

Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Truscott is one of H.M. Lieutenants of the City of London, and is a Liveryman of the Stationers' and Vintners' Companies. His clubs are the Junior Carlton and the City Carlton.

At the annual meeting of the Southern District of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers Mr. Dykes Spicer (James Spicer and Sons, Ltd.) was unanimously elected president, with Mr. Harmer Dalton as vice-president. Mr. H. Holmes (Chas. Morgan and Co., Ltd.) continues in the position of hon. treasurer.

S.-E. London Printers' Rally.

Something like a record attendance marked the meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London held at the Shakespeare Hotel, Powis-street, Woolwich, on Tuesday of last week. Mr. E. Bostock Smith, president, was in the chair, and between 40 and 50 master printers were present.

The proceedings opened with a short business session in which attention was given to the question of the more thorough organisation of master printers in the neighbourhood. It was agreed to hold meetings of the association in various districts during the year so as to reach all members in the wide area covered by the Association of Master Printers of South-East London. Five candidates for membership were duly elected into the association.

The gathering was favoured with a short address from Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, who expressed great satisfaction at seeing such a representative gathering got together from so widely spread a district. He outlined the activities and aims of the London Master Printers' Association, particularly emphasised the necessity for co-operation among master printers in these times of slackness of trade and severe competition.

Mr. George Eaton Hart spoke of his recent visit to the United States, and told of his investigations among printing establishments there. Remarking upon the enterprise of American printers and their very wide employment of machinery to displace hand work, Mr. Hart had some striking facts to put forward as to the big outputs obtained from machinery in the States as compared with the corresponding outputs in this country. The greater outputs possible from composing machines were especially stressed. American printers' extensive application of up-to-date costing methods was also emphasised, and Mr. Hart handed round for inspection some of the costing forms used in the States.

The question of increased output figured largely in a lively discussion that followed Mr. Hart's address. It was evidently the general opinion that greater output was a necessity, as it would make possible the reduction of prices, which is the great desideratum at the present time.

Master Printers in North London.

Four new members, who had been obtained through the instrumentality of Mr. Johnson of "No. 24," were elected at the February monthly meeting of the North London Master Printers' Association, viz.: H. J. Parkin, 2, Shakespeare-road, N.16, Batstone Press, 9 and 9A, Colebrook-row, N.1., Scammell and Co., 2A, St. Paul's-road, N.1., and the Victor Printing Co. (Mr. Bafico), 78, Upper-street, N.1.

A discussion arose over the grievance of a member who had lost the services of an estimating clerk after many years' service, and it was decided that a recommendation should be forwarded to headquarters suggesting that a new rule should be made to the effect that before a pivotal man employed by another member of the Association was engaged, the member engaging him should at least be under the obligation of acquainting the firm where the man was engaged.

A good deal of time was taken up by the subject of the condition of the printing trade and general slackness of work, and it was generally considered that there was a real necessity for a further reduction of wages. A resolution was agreed upon stating that, taking into consideration the reduced cost of living, a flat reduction of 12½ per cent. was the least that all employees should concede, and that this recommendation be forwarded to 24 Holborn with a request that the necessary steps should be taken to secure this as a means to increasing work generally.

The subject of competition of wholesale stationers was well taken up, and delegates were appointed to the special committee to be held by the L.M.P.A.

Mr. F. J. Collins, of Finchley, was complimented on the excellent programme prepared for the bohemian concert in connection with the Association.

Mr. T. Sellens in the absence of the president (Mr. D. A. Whitehead) occupied the chair.

W. R. C.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Annual Bohemian Concert.

With a full attendance and an excellent programme, the annual bohemian concert of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association—held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday evening—was a complete success.

The president of the Association, Mr. S. M. Bateman, was in the chair, being supported by the vice-president, Mr. R. H. Berry, the general secretary, Mr. E. W. Whittle, and the other officials of the Association; whilst the members of the Council performed the duties of a reception committee.

Among the visitors were Mr. Kenneth Bridges, and two representatives of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association—Mr. A. W. Hunt, president, and Mr. A. Cox, secretary.

In opening the proceedings, the chairman announced that the concert would not be interrupted by speeches, and accordingly it was possible to make the most of the excellent programme provided.

The only pensions effort made in connection with this concert was the taking of a collection at the doors. The president, in drawing attention to this collection, said there was a strong section of the members of the P. M. and O. A. who were active supporters of the Printers' Pension Corporation. They owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. A. E. Jarvis and his committee for their work on behalf of the third P. M. and O. A. pension. Only about £50 was left to complete it.

The artistes were under the direction of Mr. Philip Ritte, whose own tenor singing was a much applauded feature of the evening. The concert on this occasion, as when the same company has previously entertained the P. M. and O. A., evoked very hearty appreciation throughout. The well-varied programme included contributions by Miss Doris Cowan, Miss Ethel Wilford, Miss Dorothy Skurdy, Mr. Geoffrey Duprée and Mr. Will Edwards.

Towards the close of the proceedings, the vice-president proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the stewards for their services, and Mr. C. Phillips replied.

Printers' Advertisement Condemned.

Treasury Note Imitation.

A short time ago, Messrs. F. Youngman, Ltd., printers, Vicar-lane, Leeds, hit upon the idea of producing a paper wallet with what appeared at first sight to be a Treasury note protruding from one end—says the *Yorkshire Evening News*. Actually the printing on the "note" was totally unlike that which decorates the genuine note. Moreover, the "note" manufactured at the Youngman "mint" possessed the peculiarity of being a pound "note" on one side and a ten-shilling "note" on the other. Added to this is the fact that on opening the wallet one found the "notes" to be nothing more or less than an advertisement for such and such an article—or entertainment.

Messrs. Youngman were quickly bombarded with inquiries for these novel wallets and in a short time they had completed orders for firms in different parts of the country. The success of the wallets from an advertising point of view was assured.

This success, however, did not last, for, from the Public Prosecutor, Messrs. Youngman received a document to the effect that the "notes" were illegal, and must be destroyed, together with the blocks, etc., used in their manufacture. Simultaneously, some of the firms who had purchased the wallets were notified that they must at once destroy any of the "notes" remaining in their possession. Eventually a member of the Leeds Police Force visited Messrs. Youngman's establishment and witnessed the destruction of several thousands of "notes," later taking possession of a stereo plant.

The view of the police in the matter may be summarised in a sentence: "That the act of making advertisements which resemble a portion of a Treasury note is in itself an offence and might be termed a 'forgery.'"

New Miehle Vertical Press.

A new departure in cylinder presses is seen in the "Miehle Vertical" which has just been introduced by the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co. In this machine the bed on which the type rests is vertical, instead of horizontal, as is the case with most cylinder presses now in use, and it is claimed that this style of bed saves floor space, the area required for the new press being but five feet by four feet for a machine that takes a form of nineteen by twelve inches. In the general construction of the press everything has been planned to facilitate quick changing of forms and making-ready, and the press is adaptable for thin or heavy paper, the register being most accurate. The driving power required is but small, a 1½ h.p. motor being quite sufficient for running. The "Vertical" was shown for the first time at the Convention of the United Typothetæ of America, held at Toronto recently, and met with such instant success that over fifty orders were secured for early delivery. The principle of the vertical type-bed has been tried before, and at one of the printing trade exhibitions, at the Agricultural Hall, some years ago, there was a cylinder press shown by a French maker, in which the press was vertical and the cylinder travelled up and down the form. This press, if we recollect aright, afterwards was handled in this country by the then firm of W. C. Horne and Co., of London, but of late years we have heard nothing of it.

The London Ad. Club.

In the development of the psychology of publicity it has long been felt that there is a great need of closer co-operation between the efforts of that indispensable trio: the press advertising man, the publicity man and the printer. With this object in view, Sir Charles F. Higham, M.P., and Mr. P. Emanuel, of Odhams Press, Ltd., have recently addressed the London Ad Club—a Club formed for the furtherance of comradeship and publicity education. The next address to be given to the club will be on the subject of "Co-operation Between the Advertising Man and the Printer," and will be delivered by Mr. W. H. Burchell, governing director of the Caxton Press, Ltd., and hon. secretary of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts, at the Prince Henry Rooms, 17, Fleet-street, E.C.4 (facing Chancery-lane), on Thursday evening next, March 2nd, at 7 o'clock. The chair will be taken by Mr. T. Gilbert Oakley, Fellow and Member of Council of the Incorporated Society of Advertisers' Consultants. Admission can be obtained on presentation of business card.

Football.

The following matches have been played and resulted as indicated:—

Printers' Football League.

On February 11—Cornwall Press, 6; Blades, 1. Falcon, 11; Fryotype, 1. Drakes, 1; Amalgamated Press, 1. Waterlows, 4; Fleetway Press, 0.

On February 18th (in the same League)—Amalgamated Press, 3; Wightman's, 0.

Printers' Charity Cup.

Semi-final (Division II.)—Cornwall Press, 7; Jayswood, 2. Sun Engraving, 1; Blades, 0. Cornwall Press and the Sun Engraving now meet in the final.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines	s.	d.
Agencies	3	0	
Situations Wanted	1	6	
Situations Vacant	3	0	
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0	
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0	
Shares for Sale and Wanted	3	0	
Partnerships and Investments	3	0	

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line	s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0	
Tenders	2	0	
Patents for Sale	2	0	
Legal and Financial Announcements	2	0	

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

AN Examination, open to Ex-service Men only, for 14 Permanent Appointments as PRINTING and BINDING CLERK will be held on May 2nd, 1922.—For full particulars apply to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office (Establishment Division), Princes-street, London, S.W.1. 13912

LITHOGRAPHIC AND OFFSET TRADE PRINTING.—REPRESENTATIVE wanted, with sound connection amongst Publishers and other users of High-class Printing; excellent opportunity for energetic gentleman who understands the trade. Applications will be promptly dealt with in strictest confidence.—Box 13902.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

BOOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

ENGINEER-FITTER; 31, single; some theory; good education; office experience; seeks employment, home or abroad.—Box 18643.

ELECTRICAL FITTER, young, desires charge of Motors (all kinds), Lighting, Lifts and other Electrical Gear.—S., 22, Montreal-road, Ilford. 13908

ENGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

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LITHO: COLOUR PRINTER seeks situation; Flat-bed, Stone or Plate; wages, mutual arrangement.—Box 13906.

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READER-COMPOSITOR (n.s.), all-round experience.—T., 114, Conway-road, Southgate, N.14. 13905

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DAWSON'S Quad Crown WHARFE, balanced flyers, rotary slitter, geared inkers and Klimsch counter, £250.

Quad Demy WHARFE "FINE ART" (Dawson), with rotary slitter and Klimsch counter, £325.

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DITTO, with perforator, £220.

BREHMER FOLDING MACHINE, Quad Crown, full automatic feed; 2, 3 or 4-fold, practically new, £600.

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WANTED, BLOCKS (Odd or Series), Half-Tone, Line, etc.; suitable for small Magazine.—Particulars and price, to Simpson, Largs, Ayrshire. 13915

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Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1922.

Driving Printing Abroad.

The practice of posting abroad in order to evade the high postal charges in this country appears to be on the increase, and we judge that it means a very considerable loss of revenue to the Post Office as well as constituting a serious threat to divert British printing to the other side of the Channel. In the House of Commons last week Mr. Kellaway informed Sir H. Norman that it is estimated that the loss of revenue due to the growing custom of posting abroad printed matter for circulation in this country is slightly under £1,000 a month. This estimate is surely open to very serious question in view of the evident prevalence of the new custom, and in view also of the large sums which even a single instance of such posting may involve. An interesting further example of what is going on has come to light: Messrs. Ryder, the seed dealers, of St. Albans, have posted a small list, taken from their full catalogue, from the Continent. In a foreword to this list they state that many firms are having their printing done abroad, thereby effecting a big saving in postage. "We also might easily have done this with our full seed catalogue," they declare, "but we decided to print and post this in England, although we should have saved over £12,000 by printing and posting abroad. We felt, however, that an object lesson was needed, and we decided to publish this small list from the Continent. Before doing so we consulted several large English printing firms, and to our surprise our proposal met at once with most enthusiastic approval and support. It is a melancholy fact that many branches of the printing trade are practically at a standstill, for although traders can afford to pay for the preparation and printing of lists, catalogues and advertising matter, they cannot afford to distribute them because of the excessively high postage rates."

* * *

Inferior Account Books.

THE constant outcry against high prices of account books has led manufacturers to lower the standards of quality, a sinister aspect of the economy stunt which now pervades every

reach of business. Quotations are rarely given by the stationer nowadays without being accompanied by alternatives in the shape of much inferior qualities of paper, and more often than not it is the cheaper grade that is selected. Consequently there has been something of a run on the lower ranges of azure laid papers. To meet this need, quite a large number of new cheap makes have been put on the market, and it is almost possible to run up the scale of qualities by halfpenny stages from 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

* * *

Increased Paper Imports.

THERE was a substantial increase in the imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom during January, representing nearly 71.1 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding month of last year. The total quantity was 688,688 cwts., as against 402,273 last year, although, contrasted with the 1,008,828 cwts. in 1920, a decrease is shown of 320,140 cwts., or 31.7 per cent. The comparative figures for the month against those of the corresponding month of last year for the principal items comprising the imports show increases in every instance. Printings and writings increased 83.4 per cent., packings and wrappings 92.4 per cent., coated papers 32 per cent., stationery 35.4 per cent., mill, leather and cardboard 13.9 per cent., strawboards 65.6 per cent. and other sorts 115.3 per cent; the largest contributor to the British market was Sweden, with 22,533 cwts., an increase compared with the 16,939 cwts. of last year, but a decrease contrasted with the 37,232 cwts. two years ago. Norway's shipments approximate to those of twelve months ago, while increased supplies have been received from Germany and Newfoundland. Regarding values, an interesting fact is that, notwithstanding a 71.1 per cent. increase in quantity, a decrease has taken place of £183,528, or 18.2 per cent., compared with a year ago. Compared with January, 1920, the value has depreciated £995,048, or 54.7 per cent.

* * *

Improvement in the Exports of British Paper.

THE shipments of British paper last month amounted to 146,915 cwts., and the fact that this is the highest figure recorded since January last may in some measure help to relieve the gloom which has enshrouded the industry for so long. Compared with January, 1921, a decline is registered of 74,552 cwts., or 33.6 per cent., and contrasted with two years ago, a decrease of only 11,504 cwts., or 7.2 per cent. Printings, which comprise the principal item on the list, and amounted to 72,925 cwts., show a big decrease (57,375 cwts.) compared with the corresponding month of last year, but a satisfactory increase (15,742 cwts.) compared with 1920. Of this class of British manufacture 51,616 cwts. were shipped to British Possessions and 21,309 cwts. to foreign countries. Australia continues to be the best market for British printings, with 28,123 cwts. to her credit. This figure, however, compares unfavourably with the 48,860 cwts. shipped last year, but marks a big improvement compared with the 2,334 cwts. for 1920. To New Zealand supplies have been well maintained, but consignments both to British South Africa and British India have been meagre. Packings and wrappings sent abroad amounted to 25,091 cwts., and constitute the only increase worthy of note. With regard to the various markets for writing paper in large sheets—with the exception of a slight increase in the case of France—consistent decreases have taken place. Of the total shipments amounting to 10,608 cwts., 8,081 cwts. were shipped to British Possessions and 2,527 cwts. to foreign countries. The total value of the exports of British paper amounted to £581,481, decreases compared with last year of £836,303, or 58.9 per cent., and with two years ago of £75,383, or 11.4 per cent.

Men and Things.

THE King's Printing House (Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode) has lost its venerable chief, Mr. George E. Briscoe Eyre. He passed away last Sunday in his 83rd year. He was staying, in the hope of recuperation, at a south coast town.

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THE firm's athletic club was holding its annual supper on Saturday night. One or two there present had a fear that the illness which had recently afflicted their aged employer might even then be approaching its crisis. To be sure his record in terms of strength of all kinds bade them hope that in this supreme test, the forces of health might win. None the less, the pathos of the position was very present to their minds, shadowing what would have been their enjoyment.

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THE King's Printing House has its own nomenclature; its Governor and its Controllers. Mr. Eyre was Governor Eyre to all the staff. There was a double fitness in this. Not only is the House famous for its especial position in relation to the Government, but it is remembered with pride that it had for its chief, and not so long ago, the learned president of the Royal Society, Dr. William Spottiswoode. Governor Eyre linked up with that tradition.

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WHILE Governor Eyre's special interest was the printing of Bibles by his firm, I believe he kept in touch almost to the last with the manifold printing activities of his great establishments in the City and at Shacklewell-lane in north-east London.

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It is always pleasing to see an old firm with a great past entering full force into the spirit and power of modern improvement as has so manifestly happened in particularly two great departments of this House. Under the direction of Governor Eyre's younger relative Major Crosthwaite and his associates the name and fame of the establishment should be well safeguarded and developed. I would tender for my readers warm sympathy with all to whom this death brings a conscious and close sense of loss. A just and generous employer, and one who dignified the craft, has left us the abiding helpfulness of his example.

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I NOTE a suggestion over the initials D. R. K. This signature manifestly represents that good friend of us all, Mr. D. R. King, erstwhile of Dublin, and now, and for some time past, secretary of the Midlands Alliance of Master Printers. The suggestion is that a machine not named (but which I take to be a Multigraph) should be installed by printers and should be worked for them by somebody other than their ordinary printing staff. Mr. King's idea, I gather, is that the machine in any case has come to stay. Once his customer has installed the Multigraph in his own place, there is a real danger that he may content himself with it, even despite its limitations, and despite the fact that he may not make the best of what it could do. The printer having this machine in his place can after all offer what the customer may consider, wisely or unwisely, to be best for himself in the circumstances, and he remains in constant communication with his customer and can always offer his suggestions.

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THE small multicolour press brought out by the Addressall firm is another which must be most seriously noted as competing with us in our customer's premises. It is made with a small vulcanite cylinder. This plan probably would not serve for larger sizes, but seems to be effective in the size put on the market. I studied it carefully at the Efficiency Exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster. Printers' ordinary types and plates are used. Its price seemed low. Its auto feeder is a £50 extra. Clearly the printer must adopt a definite policy re these competing machines. He must not drift. If he does not pursue this competition it will pursue him. It is possible that the low prices at which the Multicolour press is said to be producing certain work do not comprehend all the factors our costing system has taught us to include. All the same, I suggest we see to it. It is better to absorb and work a new power than be injured by it.

ONE and one make ever so many more than two. I commend that observation to any dead men before whom these notes may come. I mean by dead men, men who are not alive to the importance of promoting at once a District Joint Council in their area. There are probably quite a lot of questions as to which "24 Holborn" would like to be assisted by knowing the mind of the members of District Joint Councils.

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IF, however, District Joint Councils are very much fewer than they should be, it seems rather futile to delay decisions merely to invite opinions which, when obtained, cannot be called broadly representative. I think there is probably no more desirable matter to be accomplished at this time than the creation of a considerable number of D.J.C.'s.

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THESE councils are severally "on their own." Like the Irish Free State, each swears good faith and not subject allegiance to the council above.

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A printing works decides to set up a Joint Works Council. It is of its own kind; has its own programme at the start, or its own no-programme. A no-programme, implying freedom of range, is not necessarily a bad thing. Anyhow, it is not organically linked up to the District Joint Council if one exists in that region; and it is not linked up in idea to any District Joint Council that may come into being.

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SO ALSO, the District Joint Council is not linked up at all to the National Joint Council. Its membership is not made up of delegates or representatives from the District Joint Councils.

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THERE is some strength deriving to each body from this independence. They can exist at any rate for a time without each other. But they can exist better with each other. The hint I want to press is to consider whether you should not get well ahead in your own district with the formation of the District Joint Council. Do not hesitate to bestir personally because of not having so far taken any lead. There is nothing that gives more pleasure to the present leaders in the craft than to see other—especially younger—men coming on to take a lead.

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I AM inclined to think that for every one man who takes himself too seriously, and brings overweening vanity to his outlook on life and into his beings and doings, there are a hundred men who do not sufficiently believe in what they are or what they can do. "A man of very ordinary parts," said old Ben Franklin, "can accomplish great things in the world if he will but form a plan and pursue it persistently." What is more, until a man gets to work he does not even know himself and what he can do.

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WHAT fortunate people are those of us who possess the splendid publication which Messrs. George W. Jones and John Findlay McRae have produced for the house of Caslon, entitled "Two Centuries of Typefounding." The colophon from the 1785 specimen book is of extreme interest. I think I should have preferred to omit the two side ornaments at the top, while keeping those at the base, but it is quite a beautiful production. One does like this royal style in which William Caslon I., William Caslon II., and William Caslon III. are mentioned and depicted, just as we speak of Charles Whittingham I. and Charles Whittingham II.; and we really ought to speak of their reigns.

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It was really a fine instinct which prompted this edition de luxe to be dedicated: "To the First William Caslon and to Commemorate the Bicentenary of the Chiswell-street Foundry, which he began to establish in 1720, thereby not only creating for his country a flourishing industry in which she soon became pre eminent but also, through his consummate Art in Type-Design, winning the highest admiration of all Lovers of pure and beautiful Typography, this record of Two Centuries of Typefounding is dedicated by his Successors in Art and Industry at the Foundry whose Foundations he so well and truly laid." I hope to refer to this book again. Meanwhile, for myself and for others, I tender very heartiest thanks to the House for making this most acceptable addition to our printing library.

THERE is a very striking three-colour "Les puddleurs," an ironworks scene, in the *Bulletin Officiel* for December. It is printed on Voirin presses, and is quite a good industrial picture. Coming before me to-day in my copy of this paper, it promotes the suggestion that any who can make a business or health visit to Paris should do so, for the members of the craft can be very helpful just now towards a general improvement of our Anglo-French relations. At any rate, I hope nothing in this most desirable easement and pleasement will be missed from mere lack of effort and initiative on our part, collectively or individually.

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FRANCE may be acting waywardly, and I think is, but it is very difficult for us to place ourselves at her view-point. In any case, men of good-will in the two countries should get to know each other. By a wonderful freemasonry they do tend to recognise each other

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A man should keep his friendships in repair. So should a nation. A slothful man, we are told, roasteth not that which he hath taken in hunting. It was a pretty hard hunt we were engaged in, and happier relationship with the French public is, at least, one of the things that was taken in this hunt. It should be roasted. If, incidentally, there was a little good tempered roasting of a more particular kind of too sensitive Frenchman, they would, I imagine, take it in very good part. The great thing is to mingle as much as possible, and I am glad this journal comes before me to remind me of this desirableness.

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LONDON has made a pretty good response to the appeal at the recent luncheon to our craft to absorb as many as possible trained disabled soldiers and sailors. At the same time, there is much more to be done. I think not more than 50 have yet been provided for out of the 150 whom the London district is asked to absorb. Let me recall briefly the position. There are some 36,000 disabled soldiers and sailors still awaiting training preliminary to enrolment as apprentices in various industries. Of these some 400 have been allotted to the printing and allied trades throughout the United Kingdom, 150 of this number being apportioned to London. The provinces are getting ready to come in with a will at the finish, and, knowing their strength, they have been content to let London get well ahead in this matter. Will anyone reading this who can see what his opportunity is of taking an apprentice this or next year give his very best consideration to the appeal of the Ministry, and write up to 24, Holborn, stating the best that he can do?

FRANK COLEBROOK.

Germany and British Printing.

Sending us a copy of a business-boosting letter issued by a large Berlin printing establishment, the secretary of Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry writes:—"One of our friends has sent us a printed circular letter, addressed to them by one of the large German printing works, canvassing for orders for printed matter of every kind. Your readers are doubtless aware of this insidious competition, but I offer no excuse for drawing your attention to the matter again, as it demands the serious attention of everyone connected with the trade. Undoubtedly, this and other German offers are circulating very freely among buyers of printed material. It is equally certain that wages and material (in pounds sterling) are much less in Germany than here, and that there will be a number of English buyers of printed material unable to withstand the temptation of saving considerable amounts on their printing bills by taking advantage of these factors. It is curious that one of the 'selling points' mentioned by this firm is that they have printed a very large quantity of that very paper money which has helped to degrade their currency, and so assists them in competing unfairly with British labour!"

One of the statements contained in the German firm's letter is: "Our foreign department has under the press large contracts for schoolbooks, novels, catalogues, etc. for Sweden, Denmark, Lithuania, Ukraine, Switzerland, Italy, Holland and other countries, and since the summer of 1918 we have exported over 3,000,000 copies of books in foreign languages."

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 6³/₄, 6¹/₄, Pref., 18s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 6d., 16s., 7 p.c. Cum., 19s. 1¹/₂d.; Joseph Byrom, 12s. 3d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 104, 104¹/₂; John Dickinson, 22s. 6d., 1st Pref., 68, 2nd Pref., 64; Financial News, Pref., 10s. 9d., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 10s. 6d.; Ilford, 19s. 8¹/₂d., Pref., 16s., 16s. 4¹/₂d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 15s. 9d., Pref., 15s. 7¹/₂d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 22s. 6d., 22s. 9d.; Linotype, A Deb., 51¹/₂; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 19s.; George Newnes, 13s. 7¹/₂d., Pref., 13s. 9d., 12s. 6d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., 8 p.c. Deb. (Reg.), 104; Odham's Press, 10s., 10s. 1¹/₂d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s., 14s. 10¹/₂d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Deb., 17s. 10¹/₂d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 67s. 6d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 1¹/₂d.; Raphael Tuck, 17s. 6d., Pref., 67s. 6d., 70s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 12s. 1¹/₂d., 12s. 3d., Def., 5s., Deb., 59; Warrilows, 23s. 3d., 7¹/₂p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 14¹/₂, 4 p.c. Pref., 51¹/₂; Weldon's, 28s. 6d., Pref., 16s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 104¹/₂.

NEW COMPANIES.

T. BEATY HART, LTD.—Capital £7,000, in £1 shares (2,000 8 per cent. cum. pref.); to take over the business of a printer carried on by T. Beaty Hart at Green-lane, Kettering. Private company. Subscribers: T. Beaty Hart and E. C. Hart.

HOLDERS PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of law and general printers, publishers, and stationers carried on as G. Holder and Sons, and to adopt an agreement with G. T. Holder, G. F. Holder and A. E. Holder. Private company. Directors: G. F. Holder and A. E. Holder. Registered office: 87 93, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.1.

THE "REFEREE," LTD., has been registered as a "private" company, with a capital of £10,500, in £1 shares. The objects are: To acquire the copyright of the newspaper known as the *Referee* and the goodwill of the business of printers and publishers carried on at 12, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4, and to adopt an agreement with Sir James McCraith. The signatories to the memorandum of association (each signing for one share) are: Sir James W. McCraith, Kt., and Robert Donald, who are also the first directors. Registered office: 12, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. File number, 179,700.

PIONEER PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £5, in 1s. shares; proprietors and publishers of books, newspapers, journals, magazines and other literary works and undertakings, printers, stationers, lithographers, photographic printers, engravers, diesinkers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. J. Burrows and W. R. Smith. Subscribers appoint directors.

BETWYN, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of musical compositions, educational works, etc. Private company. First directors: H. S. Penn and H. Shields. Registered office: 29, Leyland-road, Lee, S.E.12.

SALES ORGANISATIONSS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with R. C. Adams, and to carry on the business of business and sales organisers, manufacturers of, and dealers in, office equipment and requisites, printers, stationers, advertising agents, export and import merchants, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. J. Overton and C. J. Smart. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: Chamber of Commerce Buildings, 95, New street, Birmingham.

CHIC NOVELTIES, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with W. J. Berry and F. S. Berry, and to carry on the

business of calendar, novelty and sports goods manufacturers, aerographers and general woodworkers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. J. Berry and F. S. Berry.

STEVENSON AND CO. (PAPER MERCHANTS), LTD.—Capital £15,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a wholesale stationer and paper merchant, etc., carried on at 74, Church-street, Birmingham, as Stevenson and Co. Private company. First directors: Mrs. Ida E. Richardson, A. P. Stevenson and A. T. Aston.

THE ESPARTO PAPER MILLS, LTD., has been registered with a nominal capital of £10,000 in £1 shares. The objects are: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper and pulp of all kinds and similar substances and articles of or from paper, pulp and esparto, paper mill owners, paper, pulp, and the like, dealers in waste materials for making paper and pulp, plain and fancy box manufacturers, manufacturers of cases, tubes, bags, tickets, bobbins, frames, fancy articles, papier maché and card, straw, mill and leather boards, chemical and colour merchants, etc. The subscribers to the Memorandum of Association are a solicitor, a cashier, a private secretary and four solicitors' clerks. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than 15. The following (being the first three subscribers to the Memorandum of Association) are directors: E. H. Wiseman, S. A. Pierpoint and G. W. Waspe. Solicitors: J. D. Langton and Passmore, 37-41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. No notice of situation of registered office was filed at time of incorporation. (The file number is 179,661.)

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

HARRISON, JEHRING AND CO., LTD. (Publishers, etc., London).—Issue on February 9th, 1922, of £1,325 debentures, part of a series already registered.

SMITH BROS. (BIRMINGHAM), LTD. (Paper, paper bag and envelope makers, etc.).—Particulars of £4,200, debentures authorised February 3rd, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, including unpaid calls and capital.

J. FUNNELL CHRISTIAN AND CO., LTD. (Manufacturers of fancy goods, stationers' sundries, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on February 6th, 1922, of charge dated May 5th, 1920, securing £1,000.

J. FUNNELL CHRISTIAN AND CO., LTD. (Manufacturers of fancy goods, stationers' sundries, etc., London).—Land Registry Charge on 15-16, Edmund-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C., dated February 7th, 1922, to secure £1,000. Holder: H. B. Norton, The View, Surrey-road, Bournemouth.

BOXED STATIONERY.—The Department of Overseas Trade recently obtained from Paris, Rome, Turin and New York samples of boxed stationery purchased by the commercial official of the embassies in these cities, together with reports on the purchases. These samples have been loaned to the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, and they are now on exhibition at their offices, 10, Salisbury-square, London, where they may be inspected by anyone interested. The display is interesting as showing what is actually on sale in the respective cities and reports attached to the exhibits indicate the state of the market and prices prevailing demanded. Mr. F. L. Armstrong, secretary of the Federation will be pleased to give visitors all the information he has on the subject,

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Percy Mathison Brooks, Herbert Spencer James, and Arthur August Heyman, advertising consultants, 69, Fleet street, E.C.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Bertie Horwood, Leighton Factory, High-street, Wellingborough, cardboard box manufacturers. February 11th.

Solomon Beer, 2, Trafalgar House, Trafalgar-street, Lower Broughton, Lancs, rag merchant. February 15th.

Foreign Paper Samples.

Some Recent Additions.

The Department of Overseas Trade—whose permanent address for the display of foreign samples is at 7-11, Old Bailey, E.C.4—has during recent months made several additions to their collection of samples of paper of foreign manufacture. By arrangement these samples can be loaned to British manufacturers, so that they may become acquainted with the particular requirements of foreign markets.

Among the samples recently received by the Department are the following:—

GERMAN.—Specimens of impregnated jam paper, selling in Sweden, for which a great demand is being made. Samples of "ocean paper" (with waxed centres), made for the requirements of the Swedish market, where it was being sold for approximately 21s. 9d. per roll measuring 1.35 metre by 50 metres, wholesale. A quantity of fancy tissue paper finding a ready sale in Norway is also on exhibition.

AUSTRIAN.—From this country are shown samples of crimped tissue, being sold in Austria, 57 centimetres by 2¹/₂ metres, at 25 crowns, which at 16,000 crowns to the £ equals 1d. per roll, ex factory. White copying tissue is also shown, weight 18 grammes, and the price per coil, ex factory, is 300 crowns, which at the rate of exchange equals 4¹/₂d. per coil.

NORWEGIAN.—Two samples are shown of Norwegian greaseproof paper, which is finding favour on the Dutch market. Both samples are quoted ex-factory prices, and are respectively (for 100 kilos.) 39.1 florins (68s. 1¹/₂d.) and 36.5 florins (63s. 7d.)

There are also shown various classes of paper required by the Swiss Federal Railway Administration, dated December, 1921, and a collection of oil paper made in Holland.

Trade in Printing Type.

EXPORTS.—During last month 18 tons (of the value of £5,887) of British printing type were exported as against 34 tons (£11,539) twelve months ago and 17 tons (£5,911) during the corresponding month of 1920.

IMPORTS.—Printing type imported into this country during last month amounted to seven tons (£1,348) against one ton last year (£357) and four tons (£1,496) in 1920.

Personal.

LORD BURNHAM, who is president of the Newspaper Press Fund, has promised to attend the first annual dinner of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire Branch of the Fund, to be held at Hull on March 10th. The dinner will be attended by representatives of the commercial and professional life of the district.

SIR FREDERICK BECKER left last week-end for the United States, where he goes, according to the *Financial Times* "at the invitation of big banking interests to assist in the reconstruction of American-owned pulp and paper companies."

THE HON. RUPERT BECKETT, the chairman of directors of the *Yorkshire Post*, has been re-elected treasurer of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce.

AMONG the prominent City people attending the memorial service, last Thursday, to the late Sir Edward E. Cooper, Bart., were Lord Marshall, Sir Rowland Blades, Lady (Vezey) Strong, Sir William and Lady Waterlow and Mr. Deputy Sandle.

At last Thursday's meeting of the Council of the London Master Printers' Association, the Council, on the motion of Sir William Waterlow, seconded by Sir Cecil Harrison, expressed its warmest appreciation of the services rendered to the Association and the London trade by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh during his two years of office as president.

MR. E. G. ARNOLD, of Leeds, ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers, and Pro-Chancellor of the University of Leeds, will on Saturday evening be the chief guest at the annual dinner of the *Yorkshire Post* Cricket Club. The Hon. Rupert E. Beckett, the chairman of directors of that paper, will preside.

SIR GEORGE PAISH lectured at the University of London, South Kensington, on Monday evening, on "The Responsibilities of Journalism."

MR. THOS. RIGNALL presided at the very successful annual dinner on Saturday of the Manchester Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association. Representatives were present from the London and other centres of the P.M. and O.A., the Manchester and Salford Association of Master Printers and the trade unions. A report is held over to next week.

MR. JAS. W. COOKE, ex-president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, has been re-elected president of the Northern District. In that capacity he took the chair at the recent annual dinner in Manchester.

MR. W. R. CUMMINS, printer, of Muswell Hill, is making an effort to raise £176 for the Salvation Army during Self-Denial Week. Any trade friends who would care to send along a donation are invited to do so.

MR. WALTER BIGGS, who joined the reporting staff of the *Manchester Guardian* in 1872, and this year completes fifty years in the service of the paper, was entertained to supper on Saturday night by his past and present colleagues in the reporters' room.

THE wedding took place last Thursday at Sheffield Cathedral of Mr. George Knowles, sub-editor of the *Sheffield Telegraph*, and Mrs. A. Goldthrope, of Cleckheaton, by the Rev. W. G. Moeran, senior curate.

MR. JOHN BRADSHAW, of Rishton, Blackburn, who began papermaking at the age of 10 years, and has worked in 14 different paper mills, has just celebrated his golden wedding at the age of 73. He retired some years ago.

MR. JOHN LOCKETT, paper merchant, Produce Exchange Buildings, Manchester, who commenced his career in the paper trade in the Manchester offices of Messrs. Olive and Partington, Ltd., has recently completed 21 years in business on his own account.

Trade Union Matters.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.—Conferences between the Federation of Master Printers and the various trade unions commenced on Tuesday. There being so many unions to deal with, it has been difficult to arrange dates and the conferences will run on into next week. It may be possible in our next issue to give details of the employers' proposals. As the initial negotiations are between the employers' federation and the individual unions, the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation is not at present directly concerned.

NEWSPAPER WAGES.—We understand that the Newspaper Proprietors' Association has modified its original proposals, but is pressing with the Unions the matter of wage reductions.

PAPER WORKERS.—The Employers' Federation of Papermakers has agreed to meet representatives of the paper workers' unions to discuss the situation arising from the operatives' rejection of the employers' proposals. The latter include a two-shift week of 63 hours, and the workers characterise the terms as a "charter of bondage."

PUBLISHERS' PACKERS' STRIKE.—A strike of packers has occurred in a section of the London publishing trade, and there is a likelihood of all packers employed in London publishing houses coming out in sympathy. The strikers declare that their wages have been reduced without consideration of the fact that their conditions of service are the same as those in other branches of the printing trade. The dispute is over a question of 5s. reduction of wages and concerns the Book Trade Employers' Federation and the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers.

LINO PIECE SCALE.—A meeting of the London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council was arranged to be held yesterday (Wednesday) to consider a complaint by the London Master Printers' Association against the London Society of Compositors, arising out of the new linotype piece scale.

"T.A." AFFAIRS.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have issued to the members this week a ballot paper asking ratification of several proposals adopted at the recent delegate meeting at Hastings. The principal resolution proposes an increase in the Executive Council to 22 members, on the ratio of one representative to each thousand members in a branch or district, with a maximum of three from every one area. Other proposals include a recommendation to increase the allocation to the Labour Representation Fund from 3d. to 1d. per week per member, and the grant of sums to the Manchester and Liverpool branches equal to 5s. per member of these branches. A new rule is proposed declaring that members "shall not be permitted to assist in the production of work for an unrecognised office." The Executive Council announce that, owing to the depressed state of the printing trade and the consequent abnormal expenditure on out-of-work benefit during recent months, they have, at the request of the officials concerned, withdrawn a proposal carried at the delegate meeting to increase salaries as follows:—President, £400 to £450; secretary, £500 to £550; assistant secretary, £400 to £450; treasurer, £325 to £375. "For the same reason it has been decided to suspend the proposal to appoint a deputy assistant secretary."

L.S.C. ANNUAL REPORT.—The seventy-fourth annual report of the Society states that never before has unemployment been so widespread or so persistent as during the year just ended, the last week of the year beating all records with 1,476 members taking benefit. During the year, including State benefit, £121,869 was disbursed for unemployment. In spite of the blackest year on record, the report states, the Society's position is still strong from every point of view. The income of the Society last year was £181,958 13s. 2d. compared with £72,003 in 1920; expenditure, £203,924 0s. 3d. in 1921, and £56,276 in 1920; total funds, £94,308 11s. 11d. last year, and £116,273 19s. in 1920; membership, 15,120, compared with 15,500 in 1920. The superannuation account shows a surplus of income over expenditure to the extent of £3,088, as against £2,138 in the previous year.

"NATSOPA" BALLOT STOPPED.—Three members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants moved before Mr. Justice Russell in the Chancery Division on Friday to restrain the executive council from proceeding with a ballot for the election of a general secretary. Mr. Clauson, K.C., said that the three plaintiffs had nominated themselves for the post, and submitted themselves for examination, but were held to be ineligible for the discharge of the duties. Mr. George Alfred Isaacs, the present general secretary, had consented to be renominated, and he being the only candidate left would, in accordance with the rules, have had a walk-over, but there had been previous litigation between the parties, and with a view to getting a vote of confidence in themselves and Mr. Isaacs the executive decided to have a ballot, and in order to do so put down as candidates the three plaintiffs, whom they had already held to be ineligible. His lordship held that the taking of the ballot would be a gross violation of the rules, and the defendants agreeing to treat the motion as the trial of the action, he granted a perpetual injunction against them with costs.

University's Printing Proposals.

A very strong agitation is in progress in South Wales against the proposal to establish a University Press Board in connection with the University of Wales. The university is being invited to confer the following powers by statute on the Press Board:—(a) To institute a university press or to make arrangements with printers and publishers for printing, binding, sale and distribution of original work done by members of the university or of such other work as the board may deem advisable; (b) To acquire through the council and on behalf of the university such buildings, plant and equipment as may be necessary for the proper discharge of the aforementioned powers; (c) To receive and administer sums of money given by public bodies or by private donors, as well as such grants as shall be made annually by the council for the purposes of the board.

It is held that (b) is the real course of action proposed, and that this will operate very unfairly (apart from the extravagant cost of such official printing departments) to Welsh printing works which pay rates in aid of the university. The Welsh National Library, it is stated, is already in possession of its own printing plant.

Vocational Testing.

In the printing industry and elsewhere increasing attention is being paid to the need for ascertaining the suitability of applicants for apprenticeship. In this connection much interest attaches to information from Berlin of an experimental office opened there under Government auspices, at which free advice is given as to the choice of a vocation.

Six months before they leave school—says a Berlin correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*—boys or girls fill up a form saying what line of life they want to adopt. The schoolmaster then adds notes as to their mental, and the school doctor as to their physical capabilities. The next step is a visit to the "Berufsamt," where they are subjected to various tests as to intelligence, physical fitness, and dexterity. After passing through the anthropometric laboratory the next ordeal is an interview with an official, who, with all this evidence in front of him, can now advise the applicant as to a suitable career in life.

It has been found that most children have fairly definite ideas on the subject of the line of life which they wish to follow, but that parents are usually quite ignorant how to start in any profession except their own. The office not only gives full information about apprenticeship and the amount of training or capital required in various walks of life, but it is also able to show what professions are over-crowded.

We understand that a provisional agreement has been reached as to wages in the paper box trade, one provision being that the basic rate gives the employees a higher standard than existed pre-war, and there is a sliding scale.

WEST AND NORTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association

Overhead Charges Discussed at the Monthly Lunch.

The monthly lunch of the above association was held at Pagani's, Great Portland-street, W., on the 14th inst., when the subject of overhead charges was again ventilated.

The toast of "The King" having been honoured, Mr. E. W. Wormald, in tendering "Proper Profits for Printers," expressed the association's indebtedness to Mr. A. Langley and Mr. W. J. Pollock for making the excellent arrangements for the lunch, and also to Mr. A. Williamson and Mr. H. R. Danford for their presence, both these gentlemen having expressed their willingness at the monthly meeting on the 8th inst. to speak to them again that afternoon. He said the subject of costing was one which every printer in the kingdom should place most prominently in his establishment.

Mr. Williamson said he was not going to read a paper, but only to express to them a few ideas on the subject of overhead charges which had come to him from time to time. The matter had arisen from the excellent address given by Mr. Danford at their monthly meeting, and he was pleased that gentleman was present because he would probably have something to say in opposition to him. Proceeding, Mr. Williamson said he had been considering this subject more seriously than any other, and he had come to the conclusion that it was a more important matter than was generally recognised. He was also of the opinion that it was a matter least understood connected with costing.

Dealing first with its "illusiveness," Mr. Williamson said overhead charges—unlike wages, which are paid out in bulk—are paid out in dribbles. Some are fixed charges, while other items vary considerably in amount, and are paid out in unequal proportions. Some of them go as an item of petty cash, and he suggested the necessity for a closer analysis of these items of expense.

As to its "importance," the fact that it was difficult to handle made it more important that it should be dealt with. There should be an analysis made of the general overhead petty cash items, for they have a habit of running up, and in the process of time cause leakages, and sometimes have a way of disappearing altogether without any possibility of ever checking them.

The most important and vital part, he contended, was the "application," of which there were three methods. First, he advocated the application of overhead charges by percentage figures on wages and materials used. To illustrate this he spoke of two rings, both made of the same kind of metal, one with a diamond worth £5 and the other with a diamond worth £100. If the same overhead charge was taken for both of them at an equal percentage they would see how loosely overhead as applied in that manner worked. In the second place, he dealt with the application of overhead by a percentage on labour alone. In the third place, he advocated the departmentalisation of expenses, thus lowering the percentage figure for overhead and providing the least likelihood of a leakage. Mr. Williamson here gave some figures—the result of a recent investigation—of the departmental expenses incurred on every £100. In conclusion, he drew attention to the important question of holding stock in proportion to the amount consumed, and said that firms would be wise to give some attention to what amount of material to hold against their requirements.

Mr. Danford, whose remarks were based on his address given at the meeting of the association and reported in last week's issue, said this was the first time in history that the vellum binders had made any attempt to arrive at a system whereby prices could be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. They had placed a flat rate of 100 per cent. in their list for overhead charges, and for the sake of simplicity had included in it profits on trading. He thought when they went into this matter again the latter item would have to be a separate one.

In a discussion which followed, Mr. A. Langley said he thought the system as adopted by the vellum binders had not stood the test of actual cost of production, and was based only on experience and not on actual figures from the whole factory for a period of 12 months. They would probably have to go three years before they could verify their figures. However, they had made a good start.

A member asked if the 20 per cent. on materials included waste, and Mr. Danford replied in the affirmative.

Brief contributions were made to the discussion by Messrs. S. Goss, S. Sidders, and the president.

A hearty vote of thanks was enthusiastically accorded to Mr. Williamson and Mr. Danford, on the proposition of Mr. E. W. Wormald, and the proceedings were then brought to a close.

The Stationers' Examinations, 1922.

The Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board (Stationers' Hall, E.C.4), announces that, subject to a sufficient number of candidates coming forward, the Board will arrange for examinations in the following sections of the printing industry at Stationers' Hall:—Monday, May 8th, at 6.30 p.m.—Costing, Letterpress Machine; Tuesday, May 9th, at 6.30 p.m.—Composing, Paper, Stereo and Electro, Printers' Assistants; Wednesday, May 10th, at 6.30 p.m.—Lithography, Estimating; Thursday, May 11th, at 6.30 p.m.—Binding, Reading, Order Clerks, Printing Ink.

The Technical Board awards certificates, medals and prizes on the result of the examinations, but a candidate having obtained a first-class certificate or prize is not eligible for a similar award in the same section. There are no age qualifications for examinations other than stated below. A special examination may be set for bookbinders above 21 years of age. An entrance fee of 1s. 6d. has to be paid by each candidate.

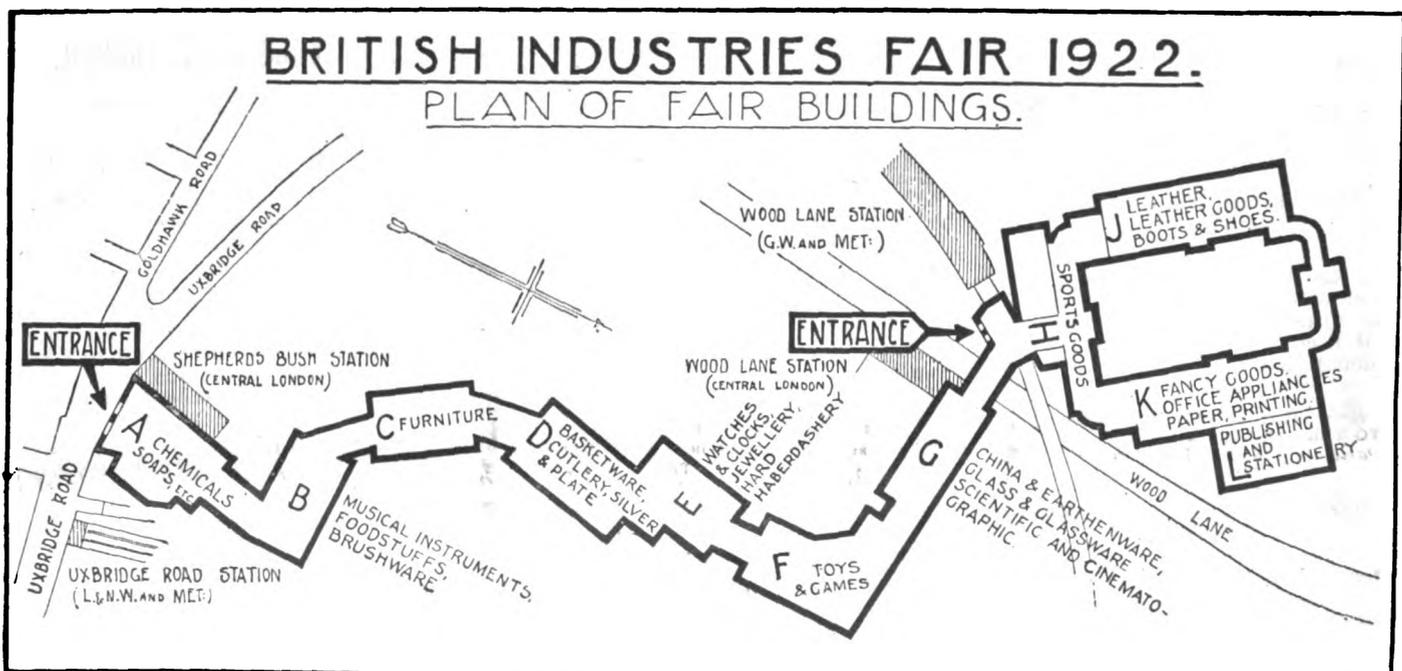
In the Composing, Machine, Lithography and Bookbinding examinations, the following conditions must be observed: Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 21 and have regularly attended a course of instruction at a technical school. It is suggested that candidates should not present themselves for examination until they have attended at least a third year's course of instruction at a technical school. Candidates must bring with them to the examination an example of their practical work, certified by their instructor.

Applications and entrance fees must reach the Hon. Secretary at Stationers' Hall not later than March 31st, 1922.

Dutch Strawboards.

In 1921 exports of strawboard from Holland decreased owing to the situation in the markets of the world, only obtaining 72,518,400 metric tons during the first ten months, or one-half the exports during the corresponding period of 1920.

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The British Industries Fair.

Next Monday is to see the opening of the British Industries Fair, the eighth of an unbroken series, which will be held from February 27th to March 10th. The Fair, which is organised by the Department of Overseas Trade will again, among the London (White City) exhibits have a section devoted to paper and stationery, and we gather that the showings in

which printers are interested will be of about the same extent as last year.

Latest reports from the Department of Overseas Trade state that it is probable, to judge by the letters received from abroad on the subject, that the number of overseas buyers who propose to visit the Fair will be far in excess of those who attended last year, and that the prospects for the Fair are consequently excellent.

The great railway companies have arranged to run special excursions at greatly reduced fares for the benefit of the trade buyers visit-

ing the Fair. The fare will in most cases be approximately the price of a single ticket for the double journey where passengers making use of the special excursions return on the same day. For passengers who desire to make a stay of from two to six days, the cost of a return ticket will be about one-third more than the usual single fare.

We publish herewith a plan of the London Fair, from which it will be seen that printing and allied trades' exhibits are situated close to the Wood-lane entrance to the White City.

Paper Mill Wages.

Protest Meeting in Manchester.

What is described as one of the largest meetings of paper mill workers was held in Manchester on Feb. 11th, to oppose the employers' suggested amendment of the national agreement as to wages and conditions in the paper trade. Mr. Geo. Harraway presided over the gathering, which was held at the Swan with Two Necks, Withy Grove, and representatives were present from both the National Union and the Amalgamated Society. Over 100 delegates from all parts of the kingdom, representing 30,000 members, attended.

Mr. T. G. Newland, general secretary of the National Union, dealt with the effect of the proposals with regard to wages. The employers suggested that for every 10 points fall in the index figure a 1/2d. per hour should come off. Based on a 48-hour week, this represented 2s. But there was no proposal that the 48-hour week should continue to prevail. Rather the reverse, since the employers indicated that they wanted to go back to the 63 hours for two-shift mills. With the 1/2d. per hour reduction (taking the present rate of wages, which were based on the index figure of 100 above pre-war) the male shift worker, Class I, would receive 76s. a week. The 1/2d. per hour on a 48-hour week would bring the man down to the basic figure (on pre-war conditions) of 56s. a week of 48 hours. But if this man went to 63 hours his wage would be brought to 42s. 6d. The employers made it clear that "when the agreement comes into operation it is intended that for the longer hours wages shall be so adjusted as not to increase the weekly earnings." Their proposal, said Mr. Newland, indicated that it reduced the weekly earnings, since if they worked out the hourly rates, they would find that the basic rate on 48 hours would be 1s. 2d. per hour as against 10 1/2d. for 63 hours. Dealing with the wages of juveniles, Mr. Newland pointed out that, starting with the minimum index figure at 100, the boys (14 years of age) received 15s. per week and the

girls 13s. The employers proposed with regard to the boys to take off 1/2d. per hour until they reached the age of 18. On a 48-hour week the effect would be to bring the 18-year old lad from 38s. to 26s., but if the lad went on to 63 hours it brought him to 20s. Mr. Newland described this as a ridiculous position, and went on to say that at 19 years of age the proposal was that the reduction should be 1/2d. per hour, which would mean a lowering of that lad's wages by another 4s., bringing him to 22s. for a 48-hour week or 16s. 6d. for a 63-hour week.

On the proposal of Mr. A. Pilling (Bury), seconded by Mr. Gibbons (Ford), the conference passed unanimously a resolution rejecting totally and unconditionally "the charter of bondage" embraced in the employers' proposals.

Further, the conference also endorsed the proposal of Mr. William Ross, secretary of the papermaking section of the National Union to impose a levy upon all members working full time, in order to be prepared in the event of a breakdown in negotiations with the Employers' Federation of Paper-makers.

Mr. A. Fowler, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers, promised the assistance of his union to oppose the masters' proposals "tooth and nail," and Mr. A. E. Holmes pledged similar support on behalf of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

"We are willing to eat dirt before we will have these proposals rammed down our throats" is an expression said to characterise the utterances of the delegates.

Mr. Fowler said at every district he had visited and from every part of the country vigorous protests had reached him against the employers' proposals, and his society was equally opposed to them.

Mr. Wm. Ross strongly urged the meeting to refuse to have anything to do with the proposals submitted, and trusted they were not going to be so docile as the employers anticipated. He believed that some of the employers would break away from their federation rather than impose such harsh terms upon their workers, but earnestly hoped they would be able to arrive at a settlement on

national terms, as it was far better, if possible, to deal with wages and hours on national lines than to have to deal separately with individual employers. If negotiations failed and a fight was forced upon them, so far as he was concerned, he was going to be with the employees heart and soul, and would share equally with them whatever hardships they might have to endure.

At a meeting of 200 paper mill employees of Ratcliffe and district in Bury, the masters' terms were unanimously rejected. Mr. J. Wood presided, and addresses were given by Mr. J. Pearson, Mr. Wm. Ross, Mr. Geo. Tatham, and Mrs. Bridge.

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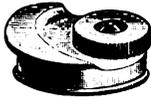
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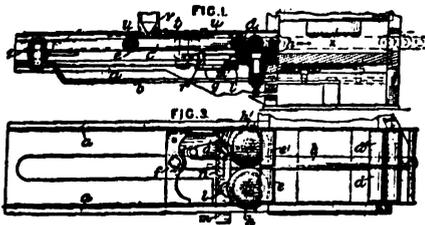
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Printing Labels, etc.

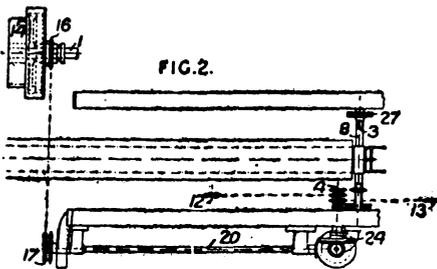
A machine for printing labels, tabs, visiting cards, etc., in two or more colours, is the invention of the Printator Ges. It is provided with two or more sets of colour feeding and distributing devices arranged side by side and a number of inking rollers carried side by side in a reciprocable frame whereby the form receives the colours in strips. As shown for two-colour printing, a frame *c*, reciprocated in guides *a* by a rod *b*, carries two pairs of



inking rollers *d, d'* and two other rollers *e, e'*. The latter roll under and receive colour from two rectangular spreading plates *t* vertically movable against the action of springs *u* and supplied with different colours from fountains *v*. When the frame *c* moves to the right the colours are transferred to two vertically adjustable horizontal plates *h, h'* whereby, on the return motion, the rollers *d, d'* are inked and subsequently ink the form *x* below which the labels, etc., are passed transversely and receive the colours in succession. The plates *h, h'* are given a step-by-step rotation at each reciprocation of the frame by pawls *l, l'* carried by a slide *m* which is moved in the direction to rotate the plates by a projection *g* on the end *f* of the frame *c* engaging a stop *r* on the slide, and is returned by a spring *n*.

Envelope Making Machines.

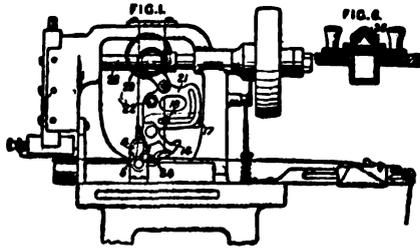
This invention, which is patented by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. and F. G. Hawdon, relates to envelope making machines in which the finished envelopes are fed to a drying and delivering device consisting of pockets formed on the links of an endless chain. The invention consists in driving this device from the main drive of the machine, and in providing means for transferring the drive to a secondary drive, when the envelope forming mechanism, etc., is stopped, in order that the chain may be cleared of envelopes without driving the gummers, folders, etc. In the construction shown in plan in Fig. 2, the machine is driven



by a clutch pulley 14 mounted on a shaft 1 and this shaft is connected by gearing (not shown) with a ratchet wheel 27, which is mounted on and drives a shaft 3, geared with a shaft 4. This shaft 4 drives the chain shaft 8 and shafts 12, 13 of supplementary motions. The clutch pulley 14 is connected by means of sprockets 16, 17 and a shaft 20 with a second ratchet wheel 24, which is mounted on the shaft 4. The gears are so arranged that, when the pulley 14 is clutched to the shaft, the machine is driven through the wheel 27, the wheel 24 rotating at a slower speed than the shaft 4, and thus running free. When the pulley 14 is declutched, the shaft 1 ceases to rotate, and the pulley continues to drive the chain shaft 8 and the shafts 12, 13 through the ratchet wheel 24, thus allowing the chain to be cleared without driving the folders, gummers, etc.

Box-making Machines.

An invention by Messrs. J. R. Etheridge and H. Wigglesworth relates to a box-making machine of the type in which a strip of binding material is fed forward in measured lengths by a pair of feed rollers to which an intermittent rotation is imparted by an oscillating toothed sector and ratchet device, and the sector is actuated by means which



enable the length of its movement to be varied, the sector 14 is actuated by an oscillating cam plate 21 fulcrumed at 22 and operated by an eccentric 29 from the shaft 28. The plate 21 is connected to the sector by a pin 18 adjustable along a slotted arm 17 of the sector. The feed rollers 4, 5 may be serrated or roughened; the upper roller 4 has a V-shaped groove and the lower roller is correspondingly formed to fit the groove and feed the strip, which has been creased by a hollow guide 34.

Applications.

- Atkinson, C. F. Apparatus for printing on maps, etc. 3,700.
- Binns, L. Picture post cards. 3,776.
- Burton, H., and Wyatt, T. Envelopes or postage wrappers. 3,649.
- Hagger, A. Fastening of envelopes. 3,402.
- Harmer, E. F. Means for securing paper, etc., to board for drawing, etc. 3,753.
- Harnden, C. A. Embossing machines or presses. 3,370.
- Macpherson, P. Dictionaries, catalogues, etc. 3,503.
- Moe, A. van. Holder for pads of paper. 3,990.
- Nelson, I. T. Printing plate. 4,088.
- Nelson, I. T., and Renck, H. Process for production of printing plates. 4,089.
- Normington, W. R. Fastening for envelopes. 3,428.
- O'Callaghan, J. Envelopes. 3,887.
- Platt, W. M. Strengthener and lid fastener for cardboard, etc., boxes. 3,764.
- Reynolds, H. Date calendars. 4,098, 4,102.
- Thomlinson, W. G. Envelopes. 3,531.

Specifications Published.

1920.

- Vickers, Ltd., and Nasmith, J. I. Tools for scoring cardboard and the like. 174,661.
- Williams, W. S., and Williams Engineering Co., Ltd. Type casting machines. 174,650.

1921.

- Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Galley mechanism of typographical composing and casting machines. 174,879.
- Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Machines for printing from engraved plates or dies. 174,892.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	JANUARY.			JANUARY.		
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Printings or Writings ...	135,340	92,493	169,661	266,608	244,513	210,379
Packings and Wrappings ...	363,046	100,654	193,672	868,534	329,722	278,631
Coated Papers ...	6,400	4,904	6,476	52,218	35,728	30,047
Stationery ...	1,622	2,850	3,859	11,259	19,064	15,009
Mill, Leather & Cardboard ...	154,307	53,756	61,252	261,995	129,580	80,627
Strawboard ...	333,496	129,117	213,945	262,025	121,648	89,744
Other Sorts ...	14,617	18,498	39,843	94,024	125,886	118,176
Totals ...	1,008,828	402,273	698,688	1,817,661	1,006,141	822,613

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Sweden ...	37,232	16,939	22,533	59,105	40,825	27,559
Norway ...	45,619	22,082	21,265	107,631	59,068	25,351
Germany ...	401	11,121	13,466	1,903	31,157	13,480
Belgium ...	485	1,399	3,381	2,372	4,959	5,962
United States ...	3,935	2,573	400	14,203	11,095	2,826
Canada ...	11,705	4,920	—	16,354	14,377	—
Newfoundland ...	—	—	10,280	—	—	15,420
Other Countries ...	35,963	33,459	98,336	65,040	83,032	119,781

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Finland ...	38,399	5,810	25,561	66,576	16,194	32,980
Sweden ...	187,359	23,034	63,087	440,796	73,838	90,840
Norway ...	95,857	18,768	34,522	245,297	67,497	48,102
Germany ...	3,746	21,711	37,851	8,517	70,012	44,063
Belgium ...	4,484	6,844	6,357	15,476	25,639	15,564
Canada ...	17,522	5,682	5,981	41,004	14,322	8,805
Other Countries ...	15,679	18,805	20,313	50,868	62,225	38,295

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Germany ...	108	818	2,944	263	4,870	5,561
Belgium ...	2,137	1,979	1,370	11,890	11,758	6,606
France ...	1,047	601	1,199	10,404	4,346	9,609
United States ...	963	1,097	219	24,684	11,949	4,068
Other Countries ...	2,145	410	744	5,977	2,805	4,203

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Description.	JANUARY.			JANUARY.		
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Printings	57,183	130,300	72,925	197,370	617,578	158,148
Writings	12,519	22,505	10,608	66,043	156,161	45,991
Packings and Wrappings ...	45,750	11,869	25,091	66,112	49,809	30,037
Tissues	669	887	951	8,441	16,058	11,622
Coated Papers, Hangings ...	10,597	9,523	7,178	56,514	77,308	44,558
" Other Sorts ...	1,668	1,131	2,363	27,615	41,047	23,576
Roofing Paper	458	23	314	2,225	100	334
Envelopes	3,447	3,059	3,421	19,904	35,644	19,550
Other Stationery	13,424	19,020	11,692	140,947	275,905	184,577
Paper Bags	2,713	3,149	1,841	8,169	15,091	7,204
Boxes and Cartons	1,524	2,841	1,658	9,312	21,922	11,446
Mill, Straw & Cardboard ...	3,659	8,661	5,097	10,931	33,637	15,500
Playing Cards	80	144	134	1,578	3,453	2,871
Other Manufactures	4,428	6,655	3,642	41,703	74,071	25,977
Totals	158,419	221,467	146,915	656,864	1,417,784	581,481

Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
France	8,621	3,144	4,166	29,216	11,796	10,614
United States	836	1,096	764	7,465	10,029	3,612
Other Foreign Countries ...	18,926	23,801	16,379	74,280	121,236	43,314
B. South Africa	2,674	16,390	4,911	8,828	81,848	13,750
B. India	14,700	17,526	6,762	43,043	77,470	17,244
Straits Settlements	1,033	1,089	269	2,687	5,838	820
Ceylon	1,335	1,844	728	4,237	7,987	1,750
Australia	2,334	48,860	28,123	6,838	222,791	49,773
New Zealand	738	9,384	9,215	2,128	43,244	13,164
Canada	82	439	308	523	2,602	1,719
Other British Possessions ...	5,004	6,727	1,300	18,125	32,737	3,388

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
France	1,706	266	968	8,731	1,604	2,801
United States	41	25	86	586	410	1,235
Other Foreign Countries ...	5,050	4,616	1,473	28,478	37,685	10,546
B. South Africa	385	2,016	542	1,571	13,614	2,937
B. India	2,986	3,739	2,605	13,897	26,063	8,063
Straits Settlements	103	785	100	654	5,908	465
Ceylon	390	344	294	1,921	2,589	1,274
Australia	1,123	7,367	3,055	5,648	43,367	12,455
New Zealand	139	2,094	645	790	15,307	2,171
Canada	6	—	127	72	—	1,066
Other British Possessions ...	590	1,253	713	3,695	9,614	2,978

Litho Plates for Egypt.

H.M. Commercial Agent for Egypt has notified the Department of Overseas Trade of a call for tenders by the Survey Department of the Ministry of Finance, Egypt, for the supply of aluminium and zinc lithographic printing plates.

The closing date for the receipt of tenders is March 20th, and it is stipulated, amongst other things, that quotations must be in Egyptian currency and inclusive of Customs Duties and free delivery into the Department Stores at Giza, Egypt.

Tenders must be submitted on the forms supplied by the Egyptian Survey Department, and the tenderer must be a person residing in

Egypt, or one having an accredited representative established in that country.

A copy of the specification, General Conditions of Contract, Tender Form, etc., have been received in the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, and will be available for consultation by United Kingdom firms interested, in Room 47, until February 28th, after which date they will be forwarded on loan in order of application to firms in the provinces who may be unable to consult the documents in London.

United Kingdom firms who desire to submit tenders and are at present unrepresented in Egypt can obtain, upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, the names of United Kingdom merchant firms trading with Egypt, who may be willing to act for them. (Reference, D.O.T., 7326/F.E./P.N.).

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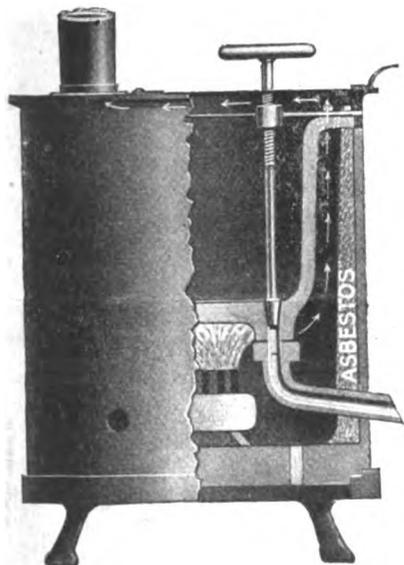
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NUMBER 9.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: MARCH 2, 1922.

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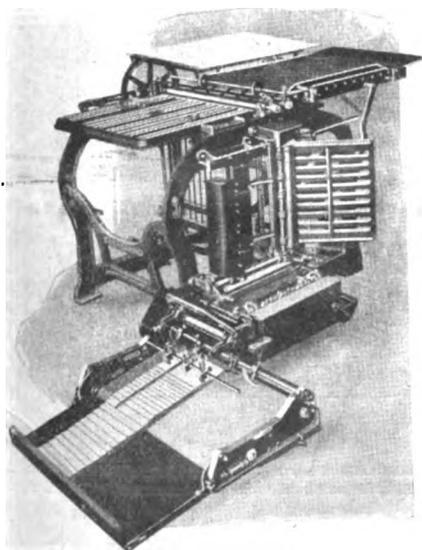
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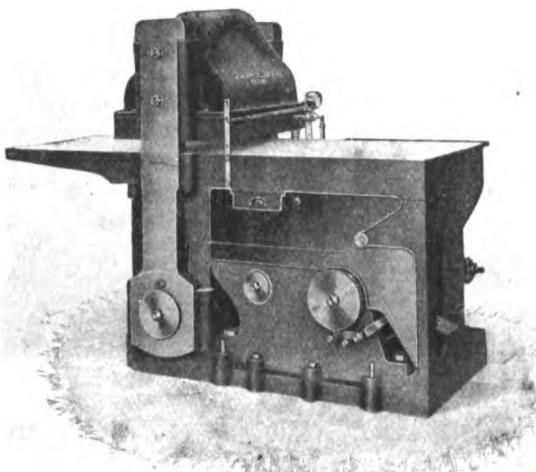
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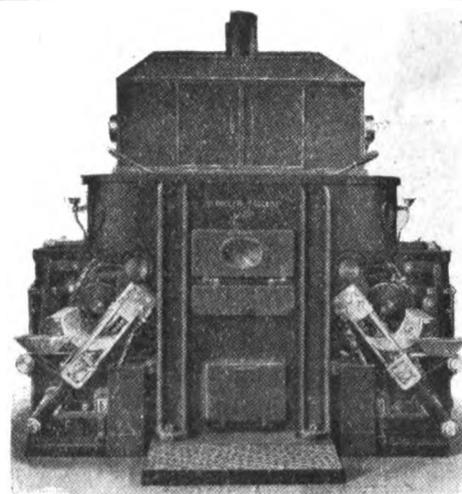
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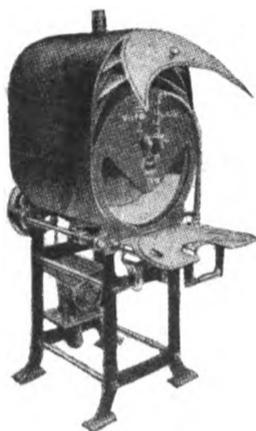
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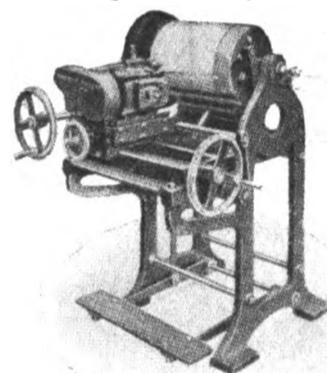
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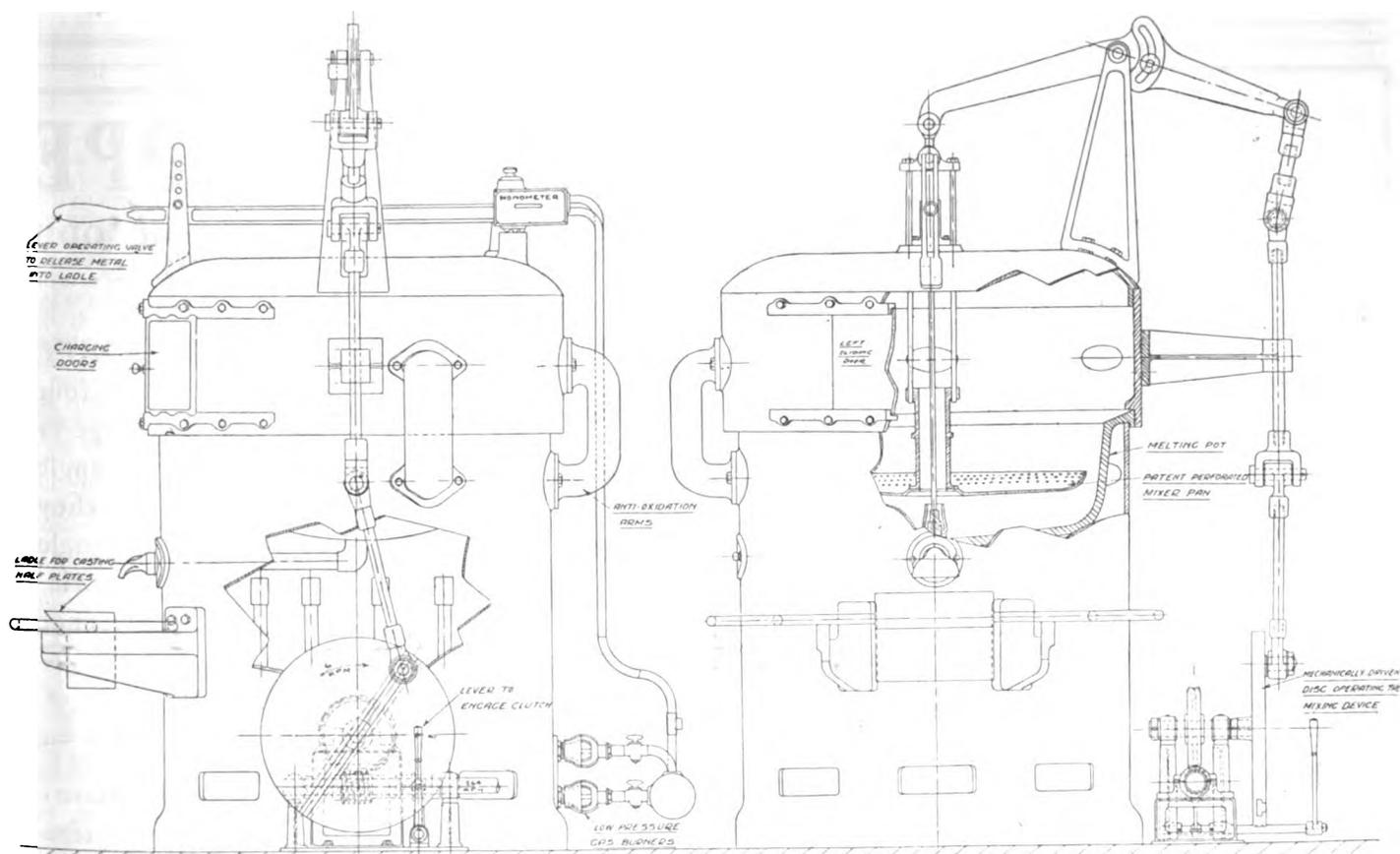
Tackling Printers' Metal-Mixing Troubles.

Interesting Features of New and Improved Apparatus by the Monometer Company.

Every printer knows that, in newspaper and printing offices, bad plates are from time to time produced with sinks and indifferent faces, with the result of unsatisfactory printing. This trouble happens principally when,

in the Monometer melting furnace, which is fitted with a pot of two tons capacity, one interesting feature is the automatic heat controller. This device acts on the gas supply and is operated by tubes which are inserted

when melting soft metal alloys, as if the metal is overheated and burnt the more volatile parts of the alloy are burnt out, and the metal left is not of the required alloy. Many of the troubles of the printer are due to the fact that



Monometer Patent Temperature-Controlled Melting, Refining and Casting Furnace.

owing to the rush being on, the operators of the melting furnaces forget or have not time to mix their metal thoroughly.

To overcome this human factor there has been designed the Monometer automatic mixing device, which provides an absolutely fool-proof casting furnace. This device, and the other features of improvement in the Monometer furnace will best be understood by reference to the accompanying drawings.

into the molten metal. Its action is to close off the gas as the metal heats up, and, should fresh cold metal be inserted into the pot, the valves automatically open and allow more gas to pass until the correct temperature is regained. It is fitted with an adjustable valve, which enables any required degree of temperature to be maintained, and when once set requires no further attention. This instrument is, of course, of particular advantage

his metal has been overheated and spoilt, and this automatic device absolutely prevents this and frees the operator from worry in this direction, and allows him to concentrate his efforts on the other part of the work.

Another important point is that a valve is fitted in the bottom of the pot, and operated by a handle placed within reach of the operator. By means of this valve the metal is withdrawn from the bottom of the pot only,

TRADE **LINOTYPE** MARK

The most profitable composing machine equipment

HAVE ONLY UP-TO-DATE LINOTYPES.

It is not always a wise policy to keep a machine on the active list merely because it can do the work for which it was originally intended.

A considerable number of Linotypes in this country which have paid for themselves many times over should now be replaced by later models, if the installations are to show a maximum efficiency under modern conditions.

When ordering a modern Linotype equipment the proprietor of an old Linotype installation said: "I found that five hours of one man's time were consumed each day in making magazine changes on my thirty single-magazine Linotypes." To that waste time has to be added the unproductive hours of the operators whilst awaiting changes.

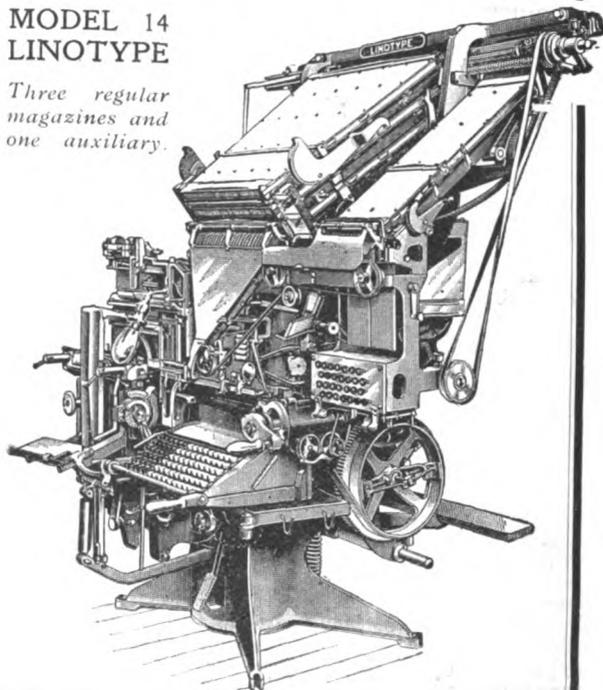
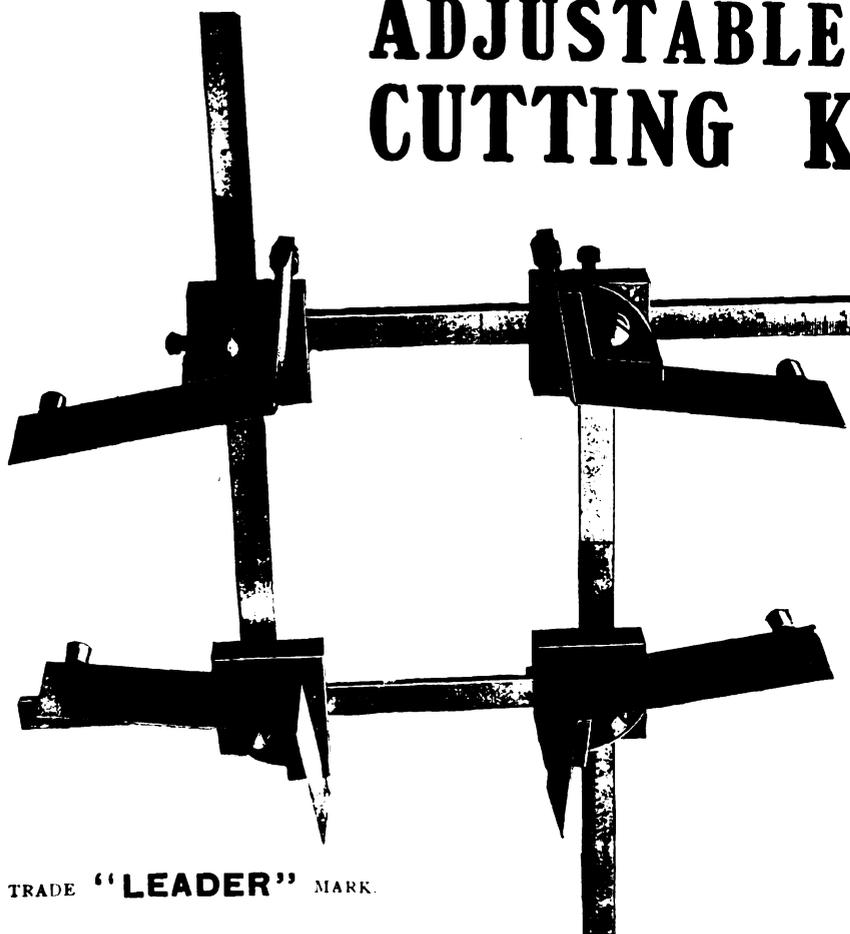
On modern Linotypes the operator can effect his own magazine change in a few seconds, and he can complete an entire change of measure, mould, knives, and magazine in less than a minute, without moving from his seat.

The modern Linotype also gives a wider range of faces, as regards size and number alike. From the one machine the printer can obtain headings as well as text matter in a variety of bodies.

Although similar in principle to the earlier models, the modern Linotype is entirely different so far as its versatility is concerned.

Write for full particulars

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED,
 9 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.

**MODEL 14
LINOTYPE**
*Three regular
magazines and
one auxiliary.*

**ADJUSTABLE ENVELOPE
CUTTING KNIFE**
**FOR ODD
SIZES.**


TRADE "LEADER" MARK.

THIS ADJUSTABLE KNIFE is designed for cutting the four corners of odd sizes of Envelope or Pocket Blanks. The four angle cutters are arranged so that they can be swivelled through an angle of 28°, thus allowing a large variation in the position of the corner angles.

CUTTERS

for Envelope Blanks, Labels, Show-cards, etc., etc. Any shape, size or design.

**BEST WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE PRICES.**
DAVID CARLAW & SONS, Limited,

Telegrams: "Automaton. Glasgow."

31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.

 London Representatives: **DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, Ltd.,** Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

Does Weather Affect Your ? Business ?

WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN
MANUFACTURED WEATHER
AND
GUARANTEE
TO MAINTAIN A CONSTANT
HUMIDITY & TEMPERATURE
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Write for particulars to

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Company Ltd

24, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON . S.W. 1

Trade Notes.

L.M.P.A. ANNUAL DINNER.—The London Master Printers' Association informs its members that the annual dinner of the association will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C., on Wednesday, March 29th, 1922, at 6.45 for 7.15. Tickets are 12s. 6d. each (exclusive of wine), and ladies are specially invited. Early application for tickets is requested in order that adequate accommodation may be provided for members and their guests.

The annual dinner and ladies' night of the S.W. London Master Printers' Association will be held on Saturday, the 18th inst., at Dean Hotel, 87, Oxford-street, W.

The annual dinner of the Cambridge and Isle of Ely Master Printers' Association will be held at the Lion Hotel, Cambridge, on the 7th inst.

LONDON Borough Councils are being invited to a conference to consider a Municipal Mutual Supplies Association "to protect ratepayers against the present inflated charges for goods required by local authorities."

The 5th concert of the season was given on Monday of last week at Anderton's Hotel by the City of London Printers' Musical Society in aid of funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation. In the absence of a chairman, Mr. Sydney Cumbers (Johnson and Cumbers, Ltd) stepped into the breach and carried out the duties of chairman. A talented list of artistes was presented and possibly those who met with most success were Mr. Courtney Mayverne, whose own humorous compositions were greatly applauded; Mr. Dion Lane (humorous sketch) and Mr. Harry Morton (concertina solos).

AMONG those who have responded to the efforts of the London Chamber of Commerce to raise a guarantee fund for the British Empire Exhibition of 1923 are the following guarantors:—Waterlow and Sons (£2,500), Liffé and Sons, William Collins and Sons (£1,000); Lanston Monotype Corporation and the Thames Paper Co. (£500 each); Charles Morgan and Co. and James Spicer and Sons (£250 each); Charles Lettis, Macniven and Cameron, George Waterston and Sons, Thomas Poulton and Sons (£103 each). About half-a-million pounds has been guaranteed.

It was stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday that the contract of £9,000 for advertisement on the back of the Census forms was given to the Houston Advertising Agency. This firm was a recognised advertising agency. The amount due under the contract had not yet been paid, and proceedings had been instituted with a view to its recovery. The advertisement referred to was the preliminary announcement of the issue of a new Sunday illustrated paper started by Mr. Bottomley.

FOLLOWING the hint of Mr. Dykes Spicer, that there should be formed a paper trade golf society, Mr. R. G. Harvey Greenham is endeavouring to push the idea forward. He is approaching the various sections of the industry accordingly. It is suggested that matches should be arranged with other organisations and possibly one or two meetings in the course of the year. It is hoped that representatives of the paper trade will come forward and help the movement.

ROMAIKE AND CURTICE, the noted press-cutting agents, have suffered the loss of one of their directors—George Maurice Curtice, also well known as a painter and sculptor.

In a recent issue of the *Mid-Sussex Times* we note an editorial announcement drawing readers' attention to the improved appearance of the paper—which is certainly a well printed production. The setting is now done on the monotype.

"THE CAUSEWAY" is a monthly magazine produced entirely by boys attending John Gulson Council School, Coventry, who are encouraged to take an interest in the typographical art. It is small 8vo in size and is set by them and worked off on a hand press, while a feature is made of linoleum-cut illustrations.

OVER £20,000 has been already subscribed to the Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund.

The death occurred on the 23rd ult., at South Shields, aged 71, of Robert Purves, stationer (late King-street, South Shields).

NEWS has been received of the death in Pittsburg, U.S.A., of Mr. John D. Pringle.

Commencing as a working collier in the North of England, Mr. Pringle ultimately became editor of the *Pittsburg Labour World*. In the interim, however, he was sporting editor of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*.

MR. FRANCIS FREDERICK GORDON, proprietor of the *Advocate of India*, Bombay, died in London on Monday. Mr. Gordon, who was born in 1866, went to India at the age of 24 on the literary staff of the *Bombay Gazette*, and four years later he bought the *Advocate of India*. He was a public spirited man, a J.P., and hon. magistrate for the Presidency of Bombay.

It has been decided to postpone the British Trade Ship for one year. Thus the vessel will not leave on her voyage until near the close of 1924.

NO SETTLEMENT has yet been made of the strike of linotype operators employed on the Paris edition of the *Daily Mail*, who came out a fortnight ago.

TO THE literature of the great London publishing houses a welcome addition is announced for the spring by the issue of "The Story of the House of Cassell."

WHILE on a shooting expedition on Hannibal Island, one of the loneliest of the lonely group of South Sea Islands, Lord Northcliffe came across the remains of a fire, and by it, under a stone, a copy of the *Saturday Evening Post* (of Philadelphia) dated December 7th, 1918. In forwarding the editorial page to the publishers, Lord Northcliffe says: "As you will see, the paper is in good condition, due as much to the quality of the material you use as to the dryness of the climate."

WE have received from the American Institute of Graphic Arts, New York, a copy of No. 1 of a broadsheet *Newsletter*, issued for the benefit of the institute's members. We note a suggestion of the holding (presumably in America) of an international graphic arts exposition on the plan of the one held in Leipzig in 1914.

ORIGIN OF QUOTATION MARKS.—Mr. Douglas C. McMurtrie, of Greenwich, Connecticut, U.S.A., is seeking information as to the origin and development of the marks of quotation. He is aware of the use of two commas or turned commas to mark citations in French books of about 1580-1590, but invites communications conveying suggestions which may aid in his research, or references to early books containing marks to indicate quotations. We should be pleased to find room in our columns for any pertinent information which readers may care to send us.

STATE-OF-TRADE DATA.—Mr. Frank Colebrook, writing in Messrs. Spicer Brothers' "Notes for Buyers" anent the need that wages be kept within the limits of what the state of trade permits, writes: "Why not make more use of the efficiency and undoubted probity of the accountants' profession? Why not offer to show to chartered accountants, representing a trade union or trade unions concerned in any particular negotiations, such books and accounts as may authenticate a statement put forward by the employers' side? Considering the frankness with which printing firms have in recent years pooled their costing methods, would it be such a surprising thing for them to carry this frankness and confidence just this step further? The accountants in question would make no disclosure of what they found in the books or accounts beyond what would be necessarily embodied or implied in their certificate."

ROYAL WEDDING CARD.—Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., have had the honour of presenting to H.R.H. Princess Mary a congratulatory wedding card which they believe to be the choicest of its kind ever designed. The front page bears a fanciful wedding-bells design painted in colour by Miss Harriett M. Bennett, the artist who designed the wedding banner which Messrs. Tuck presented to Queen Mary on Her Majesty's own wedding day. The card is encased in a white satin cover, decorated with true lovers' knots, Princess Mary's monogram entwined with orange blossoms forming the centre.

MR. LOUIS CALDER, following the death of Mr. E. F. Crowe, has been elected president of the Perkins Goodwin Co., of New York, on the 25th anniversary of his entering the service of the company.

MR. EINAR ULLMAN has from January 1st, 1922, entered the firm of J. G. Ullman and Co., Gothenburg, for many years exporters of the very well known white wood pulp boards (cylinder boards) produced by the Kohlsater Mill.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. BALLOTS.—The following are the successful candidates in the annual ballots of the London Society of Compositors: Trade Committee—E. W. Franklin, C. G. West, A. Littlejohn, H. Deuvall, T. Gregory, G. Carpenter, H. Farley, T. S. Smith, A. V. Coombs, J. H. L. Owen; Operators, D. C. Luya and C. A. Bennett. London Trades Council—A. P. Payne, C. Wood, A. V. Bollen, W. F. France, S. Fox, A. W. Langford, C. E. T. Lewis, M. W. Keeble, E. E. Collett and W. J. Lane. London Printing Trades Federation—H. F. Wagden, J. Monk, A. Fox, H. Hallett and S. A. Simons. National Printing Trades Federation—T. Timberlake, E. J. Taylor, H. Deuvall and W. Pizey. Trades Union Congress—C. Cook and C. E. Mason. General Federation of Trades Unions—F. M. Collis. Joint Industrial Council (London District Committee)—F. M. Collis and J. O. Hatcher. News Committee—S. W. Newcombe, W. A. Rodford, J. Syred, E. Hoyle and C. F. Wrenn.

THE PACKERS' STRIKE.—The stoppage of work of members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers employed by members of the Book Trades Federation is creating difficulty in some printing and binding establishments in London. We understand that an informal conference was held at the Ministry of Labour on Monday last, but without any satisfactory result being attained.

P. B. M. R. AND P. W. GALA.—The National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers have arranged to hold a first annual "Grand Union Gala Day" on Saturday, July 1st next, at King's Oak Hotel and Sports Ground, High Beech.

Paper Mill Wages.

The question of wages and hours in the paper industry took an important turn last week, when a conference was held at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, between the Employers' Federation of Papermakers and representatives of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers and the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers. Mr. C. R. Seddon occupied the chair, with Mr. G. Harraway in the vice chair.

The Printing and Kindred Trades Federation was represented by the secretary (Mr. A. E. Holmes), who was a signatory to the previous agreements.

The conference was held to discuss the revision of wages and alteration of hours as asked for by the employers. It transpired that some misunderstanding had arisen as to what was actually desired by the employers with regard to an extension of hours, and after lengthy discussion it was decided to refer the whole matter to a sub-committee, representative of both sides, for the purpose of drafting proposals to be submitted to a further conference which will be held at the earliest opportunity.

In the meantime the notice for bringing into effect any proposed alterations has been suspended until March 14th.

Paper Prices in Greece.

According to the Finnish representative, board, "news" and cigarette paper find a ready sale in Greece. Price of board, c.i.f. the Piræus, is £18 15s; "news" has fallen through competition from £21 to £17 10s. Good qualities realise £46 to £55. Consumption of cellulose is small, the production of Greek mills not exceeding 3,000 tons.

Melt, Refine, and Produce Your Own
Stereo and Type Metals.
Cut out your dress and renovating metal
losses.
The only Temperature-controlled Melting Furnaces.
Lowest Consumption—Highest Efficiency.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
Savoy House, Strand, London.
Phone: Gerrard 3655.

British Industries Fair, 1922.

Printing and Allied Trades Exhibits.

Although there were no signs on Monday of an overwhelming rush of buyers at the British Industries Fair, White City, the opening day nevertheless found the numerous exhibits almost completed, and making a very impressive demonstration of the enterprise of British traders. Hopes were high that when the week-end—and the Royal wedding day—had been left behind, business would begin in earnest, and these anticipations were strengthened by indications of the interest taken by foreign buyers. Among the first visitors to the Fair were buyers from Iceland, and the signature book at the Overseas Club (which has been formed at the Fair) showed that during the first few hours visitors had put in an appearance from Australia, Java, Chili, Spain, Japan, Cyprus, Czecho-Slovakia, America, and Bethlehem.

An interesting addition to this year's arrangements is that in order to facilitate business at the Fair an office has been provided where credits can be negotiated under the Government's export credit scheme. There is a staff of twelve interpreters.

Concurrently with the London section, there is also a Birmingham section of the Fair—both opening simultaneously and continuing until March 10th. It is in the London section, however, that the exhibits of special interest to the printing and allied trades are to be found, and the Divisions K and L, close to the Wood-lane entrance to the Fair, are the ones in which most of these exhibits are housed.

Conspicuous by their general absence are exhibits of working machinery, which lend so much interest to a representative exhibition of the printing trade. An exception to this rule, however, is to be found in the stall of the Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd., where working machinery is on view, an exhibit of special interest being this firm's "Camco" die press, which embodies new features, by virtue of which it is claimed that a saving of 75 per cent. ink and 60 per cent. wiping paper is effected, among these features being that: Surplus ink is scraped from the die and returned direct to reservoir; the paper can be fed any length from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to full length of wiper, and feed remains constant throughout job; in the majority of cases the paper can be re-reeled and used over again; printing is done face upwards; the press is entirely controlled from the feeding position.

One of the strongest features of the printing exhibits is the large amount of fine colour printing shown, this branch of the trade being well represented by pictures for framing, pictures for use as box tops and for other trade purposes, calendars, colour-printed advertising novelties, picture postcards and numerous other lines. A most interesting novelty to be seen in this class of work is the imitation water colour pictures produced by the Nickleoid Electrotype Co., Ltd. This work is done by three and four-colour block printing upon coated or "art" paper, which is afterwards treated by a special process which removes the glaze and gives a Whatman paper finish, the colour work then having such a close resemblance to water-colour painting that even artists are deceived.

Prominent in the colour-printing section is, of course, the house of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., whose white and gold pillared stall is one of the most notable, and contains, of course, a varied selection of the greeting cards, picture post cards, calendars, etc., for which this firm is famous.

A Reduced Postage Forecast.

Now being distributed is a circular letter addressed by Sir Adolph Tuck to visitors at the Fair forecasting a reduction in picture post card postage. The following is a citation:—"Seeing that official reticence has so far prevented a definite assurance being given by the Postmaster-General that the postage on picture post cards will shortly be reduced to one penny, I take it upon myself to read between the lines of the occurrences of the last month, and to give this assurance to the trade visiting the Board of Trade Exhibition, that there is a likelihood amounting almost to a certainty of this reduction being announced on or before budget night next May. The trade will therefore do well to make their arrangements accordingly in connection with their purchases of picture post cards for the coming season. The information is not official, but as chairman of the Special Committee of the Picture Post Card

Industry, dealing with this postage question, I deem it my duty to give this advance information to the trade at the opening of the Board of Trade Exhibition, promoted by the Government itself, and not allow the opportunity to slip by to ensure the success of the picture post card section of the exhibition."

Colour printing exhibited for a very specific purpose is to be seen at the stand of Messrs. John Kidd and Co., Ltd., the capabilities of whose well-known inks are exemplified in the varied exhibits shown.

Handsome examples of bookbinding are to be seen at the impressive stands of the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses and other book producers, while there are several stands of interest to the bookbinder on the look out for materials. Among these is the exhibit of Messrs. Nickerson Brothers, who have a wide variety of leathers on view.

Paper and stationery of all kinds is to be seen in profusion.

We are able only to give a hasty introduction to the Fair this week, and hope to revert to the subject in next week's issue.

The Stationery Office.

The Geddes Report on Some Suggested Savings.

The final Geddes Report contains the following references to stationery and printing:

The Provisional Estimates for 1922/23 compare with the corresponding expenditure in 1913/14 and with the current year's Estimates as follows:—

1913/14 Audited Expenditure	... £1,059,724
1921/22 Net Estimates	... 4,119,944
19-2/23 Provisional Net Estimates	3,163,850

In addition, supplies to Liquidation Departments are estimated at £67,500 for 1921/22, £50,000 for 1922/23.

Since these figures were furnished, Revised Estimates have been put in, reducing the Net Estimated Expenditure for 1922/23 to £2,996,348 and the estimated value of supplies to Liquidation Departments to £25,000, representing a reduction in the aggregate of £192,502 per annum. The increase in this Vote represents far more than rise of prices. New items of expenditure have arisen.

We observe that in both the Administrative and Clerical and the Technical grades a large transfer from "Temporary" to "Permanent" is contemplated. We consider it would be more prudent to wait until a normal level of work is reached before adding to the numbers of Permanent Staff.

With regard to Printing, under the Representation of People Act, 1918, twice a year, of registers of electors, the Committee say: We understand that if the Supplementary lists of names which are prepared and posted publicly every half-year could be substituted as an effective supplementary register, for one of the complete registers each year, a saving of £85,000 could be effected and we suggest that the necessary steps be taken by legislation or by Order in Council to give effect to this economy.

The difficulty of the Stationery Office is to check extravagant demands effectually. A good deal is done in this direction. Further economies might be realised if the various forms and returns in all Departments were thoroughly overhauled with a view to standardisation and simplification. Having regard to the recommendations we have made in this and in earlier Reports, we think that the revised Estimates for the Stationery Office should be susceptible of a further reduction during 1922/23 of approximately £150,000 in addition to the £85,000 which might be saved in connection with printing under the Representation of the People Act.

As a result of our consideration, we are of opinion:—

That the restrictions on the activities of various Departments suggested in our Reports should lead to a further reduction in the Estimates for the Stationery Office approximating in 1922/23 to £150,000.

That a modification of the procedure under the Representation of People Act, 1918, should, whilst retaining the principle of a half-yearly register, lead to a saving in expenditure on printing of £85,000.

That the Estimate for the Department for 1922/23 should be fixed at £2,761,348, a reduction below the Provisional Estimate of £402,502, and the amount for supplies to Liquidation Departments at £25,000 instead of £50,000 shown in the Provisional Estimates, a total reduction of £427,502.

Fruits of High Postal Rates.

Big Decrease in Postings.

The Postmaster-General's "provisional estimates" of the decreased number of items passing through the post in the year 1921-22—though they are not likely to err on the side of overstatement—indicate a heavy falling off as a result of the increased postal charges. The following are the figures for the decreases as compared with 1920-21: Printed papers, 190,000,000; letters, 110,000,000; postcards, 77,000,000; newspapers, 12,000,000.

In raising the rates in 1921 the Post Office allowed for a certain falling off in traffic, but their estimate of an increased yield of £2,500,000 has fallen short by £600,000. The actual numbers of items carried in 1920-21 and the estimated numbers for 1921-22 are: Printed papers, 1,340,000,000, 1,150,000,000; letters, 3,460,000,000, 3,350,000,000; postcards, 577,000,000, 500,000,000; newspapers, 202,000,000, 190,000,000. The returns on which these figures are based do not distinguish between picture postcards and other postcards. Separate figures are not available for the numbers in November, December and January.

Mr. Kellaway states that the total number monthly of packets of circulars and other printed matter delivered in this country, inland and foreign, is about 95,000,000. From special returns which have been taken during the last few months it is found that, on an average, about 230,000 of these are circulars, etc., issued by firms of this country, but posted abroad for delivery here.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce have written to the Prime Minister urging that, as the Postmaster-General estimates a surplus of £8,000,000 or £9,000,000 in the forthcoming financial year if trade continues as at present, the reduction in postal rates should come into operation immediately, and not be postponed until the surplus is assured. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to receive a deputation from the Association early in March.

Referring to the demand for a reduction of postal charges, Mr. F. G. Kellaway, the Postmaster-General, speaking at the Aldwych Club luncheon on Friday, said he knew the increased cost of postage was hampering business. A cheap and efficient post was the life-blood of business.

"I hope to reduce postal charges by reducing expenditure. We have reduced expenditure, and I gave a promise that as soon as a fall in costs assured a surplus on the Post Office balance-sheet the public would be given the benefit of it by a reduction in charges, and that promise was affirmed only just over a week ago by the Leader of the House of Commons."

Mr. Kellaway thought he would succeed in reducing postal charges by cutting down expenditure. He had estimated a reduced expenditure next year of £9,000,000, but he ventured to prophecy that the reduction would be nearer £10,000,000. The Geddes report recommended an expenditure of £471,000 less than his revised estimate, and every effort would be made to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee.

Lord Riddell, who proposed the health of Mr. Kellaway, said a correspondent had written the following:—

There is a young fellow named Kellaway
 In making high charges he's well away,
 With imposts immense,
 To Ghent and Coblenz
 He's driving our commerce like hell away.
 (Loud laughter.)

Durability of Rag Paper.

As a result of the exhaustive tests made by the Bureau of Standards of the United States, as to the durability of rag papers, the following report has been made: "Results of tests upon approximately 150 samples of paper stored since March, 1909, it is noticed that bonds and ledgers containing 100 per cent. rag, did not deteriorate in bursting strength as much as printing, writing and similar paper containing wood pulp. The loss in bursting strength for the first class of paper tested was about 11.9 per cent., while the bursting strength for the second class was 20.4 per cent. less than when tested 10 years ago."



Postal Reduction Delay!!!

SIR,—The procrastination which is taking place over the re-establishing of the "half-penny postal rate on printed matter," is trying the patience of industrial firms, whose publicity schemes are held in abeyance until the halfpenny stamp, as postage for one ounce of printed matter, comes again into operation. £500,000 a week is the low estimate of the amount which is being lost to labour by the abolition of this postal rate. Surely, a loss of 26 millions per annum to labour should be a sufficient reason for the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Postmaster-General to have the cheap rate of postage re-established at once.

On Thursday, February 9th, Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., in his maiden speech, dealing with the question of unemployment, reminded the Minister for Labour that the Postmaster-General is making his Department pay at the expense of the Ministry of Labour. In fact, "robbing Peter to pay Paul," in other words, creating unemployment which has to be met by the Ministry of Labour in payment of the out-of-work doles.

With regard to the accounts for the fiscal year 1921-22, Sir J. Butcher, M.P., asked in the House, "whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer would give an undertaking that any Post Office surplus will be devoted to the reduction of postal rates." In view of the weekly loss to labour, and the continued creation of unemployment, the answer given by Sir Robert Horne was extremely unsatisfactory. His reply was: "I think it would be better to wait until we see how the finances of the year end." But waiting to the end of the fiscal year 1921-22 is to pile up a six weeks' loss to labour of £500,000 per week, namely £3,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer should reduce the postal charges at once, thus vitalising trade and commerce and decreasing unemployment.

The disastrous consequences which the abolition of the "halfpenny postal rate on printed matter" has had on the printing and allied trades, and on trade and commerce generally, has been kept continually before the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Postmaster-General, since June 13th, 1921, the date when the high postal charges came into operation; thus plenty of time has already been given to the matter for consideration.

After eight months of protest from trade and commerce, we are now told by Mr. Kellaway, that "The question of reduction of postal charges is under the CONSIDERATION of the Government."

Yours faithfully,

W. H. BURCHELL,
 Governing Director, The Caxton Press, Ltd., Hon. Secretary, Association of Master Printers, London Central Districts.

13 and 15, Leather-lane, E.C.1.

February 24th, 1922.

Numbering Machines.

The Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co. Ltd., Victory Works, Birkenhead, advise us since their appointment as sole European agents for the American Numbering Machine Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., they have done considerable business in the sales of various models of type-high and visible hand-numbering machines both in England and on the Continent, and have not met with a dissatisfied customer amongst thousands of users.

The machines are not the lowest priced, but they claim that these are the best value as they are durable and accurate, carrying the following guarantee: "The workmanship, steel and material of which this machine is constructed, is of the very best that can be obtained, every machine is thoroughly tested and guaranteed by us in every particular. Should any defects of any kind later develop, we will make any repairs necessary or supply a new machine free of charge."

The Victory-Kidder Co. inform us that parts are stocked by them at Birkenhead where repairs are carried out on short notice at moderate prices. Parts can be sent by return.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines
	s. d.
Agencies	3 0
Situations Wanted	1 6
Situations Vacant	3 0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Shares for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Partnerships and Investments ...	3 0

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line
	s. d.
Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

AN Examination, open to Ex-service Men only, for 14 Permanent Appointments as PRINTING and BINDING CLERK will be held on May 2nd, 1922.—For full particulars apply to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office (Establishment Division), Princes-street, London, S.W.1. 13912

LITHOGRAPHIC AND OFFSET TRADE PRINTING.—REPRESENTATIVE wanted, with sound connection amongst Publishers and other users of High-class Printing; excellent opportunity for energetic gentleman who understands the trade. Applications will be promptly dealt with in strictest confidence.—Box 13902.

Printing.—Ambitious and Energetic Young Man as ASSISTANT to MANAGER; a first-class knowledge of all Departments of Letterpress Printing and practical experience in the Organisation of a Works essential; within thirty miles from London; salary according to qualifications.—State full experience and age, to Box 13917.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

BOOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

ENGINEER-FITTER; 31, single; some theory; good education; office experience; seeks employment, home or abroad.—Box 18643.

ELECTRICAL FITTER, young, desires charge of Motors (all kinds), Lighting, Lifts and other Electrical Gear.—S., 22, Montreal-road, Ilford. 13908

ENGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

GENTLEMAN, with first-class connection amongst Wholesale Binders, Stationers and Box Makers, desires to represent Firm of good standing.—Reference, etc., upon application to Box 13895.

LITHO; COLOUR PRINTER seeks situation; Flat-bed, Stone or Plate; wages, mutual arrangement.—Box 13906.

MINDER, well up Half-Tone Colour Process, Cartons, Labels, Com., etc.; Wharves, Two-Revs., Bate's and Summits; home or abroad.—Box 13909.

MINDER (young) seeks perm.; all classes Cylinder Machines, Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; wages by agreement.—Sherrard, 25, Durrington-road, London, E.5. 13916

Partnership.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVER, having expert all-round experience and full equipment seeks PARTNERSHIP in established business (London or within 30 miles radius); small capital.—Write, Middleton, 25, Missouri-road, Clubmoor, Liverpool. 13914

Machinery for Sale.

DAWSON'S Quad Demy REVERSUS, with rotary slitter and Klimsch counter, fitted with Slogger feeder, £700.

FURNIVAL'S Quad Demy 2-REVOLUTION, with rotary slitter and Klimsch counter, fitted with Slogger feeder, £700.

DAWSON'S Quad Crown WHARFE, balanced flyers, rotary slitter, geared inkers and Klimsch counter, £250.

Quad Demy WHARFE "FINE ART" (Dawson), with rotary slitter and Klimsch counter, £325.

DISC RULER (Brissard), take sheet 24-in. by 26½-in., two-side, two-colour, £180.

DISC RULER (Brissard), take sheet 26½-in. by 33-in., two-sider, two-colour, £200.

DITTO, £200.

DITTO, with perforator, £220.

BREHMER FOLDING MACHINE, Quad Crown, full automatic feed; 2, 3 or 4-fold, practically new, £600.

BREHMER FOLDING MACHINE, Quad Crown, full automatic feed; 2, 3 or 4-fold, first-class condition, £500.

All the foregoing machines are in full working order, and may be seen running by appointment with the Factory Manager, Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Butterley-street, Hunslet-lane, Leeds.

All offered subject to immediate sale. Any reasonable offers will be considered. 13913

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by ¼-in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.1. 13919

FOR SALE, FLY KNIFE CUTTER, cutting sheets from 17½ in. to 50 in.; 12 reels, standard size gear attached; pulleys with cone driving and shafting included; 32 revolutions per minute; one horse power necessary to drive; will cut one ton per day; perfect condition.—Box 18626.

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED, HAND or TREADLE MACHINE for Football Coupons, Handbills, etc.; for country district.—J. H. Stephenson, Front-street, Wingate. 13918

Miscellaneous.

FOR DISPOSAL, £750, City PREMISES; lease 19½ years; ground rent £25; also small stock Wrappings and Twines, Furniture and Fixtures; telephone.—Box 18646.

LUNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPE-WRITER PAPER." Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunn and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4. 13863

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

PRINTERS' COVERED-IN HAND TRUCK, inside size 4 ft. 8 in. long by 2 ft. 4 in. wide by 2 ft. 3 in. high; second-hand, newly painted, in good order, £5 5s. or near offer.—At 30, Scrutton-street, E.C.2. Phone, Central 950. 13920

WANTED, BLOCKS (Odd or Series), Half-Tone, Line, etc.; suitable for small Magazine.—Particulars and price, to Simpson, Largs, Ayrshire. 13915

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Artists & Engravers on Wood, Designers, Electrotypers
 98, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2
 Incorporating SOLDAN & COS Art Electrotypers

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 The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant
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 PRINTER
 AND STATIONER**
 FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY

by STONHILL & GILLIS,

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 Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and
 also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South
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THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922.

The Wages Negotiations.

THE Labour Committee of the Federation of Master Printers has now almost completed its conferences with the various trade unions, meetings with the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine-ruling and Paper Workers having been arranged for Thursday and Friday of this week. The date for a conference with the London Society of Compositors has not yet been fixed. A general statement explaining that the state of the industry and the fall in the cost of living warrants some further reduction in wages has been presented to all the unions who have met the employers in conference, as has also a statement put forward as a basis for discussion to fix a principle upon which wages in the industry may be stabilised in the future. The statement points out, we understand, that the fall in the cost of living from the highest point taken into account when wages were advancing, viz., 168, to the present point, 88, would entitle the employers to ask for immediate reductions varying from 22s. to 25s., but the employers make it clear that they have no desire or intention to seek to reduce wages to the pre-war level, provided that the state of the industry and the economic condition of the country will warrant higher wages being paid. Many of the unions are taking the opinions of their full executives during the forthcoming week, and have undertaken to notify the employers as to the result of their meetings.

* * *

Postage Reduction being "Considered."

THE trading community of this country is in no doubt as to the paramount necessity of a return to cheaper postage, which, as the Postmaster-General himself has termed it, is "the life-blood of modern commerce." We do not doubt that the opinion of business men is almost unanimously in line with the sentiments which are now to be seen expressed by poster stamps on letters circulating all over the country, viz., "Dear Postage Kills Trade," and "We Protest Against High Postage Rates!" The printing industry—through the Joint Industrial Council, the Federation of

Master Printers, London Master Printers' Association, and individual master printers—has made its own opinion heard in no uncertain tones, and now we hear that petitions are being prepared in many printing works by the workers themselves urging the Government to take immediate action. But the latest news is still that the Government has the matter "under consideration." It grows increasingly clear that the Postmaster-General's promises to the community and his recommendations to the Government are up against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who evidently has his eye on the P.O. surplus. We believe the view of the country as a whole is definitely in favour of reduced postage, and we believe this view is the economically sound one. The Treasury's effort to improve its balance-sheet, leading in the end, as that must do, to decreased taxation, is an excellent thing in itself. But that excellent object must not be pursued at the expense of the "life-blood of commerce." The business community's view is that the attitude of the Treasury is the wrong attitude, and must not be allowed to prevail.

* * *

Our Own Unemployment Insurance.

THERE has been much disappointment in the printing and allied trades at the Government's shelving of the proposals whereby individual industries were to be able to contract out of the State insurance scheme and become responsible for their own unemployed. Signs are not lacking that the printing trade could advantageously make provision for the unemployed in its ranks, and efforts to do so would undoubtedly tend towards the promotion of better relations between employers and employed. Thus we are glad to note that Mr. T. J. Macnamara, the Labour Minister, announces that he contemplates the appointment of a committee to inquire into the possibility of carrying out the Geddes recommendation to "place Unemployment Insurance on the basis of insurance by industry," and he asks employers' and workers' organisations to think out the lines on which this could be done in their own industries and send him their considered views. The Minister recognises the difficulties of any change in present conditions, and points out that any scheme of unemployment insurance must be accompanied by arrangements for dealing with the registration of those out of work, for the payment of benefit to those entitled to it, and for the notification of vacancies in the industry which such person can be asked to fill. The obvious difficulties are many, and there are further difficulties which make themselves felt when one comes down to details in designing a scheme. But the printing trade has already done much thinking into this very important matter, and, we doubt not, our industry's official representatives will be able to give Mr. Macnamara some valuable facts and suggestions. We hope this may bring us a step further towards such a state of mutual responsibility as will do much towards bettering the relations between printing trade employers and employed in the future.

* * *

Brisker Board Market.

THERE is confirmation of the report of heavier requirements of strawboards and boxboards generally; but from what the box-makers tell us, it is more the result of depleted stocks than any increase in the demand for boxes. The very fact that material is being asked for is, however, a definite sign of sounder conditions of trading. The constant writing down of stock values has been throughout the last twelve months the sponsor of business misfortune and loss. With new stocks and a clean start, granted the continuance of present stability in regard to market values, there should be no insuperable obstacle to a speedy return to robust confidence in trading prospects.

London Master Printers' Association

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh Entertains the Staff.

On vacating the presidency of the London Master Printers' Association, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh last week entertained the staff of 24 Holborn to tea at Gamage's. Mrs. Austen-Leigh was unfortunately unable to act as hostess as she intended.

Following the tea, which was nicely served and which was a very enjoyable function, Mr. Austen-Leigh, from the chair, offered the guests his thanks for the assistance rendered to him during his two years of office. He described the growth of the various organisations represented by the Association during his connection with it and remarked upon the many changes that had taken place. Passing a few compliments on the L.M.P.A., as the organisation with which he had had most to do, he thanked Mr. Whyte (the secretary) for the valuable support he had always given him. The variety of information which Mr. Whyte carried in his head was extraordinary, and he (Mr. Austen-Leigh) was sure the new president (Colonel Truscott) would be pleased to have the benefit of their secretary's advice.

Mr. Whyte, in moving a vote of thanks to their hosts, spoke of the keen personal interest which Mr. Austen-Leigh took in the whole of the staff at headquarters, and that interest was very much appreciated by them. The speaker added the hope that the ex-president was leaving the London Alliance to take up the leadership of the whole of the Alliances.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation) seconded the resolution, and remarked upon the extraordinary amount of work which Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh had already performed both for London and for the Federation, and the latter body was also glad to have his assistance in dealing with the many problems which came before them.

The social gathering, which was enlivened by crackers, among other things, was brought to a close by the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

Personal.

VISCOUNT BIRKENHEAD, the Lord Chancellor, was entertained at luncheon on Thursday by the Lobby journalists in the Harcourt Room at the House of Commons, when the company included Lord Riddell, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and a number of representative journalists.

LORD BURNHAM, who presided on Saturday at the annual general meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund, remarked that, like all industries, they had had a bad year, but things looked on the whole somewhat better.

SIR WILLIAM A. WATERLOW, K.B.E., J.P., has, by the unanimous vote of the inhabitants of Cornhill Ward, assembled in wardmote, been elected unopposed to succeed the late Sir Edward Cooper as Alderman of the ward.

SIR HENRY SEYMOUR KING, his nominator, said that Sir William was a great-nephew of a distinguished former Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney Waterlow, and had represented the ward on the Court of Common Council since 1914.

SIR WILLIAM, in returning thanks for his election, said he was very pleased indeed that he was to serve as alderman the ward with which his family had been intimately connected for over a century. It was impossible not to have some sentiment in such circumstances.

SIR JOHN JARVIS, BART., was last week entertained by the chairman and directors of the *Financial News* to a complimentary dinner at the Savoy Hotel, and the gathering included a very distinguished and representative selection of newspaper men.

SIR THOMAS JEFFREY has been elected to the board of the Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., in the room of the late Mr. J. C. Clegg.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. R. TRUSCOTT, the new president of the London Master Printers'

Association, is spending a few weeks in the south of France.

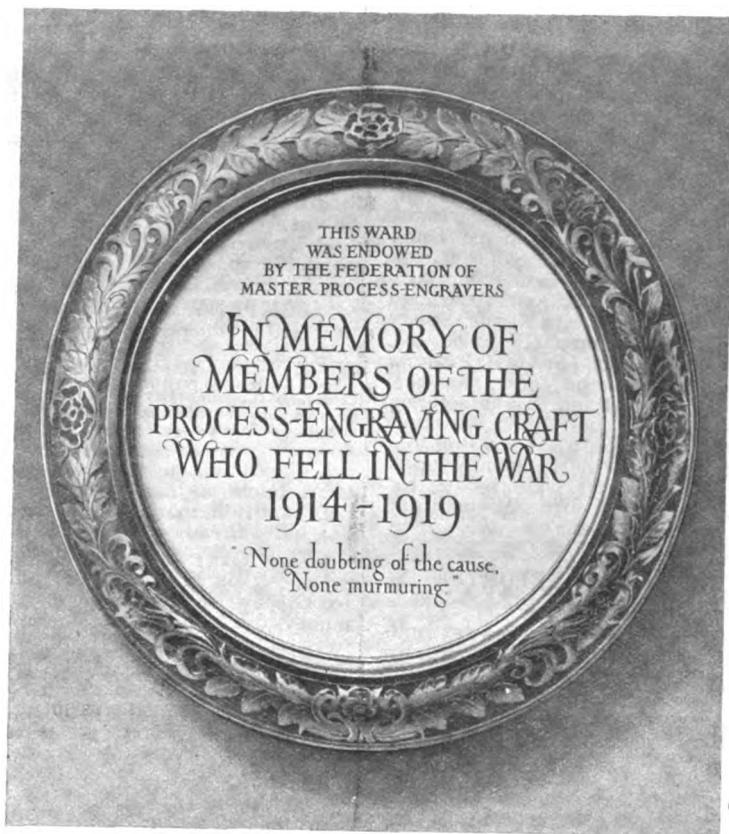
MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH is to attend the next meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, to be held at the Chelsea Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 7th inst.

At a meeting of the National Committee of the Monotype Users' Association held last week, the resignation of Mr. E. G. Arnold from the presidency of the association was accepted with expressions of regret and many cordial appreciations of his services.

Process Engravers' War Memorial.

In the ward which the Federation of Master Process Engravers is endowing at the Limpsfield Convalescent Home, is to be placed the handsome war memorial shown in the accompanying illustration. The memorial is to be unveiled at the Home on Saturday, May 6th, and it is at present on view at the offices of the Federation of Master Process Engravers, to whose courtesy we are indebted for our illustration.

It was felt that a great many of the workers



War Memorial for Limpsfield Convalescent Home.

MR. F. WATERHOUSE was appointed to succeed Mr. Arnold as president of the Monotype Users' Association.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MILDREN has, through the Amalgamated Press, presented to the new Printers' Technical School in Stamford-street, plant and machinery (roughly to the amount of £1,500) for use in the electrotyping and stereotyping branch of that institution's work.

MR. HAROLD STRONG, principal of the firm of Henderson and Spalding, was successful in securing a plate of £100 at the Lithographers' Auxiliary concert on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel.

MR. JAS. MILLER, who is retiring from the presidency of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, after occupying the position for fourteen years, is being made the recipient of a presentation and dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on the 11th inst.

MR. BRUCE, the head of the packing department of Spicer Bros., has just completed 50 years in the business. The chairman of the company (Mr. H. G. Spicer) presented him with a welcome gift in cash, and his co-workers with a portmanteau and umbrella.

SOME interesting visitors are expected to support Mr. Lionel Savory at the winter dinner of the Stationers' Social Society, on Saturday next, March 4th, at the Hotel Cecil. Among them are Mr. J. L. Geddes, Mr. Dykes Spicer, Mr. Henry Godfrey and Mr. H. Ling. Those who intend being present are requested to notify Mr. Mist immediately so that seats may be reserved.

MR. DICKSON, manager of the Fettyki, Paper Mill, Leslie, is retiring after 22 years service.

in process houses who had lost friends in the war would be pleased to have such a memorial to frame as a memento of those who had made the supreme sacrifice, and so keep before them the inspiration that comes from the remembrance of worthy deeds nobly done. The Federation has accordingly decided to prepare a photogravure representation of the memorial to be sold at 3s. 6d. per copy, the proceeds to go toward the completion of the Memorial Fund.

In order to ensure that the whole of the proceeds of the sale shall be devoted to the Memorial Fund, Mr. Edward Hunter of the Sun Engraving Co. very generously undertook to produce the illustration free of charge, an offer which was gratefully accepted and for which he was very heartily thanked.

The Late Mr. Briscoe Eyre.

An impressive memorial service to the late Mr. George E. Briscoe Eyre (whose death was referred to in our columns last week) took place at St. Bride Church, Fleet street, last Thursday. The service was attended by very many of all ranks who came together to honour the memory of one long respected and loved as a friend, as well as a principal.

Mr. Eyre represented one branch of a family long settled in Wiltshire whose connection with the printing world began with the acquisition of the Patent of King's Printer in the middle of the eighteenth century.

Besides the business of his own firm the affairs of the Stationers' Company used to occupy a good deal of Mr. Eyre's time when in London, but he was never seen to greater advantage—says a writer in the *Westminster Gazette*—than in the hospitable surroundings of his country home on the edge of the New Forest, a home the natural beauties of which he had greatly enhanced by judicious planting.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 6½, 6½, Pref., 18s. 4½d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 3d., Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 21s.; Joseph Byrom, 12s. 6d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 9d., 21s. 3d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 105, 105¼; John Dickinson, 23s.; Ilford, 20s. 7½d., 19s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 2s., Pref., 7s. 6d., 1st Deb., 48, 49½; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 12s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 14s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 22s. 9d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 19s. 3d., 19s. 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 17s. 6d., 18s. 3d.; Spicer Bros., Pref., 6; 8 p.c. Notes (Reg.), 98, 98½, 4½ p.c. Deb. Stock, 70; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 18s. 9d., 19s.; Raphael Tuck, 18s. 6d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 6s. 3d., 6s. 9d., Pref., 12s. 10½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, Prefd., 9½, 4 p.c. Pref., 6½; Weldon's, 30s., 31s. 3d., Pref. 17s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 9d., 14s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 9d., 18s. 10½d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 13s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

CULTER MILLS PAPER CO., LTD.—Accounts of the Culter Mills Paper Co. for 1921 show debit balance, after taking credit for refunds in respect of excess profits duty, of £55,819. Considering exceptional conditions which have prevailed, and in view of enlargement of works evidenced by expenditure of nearly £42,000 on buildings and plant, directors recommend transference of £40,000 from reserve, reducing adverse balance to £15,819. Directors are hopeful that further refund of excess profits' duty will more than clear off this balance.

NEW COMPANIES.

IRISH LIFE, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in 7,500 preference, 1,500 "A" ordinary and 1,500 "B" ordinary shares of £1 each; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, books, magazines and other literary works, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Major D. S. Matthews and J. H. McClean. First directors: Major D. S. Matthews and J. H. McClean. Registered office: 40, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin.

F. W. BRIDGES AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with F. W. Bridges and to carry on the business of promoters of exhibitions, shows, entertainments, advertising contractors and agents, newspaper proprietors and publishers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: F. W. Bridges, F. H. Bridges, and K. W. Bridges. Registered office: 36-38, Whitefriars-street, E.C.4.

TULLYS, LTD. (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising consultants, contractors and agents, printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, bookbinders and art journalists, etc. Private company. First directors: W. G. Tully, F. H. Newcombe, and B. Gill.

A. W. K. TRUEMAN AND SON, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; paper and general merchants, paper agents, dealers in paper and papermaking materials, etc., and to adopt an agreement with A. W. K. Trueman and J. K. W. Trueman. Private company. First directors: A. W. K. Trueman and J. K. W. Trueman. Registered office: 47, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

SUPER-FIBRE SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in 3,500 cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and 130,000 deferred ordinary shares of 1s. each; to acquire a process for the production of pulp from fibre for the manufacture of all kinds of paper and other materials, and to adopt an agreement with L.

Browning, E. L. Ferrady and W. M. Lucas. Private company. Directors: E. L. Ferrady, L. Browning, W. M. Lucas and B. B. Tuke. Registered office: 28, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

SAN-KRO-MURA (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; importers, exporters and manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in, all kinds of wall, ceiling and other papers, coverings, varnishes, oils and floor coverings, stainings, etc. Private company. First directors: J. G. E. Abbott, Mrs. F. G. S. Abbott, W. E. Bamber, Mrs. N. Bamber and A. H. Young. Registered office, 22, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

J. UPCOTT GILL and SON, LTD. (printers, etc.).—Issue on January 2nd of £10 and on February 18th, 1922, of £20 debentures, parts of a series already registered.

JOHN P. GRAY AND SON, LTD. (bookbinders).—Deposit on January 26th, 1922, of deeds of 10, Green-street, Cambridge, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank.

ROBT. ROBERTS (PRINTER), LTD. (Cardiff).—Debenture dated February 9th, 1922, to secure £5,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd.

CONTINENTAL A.B.C., LTD. (London).—Mortgage debenture dated February 14th, 1922, to secure £2,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: R. H. Ruddock, 71, Fleet-street, E.C.

SUNDAY PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Issue on September 1st, 1921, of £49,500 debentures, part of a series already registered (particulars filed February 16th, 1922).

KELLY'S MONTHLY TRADE REVIEW, LTD.—Particulars of £1,800 debentures, authorised January 27th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

SEYMOUR'S (BRIGHTON), LTD. (picture dealers, printers and publishers, etc.).—Particulars of £500 debentures, authorised August 22nd, 1919; present issue £300; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

TRADE AND TRANSIT, LTD. (trade journal publishers and printers, advertising contractors, etc., Sheffield).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, authorised February 14th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

THROSTLE CO., LTD. (paper bag manufacturers and manufacturing stationers, etc., Walthamstow).—Particulars of £750 debentures authorised dated February 3rd, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Satisfaction in full on February 8th, 1922, of debenture dated November 1st, 1921, securing £750 also filed.

DAVIES LAZARUS AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of cardboard boxes, paper merchants, etc., London).—Particulars of £2,000 debentures, authorised February 13th, 1922, present issue £1,000; charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

The American Paper and Pulp Association is endeavouring to secure the appointment of a paper specialist in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

John Geddes Morrison and Robert William Field Self, advertising contractors, 34, Howley-road, Croydon.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

John Bradley, 37, Queen Victoria-street, London, and 15, Bankside, Southwark, London, and residing at Whippendell House, King's Langley, Hertfordshire, Papermaker's agent and merchant. February 22nd. Public examination, May 10th, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

Annandale and Son, Ltd.

The annual report of the directors states that after fully maintaining the mill and machinery in thorough efficiency and making provision for Corporation Profits Tax, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account as at December 31st, 1921, including £7,927 5s. 4d. brought forward from last year, amounts to £10,170 3s. 11d. This the directors propose to deal with as follows: To place to the credit of depreciation and reserve account, £2,000; to provide for the preference dividend already paid and amount accrued, £1,750; leaving to be carried forward to next year, subject to directors and auditors' fees, £6,420 3s. 11d.

Owing to the miners' strike and the depressed condition of trade during the year, the company has been unable to maintain the normal output of the works, and as the outlook is still no brighter, the directors do not consider it prudent to pay any dividend on the ordinary shares. The directors have thought it advisable to write off the sum of £22,011 19s. 9d. out of depreciation and reserve fund, this being the amount of outlay on new machinery and plant erected during these last few years.

The directors deeply regret the death of their colleague, Mr. Robert Strathern, and the loss of his valuable assistance on the board. They have appointed Mr. James Faichen, resident manager at the works, to fill the vacancy as managing director.

REDUCING PAPER STOCKS.—Some light on the state of the paper market is furnished by a paragraph in the statement Mr. Jas. Gourlay (chairman) made to the shareholders of Geo. Outram and Co. in Glasgow last week. Referring to paper stock, etc., he said: Last year the stock of paper and other materials amounted to the large sum of £92,871. During the war it was, of course, absolutely necessary to have a large stock of paper always at hand. We never knew when communications might be interrupted and the supply of pulp might be stopped for considerable periods. Therefore a large stock was held in store in Glasgow. After the war, when the Armistice came, it took a good many months to liquidate that stock, but I am glad to say that we have now got rid of it. It is now down to £14,217. That is a very great advantage, in respect that what was formerly costing something for rent, and insurance, and on which there was a considerable wastage by double and sometimes triple handling, has now gone into the investment account.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers
MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. J. R. Riddell Initiates Discussion on Technical Training.

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride lane, E.C.4, the president, Mr. A. Chadwell, occupying the chair. After the disposal of some brief routine business, Mr. J. R. Riddell, Principal of St. Bride Foundation Printing School, delivered an interesting lecture on technical education in the printing industry, being followed by a useful discussion.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been disposed of, Mr W. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers) was invited to say a few words on the forthcoming Printers' Pension election.

Mr. W. Crosby moved that a sum of £20 be voted from the funds of the Association towards Mr. G. W. Sharvell's concert in aid of the Corporation.

This was seconded by Mr. H. Filkins and agreed to.

Mr. Riddell was then called upon for his lecture. He said he was conscious of the honour they had shown in asking him to address them on what was probably, one of the driest of subjects, namely, the technical training of those engaged in the printing industry. He was sure the discussion which would follow would be just as helpful to himself as it would be to them. First he would like to assure them that he was a practical man himself, having served his seven years' apprenticeship, therefore what he had to say would be supplemented by a wide practical experience. In the near future they hoped to be setting up a department in the new technical school for their particular section of the craft, and they were keen that that department should rank with the finest in the world; as a matter of fact they had made a good start already, by a generous gift by one of the largest printing firms in London, and there was still opportunity for suppliers to be identified with the school by loaning plant.

On the question of apprenticeship, he deprecated the unreasonable limiting of the infusion of new blood into the industry, and also spoke of the industry becoming a C3 one if boys were prevented from entering it. Nevertheless it was up to them to see that they got boys of the right type. With regard to this point it was pleasing to see that the Joint Industrial Council was now considering the question of the better selection and training of those coming into the trade.

Mr. Riddell emphasised that the workshop was the proper place to train the apprentice, but the exigencies of modern business did not allow for it to be done thoroughly.

After speaking of the waste that occurred in some workshops—which was not the fault of the boy but of his training—Mr. Riddell said in his opinion it was not a wise thing for a boy to enter his father's office as an apprentice, it being both bad for the boy and the firm. The alternative to the workshop he maintained was the properly-equipped technical institute controlled and taught by practical men, where a boy's training should be supplemented to that given in the workshop. The first three months should be a probationary period to test his suitability. The next two years he should be taught the underlying principles concerning his business. With reference to these two years, it was often a wasted period for a lad and it was, too, a period when character was being formed. Speaking of the two types of boys met with in the workshop—the happy-go-lucky and the shy, nervous boy—Mr. Riddell asked them not to forget that the latter frequently made the best craftsman.

He appealed to them to give the boy some definite work to do, and not allow him to be kept running about and pushed from pillar to post in the foundry. A young apprentice was usually "no one's child," and the incompetent journeyman was the result of the inefficiently-trained apprentice, and for this incompetency the employers blamed the unions and the unions threw the blame back on the employers. It had been said that the wages paid apprentices were not sufficiently high to entice the best type of boy. He did not agree with that; he thought the real reason was that there was no guarantee that the boy would be properly trained.

Proceeding, Mr. Riddell said that the old haphazard method of training must go, and its place must be taken by the inculcation of that spirit of craftsmanship which will bring contentment and pleasure. What he meant was that craft spirit which would ennoble a man's mind, enrich his craft, and restore the ancient dignity of the printers' art.

Mr. Riddell next spoke at some length of the great strides being made in technical education in Germany and the United States and also insisted on the necessity of strict discipline among the students in the technical school.

In concluding, Mr. Riddell said the failings of technical schools in the past had been caused through the indifference of those associated with the industry, and he thought that the new technical school when it got going would rectify all past failures and would open up a new era for the advancement of technical education in the future.

Discussion.

Mr. Chadwell, in opening the discussion, said their section of the trade had been behind in the matter of technical education; he agreed entirely with the general statements made by Mr. Riddell. He recounted some of the experience of his early apprenticeship days at Spottiswoode's, and spoke with pleasure of the opportunities now in existence for boys as compared with former days.

Mr. G. W. Sbarvell spoke of his experiences in America, and said they were greatly in front of them in the matter of technical training, where every apprentice was compelled by the employer and the union to attend a technical class, and if the report regarding his progress was not satisfactory he was expelled, and if at the end of his apprenticeship he was not a fit man he was forbidden to continue in the trade. He believed there had been no man in this section of the trade who had reached to the position of general manager in an office. Compositors, machine minders, and even warehousemen had risen to that position. The reason for this was because they had in the past neglected to attain the necessary knowledge to enable them to occupy the position.

Mr. W. Warren was in absolute agreement with the views put forward by Mr. Riddell. Trade unions were now taking an interest in and recognising the advantages secured by technical education. In his judgment the responsibility for the boy's training should be borne jointly by the trade unions and the employers. Speaking of reductions in wages, he thought the majority of the employers in the country were not so much concerned about actual wages as they were about the results on the turnover of their business and balance-sheets. If as a result of technical training they could secure better craftsmanship, he was confident greater prosperity would follow, which would reflect advantageously both upon the employer and the workman. Consideration had been given to the question of the joint apprenticeship scheme by the J.I.C., and it was with especial pleasure and gratitude that he mentioned the gift which Brig-Gen. Mildren, of the Amalgamated Press, had presented of a large quantity of up-to-date plant and machinery, which was to be installed in the new technical school. He concluded by tendering his thanks to Mr. Riddell for the assistance he had rendered in attempting to improve the conditions of the apprentice.

Mr. J. Sunderland believed that every boy before he entered their business should have a general grounding in elementary science, metallurgy and applied mechanics.

Mr. A. Bell (Fry's Metal Foundry) raised the question of the advisability of office training coming into the curriculum of the foundry apprentice. He was sometimes appalled at the lack of commercial instinct possessed by many foundry overseers, and thought that if the apprentice was given six months of office training it would help him considerably.

Mr. J. Black thought there was nothing better than the technical institute for the training of the apprentice; but he could see the danger of introducing to the apprentice too much instruction outside his own department which would impair his efficiency as a craftsman, so much so that he would require to serve not seven years but seventy.

Mr. Middleton suggested that in addition to the two years in the technical school, apprentices should attend afternoon classes to keep themselves acquainted with improvements in machinery and methods.

In replying to the various points raised, Mr. Riddell expressed his thanks to Gen. Mildren and also to Messrs. Fry for their gifts of machinery.

On the proposition of Mr. Sharvell, seconded by Mr. Black, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Riddell, and the meeting then closed.

Messrs. Mann's Staff Dinner.

The annual dinner of the staff of George Mann and Co., Ltd., was held at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on the 10th ult., when, at the invitation of the Leeds staff, four of the directors were present—Mr. J. E. Reeve, Mr. Chas. Pollard, Mr. F. V. Heywood, from London, and Mr. R. B. Furnival from Manchester. A most enjoyable evening was spent. After dinner many musical turns were given, both humorous and sentimental, a number by the members of the Leeds staff.

Mr. J. E. Reeve, who is president this year of the Lithographers' Auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation, took the opportunity to explain to those present the work of the Corporation, and succeeded in raising the sum of £14.

MR. HENRY J. PANTHER, who was for thirty years connected with Messrs. Chas Morgan and Co., has joined the staff of Messrs. Venables, Tyler and Co., Ltd., Queenhithe, E.C.4.

MESSRS. ROLPH, DARWEN AND PEARCE, of 76, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2, have been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom for the productions of the Gebr. Hoffsummer G.m.b.H., Düren. These are manufacturers of high-class banks, printings and writings, blottings, etc.

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Stationery and the Railway CLASSIFICATION.

Recent Alterations.

An interesting report on the negotiations which have been proceeding as to the general railway classification of stationery goods has been issued by Mr. F. L. Armstrong, secretary of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers. As a result of a series of meetings, the first of which was convened by the Federation, the very closest co-ordination was established in the group of manufacturers producing paper or using paper as the raw material of their industries. The railway companies have now proposed, in consideration of the withdrawal of all the objections lodged to their original scheme, amended classifications which are regarded by the traders as being satisfactory.

Enclosed with the report is a statement showing the results of the conference with the railway authorities.

The paper items have been re-arranged under the following headings, the figures representing the new classification under the railway companies proposals:—Paper, in bales or bundles, e.o.h.p., 11; paper, in rolls, protected at ends, 11; paper, e.o.h.p., 17; gummed paper, 16.

The following notes have been added as a comment on these changes:—

(a) It is to be noted that Class 11 applies only to consignments of two tons and over, smaller consignments will be charged automatically at Class 12 rates.

(b) Paper packed in cases will be charged at Class 17 rates, this being a perpetuation of the existing illogical practice.

(c) Arising from the objections taken to the new classification the following ruling has been obtained from the railway companies on the subject of the packing of paper in rolls (protected at the ends), "the end of the rolls may be protected by wood, or by canvas, or wrapping paper, of sufficient strength of thickness to afford the necessary protection. The railway companies do not insist on prescribing the protecting material so long as it is adequate."

The result of the negotiations with regard to stationery items are set out as follows:—

The headings "stationery, e.o.h.p.," and "printed matter, not bound," which were respectively in the previous classes 3 and 2, have been altered to the following (the figures in parenthesis denoting the class in which the items appear under the railway companies amended proposal):—"Advertising" (16), "counter purchase checks" (16), "letterpress in sheets not fastened together" (16), "letterpress in sheets made up into pads" (16), "letterpress, stitched going to bookbinders" (16), "letterpress, e.o.h.p." (17).

For the item "books," is substituted the following two headings:—"Books in paper covers" (17), "books, e.o.h.p." (18). Fibre-board containers for re-pulping are placed in class 11.

A general note on classification states: The relationship between the existing and the new classes is said to be as follows:—Old class 1 is represented by new classes 11 (2 ton lots) 12 and 13, old class 2 is represented by new classes 14, 15 and 16, old class 3 is represented by new classes 17 and 18.

Although it is not definitely so stated, traders have been led to believe that in each case the direct equivalent of the old class is the highest of the new equivalent classes, the lower classes being intended to gather as many as possible of the existing exceptional rates, e.g., new class 18 = old class 3, while new class 17 lies between old classes 2 and 3.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

DENMARK.

A manufacturers' agent in Copenhagen is desirous of securing the representation for Denmark of United Kingdom publishers and manufacturers of stationery, stationers' sundries and office appliances. (Reference No. 168.)

Stereotypers' Auxiliary.

A successful bohemian concert was held on Tuesday evening at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, under the auspices of the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Auxiliary in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation. There was a very large attendance and the chair was occupied by Mr. F. R. Garard and Mr. G. W. Sharvell (Amalgamated Press). Among those present supporting the chairmen were Messrs. W. Bullett, W. Carlin, A. Chadwell, G. Loveland, W. S. Mackay, T. H. Middleton, R. Vincent and W. Warren.

Mr. Warren, in extending the thanks of the Auxiliary to the chairmen, said that with the two gentlemen from the Amalgamated Press the success of their combined effort was already assured. During the last two or three years the Auxiliary had been endeavouring to assist the Council of the Corporation in looking after the orphans of men of stereotypers who fell in the war. It was a moral obligation that they should see that they were properly provided for. The Auxiliary had founded four pensions and they intended founding a fifth as quickly as possible. He pleaded earnestly for their support to Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Treble and Mr. Jas. Dellagana at the forthcoming election. He thought the plate realised—£128—was a handsome one, and expressed pleasure and gratitude at the results attained by the chairmen.

Messrs. Garard and Sharvell were then accorded musical honours.

Mr. Garard, in returning thanks, said Mr. Sharvell had assisted him in making an excellent flong and his friends had co-operated in producing a fine mould, with the result that they had been successful in securing a fine plate from that mould.

Mr. Sharvell also returned thanks, and said the electrotypers hoped soon to be able to take over the responsibility from the Corporation of looking after the war orphans of their section of the trade. The cost would be met by a levy of the members, which he characterised as a "levy of honour."

The concert was of an exceptionally high order. Among those who were especially successful were the following:—Miss Alice Buckingham (mezzo); Miss Rita Le Bosse (violin); Miss Winifred Allan (soprano); Miss Mona Grey (child studies). Mr. Bernard Turner, with his saxophone, in mirth and melody, was uniquely fascinating, and others who were heard to advantage were Messrs. Fred Morris, Jack Millard, and Charles Hardy (accompanist). The concert was arranged by Mr. George J. Harrison.

Papermaking Demonstration at CARDIFF.

On the 17th ult., under the auspices of the Cardiff Typographical Society, a lecture on the process of paper manufacture was given by Mr. F. Heckford, chemist to Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., in the Assembly Hall of the Technical College, Cardiff.

The chair was taken by Mr. R. J. Webber, director and general manager of the *Western Mail*. There was a large assembly, among those present being Mr. Armistead (director of Ely Paper Mills), Mr. Short (manager of the Educational Publishers Co.), Mr. Johns (Messrs. R. J. Johns and Co., Newport), Mr. Hunt (Messrs. Hunt and Sons, Cardiff), and Mr. H. Raggett (Messrs. John Dickinson and Co.).

The lecturer dealt briefly with the process, explained how different papers were made, referred to the esthetics and romance of papermaking, and showed a cinema film of Croxley Mills. Great interest was taken in the making of hand-made paper on the platform, the lecturer being applauded as he deftly produced a tiny sheet from a miniature vat of pulp.

The Welsh printers are practical men, and a fire of questions were put and answered, chiefly dealing with electricity and other difficulties that printers experience with paper. The lecture was described as being of great educational value to the students of the society.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Heckford and the chairman.

"FARMAND" reports that the demand for kraft paper and partly also for finer brands has been comparatively lively, but prices have been low. News is still in demand.



DER LITHOGRAPHISCHE MASCHINENDRUCK, von Karl Golmert. Leipzig: Verlag von Rudolph Becker. Paper wrapper; 112 pp.; 7½ in. x 5 in. Price, 15 Marks.

A copy of this well-produced brochure is sent us by the Leipzig publishers, and we find it an interesting and informative little manual of lithographic practice up to date. Its sub-title characterises the book as providing an easy introduction to lithographic printing and the author indicates in the course of his preface that his instructions are intended primarily for the benefit of those already at practical work in the craft but not possessed of sufficient technical knowledge to enable them to understand the principles upon which their work is based. The book is thus a plain, general treatise such as should be very helpful to German-reading students, while advanced workers also will probably find points of interest. The subject matter is divided into three parts. The first deals with lithographic printing in general, and goes carefully into details of the construction and care of the machine, the constituent parts, their functions and maintenance, and gives practical hints for the lithographer at his work. The second part deals with the subject of printing from zinc plates, and the third part, consisting of about eighteen pages, is devoted to a capable introduction to the important subject of offset printing.

"THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ETCHING," being a lecture delivered to the Print Collector's Club, by Martin Hardie, R.E. London: Royal Society of Painter-Etchers. Crown quarto; 36 pp. by 12 inset illustrations; quarter cloth. Price 5s.

This volume, which is eminently creditable to both printer and publisher, bears the imprint of Messrs. Sanders, Phillips and Co., Ltd., of the Baynard Press. The design of the book, the typography, and the execution of the illustrations—etchings reproduced by the collotype process—form a good example of how the "book beautiful" should be made. The subject matter is, we judge, a useful addition to the history of etching in this country, and will appeal to those interested in the artistic side of the subject. The volume is also issued in an edition de luxe in special binding, the impression being limited to 120 copies.

Notices in Brief.

THE latest issue of *Swains' Quarterly*—dated Winter 1921—contains further excellent examples of illustrations printed from blocks produced by the famous house of John Swain and Son, Ltd. Apart from the function of showing how good such process work can be, some of the illustrations have definite suggestive value, as, for instance, one which shows a line zinco as made exactly to the artist's drawing, confronted with a zinco of the same drawing showing the effect of the insertion of "stock tints."

THE 1922 issue of the *Penrose Process Pocket Book and Diary* is, like its predecessors, a most useful little vade mecum for those concerned with process work. Some extension has this year been made of the reference data at the end of the volume.

MESSRS. BENN BROTHERS, LTD, send us a copy of the second and cheaper edition of "Is Trade Unionism Sound?" by J. H. Bunting—a general and very thought-provoking review of the present-day industrial situation; appreciative forewords are contributed by the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, P.C., M.P., and Sir Peter Rylands. The book is published at 2s. 6d. net.

ALL interested in book plates will welcome the volume "Bookplates by Pickford Waller" just issued by the Morland Press, of Ebury-street, S.W. A brief introduction by Mr. W. G. Blaikie Murdoch precedes the many reproductions of Pickford Waller bookplates, all in the customary superior style of the Morland Press. Price, in paper wrapper, 3s. 9d.

The *Print-Collectors' Quarterly* in its February issue includes articles on "The Master LCZ," by Max Lehrs, "Collectors' Marks on Prints and Drawings," by C. F. Bell, also an article by Geo. S. Layard on Pierre Lombart's work, and one by Arthur K. Sabin on Elizabeth Adela Forbes.

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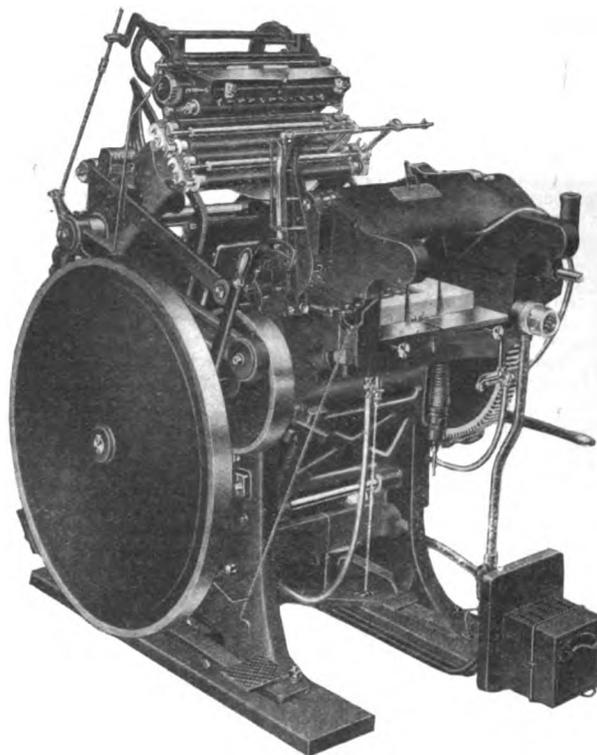
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MANCHESTER CENTRE'S ANNUAL DINNER.

There were present in the Victoria Hotel, Deansgate, Manchester, on Saturday, the 18th ult., about 90 ladies and gentlemen, the occasion calling for such a large and happy gathering being the annual dinner of the local centre of the P.M. and O.A. Mr. Thos. Rignall, the exceedingly popular president, was in the chair. Amongst others present were: Messrs. F. E. Robinson, vice-president; S. M. Bateman, London president; H. R. Caldwell, Liverpool president; L. C. Mennell, Yorkshire president; E. W. Whittle, general secretary; Jas. N. Poole, Liverpool secretary; H. O. Pattinson, Yorkshire secretary; William Johnson, president, the Manchester and Salford Association of Master Printers; J. D. French, president, and A. Bottomley, assistant secretary, Typographical Association; John Allan, chairman, and Thos. Sproat, general secretary, Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland; W. Whittaker; Mesdames Rignall, Robinson, Whittle, Allan, Sproat, and others.

After the cloth had been removed, the president gave the toast of "The King," which was loyally honoured.

The toast of "The P.M. and O.A." was in the able hands of Mr. William Johnson, who wished success to the association. He had come willingly to the dinner because there should be goodwill between the employers and managers and overseers, as well as amongst the workers. He had also come readily from a personal point of view, as Mr. Rignall was in his employ, and both of them were daily attempting to make a living in a certain area of Manchester. And further still, it was rather unique that Mr. Rignall should be president of the local P.M. and O.A. whilst he (Mr. Johnson) was president of the local Master Printers' Association. That evening found Mr. Rignall on the bridge whilst he was pleased to be on the deck and show with the broad feeling of unity that the ship of the local printing trade could be steered through difficult channels to a safe port. Of recent years there had been formed the Joint Industrial Council, and much good work had been, and could be, done by the employers and the employed commingling together. Of course, if both sides did not enter the meetings with the spirit of goodwill, then all the phrases uttered were meaningless and of no help to the craft. There should at all times be amiability from the lowest to the highest in the trade. Both sides should strive to work shoulder to shoulder, and be sincere in their deliberations. At the present moment there was glooming on the horizon the vexed question of wages, but speaking personally, he was out to see production go up instead of wages going down, as efficient production was vital to all classes. He firmly believed that the British workman could not be beaten, and if every member would endeavour to take away everything that stopped the wheels of progress and goodwill, he was sure happier times would be enjoyed by all. He had pleasure in giving with all sincerity the toast of the evening. (Applause.)

A Surprise Presentation.

Mr. Rignall begged the company to excuse him breaking away from the programme as he had an exceptionally pleasing duty to perform. The members of the Manchester Centre desired to take by surprise their energetic and enthusiastic secretary, Mr. Frederick J. Hughes. Many present that evening were unable to fully realise the hard and conscientious work that their familiar "Wee Mac" was constantly doing. To give some idea of his persistent efforts he would say that Mr. Hughes had been in office almost from the formation of the Manchester Centre in 1904, nearly eighteen years ago, and during that period he had never missed a meeting of the Centre. It was a unique record and one that could not easily be surpassed. It showed that he had the Association at heart, and further, it proved that in anything he undertook he always gave of his best. The members of the Manchester Centre were proud of him, and therefore that evening they were presenting to him a handsome clock with chimes, which had engraved in silver on the front: "Presented to Frederick J. Hughes by the members of the P. M. and O. A. (Man-

chester and District Centre) in recognition of his long and faithful service as secretary. February 18th, 1922." He was pleased to see present that evening a silent member to whom they could apply Milton's quotation, "They also serve who only stand and wait," the lady being the wife of their secretary. In making the presentation, they had not forgotten Mrs. Wee Macgregor, because if she had not made sacrifices in permitting him to be so much away from home on Association business, he, their secretary, could not have made such a record attendance. On behalf of the members he handed the present to the secretary with a wish that both himself and Mrs. Hughes might be spared many years amongst them. The whole company sang, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and then

Mr. Frederick J. Hughes, replying, said they could not expect him to say much as he was nonplussed by the unexpected and greatly appreciated present. Of what he thought most was the spontaneity of the gift, as he was unaware of any circumstance arising for such kindness being shown to him. During the past eighteen years he had received unbounded pleasure in serving his fellow members, and at all times he had found true helpers and workers amongst the officers of the Centre. It was true that his good lady had sacrificed many hours of his company, but the presentation gave her some assurance that those sacrifices had not been in vain, therefore, on her behalf and on his own behalf he sincerely thanked the members, and promised that his enthusiasm for the welfare of the Centre would continue in the future, as in the past, to at all times carry out to the best of his ability, the duties placed upon him. (Applause.)

Mr. S. M. Bateman, being the first to reply to the remarks of Mr. Johnson, thanked the President of the Masters' Association for his kind expressions, and in an informative speech, said the whole of the members appeared to be waking up, which showed a healthy sign. Meetings like those were quite different from some of the conferences that he had attended, particularly the one held recently in the city of Nottingham, when the dark clouds of criticism seemed to have no silver lining. However, when it did come all felt comfortable, and they afterwards spent a pleasant evening. The chief point established at that meeting had brought everyone into agreement, and they could say from that day onwards that they were the Association of Printers' Managers and Overseers. Some people were born great, and others had greatness thrust upon them. The first part of that saying aptly applied to Mr. Whittle, their general secretary, because he was comparatively a young member, yet he had been placed in the chief office of the Association, while friend Poole, who was the senior provincial secretary, appeared to have fallen in with the latter part of the quotation. Mention had been made of the silent work of Mrs. Hughes, and he might add that they were pleased to see so many beautiful ladies present, because they brightened the social element of the evening's enjoyment.

Mr. H. R. Caldwell echoed the remarks of Mr. Johnson, and stated that the P.M. and O.A. had striven to instil into all ranks the goodwill so necessary for the progress of the craft. The members of the P.M. and O.A. were the butt of both the employer and the employed, yet they endeavoured to act honourably to both parties, being on many occasions able to smooth difficulties that might have caused separation.

The P.M. and O.A. and the J.I.C.

Mr. L. C. Mennell said the printing trade never was so much alive as at the present time, when everyone was attempting to do the best he could to get out of the depressing circumstances prevailing around. Mr. Johnson had mentioned the Joint Industrial Council and its endeavours to promote harmony; therefore he would like to make a suggestion that managers and overseers be added in a consultative capacity, because, as at present formed the J.I.C. excluded them altogether, the inference being that the P.M. and O.A. was represented on the side of the workers. Truly, all of them were workers, yet it was the manager and overseer who guided the industry, and so were partly responsible for success or failure. They knew the temperaments of the various people under their control, and many times they avoided friction between the two extremes of the craft. Such gatherings as the one that evening assisted them in making friendships, and since he joined the Association eleven years ago he had made more staunch and firm friends in the craft than he had ever done before. He

thanked the Manchester Centre for their hospitality.

Mr. J. D. French said he had viewed the P. M. and O. A. for many years with a great deal of respect, admiration and pity. At one time it was a possibility that he might also become a member of it, seeing he had for some twenty years held a qualifying position. But circumstances so placed him that he had to be satisfied with another station in life. He was rather struck by the remarks of Mr. Caldwell when he stated that members of the Association were buffers between the employer and the employed. Sometimes they were harassed by both sides, and so long as human nature remained as it was, they would be continually members of the buffer state. His experience of managers and overseers had been such that if the employers and those under their charge would do the right thing, the managers and overseers would endeavour to do the same. Unfortunately the Association had for many years been under suspicion by all parties, but he could not say why they should be judged from that standpoint. Given a decent overseer and a decent staff, the employer was bound to make good, and therefore the overseer should have the credit of doing the best he was able to do for all concerned. Mr. Mennell was a rising man, and when he suggested that there might be a closer cohesion with the J.I.C. it was a thought worth considering. The Council was all for bringing in union both the employer and the employed, and if Mr. Johnson's confreres would provide better conditions, well, the men would endeavour to give a larger output in return. There were too many dingy workshops, and many a craftsman lost his vitality before the day was out, owing to the morbid surroundings of the printing office. He gave the employers credit for bringing forward a scheme for better conditions of employment and the better training of apprentices, which showed that they were alive to the fact that all the blame could not be laid at the door of the worker.

Mr. E. W. Whittle said the Association had one common object with other associations, and the P. M. and O. A. was always doing the best for all parties. The J.I.C. did not physically recognise the P. M. and O. A., and they did not know where the members sat at their meetings, yet their ideas were considered as they imparted information to both sides before ever they met. The manager or overseer was the butt of all parties, and if the game was played with goodwill by both sides, the manager and overseer would see it was run straight, as he was the friend of both. If the employer would give the managers or overseers the means for efficient and greater output they would assist the worker to take full advantage of such facilities.

Mr. John Allan recognised that the association had been doing good work in the past, and on many occasions had smoothed over various little differences which caused irritation to the worker. They all were out for closer co operation in the printing trade, and he thought the day was not far distant when all would be able to meet together in a more sociable spirit. The J.I.C. had done valuable work, and, as time went on, its good influence would be felt more and more.

Mr. Thos. Sproat appreciated the better feeling that was amongst them, both inside and outside the workshop, and the consideration of such points as better training of the apprentices and more healthy workshops would encourage better service. By healthy offices and good and reliable machinery the old method of rule of thumb would disappear, and all would pull together to find the silver lining that had been so long hid away from their sight.

Of course the evening could not pass without a few racy remarks from the noted secretary of the Liverpool centre, Mr. Jas. N. Poole, who seemed to have some uncanny aid which enabled him to foretell the positions of the centres competing in the next bowling competition, whilst he also extended a hearty invitation to the united gathering to be held in Liverpool in three months' time.

The souvenir programme was the gift of Messrs. Whittaker and Sons, Ltd., Marlborough Press.

Votes of thanks to Mr. E. Murphy, musical director, the artistes, and the stewards being given, the company closed one of the brightest evenings ever held in connection with the centre, by singing heartily together "Auld Lang Syne."

THE MAJOR.

THE late Mr. John Clifford, of St. Anne's (Lancs), paper tube manufacturer, left £14,222.

English Books in America.

Publishers Protest Against Proposed Tariff.

American publishers and booksellers have united through their respective trade organizations in submitting to the Finance Committee of the Senate a statement of protest against the proposals of the Fordney Tariff Bill relating to the duty on books. Their spokesman—Mr. John Macrae, of the firm of

E. P. Dutton and Co.—went so far as to say that there was no need of any protection whatever for books, says a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. He could "state in confidence" that for every book imported into the United States there has resulted the manufacture of ten books or more as a consequence of this importation.

After giving the Committee detailed particulars of the methods adopted nowadays by American publishers in purchasing editions of books from English publishers, and showing the benefits derived by American producers as well as consumers from this system, Mr. Macrae made specific recommendations on behalf of the American publishers and

booksellers. They ask for the free admission of books for educational institutions, books over 20 years old, books in foreign languages (as being "almost invariably of a highly educational value,") and books in raised letters for the blind.

The duty on books printed in the English language should in no case exceed 25 per cent., or 15 per cent. if in addition to being printed in English they are also imported from England. The method of assessment should be *ad valorem*, and not according to the scheme of "American valuation" proposed by the Fordney Bill, which "is impractical and would result in unending difficulties and loss to the importers of books."

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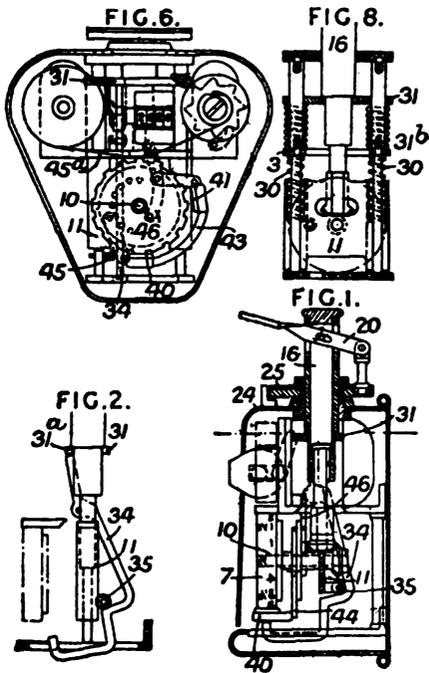
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New Inventions.

Ticket Printing Machines.

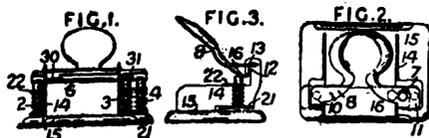
An invention that relates to ticket printing machines of the type described in Specification 155,990, has been patented by Messrs. T. H. Moffat, W. J. Gibson and C. W. Robertshaw, and comprises a single rotary type carrier for printing on both the tickets and the record strip, inking-means therefor, and means for preventing actuation unless a ticket is inserted. Duplicate type sets are provided on the carrier 7 to print on the inserted ticket below and the record strip above, being set by bevel gearing from a rotary head 25 reading against a fixed pointer 24. A lever 20 mounted on the head is employed to depress the hollow plunger 16 to compress springs 31^b between a cross



head 31 carried by the plunger and a fixed cross plate 3 so as to allow springs 30 to print the ticket. On releasing the plunger the springs 31^b print the record. The cross head 11 carries a roll 35 so as to be locked against depression by a lever 34, Fig. 2, until the latter is pushed in by an inserted ticket so as to clear the roll and to bring its upper end into position for complete removal by engagement with a surface 31^a on the cross head 31 when the latter is depressed. A counter, bell, and record strip feed are actuated from the cross head 31. A pair of inking pads 40, 41 fitted to an ink containing tube 43 are linked to a disk 44, free on the spindle 10 and actuated by a link 46 pivoted to the fixed frame. Set-screws 45, 45^a adjust the acting position of the pads.

Perforating Paper.

Mr. E. Jacobs has patented an invention relating to punching apparatus, for perforating papers prior to filing, provided with three or more punches, two of which are selectively operated, the selection is effected by making a flanged plate or lever, by which the domed handle is carried, laterally movable and providing a hole therein, the hole in

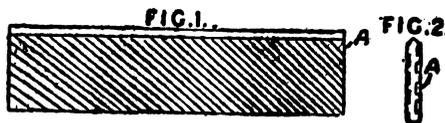


one position rendering one of the two selective punches inoperative, the other punch not being engaged when the lever is in the second position. Secured to a sheet-metal base-plate 15 are brackets 14 provided with

integral lateral wings 21, 22, between which the spring supported punches 2, 3, 4 are housed. Notches 13 formed in the upper parts of the brackets serve as pivotal points for the punch operating lever, which is formed from a sheet-metal blank 8 bent upwardly at 12 to engage the notches. Flanges 10, 11 of the blank 8 are made long enough to extend over all the punches, a hole 7 provided therein being situated over the punch 3 to render this inoperative when the lever is in the extreme right hand position, shown in full lines in Fig. 2, the punches 2, 4 then being operated. Notches 30, 31 are provided in the plate 8 to form shoulders 6 in the part 12 adapted to limit the lateral movement of the punch operating lever, upward movement of which is limited by a plate 16 carried between the brackets.

Preventing Rules from Rising.

By an invention patented by Mr. A. G. Worledge in order to prevent rules from rising in the form, they are provided with parallel grooves or serrations A which run obliquely



across each side at an approximate angle of forty-five degrees, those in the one side being inclined in the opposite direction to those in the other. Specification 12491/11 is referred to.

Transparent Paper.

Application has been made by Mr. O. Poeppel for a British patent covering transparent paper. Apparatus for melting a layer of lacquer applied to paper and thus rendering the paper transparent comprises an externally heated horizontal channel a having



its ends d, c sloping downwardly so that the heated air is retained in the horizontal part and the heat economised. The paper to be treated, such as so-called window letter envelopes, is conducted through the channel by a conveyer band b.

Double-Faced Corrugated Board.

In a patent granted to Mr. G. W. Swift, junr., the inventor proposes to avoid the warping tendency by providing a machine that will apply both facing sheets to the opposite crowns of the enclosed corrugated sheet in a single operation, practically simultaneously with the formation of the corrugated sheet, so that both facing sheets will be applied under exactly the same conditions of heat, moisture and tension, with the result that the finished product will be a perfectly flat, stiff board, without any tendency to curl or warp. To secure equality of relative strain between the two facing sheets, Mr. Swift proposes to provide for the adjustment of one of the facing sheets feed rollers tangentially to the other feed roller, thereby enabling the operator to quickly equalise the facing sheets during the operation of the machine. The two facing sheets are fed in from opposite sides of the machine and applied to the corrugated sheet in quick succession upon lines diametrically opposed by the applying roller, the finished product passing tangentially from between the two pressure rollers and extending over a horizontal drying table over which the cellular board passes while it is held perfectly flat by suitable pressure means until it is completely dried and hardened.

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[REGISTERED AS
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LONDON: MARCH 9, 1922.

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- The Prince of Wales Sailed for India.
- Dempsey Knocked Out Carpentier in the Fourth Round.
- Humorist Won the Derby.
- Sir William Waterlow presided at the Printers' Pension Dinner.
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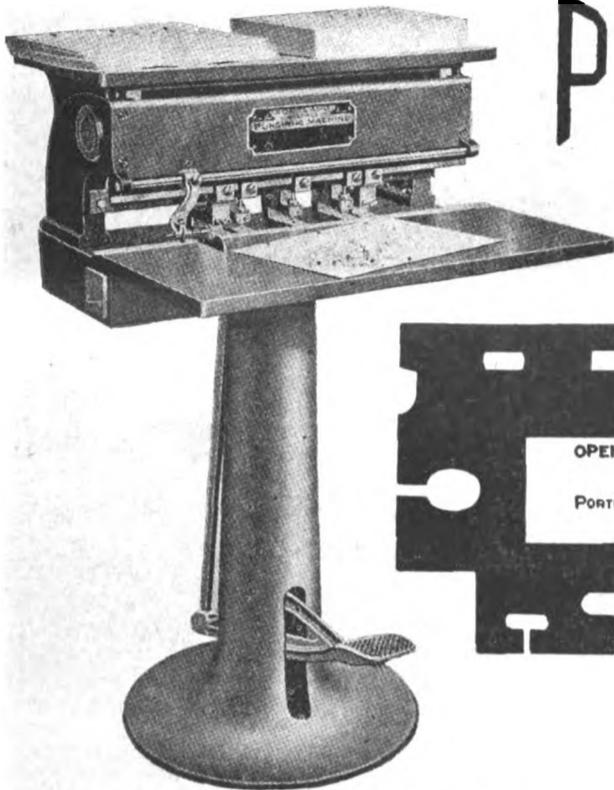
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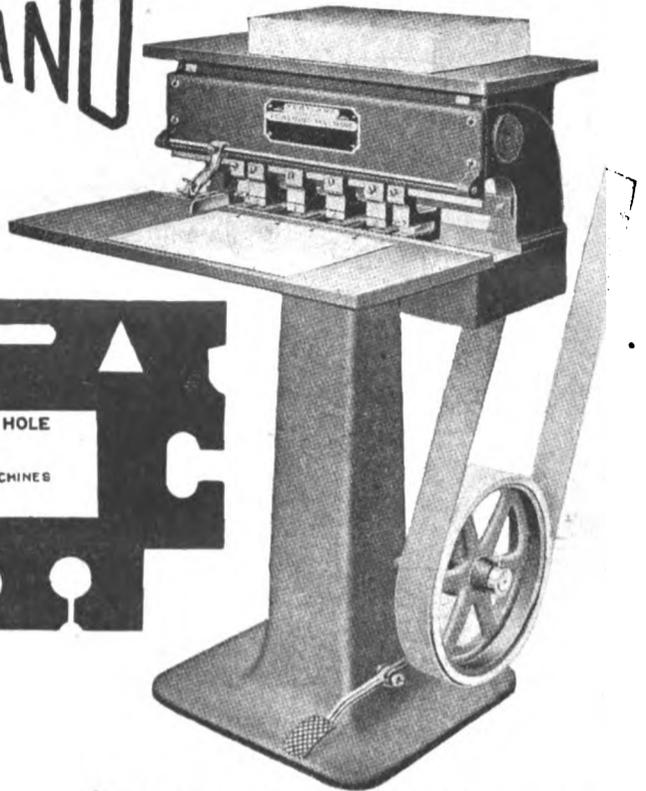
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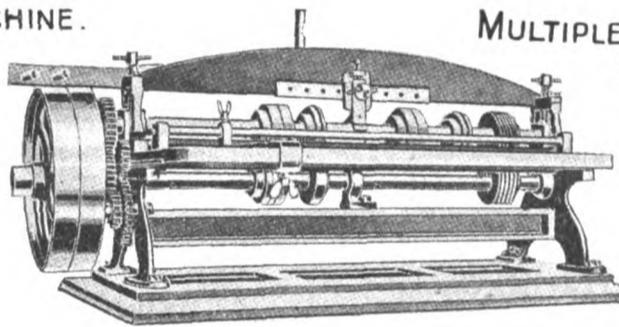
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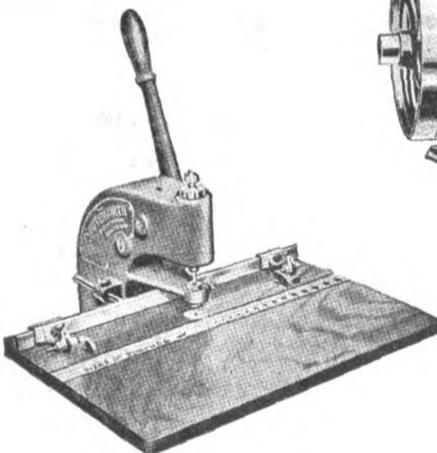
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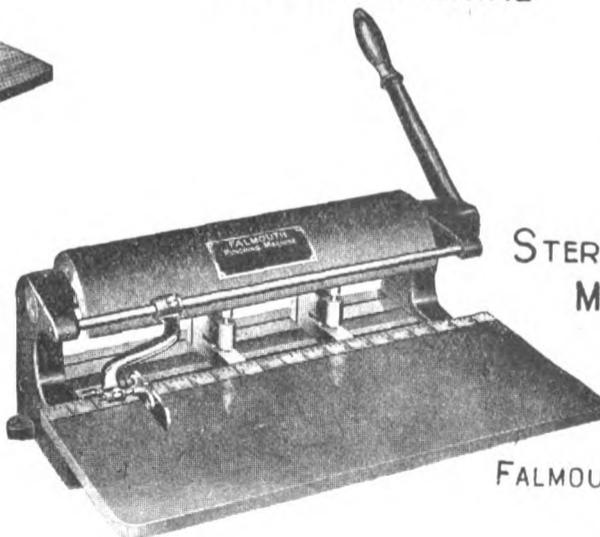
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A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: MARCH 9, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

At the British Industries Fair.

Royal Visit and a Government Luncheon Give Added Interest to an Excellent Exhibition.

There has been an increase of interest shown and of business effected in connection with the British Industries Fair during the last week, and two outstanding events have contributed towards this happy result. On Thursday last their Majesties the King and Queen paid a visit to the Fair and made a tour of inspection lasting about a couple of hours, whilst a luncheon held under Government auspices on the same day, attracted a big gathering of distinguished people.

Their Majesties' visit was carried out in informal fashion—apart from the reception on arrival by the heads of the Department of Overseas Trade, and a halt at the Overseas Buyers' Club to receive members of both the London and Birmingham Advisory Committees—and it was not difficult for the trade visitors present to come within a few feet of the King and Queen during their prolonged and careful inspection of the extensive rows of stands which compose the Fair. These stands are estimated to make a total of three-and-a-half miles in length.

Their Majesties' Interest.

Both the King and Queen showed much interest in the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Office Appliances Section, which is the largest section of the Fair, and provides, as we have previously indicated, an impressive display of the various trades concerned. The beautiful colour printing exhibited on so many stands came in for much admiration. The stand of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., was entered, and their Majesties spent some time in examining the productions of this firm, which has to its credit so many royal greeting cards and other publications. Appropriately, there were being distributed at the time free copies of a souvenir Tuck picture post card, "The Royal Romance," bearing portraits of H.R.H. Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles.

The King said he had visited each year's show, and was struck at each visit with the substantial progress made. He felt sure that such exhibitions could do much to rehabilitate British trade.

The Government luncheon was presided over by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (President of the Board of Trade), and official representatives in London of British Dominions and foreign countries were present, whilst every phase of the Fair was represented, whether by the leaders of British industrial enterprise or by buyers attending the Fair to supply the needs of home and overseas markets. Mr. Baldwin proposed the "British Industries Fair," and Mr. P. Barringer, on behalf of the London executive, and Mr. H. O. Worrall, for the Birmingham branch of the Fair, responded. Among other speakers was Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Ambassador, who commented

upon the remarkable display of British-made goods afforded to the foreign buyer, and referred to fairs generally as among the most successful methods of meeting the desire that had grown up since the war for better commercial relations between nations. Lord Riddell, Sir Adolph Tuck, and Sir Herbert Morgan were among the many distinguished guests.

Printing Trade Exhibits.

Colour printing and illustration work of all kinds is, as indicated in our last issue, a predominant feature of the section devoted to the allied trades. The organisers of the Fair claim that every known method of mechanical reproduction is represented, and certainly one has no difficulty in identifying a good many of the various reproductive processes in present-day use. Colour photogravure is to be seen, for instance, at the admirable stall of the Cardigan Press; off-set, litho and colotype are responsible for numerous striking examples; whilst lithography and multi-colour half-tone work is everywhere on view. Among the firms showing creditable illustrative work may be mentioned: Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co. (London), E. T. W. Dennis and Sons, Ltd. (Scarborough), Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd. (London), C. W. Faulkner and Co., Ltd. (London), Graphic Arts Press, Ltd. (London), Geo. H. Harrison and Son (Leeds), Hills Press, Ltd. (Sunderland), Lochend Printing Co., Ltd. (London), McDougalls Educational Co., Ltd. (Edinburgh), Vivian A. Mansell and Co. (London), A. Mason and Co. (Croydon), Roberts Bros. and Mogridge, Ltd. (Bristol), and J. Salmon (Sevenoaks).

A very creditable exhibit—chiefly in the corridor connecting different sections of the Fair—is that of the British Institute of Industrial Art, which includes the notable series of Underground posters, some fine reproductions by Eyre and Spottiswoode's fine art department, and reproductions by the Oxford Press of early printed books and drawings and ancient manuscripts produced by the colotype process and chromo lithography.

But while so many admirable examples of the printer's art are to be seen, machinery, apparatus and supplies for the printer are in many respects very little represented. The essential factor of high class inks is, as previously mentioned, emphasised at the stand of Messrs. John Kidd and Co., Ltd., and the Nickeloid Electrotyping Co., Ltd., show a few of their plates.

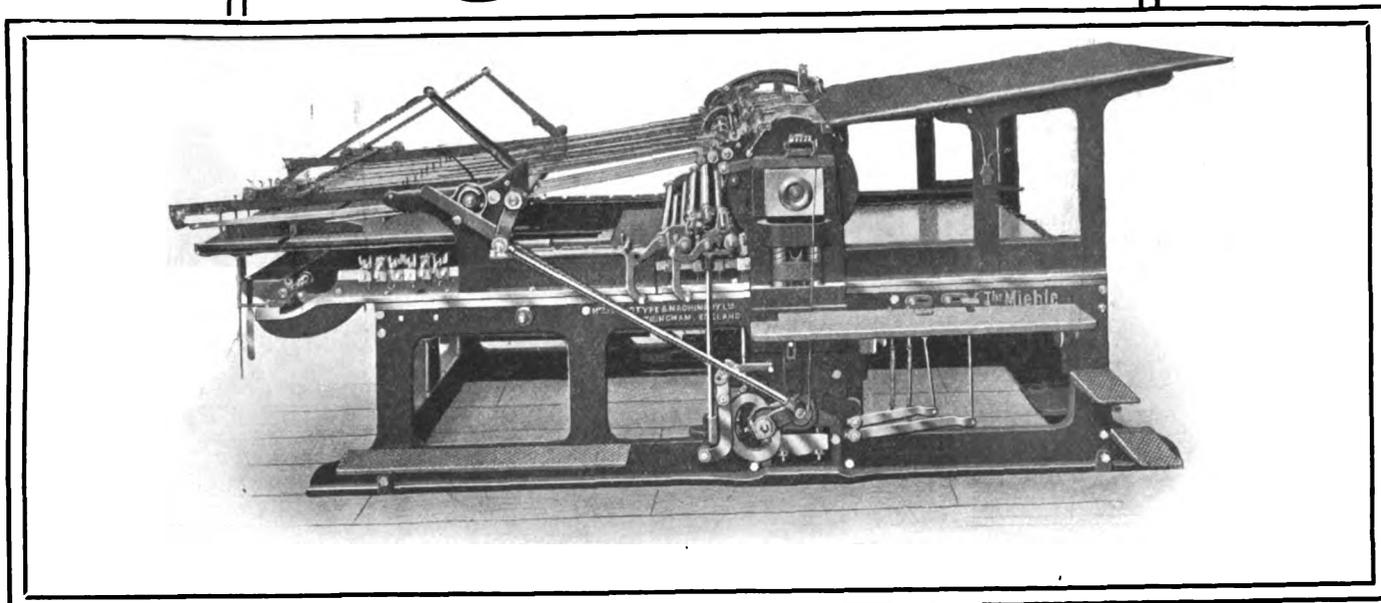
The Canadian American Machinery Co., Ltd., who have one of the very few exhibits of machinery, are showing not only the "Camco" die press, to which we drew special attention last week, but also the Cleveland Folding Machine, the latest

model of which attracts much notice from visitors to the Fair. What gives the machine a remarkably simple appearance is the elimination of all tapes, cams, knives, chains and sprockets. This also makes the adjustment of the Model "B" a very simple matter, it requiring only a few minutes to change the machine to accommodate different sizes of folds. It is claimed that the Cleveland will produce from five to twenty-five times as many folds as can be folded by hand, while the product will be absolutely uniform.

The need for cutting and creasing machines has grown enormously of recent years, and in meeting the demand Wm. Crosland, Ltd., Bank Foundry, Bredbury, near Stockport, have shown their grasp of market conditions. Their machines are of fine quality, and yet adaptable to the delicate work for which they are intended. They manufacture all machines for cardboard and fancy box-makers, papermakers, printers, stationers and bookbinders. At the White City their exhibits attracted much attention, and Stand No. L50 was one of the few where actual demonstrations could be made. There was on view a 42-in. cutting machine, a 22-in. by 30-in. cutting and creasing machine, a 42-in. bender, and one 24-in. and one 15-in. wire-stitching machine. The stoutness of the mechanism is only equalled by the ease with which it is handled and the effectiveness of the work performed.

Everything in the way of papers for printers and of stationery is to be found at Stands Nos L 47 and L 58. Messrs. James Spicer turn out an enormous range of goods, and these are exhibited with taste and effect. The extensive activities of the firm are indicated by the fact that they have provincial houses in Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds, Bristol, and overseas branches and warehouses at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Wellington (New Zealand), Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg. To cater for all these centres of activity the amount of paper and stationery goods handled is enormous, and ingenuity is constantly being displayed in the production of new lines in stationery compendiums and writing pads and an entirely new range of loose-leaf books. Waxed papers of very fine quality are a feature of this exhibit, and the multiplicity of trades which find uses for these products is represented in an interesting fashion. This is another product which has been developed by Messrs. James Spicer very extensively. Attention is drawn to a new line of paper mill stationery by a model paper mill made of cardboard and driven by a water wheel. The section devoted to composite containers is also very complete, this firm having shown great enterprise in meeting the demand for cardboard

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Machines to stitch from thinnest pamphlet
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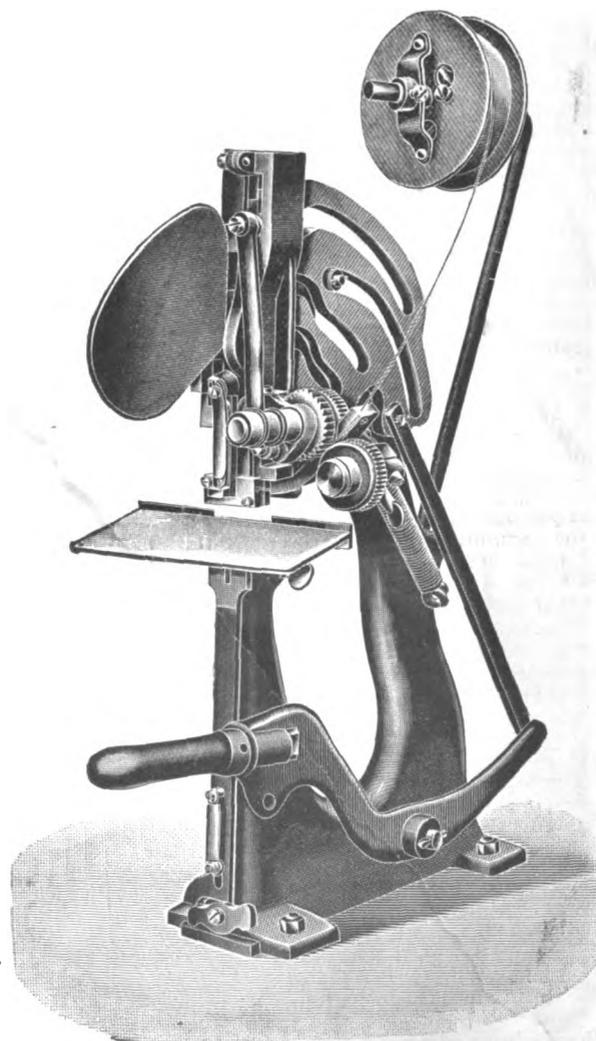
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 Motor Drive.

Illustration shews ½-in. Machine—for hand
 and foot—without stand.

CATALOGUES ON REQUEST.

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Telegrams: "PERFORATED," GLASGOW.
Code used: ABC 5TH EDITION.



receptacles for food stuffs of every kind. The range of cards is also exhaustive.

As usual Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. are represented by a large, fully stocked, and well-arranged stand. They have a very wide range of papers and boards, envelopes, account books, manufactured stationery, and office equipment. This firm of British paper-makers is putting forward goods at remarkable values, and even their customers have been full of astonishment at the low prices at which quality goods can be placed on the market. The explanation is that John Dickinson and Co. have installed special machinery which enables them to turn out manufactured articles at low cost, especially in the way of account books. Among the "Seven Wonders of the Envelope World" which are featured on the Stand is a new one-piece window envelope, which is this country's reply to the product of foreign factories. A packet of 25 envelopes for 1½d. is another striking exhibit, while some allusion to the "Brighter London" campaign is seen in the Jazz designs which have been adopted for drawing attention to the Dickinson envelopes when displayed in the shop windows. The centre of the stand is occupied by a large case showing the Lion Brand of account books, which are an illustration of beautiful craftsmanship. Among the cover papers a feature is made of the line with a matt finish under the title of Caldecott, a new delphineum shade being also introduced. An excellent display is made of Apsley boards, while the whole of the furniture and fittings emanate from the cabinet department of Apsley Mills. At every point there is an object lesson in the uses to which the products of the factory can be put.

Various boards as produced by the Thames Paper Co. at Purfleet are seen to advantage at Stands K.102 and K.136. Boxboards are rendered in a great variety of colours and in qualities suitable for folding and rigid boxes. Fiberite packing cases are rapidly taking the place of wooden boxes because of their lightness in weight and convenience of handling, as well as their durability. The material is shown in cases of the one-piece type and with wood ends. It is a tribute to the quality of the cases that they comply with the railway classification, and are accepted by the companies at their own risk. A further advantage is that they offer a great means of publicity, since the sides can be so easily printed on. Another product of the Thames Mills which is finding favour is the S.X. wall-board, a fire-proof material passed by the L.C.C. For decorative purposes it is being largely used, and is helping to relieve the congested situation in the building industry. The stands of the firm at the Fair are constructed of S.X. wall-board, and in appearance and durability it is a great achievement.

Good class tinted writings and printings are shown by Thomas & Green. Papers are made for special purposes, while a feature of them is "fastness to light." The great range of colours is demonstrated most effectually by the rendering of a pretty rural picture (2 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.) which is made entirely from coloured papers turned out at the Soho Mills. It is a remarkable achievement, for all the varying tints and shades of a landscape are represented by the colours which Thomas and Green have devised, having made a special study of this aspect of papermaking. There is no hand painting whatever, yet the effect is complete.

In the congested area of the East-end of London boards of various calipers, from 014 to 120 are turned out to the extent of 160 tons per week by Limehouse Mills Ltd. Such is the demand for the material that the machine has been running at full capacity for some time in spite of the trade depression. Examples of Limehouse board are on view at Stand No. K. 139. They take the form of boxes of all kinds, made up and decorated as the customer's needs and taste dictate. For confectionery, cakes, etc., the board is coming into ever-increasing service. New machinery is being installed to make container boards and to meet a market which is steadily growing.

Stationery of every description is shown by Charles Morgan and Co. at Stand No. L. 48. Two special lines are Jutland parchments and the Shoreham Mill hand-made paper, while there is also a good show of club stationery which is announced as the best notepaper in the world. The range of household stationery is very attractive, while in the "Eights" envelopes there are 40 different qualities in the one size. This firm have an exceptionally large range of clearance lines in all classes of paper, while some of the prices are without parallel in the

cheaper grades. This latter factor is due to the circumstance that the firm is shortly moving from Cannon-street to Holborn, and they are therefore offering to dispose of some of their stock at very low figures. Chas. Morgan specialise in quality rather than cheap material, although they have some very tempting offers to make with regard to price. Specialising in ledger and account book papers, the account book department has increased considerably in recent years, and excellent books for all classes of work are available, ranging from the small penny book to the most expensive ledger on the market.

Crepe and crinkled papers of infinite variety and design are made at D. Freeder & Co's works, and the specimens on view at the White City indicate the uses to which they are put in the way of decoration. Floral and plain shelf-papers are adaptable for every form of adornment.

Other Exhibits.

Apart from the firms mentioned, others made a useful display in the paper, printing, publishing, stationery and office appliances section of the Fair. Account books are a great feature, particularly at the stands of John Rissen, Ltd., Brydome, Paget and Co., Ltd., Wm. Collins, Sons and Co., Thos. de la Rue and Co., Ltd., Millington and Sons, Ltd., Geo. Pulman and Sons, Sandle Bros., John Walker and Co., etc. These firms and others, like Geo. P. Harrison and Sons, C. W. Faulkner and Co., Ltd., Chas. Goodall and Son, Ltd., and Chas. Letts and Co., are represented with advertising novelties. Boxes and cardboard are shown by Mansell, Hunt Catty and Co., Ltd., the Paper Tube and Box Co., Ltd., and others. Cards and calendars form together the largest sub-section, and wonderfully artistic results have been achieved. Mention may be made of Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., Geo. Pulman and Sons, John Rissen, Wm. Ritchie and Sons, Ltd., and Valentine and Sons, Ltd. Fancy paper articles are exhibited by the British Crepe Paper Manufacturers, Chad Valley Co., Ltd., etc. Together with the great paper houses already noted, notepaper, compendiums, etc., are represented also by MacNiven and Cameron, William Sinclair and Sons (Stationers), Ltd., Andrew White and Sons, Ltd. In the paper department are also seen Corrugated Packing Materials, Co., Ltd., Oxford University Press, Pencarbon Co., Ltd., and Geo. Rowney and Co.

Among toys and games, paper and cardboard play no small part, and in this category are represented H. P. Gibson and Sons, Ltd., Fredk. Warne and Co., Henry Wolf and Co., and others. Playing cards are confined to the stands of Thomas de la Rue and Chas. Goodall.

Testing Blotting Papers.

The Bureau of Standards, Washington, in its monthly report has the following to say in regard to tests of blotting paper made by the Bureau: "An investigation of methods of testing blotting paper has been completed. The various methods now in use for testing blotting paper were studied, and it was shown that these did not give information that represented the true value of such paper for blotting purposes. Since the most satisfactory test for paper is always that which most closely approximates actual practice, including the testing methods employed in commercial work and the use of paper by the consumer, this whole study would seem to prove that an ash test with a consideration of the rag content, the remainder being chemical broad leaf fibre, is far better than any absorption test."

example in coming forward to take the chair at their concerts.

The vote of thanks was accorded musical honours, to which Mr. Strong briefly replied.

The concert was under the direction of Mr. T. Hammond, and for quality left little or nothing to be desired. Mrs. Harold Strong, who met with a warm reception, exhibited in her singing a voice of exceptional compass; Miss Peggy Cochrane, in violin and piano solos of her own composition, proved herself a real artiste; Mr. Harry Speller, in his humorous items and with his living marionette entertainment, met with his usual hearty reception, as did also Mr. Charlie Whitehill with burlesque presentations in song and patter. Miss Margery Dyer (accompanist) was quite equal to all the demands made upon her skill.

Lithographers' Auxiliary Concert.

The Grand Hall of the Cannon-street Hotel was the venue of a very successful bohemian concert held on Tuesday of last week, under the auspices of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation. The event was supported by a full attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Harold V. Strong, Henderson and Spalding. Besides the new president, Mr. J. E. Reeve, there were also present, among others: Messrs. F. Hedger, A. Grout, F. R. Metcalf, C. Pollard, W. Herring, E. A. Lowe, Woodgate Stevens, and J. Mynott (hon. gen. secretary).

At the beginning of the season this Auxiliary was not only faced with the difficulty of bad times but was also without a president. Fortunately it was found possible to secure Mr. J. E. Reeve, the general manager of George Mann and Co., Ltd., to undertake this task.

During an interval in the programme, Mr. Reeve, in introducing Mr. Strong, said their



Mr. J. E. Reeve.

President of the Auxiliary.

chairman was well known amongst them, and was a worthy successor to the late Sir Vezey Strong, who was one of the pillars of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Owing to the difficulty of securing the hall this year the concert was arranged at very short notice, and there was also the further difficulty of securing a chairman. When he put the matter to Mr. Strong that gentleman, after only two minutes' consideration, stepped into the breach.

Mr. Strong, in replying, thanked Mr. Reeve, and said he felt it a great privilege to do what he could for the Printers' Pension Corporation, an institution which existed in order to be of assistance to the aged, infirm, and incapacitated members of the printing craft, and also to the widows and to the helpless orphans. Since their association was instituted they had paid into the parent Association £2,600, and had created six pensions of £400 each. The annual report of the corporation for 1920 records the deaths of ten pensioners, who, during their working lives, paid in all £97 to the corporation, and received in benefit something over £4,000; in other words, for every £9 paid by each pensioner, they received, on an average, benefit to the extent of £429. He thought that was a record achievement which made cd. for 4d. pale into insignificance.

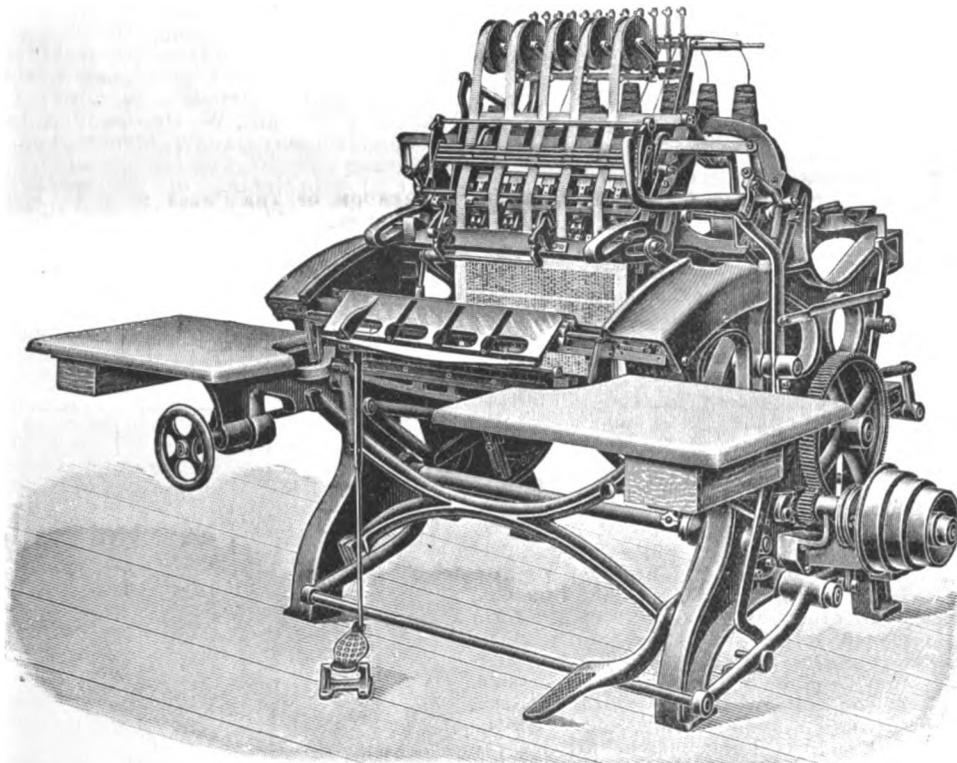
The "plate," which steadily mounted up in response to the chairman's persuasive appeals—aided by a further substantial donation from the firm of George Mann and Co., Ltd.—realised £100.

Mr. E. A. Lowe (chairman of the committee) proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and in making one or two personal references said he served his apprenticeship at the firm at which Mr. Strong was the principal, and he also had the privilege of sitting under the presidency of his illustrious uncle when that gentleman was the chairman of the Hospital Saturday Fund. He thought it would be a fine thing if other principals of printing concerns would emulate Mr. Strong's

(Continued at foot of preceding column.)

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Thread Stitching Machines
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3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

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

Transparencies and Transfers,
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MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

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



This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.

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Trade Notes.

POSTAL RATES.—Ironical cheers rightly greeted the Postmaster-General's assurance in the House of Commons on Tuesday that the reduction of postal charges in this country was now "under consideration." Replying to a number of questions which called attention to the practice of British firms in posting circulars in Berlin and elsewhere on the Continent, he said that the cost of the postage was not the only or principal factor, as the cost of postage in Germany was 16 to 24 times more than pre-war charges. The practice arose through depreciated foreign currencies. It is evident that there is a great tussle going on between the Post Office and the Treasury as to the use to be made of Mr. Kellaway's anticipated surplus, and public opinion should make itself heard as loudly as possible.

AMONG the week's partnerships dissolved are those between: Leonard McCardell and Stanley Edward Boyd, printers, 15, Market-street, Stoneclough, Lancs; Julia Brand and Bertram Augustus Riches, cardboard box manufacturers, 2, St. John's-lane, West Smithfield, E.C.; James Kinder and John Paul McDougall, wall-paper merchants, 25, 27, 29, and 33, Blackfriars-street, Manchester.

At the Stationers' Company's School, Haringay, a memorial was unveiled on Saturday to the old boys of the school who lost their lives in the Great War. The unveiling ceremony was performed by Mr. C. R. Rivington, D.L., Master of the Stationers' Company, who was accompanied by the Court and Livery of the Company. The Bishop of London dedicated the memorial, which was then handed over to the charge of the governing body of the school.

ARRANGEMENTS are now well in progress for the gathering of master printers at Southampton on the 17th inst.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Chamberlain told Sir William Davison that there was not in existence a Cabinet Press Bureau. Members of the Government were their own publicity agents. (Laughter.)

A VERY successful lecture was given in the College of Technology, Manchester, on Friday last on "Colour and Colour Printing," by Mr. David Greenhill, of the Sun Engraving Co., Watford.

The Labour party of Bury proposes shortly to issue a Labour paper for circulation in Bury. A press committee has been formed and an editor appointed. The first number will probably be issued in a few weeks' time.

By request of the Chiswick Public Library and Museums Committee, it has been arranged that the exhibition of printed books produced at the Chiswick Press since 1810 shall remain open until the end of April. The exhibition is held at the Chiswick Public Library, Duke's-avenue, Chiswick High-road, W.4, and has been well attended. It is open from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p.m. daily.

In the King's Bench Division, last week, a libel action brought by Mr. Clifford Albyn Perry, who is better known as Laddie Cliff, the producer of plays, comedian and dancer, against Messrs. E. Hulton, Ltd., publishers of the *Sunday Chronicle*, and Mr. H. G. Hibbert, was settled on terms, the defendants paying a sum by way of damages and all costs, and offering an ample apology.

ELECTION POSTER CASE.—In a newspaper "poster" test action last Thursday, the *Daily Mirror* Newspaper, Ltd., was fined £100 for offences against the Representation of the People Act, 1918, and Mr. Charles Glover, an employee in their circulation department, £20 for aiding and abetting. The question was whether or not certain *Daily Mirror* posters were exhibited in the East Herts Parliamentary constituency during the recent by-election to promote and procure Admiral Sueter's return to Parliament. Counsel intimated that there would be an appeal.

MESSRS. WEISE BROTHERS, late of Singer-street, E.C., inform us that they have removed their offices to a more central and convenient position at 69, Fleet-street, E.C.4, where all correspondence should be addressed. They state that their increasing business (after 40 years in the City of London) and the fact that their works were divided into two buildings, made it imperative to move to more spacious premises at "Apollo" Works, Crystal Palace, where they are now fully equipped with the latest machinery and labour-saving devices.

THE *Daily Mirror* claims to have broken all daily newspaper records when, on Wednesday of last week, it published 3,035,571 copies of its Royal Wedding Number. In the production of this special number there were consumed 3,783 miles of paper, weighing 298 tons, 14 cwts., also 3 tons 17 cwts. of ink.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING PROGRESS.—As previously mentioned in these pages, the *Blackpool Times* at the commencement of the present year inaugurated a new era in newspaper printing by its adoption of the photo-litho offset process. It is evident from recent copies of the paper which we have that there have been further important developments of the *Blackpool Times* plant which enables this progressive newspaper to give pictures in colour. Excellent full-page portraits in colour of H.R.H. Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles are a recent very creditable achievement. Another unique feature (not in colour) appeared in last Friday's issue, namely, a double-page picture of the royal wedding. This is claimed to be the largest illustration which has ever appeared in a British newspaper. It measures about 24 in. by 16½ in.

THE *Derbyshire Courier* has ceased publication after having been in existence 92 years.

THE first number of the *Aerial A.B.C.* has just made its appearance, the publishers being the Standard Air Press, Ltd.

"SPORTS FUN" is a new publication issued by the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., at twopence weekly.

THE *Courant* is a new Edinburgh monthly, to be devoted for the most part to local municipal topics.

THE Manchester Press Club, which this year celebrates its jubilee, is preparing a souvenir publication in honour of the event, entitled "Fifty Years of Us," detailing the various changes that have occurred in Manchester journalism during the existence of the Press Club. The book will be on sale to the general public.

A FINE copy of the "Biblia Pauperum" (Netherlandish 15th century)—one of the most notable of the early sets of woodcuts, popularly known as Block Books—is amongst the exhibits of the Captain H. B. Murray collection just opened to the public at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

NOVEL POSTERS.—A new kind of poster has appeared at certain stations of the Underground Railway. The posters are large white sheets. At the top are the words "From the Passenger," and at the foot appears "A Message to London's Underground." The rest of the sheet is blank, and is intended for the public to write their opinions and suggestions for the benefit of the Underground management.

STUDENTS gathered in large numbers at the Essex Hall last Thursday for a debate arranged by the University of London Union on "Does the Press Govern England?" After a long discussion a motion that the Press did govern England was carried by a large majority.

At the Sunday afternoon meeting of the British Legion at Portishead, the speaker was Mr. H. Slater Stone (chairman of the Bristol District of the Institute of Journalists) on "The Ideal Newspaper," which led to an interesting discussion.

MR. FREDERICK R. COULSON, journalist and poet, who has died in London, aged 57, had written under the pseudonym "Vexatus" for the *Sunday Chronicle* for over 20 years.

"THE TIMES" announces the death in London on Monday of Mr. Francis Frederick Gordon, proprietor of the *Advocate of India* newspaper, Bombay, in his 56th year. Going to India at the age of 24 on the literary staff of the *Bombay Gazette*, he four years later bought the *Advocate of India*.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.—Mr. Baldwin (President of the Board of Trade), in answer to Mr. Lyle, in the House of Commons on Monday, said he had received a letter from the Association of British Chambers of Commerce stating that in their opinion the Department of Overseas Trade had rendered very great services, and promised to be more useful still to the industry and commerce of this country, and expressing the hope that notwithstanding the economies which they knew to be necessary, the Department would on no account be eliminated.

For an illuminated Book of Hours, probably the work of a thirteenth century East Anglian artist, £1,600 was given at Christie's.

THE death has occurred at Hampton Wick of Mr. Harry Baker, who for over 50 years had been a member of the editorial staff of the *Surrey Comet*.

THE executives of the South African labour unions have decided upon a general strike.

THE proprietor of the Venizelist newspaper *Eleutheros Typos*, M. Cavafakis has been assassinated.

ON April 1st will be started a fortnightly newspaper for circulation within the prisons of Denmark. It will be edited by a priest.

DR. WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, of New York, has presented the Queen of Belgium with a copy of his book, "The Cancer Problem," which is the first volume to be produced by the Louvain University Press since its restoration.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN U.S.A.—The printing and publishing firm of the Stewart Kidd Co., of Cincinnati, has decided—owing to legal action by the District Attorney—to discontinue the sale of such books as "Decameron" and Rabelais, and has also agreed to destroy the plates and stock on hand of the edition of "Decameron" which that firm published.

NEW YORK morning papers appeared on Wednesday of last week in eight-page form owing to a controversy in the ranks of the Pressmen's Union with regard to the wage arbitrator's award. A strike decided upon was, however, quickly obviated and normal production resumed.

GUTENBERG BIBLE ON SALE.—The Leipzig Museum of Books and Manuscripts, finding itself in financial difficulties, proposes, with the permission of the Government of Saxony, to sell the famous Gutenberg Bible in order to raise money for carrying on the museum. The Rijksmuseum of Amsterdam has offered to buy it for 10,000,000 marks (about £10,000 at the present rate of exchange).

THE American book production statistics for 1921 based on the number of books recorded by the *Publishers' Weekly* during that year show a decrease of but 93 in comparison with the figures for 1920, in fact the smallest loss since 1917. There were in fact 137 more new books published in 1921 than in 1920, but new editions decreased by 78 and 352 fewer pamphlets were recorded.

BRIDEWELL AND BROMLEY MAGAZINE.—A copy of this journal which has come into our hands shows that the Grout Engraving Co., Ltd., possesses one of the most elaborate house organs in the printing and allied trades. A notable feature, as one might expect, is a profusion of fine illustrations, these being, in the issue before us, mostly portraits of the firm's personnel. But what rouses our special interest is the extraordinarily frank way in which the accompanying biographical sketches—which are as a rule "to faults a little blind"—deal with the various members of the firm's staff. For instance in reading about one lady member we are told that the loss of religious beliefs has had a narrowing and cramping effect on her outlook. We judge that the author of these interesting sketches must be a psycho-analyst—and must also be adequately insured.

INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE AND COUNCIL.—An amalgamation has just taken place which will considerably widen the scope of the work of the Industrial League and Council, of which Lord Burnham and the Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P., are joint presidents. Originally founded to improve industrial relations and to foster the growth of Whitley Councils, the League has done excellent work in the past few years by organising conferences and meetings between employers and employed in the industrial centres of the country. Now the educational side of the League is to be widened with the assistance of Industrial Information, which for the past two and a-half years under the supervision of Mr. Sydney Walton, C.B.E., has been working on independent lines in an endeavour to extend the knowledge of economics among the mass of the people.

Melt, Refine, and Produce Your Own
 Stereo and Type Metals.
 Cut out your dress and renovating metal
 losses.
 The only Temperature-controlled Melting Furnaces
 Lowest Consumption—Highest Efficiency.
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 (Phone) Gerrard 3655

A Lecture on Printing Ink.

Mr. E. H. McLeod at St. Bride.

What will probably prove to be the last St. Bride trade lecture was very characteristic of the go-head spirit of this educational centre. A large and keenly interested audience gathered in the upper hall of St. Bride Institute on Friday, when Mr. E. H. McLeod, a gentleman with a wide American and Continental experience in colour and its manufacture into printing ink, who at present holds the important position of chemist to Messrs. Ault and Wiborg, of London and New York, gave a most interesting and practical address on a subject of which he is undoubtedly a master, "Printing Ink: Its Manufacture and Uses."

Mr. C. A. Bates, managing director, Messrs. Johnson Riddle and Co., and a member of St. Bride Printing School Committee, occupied the chair, and his intimate knowledge of the subject enabled him to assist in making the lecture a memorable one in the long series of trade lectures arranged by those responsible for the conducting of St. Bride Printing School.

In introducing the lecturer, Mr. Bates stressed the need that the printer in handling his inks should know something more about them than the information supplied on the tin. He spoke in cordial appreciation of the technical lectures provided at St. Bride for the benefit of the trade.

Manufacture and Uses of Printing Inks.

Mr. McLeod in beginning his lecture referred first to the importance of ink knowledge to the printer, and, after indicating the complexities with which the subject had become invested since the early days when the printer made his own inks, he plunged straight into the technicalities of his subject. With frequent reference to diagrams, he contrived to give in not too abstruse language an able outline of the subject of the pigments, compounds, vehicles and dies which go to the making of inks for letterpress, litho and intaglio printing, going into detail as to the qualities and functions of these ingredients and their subdivisions, and thereby indicating to the printer the reasons for some of the idiosyncrasies of inks and the causes of various ink troubles which crop up from time to time. We hope to be able later to publish a digest of this lecture in article form.

The Discussion.

As was to be expected, there was an animated discussion, and many pointed questions put to the lecturer, which he answered with the remarkable frankness and lucidity by which his lecture was characterised.

The Principal, Mr. J. R. Riddell, took the opportunity to express his gratitude for the lecturer's services, and said he could prophecy for Mr. McLeod many requests to lecture on this subject throughout the United Kingdom. He further stated that many of his educational friends could not quite understand why St. Bride seemed to get the tip-top lecturers they do, many of whom were practically unknown for their abilities in this direction. Mr. Riddell explained that this was mainly due to the faculty of recognising men *who can do things* and encouraging them to forget about their natural shrinking from publicity and come and talk in a simple way to those who would be interested in what they have to say. The value of this plan was once again emphasised by the admirable lecture they had that night.

In reply to a question by Mr. Frank Colebrook respecting certain colours being less true to spectrum than others, the lecturer said there were no optically true colours that he knew of. In fact, makers had to approximate, and had been fairly successful, with the exception of blue. Peacock blue was the nearest, but was fugitive; therefore mixtures had to be used.

Mr. Colebrook asked whether the ink maker had suffered from lack of close correspondence between the colour filters used and the dyes available for ink making. The lecturer intimated that attempted co-operation had not yet been successful. At the present time manufacturers of filters used what they liked, and the ink maker used the nearest thing to true colour that he could get.

Attention having been drawn to the difficulty of getting several colours to "take" one on top of another when printed almost simultaneously, the lecturer pointed out that a later colour would take better on a previous printing if it had a "tooth," or grainy surface.

Bees-wax helped in this direction. Also the "tack" of the last colour could sometimes be increased with advantage.

The Chairman, who referred to an actual rush job of multi-colour printing produced in connection with the Royal wedding, said it was absolutely impossible, if colours were printed almost simultaneously one on top of another, to get sharp, clear colour work. The crispness of the engravers' proof could be obtained only if the printer were allowed something like the engravers' time for getting it.

In reply to a further question from Mr. Colebrook as to the reason for the usual precedence of the yellow in multi-colour work, the lecturer said that printers generally started with the yellow because opaque yellows were cheaper than transparent yellows. To start with a colour other than yellow would necessitate the use of transparent yellow, with a subsequent increase both in cost and in fugitive quality.

The following were some of the other points elicited by questioners. The "sweating" of a blue printed after the yellow and red was due to the red drying glossy so that the blue showed "creeping" or spreading, as it would if printed on glass; the remedy was to increase the cohesive or adhesive quality of the blue. The cause of copyable inks not taking on types was sometimes found in the washing of type with benzine or other cleanser repellent of water, instead of washing with water as had to be done if the type was to be water-clean; the addition of some emulsifying agent might sometimes help. The combustible tendency of bronze blue was due to the fact of this being a very strong dryer; the heat generated by chemical re-action caused the varnish to catch fire.

Loud laughter was caused by a question as to the uses of "palm oil," the lecturer remarking that he thought his company had never used it. The questioner, however, was evidently not talking metaphorically but literally, and some information was accordingly given as to the characteristics of the oil obtained from the palm tree.

On the motion of Mr. C. Harrop, seconded by Mr. Hobday, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, who, in briefly replying, called for a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was heartily accorded.

Stationers' Association Banquet.

The members of the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom held their annual banquet at the Hotel Cecil, on Friday, when the guests of the evening were the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and Mr. Sheriff G. Mills McKay. Mr. Frank P. Dorizzi (chairman of the Council) presided.

Mr. Stanley Machin, proposing the toast of the Stationers' Association, said that though it was only five years old it had reached a membership of over 3,500, which showed that not only was it wanted, but that it was doing really valuable work and had secured the confidence and respect of the great trade with which it was connected.

The Chairman, in reply, referred to the present postal rates. He did not, he said, believe that the Postmaster-General when he imposed them realised that he was putting a direct tax on the stationery trade in the way that no other trade was being taxed. The time had arrived when, in the interests of all trades, and the stationery trade in particular, there should be a reduction in the postage rate.

The Lord Mayor, responding to the toast of "The Guests," proposed by Mr. Percy Barringer (who mentioned that Sir John Baddeley was a member of the Association), said that nearly 60 years ago he commenced business as a stationer, and two of his sons were carrying on the undertaking which he started.

Mr. A. G. Gronow, C.B.E., proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and responses were made by Mr. James MacLehose and Sir William Clark.

The health of two American delegates was proposed by Mr. Percy Barringer, and Mr. W. Randall, of New York, responded.

The concluding toast, "The Chairman," was proposed by Mr. G. Delgado.

The company included Mr. Percy Barringer (president of the Association) and Mrs. Barringer, Mr. Stanley Machin (president, London Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Walter Monkhouse (president, Drawing Office Materials Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association), Mr. W. Stebbing Russell (solicitor, Stationers'

Association), Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Sandle, Mr. Jas. MacLehose (president, Federation of Master Printers), Alderman H. W. Keay, J.P. (president, Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland), Mr. Jas. Gallie (president, Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers), Mr. William B. Warren (chairman, Finance Committee, Stationers' Association), Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Bird and Mr. H. R. Marsh (general secretary).

The London Ad. Club.

Address by Mr. W. H. Burchell.

Under the auspices of the London Ad. Club, an address on the subject of "Greater Co-operation Between the Advertising Man and the Printer" was given at the Prince Henry's Rooms, 17, Fleet-street, E.C.4, on Thursday evening last by Mr. W. H. Burchell, governing director of the Caxton Press, Ltd., and hon. secretary of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts.

The chair was taken by Mr. T. Gilbert Oakley, Fellow and member of the Council of the Incorporated Society of Advertisers' Consultants. Mr. Oakley, in his opening remarks, agreed that in the development of psychology of publicity it had long been felt that there was a greater need of closer co-operation between the efforts of that indispensable trio—the press advertising man, the publicity literature man, and the printer. The club, he said, had already had the advantage of being addressed by, and receiving the friendly advice of Sir Charles F. Higham and Mr. P. Emanuel, of Odhams Press, Ltd., and both of these gentlemen gave valuable advice to the members of the London Ad. Club on matters connected with the service of advertising, and now the members of the club had the advantage of being addressed by one of the best-known practical printers in London. He went on to stress the indebtedness of the industrial community to Mr. Burchell for his sustained efforts on behalf of cheaper postal rates.

Mr. Burchell stressed first the need for closer co-operation between the advertising man and the printer in joint efforts to get the postal rates reduced. He then went on to indicate directions in which such co-operation might result in advantageous increase of business to both parties, with benefit also to the customer. He proceeded to go into various points of technical detail in the designing and production of printed matter, suggesting the need for a closer support between advertising man and printer. We hope to deal later with Mr. Burchell's suggestions at greater length.

Mr. Charles C. Knights, of Thanet House, Strand, contributed some useful information concerning an invaluable "Lay-out and Page Chart," of which he is the inventor and patentee. Mr. Knights also explained a novel method of quickly finding divisions of various sized papers, also an accompanying method for determining the size of envelopes needed to receive the different sized dimensions.

The "Caxton" Cup.

Mr. Burchell generously promised to present a Silver Cup to the club for yearly competition. He said that essay writing, on subjects having a close bearing on the science of creating business-compelling advertisement literature, should form one of the accomplishments of the members of the London Ad. Club. To encourage this he proposed, with their approval, to present a silver cup to the Club for annual competition. The "Caxton Cup" would be an appropriate designation for the proposed trophy, the immortal name of Caxton being inseparable from the printed word.

Mr. Lawes, the secretary of the Club, in accepting Mr. Burchell's offer on behalf of the members of the London Ad. Club, said such a competitive gift would have a stimulating effect on the members.

On the proposition of Mr. Wragg, of Messrs. Gamage, Ltd., a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Burchell for the practical hints he had given to members of the club.

THE Emergency Committee of the Free Trade Union has passed a resolution protesting against the increase by the Indian Government (presumably with the assent of the Home Government, but without reference to Parliament) of the existing duties on British goods imported into India.

Packers' Strike Litigation.

Canadian Prayer Books Held Up.

In the Chancery Division, London, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Russell heard an *ex parte* application on behalf of the Cambridge University authorities, for a peremptory order on Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney (Ltd.), to deliver up to the Cambridge University Press cases of the recently revised edition of the Book of Common Prayer, unbound copies of that edition, and printed sheets of the Hymnal, in their possession at their Aylesbury works.

Counsel explained that the strike of members of the Paper Makers' and Packers' Union at the Cambridge University Press, had resulted in a sympathetic strike among the defendants' employees at Aylesbury. The Cambridge University Press were under contract to ship the Prayer Books to Canada, so that they could be distributed throughout that country by Easter. They must, therefore, be at Liverpool by March 7th, but the defendants' employees declined to handle them. The Synod of the Church in Canada had fixed April 4th as the date of publication in Canada, and unless the Prayer Books were in Toronto by that date they could not be distributed in time for Easter.

His Lordship said he felt unable to make a peremptory order in the absence of the defendants, but he would appoint a representative of the applicants to be the receiver of the goods at Aylesbury. "The effect of this will be," he added, "that if any of these men impede the delivery of the books to the applicants' representative they will be guilty of contempt of Court." We hear that the delivery of the books has since been effected.

Trade Union Matters.

A LITTLE trouble has broken out in the stereotyping department at the Stationery Office in Harrow. It appears that the dispute has been brought about by the Stationery Office having introduced a foundry hand at their Hare-street department at 15s. below the agreed scale. We understand that the foundry employees at Harrow have tendered notices, and that so far the negotiations with the Controller have not been effective in securing a settlement.

THE London Society of Compositors will next year reach its 75th anniversary, an occasion that cannot be allowed to pass without public notice. A few well-known members have been discussing the possibility of celebrating the Jubilee in a manner worthy of the event—says the *L.T.J.* One proposal is the establishment of a Home for consumptive members, on the lines of the one established at Colorado Springs, U.S.A., by the International Typographical Union.

"T.A." AND WAGES.—A circular letter to the Branches of the Typographical Association has been issued by the Executive Council of the Association stating the position with regard to the wages negotiations. It is explained that on January 26th the Executive Council wrote to the Employers' Federation asking that the question of re-grading of branches should be opened up immediately, but that no answer had been received to that request. On February 3rd a proposal was received from the employers asking for a conference on the wages question of a reduction of wages. To this the Typographical Association replied suggesting that the question of re-grading should take preference and be settled before the discussion of the wages. A conference, however, was arranged for February 21st, at which the Council urged the discussion of the re-grading proposals, but the employers insisted that the question of wages should be considered and settled within the limit of 35 days as arranged by the National Wages Agreement. Eventually the conference adjourned on the understanding that the employers would state their views on the re-grading question, and would also submit their proposals on wages reductions.

THE Executive Council of the Typographical Association have issued to the members a ballot paper asking for confirmation of a proposal to impose a levy of 1s. per week per member in order to place the funds of the Association in a more stable condition.

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The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines
	s. d.
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Situations Wanted	1 6
Situations Vacant	3 0
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Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3 0
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Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

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	s. d.
Sales by Auction	2 0
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Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 55, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

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PRINTING.—Ambitious and Energetic Young Man as ASSISTANT to MANAGER; a first-class knowledge of all Departments of Letterpress Printing and practical experience in the Organisation of a Works essential; within thirty miles from London; salary according to qualifications.—State full experience and age, to Box 13917.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

BOOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

ELECTRICAL FITTER, young, desires charge of Motors (all kinds), Lighting, Lifts and other Electrical Gear.—S., 22, Montreal-road, Ilford. 13908

ENGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

GENTLEMAN, with first class connection amongst Wholesale Binders, Stationers and Box Makers, desires to represent Firm of good standing.—Reference, etc., upon application to Box 13895.

MINDER, well up Half-Tone Colour Process, Cartons, Labels, Com., etc.; Wharves, Two-Revs., Bate's and Summits; home or abroad.—Box 13909.

MINDER (young) seeks perm.; all classes Cylinder Machines, Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; wages by agreement.—Sherreard, 25, Durrington-road, London, E.5. 13916

Agencies.

TRAVELLERS calling on Engineering, Motor, Produce, Corn, Asbestos, and similar firms, to sell SMALL CALICO SAMPLE POST BAGS; cheapest on market; 10 per cent. commission (weekly).—Box 13921.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by 1/4-in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.1. 13919

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED, HAND or TREADLE MACHINE for Football Coupons, Handbills, etc., for country district.—J. H. Stephenson, Front-street, Wingate. 13918

Miscellaneous.

FOR DISPOSAL, £750, CITY PREMISES: lease 19 1/2 years; ground rent £25; also small stock Wrappings and Twines, Furniture and Fixtures; telephone.—Box 18646.

LUNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPE-WRITER PAPER." Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunnon and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4. 13863

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

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WANTED, BLOCKS (Odd or Series), Half-Tone, Line, etc.; suitable for small Magazine.—Particulars and price, to Simpson, Largs, Ayrshire. 13915



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 72a, GEORGE STREET,
 MANCHESTER.

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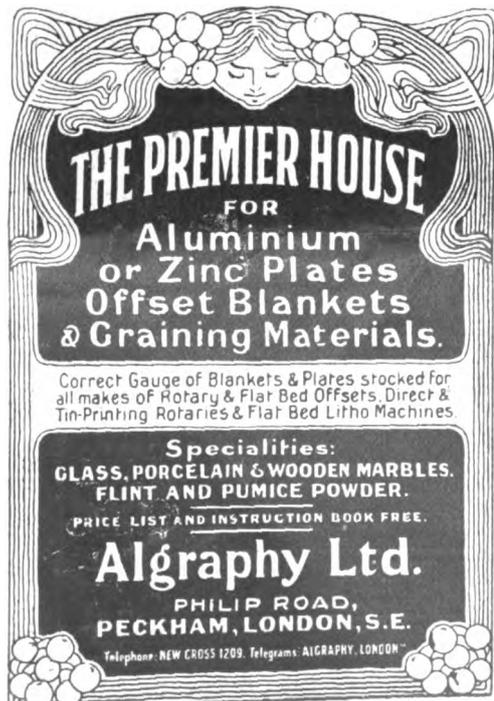
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Telegrams: "Palmlink, Fleet, London."



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 PRINTER**
 FOUNDED 1876 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY

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Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1922.

The New Wages Negotiations.

Nothing very definite can as yet be reported as to the progress of the new wages movement in the printing trade. Conferences with most of the unions have taken place, and a conference has been arranged with the London Machine Managers' Society, and the employers' proposals have been forwarded to the London Society of Compositors. Most of the unions expect to be in a position to inform the employers' federation by March 15th what steps the executives propose taking to obtain their members' views on the proposals submitted to them. The reductions which the employers claim they are justified in asking full consideration of, are:—16s. 3d. per week from fully qualified male members and 9s. 1d. from fully qualified women workers in the Provinces, and 12s. 1d. and 13s. 1d. per week from women workers in London and 17s. 5d. per week from the male members of the N.U.P.P.W. and N.S.O.P.A. in London and the Provinces. The representatives of the trade unions in the conference dealing with women workers were asked to consider a re-adjustment of the learners' scale and alteration of the age at which full wages is paid. The employers' National Wage Basis Committee will meet not later than March 16th to consider the replies from the unions.

The Packers' Strike.

The week has seen a continuance of the dispute affecting all grades of employees of 30 of the firms which are members of the London Book Trade Employers' Federation. Over 800 workers are now out on strike against a reduction of 5s. a week. They are members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, and while only book packers are directly affected, some printing and book-binding houses are already involved. An unfortunate case of sympathetic action by workers at the Aylesbury works of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney is reported on another page. The Book Trade Employers' Federation state that a paragraph published this week to the effect that they have refused the intervention of the Ministry of Labour in

the present book trade strike is without foundation. On the country, they say that the employers have willingly accepted every offer of a conference which has been put forward by the Ministry of Labour, and are still willing to consider any new propositions or proposals.

Wages in the Paper Trade.

WE are glad to know that the vexed question of wages and hours in the paper trade has taken a favourable turn. At one period the position looked very grave, and there were all the evidences of forthcoming strife. When the parties concerned, however, met together in conference and the cards were duly laid upon the table, it was discovered that a number of misunderstandings had arisen, and these were very quickly removed. Thus the whole outlook was changed, and there is now every likelihood that the industry will remain undisturbed by any question of a strike or lockout. The British paper trade, of course, is in a critical condition, like most industries in the country, and if it is to avoid disaster the great essential is that there should be peace and harmony within its ranks. Good sense prevailed, however, and both sides recognise that their ultimate interests are one. Perhaps the leaders of the various unions are not to blame for the views they took. They were naturally apprehensive with regard to a reduction of wages and lengthening of hours, and as they viewed matters before the conferences of the last few weeks their attitude appeared to be quite a logical one. The chief misunderstanding apparently related to the question of hours, which has now, we understand, been placed on quite a different basis, a basis, in fact, which enables the leaders of the employees to approach the matter with more or less of an open mind. Such is one of the happy benefits of frank and open discussion.

The Value of the Trade Fair.

WHILST the British Industries Fair, of which a second report is included in this issue, is on the whole a most impressive exhibition, and will have its effect in reviving British trade, we feel nevertheless that the idea of such fairs is capable of much further development. The exhibitors at our London fair number, we believe, well under a thousand. On the other hand, the Leipzig Fair, which opened on Sunday, can boast of exhibitors to a number exceeding 13,000. It is expected that in the course of a week over 120,000 buyers will place orders which will keep German factories occupied for months. The German trade Press stresses the immense saving in the cost of commercial travelling, etc., which such fairs make possible, and represents them as a necessary means of post-war economy. Perhaps traders in this country have still something to learn in this connection.

The Paper Market.

THERE is certainly a little more life in the paper market and more optimism among the paper fraternity. Whether it is the possibility of better business or a reduction in the price of coal that is responsible, the fact remains that several makers of high-class papers have deemed it advisable to make substantial reductions in price. In one case 3d. per lb. has been knocked off a standard grade of tub-sized writing paper, while in other cases the extent of reduction reaches 2d. and 1d. per lb. It is only in keeping with what was expected of tub-sized papers, which have remained at practically three times pre-war price, while virtually all the other grades had fallen to just about twice the old figure.

OF the various commercial interests mentioned in the *Board of Trade Journal* as having increased their nominal capital during January, paper and stationery shows the least increase (£2,800).

Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM and Viscount Hambleton have accepted invitations to attend the annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association on March 29th at the Connaught Rooms.

SIR GORDON HEWART, the new Lord Chief Justice, was at one time engaged in London journalism, and was formerly editor of *India*, the organ of the Indian National Congress.

LORD RIDDELL was honoured at a dinner at the Savoy last Thursday, when, at the invitation of Sir William Berry, Bart., Lord Burnham and others expressed their appreciation of the fine work done by Lord Riddell at the Washington Conference.

ACCOMPANIED by the Lady Mayoress, the Lord Mayor (Sir John Baddeley) paid an informal visit to the British Industries Fair last week, having been invited to see the stationery section by the Stationers' Association, of which his firm are members.

SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW, as the new alderman of Cornhill Ward, will be admitted to office on the 14th inst., at Guildhall.

SIR ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., will preside at the annual meeting of the Printers' Pension Corporation, at St. Bride's Institute, on Saturday, April 1st, at 1.30.

SIR MEREDITH AND LADY WHITTAKER were entertained to a complimentary dinner at the Prince of Wales' Hotel, Scarborough, by the townspeople of the Borough to commemorate the honour of knighthood recently conferred on Sir Meredith.

SIR T. G. JONES, proprietor of the *Porthcawl News*, is offering himself for re-election to the Glamorgan County Council as an Independent candidate, and is being opposed by a Labour representative.

MR. F. O. ROBERTS, M.P., and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., attended the meeting of the Workers' Educational Association, which was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday, to protest against the restriction on educational facilities suggested in the Geddes report.

THE National Liberal Club arranged a dinner on the 1st inst. in honour of Mr. J. A. Spender and his work for Liberalism in connection with the *Westminster Gazette*, from which he has recently severed his connection as political editor.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH (ex-president of the London Master Printers' Association) attended the meeting of the South-West Association at Chelsea on Tuesday night, and gave an interesting account of his two years' presidency.

MR. J. D. WISE, the president of the District Association, who was in the chair, was thanked for his valuable work during the year just closing.

AT the recent dinner of the North Staffordshire Master Printers' Association a feature of the gathering was a presentation of a handsome clock to Mr. Warwick Savage, of Burslem, who, until this year, had occupied the presidency since 1912.

MR. JAMES M. YOUNG and Mr. Walter Methven, president and secretary-treasurer respectively to the Perth Branch of the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades, were honoured by the members at a complimentary dinner, at which they were the principal guests, in the Royal George Hotel on Saturday evening.

MR. YOUNG was presented with a comfortable easy chair, and Mr. Methven with a handsome writing bureau.

MR. J. R. LLEWELLYN, newspaper proprietor, has been elected unopposed to the Glamorgan County Council as one of the representatives for Barry.

MR. FRED W. SEELEY was the lecturer at Tuesday's meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association, and gave a remarkably interesting account of "Colour Printing in America," which will be reported in next week's issue.

THE members of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association were entertained on Tuesday by an interesting lecture by its hon. solicitor, Mr. G. A. Clifford, entitled a "Famous Old Coffee House." Special emphasis, by the way, was made at the meeting that March 13th is the closing date for receiving donations towards the scheme which the special committee has in hand.

A PAST PRESIDENT of the above-mentioned Association, Mr. Jock Walker, for long a shining light in local politics, is seeking the suffrage of the inhabitants of Wood Green at its forthcoming council election.

MR. BULLOCK, the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, has been elected president of the Foreign Press Association in New York, in succession to Mr. Bullen, of the *Daily Telegraph*.

MR. ROBERT KEIR has been appointed chairman, and Mr. P. B. M. Roberts vice-chairman, of the Council of the Newspaper Press Fund for the ensuing year.

MR. PHILIP KERR has given up his position as political editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, and is going abroad for an indefinite period.

MR. ALFRED WEST, who has retired after nearly forty-five years service on the *East Anglian Daily Times* typographical staff, was on Friday the recipient of a purse subscribed for by all members of the staff.

MR. HENRY FEATHERSTONE on Friday, February 24th, entertained a large party to dinner at a well known City restaurant in celebration of the fifth anniversary of his starting business on his own account. For over 25 years he has been associated with Fleet-street and for over 20 years he has been closely identified with the paper trade.

THE pleasant function, which was attended by numerous business, mill and personal friends, was a most enjoyable affair, and after dinner an excellent programme of music was gone through, the proceedings closing appropriately with "Auld Lang Syne."

MR. ANDREW GOURLEY, on completing 50 years of service with Messrs. R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., wholesale stationers and printers, of Newcastle, has been presented with two handsome easy chairs by the employees.

MR. A. C. WILKIE, managing director, presided over the gathering at the works, and Mr. Wm. Clarke, who celebrated his fiftieth anniversary with the firm two years ago, made the presentation to Mr. Gourley, who, having spent 44 years on the road, is one of the best known travellers in the North of England, and is the senior representative of Messrs. Robinson.

MR. GEO. M. MCKEE, general manager of the Donnacona Paper Co., has been elected president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, at its annual convention.

AT the same meeting Mr. A. L. Dawe, who has retired from the position of secretary, was presented with a gold watch as a mark of esteem and appreciation of his good work for the Association.

MR. R. GILROY, J.P., was re-elected chairman of the Northern Committee of the Paper-makers' Association and vice-president of the Association for the tenth time at the last meeting of that Committee.

MR. JOHN ALMOND has returned to the Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen, to take over the management.

MR MACKENZIE LIVINGSTONE, is the Independent Liberal candidate for Inverness. He is a well-known member of the London paper trade. He formerly contested Dover.

Mr. Arthur Cox.

Career of the New Secretary of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

After a start at the age of thirteen as errand boy at C. and E. Layton's, Mr. Cox secured a place as a warehouse lad at Pardon and Sons, a firm which handled many large magazines and price lists. At the end of three years he went to Messrs. Berryman and Sons, Blackheath-hill, where he undertook the whole of that firm's warehouse work, which included giving out and wetting down, folding, wire and thread stitching, numbering, perforating, in fact, all the operations connected with the work of a general jobbing printer. He eventually returned to the city as cutter on a power machine at Wilson's Music and General Printing Works, where he stayed for a period of fifteen years, taking an active share in all the operations of the warehouse work. A position as overseer was next offered him at Wilkinson Bros. Ship Press, Stoke Newington, which opening gave him an opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with stationery work. During his four years here he had the satisfaction of seeing big developments of that firm's activities, which included installation of new machinery and plant, as well as the inception of a binding department. He next transferred his services to Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington's, with whom he remained as overseer of a binding room until that firm closed its doors.

At this period of his life, largely owing to domestic circumstances, Mr. Cox, in his own words, got "fed up" with London life, and sought a complete change, and broke away from the even tenour of routine business life. The violin having been his constant companion and hobby, and he being a capable musician, he secured a position as bandmaster with some of the most important steam-ship companies. In this congenial capacity he found a stimulating incentive towards what he describes as a "fresh existence." While thus engaged he visited many places in North and South America, Africa, and the Mediterranean Ports, these experiences enabling him to gain a wider outlook of the world.

In spite of the attractions of the new life, he returned at the end of two years itinerancy to his old love, Print, entering the services of the well-known firm of Messrs. Harrison, Jehring and Co., Ltd., as overseer of the warehouse department, a position he has successfully occupied for a period of fifteen years.

Mr. Cox was elected a member of the Association in 1916, and found his place on the executive in 1920. He takes up his new duties as hon. secretary of the Association with the sincere good wishes of his fellow members, and in this respect none is more genial than the late secretary, Mr. Geo. Eden.

Paper Trade Revival.

The Worst of the Depression Over.

MR. L. G. CHATER supports the views of Sir Frederick Becker that the paper trade is now definitely showing signs of revival. Writing to the *Financial Times*, he says:—

"As regards printing and writing papers generally I can confirm, as one interested in more than one mill, that the worst of the period of depression through which the industry has been passing is undoubtedly over, as it has been possible to raise the rate of output considerably during the last few months until it is now nearing the full capacity of the mills.

"The root of our troubles, besides lack of demand, has been the sensationally rapid fall in the value of raw materials; esparto grass dropping from about £20 to £4 and the best qualities of wood pulp from £45 to £15 within a period of between 12 and 18 months. Both these materials seem to have reached a price which does not admit of any further reduction, in fact esparto is now little above its pre-war value.

"Therefore, so long as paper mills are employed to something near their full capacity and the products are marketed at a price corresponding to the current values of raw materials the situation can be regarded with confidence by those interested in the trade; many qualities of paper are absolute necessities to-day, and so long as people read and write they must remain so."

The Bookbinder.

Notes and News.

The Bookbinders' Docket.

There is still no news of the bookbinders' docket. Months and months ago a committee consisting of so many members from each side of the craft was appointed to look into this matter, and at the time it was suggested by the present writer that the appointment of such a committee was the traditional and ideal way of burying the subject—officially, that is to say. The trade is entitled to ask of that committee what are the results of its labours and investigations. If we are to judge by concrete facts there are no results, for neither through the respective organisations nor the trade Press has there been one word issued since the appointment of the committee. Meantime, how the Costing Committee of the Master Printers' Federation can lay any claim to the efficiency of a system which after ten years had failed to penetrate through all the departments of a single general printing establishment, surpasses the imagination of the man who finds his cost-finding broken down in the bindery.

Bindery Data Unobtainable.

From practical experience we have found that it is absolutely impossible to secure data of any value at all from binding department figures as they come through in the existing condition of things. Monthly totals of production reveal nothing, and six-monthly averages are incorrect. Times given on assumption vary abominably, and individual records (which are all guesswork) may be right or wrong. Money is being lost hand over fist because there is no method of analysing cost. Estimates have no relationship with ultimate facts because the facts can be so neatly hidden. To justify himself an overseer attempts to run a fair-ground with swings and roundabouts, and unfortunately in the end the customers are the swings and roundabouts. On the swings the client is plundered and he gets a ride on the roundabouts for a trifle. If the game wins out it is unhealthy and unfair, but in most

cases it does not win out at the finish, because the customer of to-day is keen on low prices and credit notes. But on the basis of put and take a department can get apparent satisfaction while the office end deals out its credit notes.

Apathy of Leaders.

That is the position in the bookbinding industry: there is no organisation and no attempt to get any—if we are to judge by the recent trend. We do not for a moment believe that the binding union is prepared to stand against the introduction of sound methods of organisation which will help to make the industry more profitable and more wholesome. We do believe that there is apathy in high quarters and a lack of appreciation of the difficulties encountered by progressive houses in conducting their business in conformity with modern principles of management and control.

Trade a Little Brisker.

There is a slight improvement in the condition of trade in the bookbinding industry. Cheaper novels are commanding a better sale and practically all the leading publishers are by now on a low level of cut price. The demand for novels will continue to increase from now onwards as the spring season approaches while the sales of educational and technical works will fall off. There is a tendency on the part of some publishers to foist on the student bulky volumes on featherweight paper at a high price. A lot of these books are being written more for sale than for education and the digestive matter has all the character, or lack of it, embodied in the featherweight paper—very little fibre but plenty of air space. Better fewer books and more in them.

Account Book Binding.

There is a better demand for stationery and account books. Some large contracts have recently been placed, and there are many offices where the binding department is even busy. In the high-class account book section

of the trade the development of mechanical methods of production, plus the growth of loose-leaf systems, is making the employment of females a serious question. Progress in the methods of binding and covering of books is infinitely slower-paced than in the making up and sewing, etc. Mainly, binding is still a hand operation, and although there are many houses keenly progressive where folding and sewing are concerned there are not many so keen on paring, back-rounding, back-making and indexing machines. And there are machines yet to be invented for edge decoration, leather cutting, burnishing, lettering and making end papers economically.

New Folding Machine.

Messrs. Smyth-Horne, Ltd., have introduced a new type of folding machine, the "Norwood Section Folding Machine," designed to meet the need of the manufacturing stationer for a small fast-running machine capable of folding single sheets or sections accurately and at a high speed.

Bookbinding Materials.

The market for bookbinding materials is practically unchanged from last month, with the exception of a slight fall in label cloths and buckrams. The long-awaited reduction in the price of bookcloths has not yet matured, and to-day's figures compared against pre-war stand at practically 200 per cent. while most other things are getting down to 100 per cent.

Gold Leaf and Protection.

The binding trade has made a good fight against the proposal of a tariff on imported gold leaf, and it is very improbable now that the application of the gold beaters will be granted. The effect of a duty on beaten leaf would simply be to give impetus to the demand for imitation gold leaf, which again is decidedly a foreign product. To-day's market price for 3½ in. by 3¼ in. foreign gold leaf is 50s., and for English 70s. per 1,000 leaves.

Bindery Items at the Fair.

A bookbinder could hardly visit the British Industries Fair without picking up many a useful point in regard to sources of supply in at any rate some of the commodities—book covering materials, papers, boards, etc.—with which the bindery has always to be provided. About paper and boards exhibits a good deal will be found elsewhere in this issue but there are a few other items which may suitably be touched on here.

Showings of Leathers.

Leathers, even of the cheaper grades, have not yet regained their pre-war place of importance among bindery supplies, and doubtless imitation leathers and other products have permanently usurped a certain portion of the field which leather formerly held. The genuine article is, however, a necessity and seems likely always to be in demand.

The showings of leather at the Fair indicate that the leather trade is making a big effort to regain lost ground, and prices and offers of plentiful supplies suggest that the bookbinder should bear in mind that the last twelve months have brought leathers much nearer to the position they held in pre-war days, great modifications having occurred in those circumstances which conspired to place leather as a book-covering material into the de-luxe class of goods.

A statement appeared recently in a trade journal to the effect that actual manufacturers of leather were not showing at the Fair. This

is certainly not the case. A name that at once leaps to mind is that of Messrs. Nicker-son Bros., of Worship-street, London, E.C., who have works at Bermondsey and are well known as tanners and manufacturers. This firm has an attractive showing of moroccos, roans, skivers, calf, basils, persians, etc., and an inspection of the many colours and varieties offered shows what admirable materials are available to the binder who aims at a high-class trade.

Messrs. East, Kinsey and East, another well-known firm of leather manufacturers whose Bermondsey works supply much fine leather for the bookbinder, have a good showing at the Fair. So has many another actual manufacturer. The firms offering leather include also: Messrs. J. Beach and Sons, Ltd. (Hack-bridge), T. N. and F. H. Briggs (Tanners), Ltd. (Leicester), Bryant and Co. (London), John S. Deed and Sons, Ltd. (London), John Dixon, Sons and Taylor (London), James Garnar and Sons (London), S. H. and W. Hart (London), E. T. Holden and Son, Ltd. (Walsall), Horsfield, Sons and Mackrell Bros., Ltd. (Leeds), Leamore Currying Co. (Walsall), W. Pearce and Co. (Northampton), W. Rickatson and Sons (London), Chas. F. Stead and Co., Ltd. (London), J. T. Underwood, Ltd. (London).

Other Book-covering Materials.

The makers of leather substitutes are also represented by several firms.

Important strides are being made with the products of the Dux Chemical Solution Co., and "Duxeen" is being used ever more extensively for the binding of books. It is a tribute to the quality of this article that the catalogue of the Fair itself is bound in Duxeen. Several tests of the waterproof and rot proof qualities of the firm's products are seen at the stand. One of the latest tests was made by the representative of Messrs. Macmillan, the publishers, in India. A Duxeen cover was nailed on a board so that it could be exposed to the ravages of white ants, but these destructive insects found Duxeen little to their taste and the Duxeen stood this exceptional test well. The material is being used extensively for tradesmen's books, maps, and other binding purposes where protection against weather conditions is essential. It has also been employed on damp walls either as a covering itself, or in order to prevent the damp coming through and spoiling delicate surface papers. The Dux Chemical Solutions Co. have been instrumental recently in saving the young coffee plants in Kenya Colony from destruction by wire worms and other insects. One planter had lost three crops and at last obtained a supply of double-textured Dux material, formed into squares, which were placed round the young plants. This effectually stopped attack by the wire worm and saved the crops. The importance of this achievement to the new colony is obvious.

Rexine, Ltd., of Hyde (near Manchester) and Newgate-street, London, show their "Rexine" brand leather cloth, which is used for book-binding as well as for upholstery and other heavier purposes. A recent quality known as "Velcal" is being recommended for book-binding uses, and has claims for consideration where a chamois-like finish is desired in cheaper quality work. It is produced in a variety of shades, and can be effectively made up. Heavier "Rexine" material is being used by banks, etc., for substantial account book binding.

Another leather substitute which is aiming at a wider entry into the bookbinding field is "Levarex," manufactured by John Smith and Co. (London, E.), Ltd. This is shown at the Fair chiefly in qualities which are too heavy and too expensive to attract the binder. Its application to bookbinding is shown, however, and lighter and cheaper qualities are promised in the near future.

Also in the imitation leather group is Crockett's leather cloth, which is shown at the Fair by the manufacturers, the Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., of Cannon-street, London.

A Gold Leaf Exhibit.

A unique little exhibit is that of Mr. G. M. Whiley, gold and silver leaf manufacturer, of Whitfield-street, London, W. At this stand the visitor can see for himself something of the process of gold leaf manufacture. He is shown the nuggets as they come from the refiners, the bar gold, the ribbons into which the metal is rolled, and then the gold leaf of decreasing thickness as beaten out from the ribbon. A girl worker is engaged at the stand in cutting the finished leaf to size and making it up into books. A patented speciality which this exhibitor is also showing is known as "Diamond Decorative Leaf." This, although its cost is only about a quarter that of the cheapest foreign gold leaf, is recommended as an efficient substitute for gold. The maker claims that as a labour-saving device, manufacturers find this leaf a realisation of at least one of their dreams, as the long, tedious process of blocking with real gold leaf is entirely eliminated. The process of blocking Diamond Leaf appears to be just a matter of placing the article in the press and brushing off. Moreover, it is claimed that there is no necessity for preparing the article to be blocked, the adhesive backing being found efficient to cope with the most difficult blocking surface, and provided the correct heat (medium to cool) is obtained, this leaf can be applied to anything without trouble, and that the backing is so effective that where gold leaf used with a preparation has failed to adhere, Diamond Leaf has given no trouble whatever.

Bookbindings Shown.

The process of bookbinding is not shown at the Fair, though on the stand of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., one noticed a volume in course of binding to show the substantial forwarding given to account books bound in the bindery department at Messrs. Dickinson's mills at Apsley. There are, however, bound books in profusion and in a great variety of styles. The Cambridge University Press and the Oxford University Press are outstanding with numerous volumes elaborately tooled, inlaid and gilded. The former Press is showing facsimiles of the Canadian Prayer Book—in very handsome leather, tooled and inlaid—presented to the Prince of Wales at Winnipeg during his recent visit. Other well-bound volumes range from vest-pocket prayer books up to massive pulpit bibles. Perhaps the Oxford Press has the smallest bound book on exhibition, this firm's miniature Oxford editions of individual Gospels being a triumph of high class binding on a minute scale. Beautiful work in diaries, albums, and note books is shown by Messrs. De la Rue, whilst other exhibitors in the bookbinding line are: Messrs. Birdsall and Son (Northampton), Blackie and Son, Ltd. (Glasgow), Coutts and Hillary (London), Fuller and Mead, Ltd. (London), Harrison and Sons, Ltd. (London), Hill's Press, Ltd. (Sunderland), William Johnson and Sons (London), Ltd., Chas. Knight and Co., Ltd. (London), McDougall's Educational Co., Ltd. (Edinburgh), Millington and Sons, Ltd. (London), Geo. Pulman and Sons, Ltd. (London), John Rissen, Ltd. (London), Smiths, Suitall (Ipswich), James Speller and Co. (London), James Spicer and Son, Ltd. (London), Thorburn, Bain and Co., Ltd. (London), Tollit and Harvey, Ltd. (London), Ward, Lock and Co., Ltd. (London), and Andrew Whyte and Son, Ltd. (Edinburgh).

THERE usually is a bird in the bush if you know how to beat the bush properly.

Book Bindings and Book Contents.

How often has one noticed a well-printed book, whose subject matter merited preservation, going in paper wrapper or cheap boards which promised that after a brief spell of use the volume would be ruined beyond repair! Again, too often one sees a rich and stoutly-built binding wasting itself upon some collection of ephemeral rubbish that never deserved a binding at all. The question of the nice balance that should be struck between the binding and the contents of a book occupies the pen of a writer in a recent issue of the *Liverpool Post*. After a word of reproof for those lovers of the binder's art who are "guiltless of all intermeddling with the inside of books," he goes on to remark upon binders' respect for the work of the printer, and *vice versa*. The care lavished on outside of books, he says, by Jean Grolier de Servin and his English parallel Thomas Wotton, by Nicholas Ferrar and de Thou, as by Mr. Cobden-Sanderson or, say, Mr. Douglas Cockerell, among their successors to-day, reflects a love of the worth of books within such as we should demand equally of the Hebers and "Measure" Millers and the rest of the recognised august among bibliophiles. And the learned in title-pages and colophons have seldom been unmindful of the handiwork of a Berthelet, a Clovis Eve, or a Roger Payne, and the specialists in these, again, have not usually neglected the gems of the Aldi and the Elzeviers and the rarities from Salzburg or Westminster presses. It is true, nevertheless, that "bindings" are a special cult, and, indeed, so they have been ever since there has been a book to preserve, protect, and adorn. And that means as the layman is apt to forget, ever since there was a piece of writing capable of inspiring feeling of possession and affection. The "printed book" is only the modern fashion in the book way. From it, through parchment, vellum, and papyrus, we go back to the codices and tablets of lead and clay of the ancients, and each of all of these had its appropriate cover, often reflecting the taste, good or bad, of the several owners. Of bookbinding, as in every art and craft, the material has determined the evolution, and the finest effects have always been reached through a just appreciation of that material's possibilities. Protection is the inspiring purpose of a binding, and when it comes to decoration must never be lost sight of. Proportion, carrying with it a moral sense of fitness, is no less the ruling spirit in binding a book than it is in raising a sacred fane or a skyscraper block. The gold and silver and gems of "Byzantine coatings" overstepped the modesty of the craft, bringing down on their owners the reproof of St. Jerome that while their books were covered with precious stones, Christ died naked before the gate of His temple. There are proud and excessive collectors to-day, and not across the Atlantic only, who indulge a barbaric taste by lavishing the arts of the goldsmith, the enameller, and the painter on the cover for some fairy or exiguous fancy of a Lamb or a Stevenson in manuscript. And the "printed book" also, for which was evolved the gold-tooling of the art as we know it to-day, has often occasioned the excess which was sarcastically reproached by Robert Burns, surveying a Shakespeare folio so treated, when he besought the maggots winding through its inspired pages to "respect his lordship's taste and spare the golden bindings."

Leatherboards.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Germany	565	309
	Lithuania	206	140
Bristol	Germany	157	140
Hull	"	335	322
Manchester	"	20	20
	Sweden	677	499
	Norway	807	1,180
Total		2,767	2,610

PRINTED books, directories, etc., imported into Australia during July and August of 1921 amounted in value to £141,000, as against £376,000 in the corresponding two months of 1920.

Strawboard Supplies.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Netherlands	106,735	37,245
	Belgium	660	332
	Germany	1,124	367
	Czecho-Slovakia	99	49
Liverpool	Netherlands	2,025	1,165
	United States	500	900
Bristol	Netherlands	13,428	6,411
Goole	"	18,322	6,784
Hull	Germany	499	184
	Netherlands	30,260	11,152
Manchester	"	24,612	11,677
	Belgium	251	219
Newcastle	Netherlands	360	206
Plymouth	"	897	658
Southampton	"	1,421	594
Glasgow	Belgium	20	17
Grangemouth	Netherlands	2,086	1,266
	Germany	197	48
Leith	Netherlands	10,362	10,024
Belfast	"	339	206
Cork	"	170	85
Dublin	"	560	295
Total		213,925	89,744

Cardboard and Pasteboard.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Netherlands	760	902
	Belgium	148	544
	Switzerland	10	22
	Germany	3,179	7,626
	Canada	14	65
	United States	1	5
Liverpool	Germany	67	145
	Norway	367	520
	Canada	827	1,925
	United States	242	510
Bristol	Germany	1,123	1,384
	Sweden	6,793	18,915
	Norway	36	42
	Netherlands	22	55
Cardiff	Canada	321	400
Dover	France	1	5
Folkestone	Switzerland	25	60
Grimsby	Germany	4	29
Harwich	"	6	10
Hull	"	302	664
	Netherlands	164	224
Manchester	Germany	563	706
	United States	19	607
Newhaven	France	1	4
	Switzerland	9	48
Plymouth	Germany	160	85
Leith	"	62	188
	Sweden	39	124
Belfast	United States	5	126
Dublin	Sweden	19	86
Total		15	30,926

British Imports of Millboards.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Netherlands	2	5
	Germany	2,984	2,094
	Finland	9,162	7,472
	Sweden	7,866	9,815
	Norway	1,041	1,282
	Canada	96	125
	United States	2,821	5,018
Liverpool	Sweden	280	299
	Norway	165	176
	Germany	97	88
	Canada	2,627	3,546
	United States	627	1,015
Bristol	Germany	296	250
	United States	898	1,642
Hull	Finland	2,762	3,213
	Sweden	3,974	4,411
	Germany	34	16
	Netherlands	3,064	934
	United States	99	200
	Norway*	275	289
King's Lynn	Germany	26	30
Manchester	Sweden	103	102
	Norway	1,217	1,443
	Germany	579	233
	Belgium	158	130
Preston	Sweden	103	80
Southampton	United States	130	248
Glasgow	Sweden	547	821
	Canada	490	680
	Norway	349	440
Grangemouth	United States	175	373
Belfast	Sweden	114	274
Dublin	Canada	397	518
	United States	200	400
Leith	Germany	63	104
Total		43,161	47,191

* Deduct to amend, 1921

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pref., 19s., 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 21s. 9d., Pref., 16s. 9d., 16s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 16s. 9d., 16s. 3d.; Joseph Byrom, 12s. 3d.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 3d., 20s. 6d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 104 $\frac{3}{4}$, 105 $\frac{1}{4}$; John Dickinson, 21s. 3d.; Financial News, Pref., 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Hazel, Watson, Pref., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6 $\frac{3}{8}$; Illustrated London News, 2s.; International Linotype, 47 $\frac{3}{4}$, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lamson Paragon Supply, 17s. 6d., 17s., Pref., 13s. 6d., 14s. 9d. xd., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 22s. 9d.; Linotype A Deb., 53; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 19s. 3d.; New Pega-moid, 7s., 7s. 6d.; George Newnes, 14s. 6d., Pref., 13s. 9d., 13s. 6d.; Odham's Press, 9s. 6d., 10s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 65s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 19s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Raphael Tuck, 18s. 6d., Pref., 67s. 6d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 6s. 9d., 6s. 3d., Pref., 14s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15 $\frac{5}{8}$, Pref., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, 4 p.c. Pref., 6 $\frac{3}{8}$; Weldon's, 31s. 3d., Pref. 18s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 18s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 19s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

RAITHBY, LAWRENCE AND CO., LTD.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above-named company was held at the secretary's office on March 1st, Mr. J. C. Lawrence, chairman of the company, presiding. The directors' report, balance-sheet, and accounts, with the auditors' certificate and report for the year 1921 having been submitted to the meeting, it was agreed: That the directors' report, together with the statement of accounts, be respectively received and adopted; that a dividend be declared on the preference shares for the year 1921, for the first half year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and for the second half year at the rate of 8 per cent., both less income-tax; that a dividend be declared on the ordinary shares and deferred shares for the year 1921 at the rate of 10 per cent., less income-tax. Mr. Harry Whetton, a retiring director, was re-elected a director of the company.

GALE AND POLDEN.—Accounts to October 31st show net profit of £1,537, plus £7,214 brought forward, making £8,751, from which is deducted dividend of 5 per cent. for 1920. Dividend 5 per cent. for 1921; £5,052 forward, subject to excess profits duty (if any), and corporation tax for 22 months to October 31st.

"COUNTRY LIFE."—Report of *Country Life* for 1921 states *Country Life* celebrated its 25th birthday January 7th, and notwithstanding adverse trade conditions company's business has been well maintained. *Our Homes and Gardens* is now valuable asset in company's business. Net profit for year was £21,804; transferred to reserve £1,750, to staff pension and sick fund £500. Directors recommend final dividend of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., making 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for year, on ordinary shares, carrying forward £7,600.

NEW COMPANIES.

FOUNDATION CO., LTD.—Capital £250,000, in £1 shares; to acquire, upon the terms of an agreement with the Foundation Co. of New York, the goodwill and rights referred to therein; to acquire, rent, build, improve, work or control works and conveniences, including roads, railways, tramways, docks, hydraulic, electric, gas, drainage, engineering and improvement works, cables, flour, grain, saw, paper, pulp and crushing mills, box-making and printing works, foundries, bakeries, newspaper and other publications, breweries, etc. Private company. Sub-

scribers: F. D. Billett and W. J. Hill. The first directors are to be nominated by the vendors and promoters. The first directors are not named. Registered office: Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.

KELLER DORIAN (G. BAKER AND CO.), LTD.—Capital £9,000, in £1 shares (8,000 6 per cent. pref.); to take over the business of a merchant carried on by Spiro Constantine Mavroudi, at 33, Princess-street, Manchester, as "G. Baker and Co.," and to carry on the business of importers, exporters and manufacturers of and dealers in paper of all kinds, pulp, card, straw and mill board, wood pulp-board, pasteboard, boxes, cartons, bags and containers of all kinds, book cloth and book-binding materials, books, stationery, gold, composition and aluminium leaf, bronze powder, tin foil, cotton, hemp and other twines, aniline colours, chemicals, drugs, ink, glue, gum, gelatine, etc. Private company. Holder of shares No. 1 to 500 (known as "A" shares) and 501 to 1,000 (known as "B" shares) may be represented by one and two directors respectively. The managing directors are:—Spiro Constantine Mavroudi, Leon Silvin and Emil Kochanski.

LITHOPRINT, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer carried on by E. Davis, at 22, Ludgate-hill, Birmingham, and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, engravers, die sinkers, envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: R. Davis and H. H. Ollis. Registered office: 22, Ludgate-hill, Birmingham.

NORTHAMPTON INDEPENDENT, LTD.—Capital £8,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at Northampton as the *Northampton Independent*, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers. Private company. Provisional directors: A. E. Marlow, W. T. Sears, D. P. Tayler, E. Travis, W. P. Cross, J. Astbury, J. Archer and W. H. Holloway. Registered office: 8, St. Giles-street, Northampton.

REPRINTS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares (750 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. preference); printers, stationers, lithographers, photographers, type foundry, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, proprietors and publishers of and dealers in prints, engravings, etchings, newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets and other literary or artistic works and undertakings, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. E. Owen-Jones and F. E. J. Murrell.

W. C. SMITH (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of cardboard, wood or other boxes, printers, publishers, paper merchants, stationers, etc., in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. Private company. Subscribers: W. C. Smith and E. Marshall. Registered office: 5 and 6, Mallow-street, Old-street, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD. (paper-makers, London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £12,950 on February 21st, 1922, of trust deeds dated July 1st, 1912, and January 15th, 1919, securing £585,000.

"GROCER'S JOURNAL," LTD. (London).—Particulars of £7,350 debentures authorised February 17th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

HILL AND AINSWORTH, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Stoke-on-Trent).—Satisfaction in full on February 2nd, 1922, of debentures dated March 25th, 1911, securing £1,150.

PEERLESS PHOTO PAPER CO.—Particulars of £5,500 debentures (including £2,500 second mortgage debentures already registered), authorised by resolutions of June 3rd, 1921, and January 26th, 1922; present issue £3,180; charged on Scotsbridge Mill and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to prior debentures.

SPAULDINGS, LTD. (manufacturers of compressed fibre goods, etc.).—Land Registry Charge on certain land in Whiskin-street, Clerkenwell, E.C., dated February 18th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L. J. C. and M. Bank.

R. SOMMERVILLE AND CO., LTD. (paper and board manufacturers, Taunton).—Satisfaction in full on August 13th, 1921, of debentures dated April 20th, 1916, securing £10,000.

H. HOWES AND CO., LTD. (stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on November 11th, 1921, of mortgage of charge dated October 20th, 1920, securing all moneys due, not exceeding £6,000.

DAVIES LAZARUS AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of cardboard boxes, etc., London).—Issue on February 21st, 1922, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

STANDARD CATALOGUE CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £10,250 on December 31st, 1921, of B. S. E. debentures dated November 15th, 1920, and January 5th, 1921, securing £14,500.

International Insurance Company.

The directors of the International Insurance Co., Ltd., of No. 63, Old Broad street, E.C., wish to draw the attention of their policyholders to the fact that this company acquired in June last the business of the Caxton Insurance Co., Ltd., which specialised in printing risks.

The "Caxton" Co. has, it is understood, been revived by new interests, but will be worked quite independently of the "International," with which it has now no connection.

The capital of the "International" is £500,000 subscribed and £375,000 called up. The general manager is Mr. W. B. Coatts, who was for many years general manager of the "Caxton" and went over to the "International" when the "Caxton" business was acquired by that company.

The issue of "Chadwick and Taylor" debenture stock of Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., was largely over-subscribed.

The Ford Paper Works, Ltd., of Hilton, Sunderland, are about to make an issue at 95 of £150,000 in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. first mortgage debentures.

DURING the year 1921 twenty new paper companies were formed in Germany with total capital of 97,000,000 marks, and there were 68 increases of capital representing 365,000,000 marks.

MESSRS. MARTIN AND CLARKE, wholesale paper merchants, 3, Joiners' Hall-buildings, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4, make a feature of issuing a monthly stock and price list, which comprehensively deals with various lines offered by this enterprising firm. The list for March may be had on application. It gives prominence to banks and bonds, blottings, copyings, manifolds and tissues, duplicator papers, ledger papers, printings, pulpboards, wrappings, writings, etc. The quantity in reams of each item is given, with description and in some instances the mill number, with weight and sizes and prices. It is certainly a useful publication.

Papermakers & the Railway Rates

Successful Claim for Esparto Before Advisory Committee.

Points of interest to the paper industry were raised last week before the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, which sat as a judicial tribunal at the Law Courts, where objections were raised to the new classification proposed by the railway companies for the carriage by merchandise trains of certain materials used in the manufacture of paper and for certain other goods. Sir Francis Gore-Browne, Mr. W. A. Jepson and Mr. G. C. Lockett formed the Advisory Committee.

Mr. Felix Thomas (Thomas and Green, Ltd.), who was accompanied by Mr. A. W. Foster, attended on behalf of the Papermakers' Association, and raised the objection to the proposal of the railway companies that esparto should be placed in Class 10 with hay and straw, with 2½ tons as the minimum permissible. It was held by the papermakers that esparto should be allowed to be shipped at a cheaper rate and that it was illogical to

place it in the same category as hay and straw.

Mr. Thomas referred to the greater weight of esparto per truck as compared with hay and straw and to its lower value both as compared with hay and straw and also with wood pulp, which is in a better class. The fact of esparto being received in large consignments up to 500 tons at a time and the truck load being 4 tons and over were mentioned.

Mr. Thomas put his points very clearly before the committee, who decided in his favour by ruling that esparto should be placed in Class 9 for 4 tons, Class 10 for 2 tons, and Class 12 for less than 2 tons. As practically all the esparto is sent in 4-ton lots, the meaning of the decision is that it will bear a 10 per cent. lower rate in the new classification.

An objection was also made to the classification of waste paper, and Mr. R. L. W. Spurrett and Mr. H. G. Bailey attended on behalf of the Waste Paper Merchants Association. In this case also the committee decided in favour of the applicants, and placed waste paper in Class 9.

The objection raised by Mr. Robbins on behalf of the British Paper Stock Merchants' Association in the case of rags did not succeed.

The question of magazines was also taken up, and Lord Riddell, representing periodical and magazine proprietors, asked that magazines be put in Class 16, with daily and weekly papers, rather than Class 17, as proposed. If Class 17 were adopted, he said, it would involve changes in the methods of packing at great additional expense. Magazines were usually included in mixed consignments.

The committee allowed Class 16 for magazines when covered by the definition "Papers, daily and weekly, and periodicals published at regular intervals not exceeding one month."

The chairman said that a book or a series of books issued in monthly parts would not be classed as among periodicals.

It was stated that the railway companies are receiving correspondence which indicates that many traders are under the impression that the new classification comes into force immediately. Under the Railways Act of 1921 the final new classification will operate "from a date to be appointed." It will probably be from two to three years hence.

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Envelope Makers & Manufacturing STATIONERS.

Annual Meeting of the Employers' Federation.

A comprehensive review of the state of the industry represented by the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers was presented at the annual general meeting of that body which was held on Thursday last week at the offices 10, Salisbury-square, London, E.C. Mr. James Gallie (McNiven and Cameron), who was re-elected to the office of president, occupied the chair.

Annual Report.

The report of the Council referred to the unrelieved depression which had characterised the industry during the past year and observed that it was not yet certain that the industry could feel assured that the time had arrived when it might look for a revival in the demand for its products. The condition of unemployment and under-employment which has existed amongst its workpeople, lack of demand for the products of the industry in overseas markets, unwillingness to replace their stocks shown by distributors in this country are still outstanding features of the situation. In spite of the prevailing conditions the Federation had consolidated its position and it was recognised as fully representative of an organised industry.

With regard to the staff, the report mentioned the arrangement which had been come to with the Newspaper Society, by which Mr. Armstrong held jointly with the secretariat of the Federation the post of general secretary to the Newspaper Society, and in this connection the appointment of Mr. E. W. Davies, as assistant to Mr. Armstrong, was mentioned. Following on these arrangements, Mr. A. W. Foster had intimated to the Council that he thought the opportunity fitting to ask the Council to permit him to resign the advisory office in which he had served the Federation. At the same time, the offices of both organisations were removed to 10, Salisbury-square.

Rates of Wages.

Coming to the question of wage negotiations, the report observed: There has been an essential difference in the character of the negotiations which have taken place with the workpeople engaged in the industry upon rates of wage during the year just ended. For the six years from 1914 to 1920 negotiation had been continuous upon increase of wages necessitated by a continuous rise in the cost of living, although the last months of 1921 gave ominous indication, to those willing to see, of a change in conditions which would need to be met by a cheapening of the cost of production. The position was not faced until the middle of the year just ended, but on June 6th proposals were made to the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee by the employers' representatives for reductions in the schedule rates of wage issued by that Committee as appropriate to the operations of the industry. The path was by no means easy, but reductions came into force on the pay days in the weeks ending August 6th and August 27th, whilst it was agreed that a third reduction should be made on the pay day in the week ending January 14th, 1922. During the whole period special negotiations were proceeding for an exceptional amendment in the rates of wages of the girl workers in London, whose wages had, during the preceding five years, reached a figure out of proportion to those paid to female workers in other parts of the country. After a ballot of the people concerned, a special re-adjustment of the female workers' wages in London took place in the early days of 1922. It is a source of very great satisfaction to the Council, that in spite of the inherent difficulties of negotiation for reduction of wage, the relations between those engaged in the actual negotiations have always remained of the pleasantest character.

The meetings of the paper, printing and allied trades consultative council were then mentioned, with the remark that informal as these meetings are, and light as is the bond which a share in its deliberations imposes on any of the allied industries, it has been felt by everyone concerned that the meetings which have taken place have fully

justified the hopes expressed, and that an interchange of opinions and information between representatives of organisations whose interests touch at many points, has been helpful to all of them.

Trade Customs and Railway Rates.

On the question of paper trade customs, in the revision of which the Federation had a hand, the hope is expressed that the revised code will be found an improvement on the old one and will prove to be helpful in the maintenance of uniform practice.

Negotiations with the railway companies had resulted in substantial amendments to the original proposals for re-classification of the products of the industry. These amendments, it is observed, so far protect the interests of members that the objections originally put forward have now been withdrawn. It is recorded that the satisfactory result obtained is very largely due to the close co-ordination effected with other manufacturers' organisations in the group of industries dispatching by rail goods of similar character to those handled by the industry represented by the Federation.

On the subject of depreciation of plant and machinery the report stated that after negotiations with the Department of the



Mr. James Gallie

Chief Inspector of Taxes, an agreement was concluded for satisfactory rates of allowance in respect of depreciation of plant and machinery peculiar to members' envelope-making departments.

With regard to the outlook envelope, it is recorded with satisfaction that the Postmaster-General has made arrangements under which the restrictive conditions of the international resolution are not put into operation as between the English-speaking countries of the world. Hopes are entertained that the effect of this agreement will suffice eventually to eliminate the restriction from the regulations of all countries in the International Convention. This result, it is pointed out, was only attained after many months of effort, the main burden of which was borne by the Federation, with assistance from the American Bureau of Envelope Manufacturers, the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee in the industry, and the Manufacturers and Industries Branch of the Board of Trade.

Reference is then made to the co-operation of the Federation in the efforts to secure a reduction in the postal rates, and the hope is expressed that in the very near future a satisfactory reduction in the postal rates will be secured.

Mr. Gallie's Review.

The president, in moving the adoption of the report, reviewed the general position of the industry, and proceeded to investigate the prospects for the future.

In conclusion, Mr. Gallie said the times had not been easy; the difficulties were not yet surmounted; but while watching, as it had done, with anxiety, the prevailing conditions and realising the uncertainty of the future, the Council was heartened by the knowledge that their youthful Federation had, during the year under review, added to its strength in

action, to its weight in the councils of the trade, and to its stature amongst the federated industries. (Applause.)

Seconded by Mr. C. W. Kimpton, the report was carried, and the statement of accounts was adopted on the motion of Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen, seconded by Mr. W. Shaw.

Election of Officers.

The re election of Mr. Gallie as president was cordially moved by Mr. J. Leonard Spicer and seconded by Mr. Frank Appleton.

Mr. J. Leonard Spicer was appointed vice-president at the instance of Mr. Gallie and Mr. H. F. G. Wood.

Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen was re-elected treasurer on the motion of Mr. F. G. Hawdon, seconded by Mr. E. Cunningham.

Rates of Wages.

A statement was made by the secretary upon the present position in allied industries in which negotiations for reduction of wage were now in progress, following upon which the president assured the meeting that the question of the relation between the current rates of wage in the industry and the continuous fall in the cost of living was engaging the earnest attention of the Council.

Those supporting Mr. Gallie at the meeting were Messrs. J. Leonard Spicer (Jas. Spicer and Sons, Ltd.), T. Owen Jacobsen (Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd.), F. Appleton (The Educational Supply Association, Ltd.), J. B. Browne (The Manchester Envelope Co.), E. Cunningham (Chas. Goodall and Sons, Ltd.), W. Collins Dickson (Wm. Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd.), R. S. Dove (Millington and Sons, Ltd.), F. G. Hawdon (John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.), C. W. Kimpton (W. H. Smith and Son), Andrew Levy (Andrew Levy and Co., Ltd.), C. M. Oliver (Alex. Cowan and Sons, Ltd.), Walter Shaw (Castell Bros., Ltd.), W. F. Sinclair (Wm. Sinclair and Sons, Ltd.), Stanley Welch (Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd.), and H. F. G. Wood (Bennett and Wood, Ltd.). Apologies for nonattendance were received from Messrs. J. W. Cooke (Butt Bros. and Cooke, Ltd.), H. A. Mead (Fuller and Mead, Ltd.), and H. A. D. Wathen (Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd.).

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Buckley, F. Machines for making printing surfaces. 4,684.
 English Electric Co., Ltd., and Kefford, H. W. Arrangement for binding loose sheets, etc. 4,838.
 Grimonprez, A., and Petit, H. Apparatus for cutting, folding and binding cigarette papers. 4,162.
 Harcourt, R. F. Loose leaf binders. 4,440. 4,442, 4,443, 4,444.
 Howarth, F. W. Process of printing. 4,792.
 Hudson and Kearns, Ltd., and Murphy, J. Loose leaf binders, etc. 4,732.
 Jaeger, R., and Smidt, K. J. Production of printers' ink. 4,196.
 Rapkin, G. F. Loose leaf books and albums. 4,333.
 Reihl, C. A., and Webb, A. E. Preparation of oils for varnishes, printing inks, linoleums, etc. 4,195.
 Rutter, D. M. Typewriting paper and carbons. 4,658.

Specifications Published.

1920.

- Bonham, H. Printing machines, 175,045.
 Drake, J. H. Perpetual calendars. 174,957.
 Esson, R. L. Loose leaf binders and the like. 175,065.

1921.

- Bennett, R. C. Loose leaf binders or files. 175,227.
 Bullen, A. G., and Jenkinson, R. L. Jets for single type-composing and casting machines. 175,182.
 Lanston Monotype Corporation (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Typewriting machines. 175,217.
 Setten, R. S. Wedding cake postal boxes and the like. 175,214.

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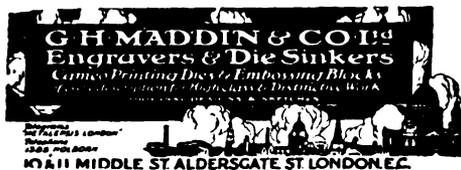
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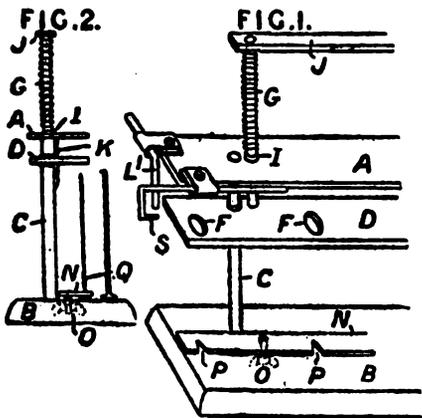
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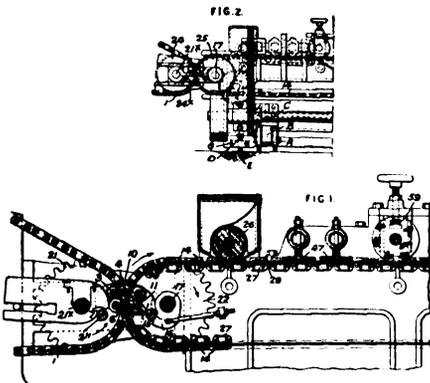
Mr. L. D. White has patented an invention under which papers are filed and bound upon staples, nails, etc., which are temporarily clamped in an upright position on the frame of the apparatus, rods forming the back of the frame having a pressure bar sliding upon them for forcing the papers down the nails, etc. As shown, a clamping bar N is held to the hollow base B by thumb screws O, and is slotted at P to receive one or more nails, etc., Q. A pressure bar D, having apertures F through which the nails can freely pass, slides upon rods C forming the back of the frame, and is guided through the frame member A by rods G, a spring I being positioned on the guide rods between the frame member A and an operating handle J joining the rods. Adjustable projections S serve to aline the



papers sideways, and projections L¹, Fig. 1, or K, Fig. 2, prevent the papers from curling up, and thus forcing the spikes forward. A removable slotted plate may be placed between the pressure bar and clamping bar to keep the spikes in alinement. The rods G and handle members J may be omitted, and the device operated by projections on the pressure bar, the spring I in this case being around the rods C. The clamping bar N may be removable with the spikes, etc., and clamped to the under side of the hollow base, or it may be in sections with the spikes between. In a modified form of apparatus, designed for use with a single spike, the latter passes into a hollow guide rod forming part of the pressure bar, the back of the frame engaging slots in the pressure bar. The papers filed may be permanently bound, for example, by bending the ends of the spikes down, by pressing washers on the ends of the spikes, or by means of threaded twine; or two sections may be inverted, and nails driven into the opposite section.

A Bronzing Attachment.

Messrs. Gamse and Bros. have patented a portable bronzing attachment for offset and other printing presses which, while supported

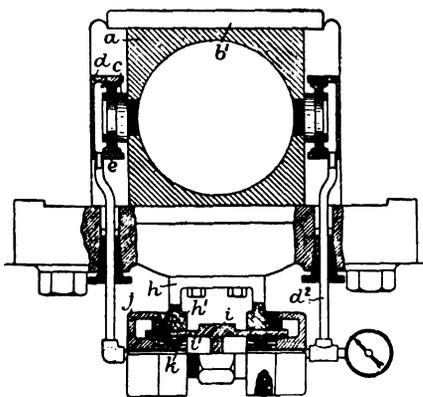


on the floor, can be adapted to be moved from one press to another, and is provided with means for coupling it to the press so that its sheet carrier is driven in unison

with the delivery of the press. The attachment comprises chains 14 carrying channelled bars 27 on which are two sheet-supporting flexible aprons 28, in the spaces between which are grippers 10, 11 carrying the sheets beneath a bronze-applying roller 26, reciprocating rubbing pads 47, and revolving and reciprocating polishing-rollers 59, whence the sheets are transferred to the grippers of delivery chains. The attachment is mounted on four rollers A, Fig. 2, on swivels B carried by brackets C, and when adjusted into line with the delivery of an offset press, a gear wheel 25 fixed to the shaft 17 of the sprockets 22 driving the chains 14, meshes with a wheel 24 on the shaft 21 x of the sprockets 21 driving the delivery chains 1 of the press, links 24 x fitting over the shafts 17, 21 x and completing the coupling. Screws D passing through lugs 9 may be provided to raise the attachment off the rollers A, plates E for the screws being fitted to the floor at appropriate places in front of a press. The sheets are transferred from the grippers of the press comprising fixed parts 6 co-operating with gripping fingers 4 on rock shafts 3 carried by the delivery chains 1 and oscillated by fixed cams 7 engaging rollers 3¹, to the grippers 10, 11 of the attachment, the parts 11 being fixed and the fingers 10 being mounted on brackets 15 oscillated by fixed cams 16, the transfer taking place in the horizontal plane joining the axes of the sprocket shafts 17, 21 x. Both sets of grippers are spring closed.

Hydraulic Cylinders for Presses.

Printing presses, under a patent by Mr. A. Terrey, are provided with hydraulically-operating means acting in opposite directions directly on the bearings of the impression cylinder for adjusting the pressure of the latter upon the printing cylinder or throwing it out of contact therewith. In the arrangement shown, the bearing-block a at each end of the impression cylinder shaft is supported for transverse movement along guides b¹ on the machine frame and is so connected by studs c to pistons e working in hydraulic cylinders d mounted upon or formed within



the frame. The cylinders d communicate by conduits d² with bores i¹ of a fluid-pressure control member i, one end of which is threaded through one of the bearing bosses h¹ on a fixed bracket h, the other end of the member i sliding through the other bearing boss. The conduits d² extend through caps j, and their extremities are provided with pistons k. By rotating the control member i by means of a spanner, or otherwise, the fluid pressure in the cylinder d on one side of the bearing a will be increased, and the pressure on the cylinder on the other side of the bearing diminished, the impression cylinder being adjusted thereby. The hydraulic pressure cylinders at each end of the impression cylinder shaft may be controlled independently or together.

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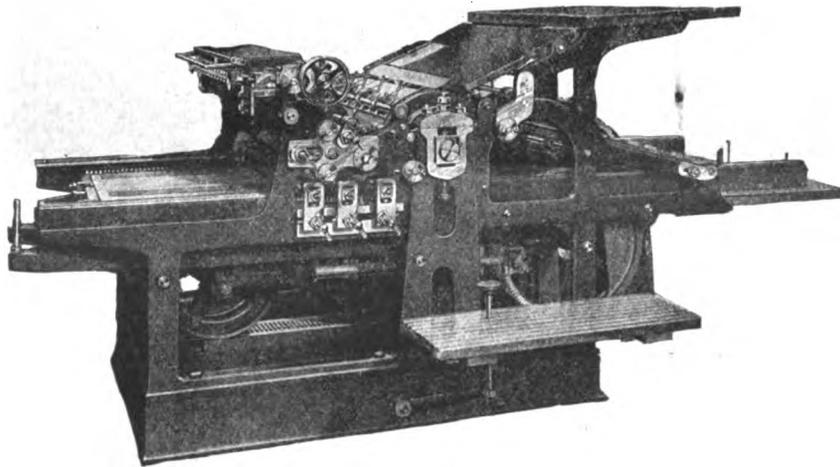
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EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Colour Printing in America.

Striking Account of Present-day Methods and Achievements of United States Colour Printers.

Some gleanings of a remarkably fruitful visit to America made by a British printer—Mr. Fred W. Seeley (Messrs. Norbury, Natzio and Co., Ltd., Manchester)—were put before the Printers Managers and Overseers' (Parent) Association at their meeting last week, and the members were much impressed with the big store of information and the numerous specimens of American colour printing which Mr. Seeley had contrived to collect in the course of a single brief visit to the United States. Mr. Seeley had decorated the walls of the room with a most interesting selection of examples, and, though he said the specimens shown were not a quarter of those he could have displayed had space permitted, they were comprehensive in scope, including large sheets in colour from some of the best American newspapers and periodicals, posters, calendars, cigar box labels, and many other lines.

After introducing his subject with some interesting remarks upon his first impressions of New York, Mr. Seeley proceeded to mention in more or less haphazard order some of the interesting things seen at the numerous printing offices visited, among the most notable being those mentioned below.

The first novelty mentioned was an ingenious plate-graining machine produced by the Planographic Equipment Co., 351, West 53rd-street, New York. This machine not only rotated the trough in the ordinary way, but also rocked the whole concern to an angle of about 20 degrees. By this method the marbles did not become flat, and it seemed a distinct improvement.

The De Vinne Press, 395, Lafayette, New York, had many features of interest, among them being the employment of a row of gas jets at the take-off end of each Miehle machine, thus solving the difficulty, much met with in America, of electricity generated in the paper.

Two-Sheet Rotary Presses.

A novelty in machine construction was shown at the Carey Printing Co. of New York. This was a "battery" of seven two-sheet rotary presses. These rotary presses had two distinct forms, two make-readies, two feeders, and two deliveries. Speed about 5,000 sheets per hour. Sizes ranged from 29 in. by 42 in. to 46 in. by 67 in. In working the machine one had the option of running one form to back up the other, two forms to work and turn, or two duplicate forms.

Mr. Seeley found that 75 per cent. of printing machines were working smaller sheets than full size, and at least 50 per cent. were working much smaller sheets than full size.

At the works of the Butterick Publishing Co.—one of the largest letterpress printing houses in the States, and specialising in vari-

ous fashion journals—were seen on one floor 18 two-colour Miehle machines, 39 in. by 54 in., each with an average output of 1,500 per hour, on runs of 500 reams; and several floors were similarly equipped. Their colour work is always done four colours in two operations, and their system is to print the black and the next most important fitting colour as the first two workings, with the red and yellow generally the last two. Their contention is that if the black and blue fit, a little misfit in the red or yellow does not show as much as the first two colours; moreover, with the yellow last it is easier to balance the picture with the correct amount of yellow—easier than if the yellow were printed first. Solid black parts have only the black and blue; the blockmaker omits the yellow and red. A full day and night is sufficient for the first two colours to dry and become ready to receive the second two. The first colour is more tacky than the second, and the third than the fourth.

Excellent cigar label work was seen in progress at the house of Heywood Strasser and Voght, 9th Avenue, New York. On one floor were five offset machines, 45 in. by 65 in., made by the Hall Printing Co., and they were running at 1,600 per hour, whilst there were groups of rotaries and flat-bed machines, none smaller than 38 in. by 50 in. The highest class of cigar band or label work is done on flat beds from stone, and sheets 44 in. by 64 in. are embossed at the rate of 800 per hour. The embossing presses are Sheridan make. The top of the platen is removable to slide out for make-ready, and the male die is of soft composition. The sheets are generally cold-rolled before embossing—it is not found that the sheets stretch.

A compound named "Mirakel," made by the Printing Ink Compound Co., of New York, was found in use by Leese Wilkinson and Co., big fashion plate printers. This was a substance to be mixed into ink, for preventing set-off. Mr. Seeley remarked that since his return from America he had used "Mirakel" very extensively, and had found it a good thing. He understood the "Mirakel" people had now an agency in Great Britain.

"Developing" on Stone Under Water.

A very interesting process seen in several lithographic houses was the "developing" of half-tone work on stone or plate under water. In most cases a screen print was put upon the plate, but the system was seen in use also where the grain of the plate or stone was used as the base. In some cases only one negative is taken of a job, and spare or full prints upon the plate are made, but in most cases there are three or four filter colour prints used. After the negative development is upon the plate (or stone) the plate is put in a bath of water of, say, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in depth (or in the case

of a stone a putty embankment is built round the edges so that about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of water can be let upon the surface of the stone). The plate or stone being grained medium coarse, the artist, with the aid of scraper tools, hard eraser and other devices, rubs or scrapes away all work to be deleted, and can reduce tints where necessary. He can also add to tints with litho chalk crayons parts where tints have to be strengthened. If solids are required, the plate is washed clean, dried, and solids added, but the plate is not allowed to remain dry too long before it is talced and lightly gum etched. When dry, the plate is "developed" with bitumen wash out and a strong etch applied. It is simply amazing how quickly the artist can "develop" the plate under water. The transfer ink does not smudge as it would if one attempted to erase or reduce the tints upon a dry plate; no hard edges are produced, and perfect vignettes to tones are obtained.

Among interesting points learnt at the United States Lithographic Co., which is about the largest litho house in the States, was that this firm has been able, by a continual policy, to get their customers to standardise in the colour, quality of paper, and the size of labels and cartons, so that they have eliminated the trouble so pronounced in this country of tobacco cartons and the like varying very greatly. They are able to keep set lay-outs and set cutting forms, as well as using standard sizes and qualities of material. If customers insist upon variations they are told the greater cost and longer time for delivery. This inevitably settles the matter.

The Huebner-Bleistein Process.

In Toronto Mr. Seeley visited the Rolf, Clark, Stone Co., the first house to instal the Huebner-Bleistein process. In their application of the process he found 90 per cent. of the jobs produced in four workings, although some of the specimens given him were in as many as seven printings. Colour separated negatives are made from the original sketch. From those are made positives on grained glass, and alterations are made on these by adding crayon work or scraping or reducing tints. After the positive is completed a negative is made the correct size, and at the same time a half-tone screen is added to the negative. This negative is then placed in the exposing machine, and as many exposures made on to the stone, aluminium or zinc plate as are required. The machine ensures absolutely correct register. Everything is calculated to the thousandth of an inch, and by carefully kept charts the position of each exposure for succeeding colours is certain. The main feature is that there is no duplicate transfer, each exposure

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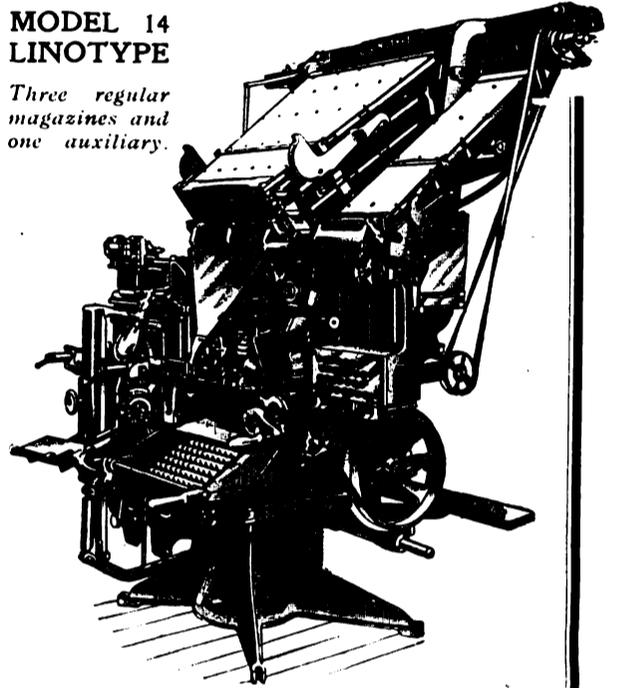
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on the printing plate being made from the original negative. Mr. Seeley said he saw a 30 in. by 40 in. zinc plate with a subject repeated ten times, and the plate made to fit colours already printed, finished from beginning to end in rather less than one hour, a plate which in this country—by ordinary transfer process, including pulling ten transfers, sticking up, transferring, rolling up, etc.—could not have been done in less than eight hours. The cost of drawing is reduced by about 25 per cent., and as the very best results are obtained in from four to six workings, one can fairly claim a reduction of about 40 per cent. in the cost of production.

Among the points in the conduct of American printedom which Mr. Seeley thought of special interest to British printers was the extensive advertising used by printers in the States to boost the trade. There is much more success in standardising sizes and qualities of materials than in this country. Welfare work is a big feature. Machinery used is bigger and run at higher speeds than here, and workers are more ready to accommodate themselves in order that the biggest possible output may be obtained.

The Discussion.

Questions and animated discussion followed the lecture.

Among further points elicited by questions was that, in printing offices in the States, there seems to be a lack of gradation of printing machines between very large and very small sizes; thus even small houses would have perhaps two of the largest sized machines and then a number of small platens—with nothing in between. Asked as to the higher rates of output obtained in America, the lecturer suggested there was no reason why this should not be approximated here; he said his own firm had two-colour Miehles giving an output as high as 2,400 an hour and a good average output of 1,600; true, there was set-off trouble, but that would be largely obviated if power delivery were installed. Moreover, since using "Mirakel" setoff had been reduced 50 per cent. In offset printing zinc was the metal ordinarily printed from, not aluminium. American printers apparently used no other two-colour machine but the Miehle.

Mr. Maisey suggested that the subject be put up for discussion again at a later date, as the improving of British methods was a vital matter.

Mr. Jarvis, who referred with much admiration to Mr. Seeley's array of specimens, stressed the value of the Huebner-Bleistein process, which, he said, he had himself reported upon some 14 years ago, when he stated that it would revolutionise lithographic printing. He believed that as long as we remained outside that process we should never be able to produce work like the American examples. Our workmen were as good as the American, but the English employers would not spend the money required. Many hundreds of thousands of pounds had been spent to bring the process up to date. One thing that was against us was the absence here of the immense runs that are available in the States. He corroborated the lecturer's remarks about the generous hospitality shown by American printers to the British visitor. Mr. Jarvis concluded by expressing his keen interest in, and appreciation of, the lecture, and by calling for a vote of thanks to Mr. Seeley.

Mr. Whittle seconded, expressing the association's pleasure at having Mr. Seeley amongst them again, and their pride in possessing such a live member.

Mr. Gill, as an old colleague of Mr. Seeley's, associated himself with the resolution, as did also Mr. Bateman.

A brief response from Mr. Seeley brought the meeting to a close.

EDWARDS, DUNLOP AND CO. (LONDON) LTD
 —The office staff of Edwards, Dunlop and Co. (London), Ltd., recently formed themselves into a Social Club and each week a club evening is held in the club room, kindly placed at its disposal by the company. Here games and other amusements are indulged in, while every fortnight a whist drive for members and friends is held. During the winter the Club has held three very enjoyable dances at the Cannon-street Hotel, where the last dance of the series will take place on April 7th. The Club, which is a very live institution, has other activities in view and is evidence of the happy spirit of co-operation existing between the staff and the management, which has in every way assisted the Club in its work.

Recent Developments in Printing ORGANISATION.

Interesting Address by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh at Chelsea.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh fulfilled a long-standing engagement to address the members of the S.-W. London Master Printers' Association on the 7th inst. at the Chelsea Town Hall. He was welcomed by a greater number of members attending than at any other of the monthly meetings of the association since its inception.

Mr. J. D. Wise, the president of the district association, who was in the chair, paid a warm tribute to Mr. Austen-Leigh for the work he had performed for the London Master Printers' Association. That night he introduced their ex-president as a representative of the triple alliance, Commerce, Art and Literature. They welcomed Mr. Austen-Leigh as a brother craftsman in the truest sense, as one who worked for the good of the craft. In commerce, art and literature they had a trinity, and in their late president they found that trinity in unity. Mr. Wise proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Austen-Leigh for his devoted services to the London Alliance during his two years of presidency.

Mr. Simnett, in seconding the resolution, expressed his own personal obligations to Mr. Austen-Leigh, both for what he had done and what he was prepared to do.

The resolution was cordially carried.

A Two Years' Review.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh then ran over the history of the London Master Printers' Association during the past two years. Incidentally he congratulated the association on securing a president of Colonel Truscott's attainments.

Mr. Austen-Leigh went on to say that the new constitution of the London association, which was put into operation two years ago, had worked rather well and he had heard no objection as to the method of electing the council. With regard to financing the district associations, suggestions had been made that paid secretaries might be appointed, but he thought such a course might create difficulties. Dealing with the position of London in the re-organisation of the Federation, Mr. Austen-Leigh mentioned that London contributed over £6,000 to the Federation, which was more than all the other alliances put together. Accordingly, London now had a predominating vote compared with the rest of the country. There had been a movement to get rid of the block vote, which secured that position, but only one of the London districts had expressed itself in favour of that course. He maintained that London should not give up its advantage, but if it did he hoped London would in return have power to deal with the unions by itself.

The creation of the Joint Industrial Council had aroused hopes which he thought had not quite been realised. The employers on their side claimed to have tried to see the employees' point of view, when wages were rising, but he could not say that the other side had met them quite in the same spirit now that the cost of living was declining. The meetings of the London District Committee of the J.I.C. had been successful, and the speaker mentioned the good impression which Mr. Davies, of the London Society of Compositors, had created as chairman of that committee.

During his own presidency the association had increased its staff and its members, the membership growing from 950 to about 1,100, whilst the revenue had increased from £6,000 to £13,000. With reference to the change of secretary, Mr. Austen-Leigh paid a glowing tribute to Mr. W. Whyte, who succeeded Major Birch. Mr. Whyte's appointment was certainly a satisfaction to the district associations which had had a chance of seeing his good work. Mr. Austen-Leigh also testified to the great assistance Mr. Whyte had been to him all the time he had been in office, because he had at his fingers' ends all the information which was necessary to the president in carrying out his duties.

The Wages Negotiations.

Reviewing the negotiations with regard to wages, Mr. Austen-Leigh said the salient fact in the past year had been that they had got some reduction, although not so much as they would have liked. They had not got as much

from the L.S.C., for instance, as from other London unions.

Looking to the future the ex-president stated it as his view that if the prosperity of their trade was to be revived, there must be a considerable reduction in wages. They would all, of course, like to see their workmen getting as much as possible, so long as their trade could prosper at the same time, but he did not think they could continue to receive the high wages at present being paid. The average reduction in wages for the whole of the industries in the country during 1921 was 16s. 10d. This compared with an average in the printing trade of 5s., which showed an extraordinary divergence. They could not expect the printing wages to remain so high above those prevailing in other industries. It would mean that people would refuse to buy printing more than they were obliged to, and it must be remembered that a large proportion of printing was regarded as a luxury.

In this connection Mr. Austen-Leigh mentioned the suggestion of grading wages over London on similar lines to that adopted in the country, but he thought this would be an extremely difficult matter to arrange equitably. In conclusion, Mr. Austen-Leigh expressed appreciation of the way the District Associations were working under the new constitution, and he referred to the excellent work done in the South-West by their past presidents, Mr. Mountain and Mr. Spring, as well as the present chairman—Mr. Wise.

At the close of Mr. Austen-Leigh's address, both Mr. Wise and Mr. Spring added tributes to his work in connection with the negotiation of labour matters.

Business Items.

Coming to the business part of the meeting, the president mentioned that the Benevolent Fund was to receive a percentage of L.M.P.A. subscriptions, so that in future it would have an allotted income.

Mr. Mountain was re-nominated as L.M.P.A. representative on the Westminster Employment Committee and Mr. Kent was delegated to the Brixton Committee.

The Paper Trade Customs then came up for consideration. It was agreed to recommend to the Council that reams should consist of 504 sheets instead of 500.

Objection was taken to the paragraph which stipulated "the chargeable weight shall include weight of necessary ream and reel wrappers (not bale wrappers), string and centres (excepting those of wood or metal)." The meeting decided to ask for the deletion of this paragraph altogether.

With regard to "special makings" it was agreed to ask for a reduction of the percentage in respect of one ton or less from 12½ to 7½ per cent.

Mr. Maynard also mentioned the matter of cut cards, which he said were coming in at net 50s, and the president remarked that it would assist members if they would all specify when ordering that the box should contain 52.

The following new members were elected:—Messrs. Rastall and Son, Ebury-street, and Wm. Wilton and Son, Wimbledon.

The president paid a tribute to the work of the organisers, and expressed the hope that they might be able to obtain four new members, so that the district might be entitled to another representative on the Council. At present their membership was 97.

This being the last meeting before the annual gathering, Mr. Spring proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wise for his very active interest in the work of the Association during the past year.

This was seconded by Mr. Trim and carried very heartily.

Mr. Wise, by way of acknowledgment, said he had never enjoyed any work so much as that which he performed as president of the Association. Printing was not only his living, but his hobby. In thanking the committee and the officials of the Association for the assistance rendered to him, he remarked that in their secretary (Mr. Cole) they had an exceptional man, whilst Mr. Kent had carefully watched over their finances.

THE FORESTER PAPER CO. (1917) LTD.—We have much pleasure in announcing that Messrs. W. H. Day and A. P. H. Moody have been duly appointed life directors of the Forester Paper Co. (1917), Ltd. We understand this will in no way interfere with the activities of these gentlemen with regard to their representation of the well-known firm of Albert E. Mallandain, Park Royal Paper Mills, Willesden, N.W., with whom they have been connected for many years past.

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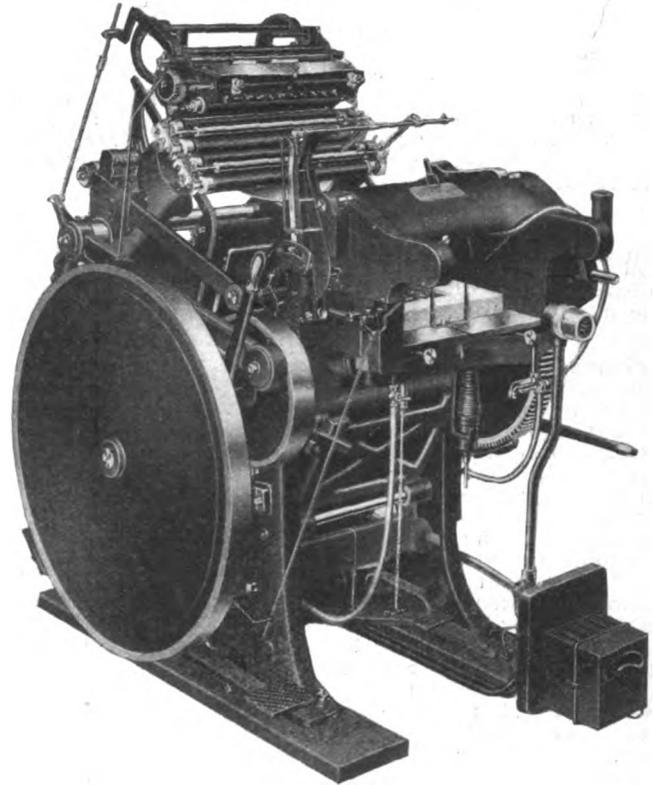
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Trade Notes.

MR. WALTER RUNCIMAN has acquired a controlling interest in the well-known printing firm of Hudson and Kearns, Ltd. This will involve no change of policy, and Mr. R. Hulme will continue to act as managing director. Mr. Runciman has other interests in the printing trade.

It is stated that a powerful syndicate has taken over Mr. Bottomley's papers, the *Sunday Illustrated* and the *Sunday Sports Telegram*, and that they are now under entirely new control, the new arrangement dating from early in February last.

JURY LISTS.—Reduced printing of the jury lists is foreshadowed in the Lord Chancellor's Jury Bill, the text of which is just issued. It is proposed to do away with the preparation and printing of separate jury lists. As a substitute, the names of persons qualified as jurors will be indicated in the register of electors by means of a special mark.

The Leicester Master Printers' Association held their annual social last week in the Oriental Hall, Market-place.

ESTIMATED losses by fire last month were:—Printing works, Dublin, £38,000; envelope manufacturers, Upper Thames-street, London, £20,000; printing works, Hull, £10,000.

PRINTERS' APPRENTICESHIP.—The Lord Mayor of Cardiff, as chairman of the Juvenile Employment Committee, convened a conference, which was held at the City Hall on Wednesday, of representatives of the Master Printers' Association and the Typographical and Bookbinders' Societies, to consider the question of setting up an Apprenticeship Committee for the placing and training of boys in the printing and allied trades. The conference unanimously agreed that such an apprenticeship scheme should be drawn up for the city, but in view of the fact that a national scheme is now under consideration by the Joint Industrial Council it was decided to suspend action until this scheme has received final approval, which is likely to be very shortly.

HEAVY TAXATION.—Printers' views on the present burden of taxation have found expression at Leeds, whence comes the following resolution: "That the Leeds and District Master Printers' Association views with grave anxiety the present condition of trade and the large amount of unemployment; it considers that restoration of trade and reduction of unemployment is of paramount importance, and that the Government should take all possible steps to bring that about. As the heavy burden of taxation is one of the principal causes of the present depression, it suggests a reduction of the income-tax by 2s. in the £, and the abolition of the Corporation Profits Tax."

BEFORE a King's Bench Divisional Court on Monday, Mr. Patrick Hastings, K.C., appeared to show cause why a writ of attachment for alleged contempt of court should not be issued against the London Express Newspapers, Ltd., the proprietors of the *Daily Express*, and Mr. Blumenfeld, the editor, in connection with an illustration in that journal purporting to be a sketch made in court by an artist of the *Daily Express* of the eyes of Major Herbert Rowse Armstrong, in the Hay mystery case. The Lord Chief Justice said that, whatever might be thought of the taste of the picture, the Court was satisfied that it did not come within the rules laid down in the matter of contempt. It was, however, a matter calculated to give rise to the question of a motion of this kind, and therefore the rule would be discharged, but without costs.

An announcement of interest to the printing industry is the registration of a new company, Messrs. R. A. Bartlett, Ltd., with a capital of £20,000. Mr. Bartlett, the managing director of the new company, was formerly commercial director to Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., and altogether served the house of Winstone for 25 years. His co-director, Mr. A. E. Earl, served the same firm for many years as works manager, and altogether spent 20 years in their service. Both gentlemen have recently resigned their appointments and are now actively engaged in the new company, which has established up-to-date works at 8, Hythe-road, Willesden, N.W.10. In these premises have been installed modern plant for the manufacture of printing inks for all processes, and arrangements have been made whereby the company supply the trade with colours and materials at advantageous prices and terms.

Both Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Earl are very well known in printing trade circles, and they will receive the congratulations and best wishes of their many friends in their new undertaking.

MR. ROBERT ASHBERY TIDMAS, for 36 years country representative of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode (Bible Warehouse), Ltd., Pater-noster-row, E.C., has died in London, the funeral taking place on Saturday last.

OCEAN NEWSPAPER PRINTING.—Some quick newspaper production was reported on the arrival of the "Aquitania" at Southampton last week. It was in connection with the marriage of Princess Mary, when a four-page special edition of the *Cunard Daily Bulletin*, containing a full report of the ceremony, was published within a few hours of the ceremony taking place.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.—A meeting of the Council of the Empire Press Union will be held on Monday next, at the offices of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6, Bouverie-street, E.C., when two resolutions recently passed by the Publicity Committee of the British Empire Exhibition will be discussed. The first recommends that a Press pavilion, reading and correspondence room, and information Bureau be provided within the exhibition buildings, and that proprietors of newspapers in Great Britain and overseas be invited to support this department. The resolution also recommends that a Press Congress of the Empire be convened soon after the opening of the exhibition. The second resolution suggests that the Empire Press Union be invited to undertake the organisation of the Press Pavilion and of the Press Congress in co-operation with the executive committee of the exhibition.

The newspaper strike in Paris ended on Tuesday with the surrender of the men.

Personal.

SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW, K.B.E., was on Tuesday at Guildhall admitted as Alderman of Cornhill Ward, succeeding the late Sir Edward Cooper. He has been a Common Councillor since 1914. After the ceremony of admission the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a luncheon at the Mansion House to meet the new Alderman and Lady Waterlow.

LORD BURNHAM, in responding to the toast of "The Newspaper Press Fund," at a dinner given at Hull on Friday night by the Hull, East Riding, and North Riding branch of the fund, said that there never was a time when, in point of honour and ability the Press of England had reached a higher standard than the present. At the dinner £500 was raised on behalf of the fund.

SIR GEORGE SUTTON has presented a silver salver to the London Press Golfing Society for competition in the society's annual inter-office foursomes. As last year's winners, Sir Frank Newnes and Mr. Edward Hudson, representing the *Strand Magazine*, become the first holders.

MR. A. E. HOLMES, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation, has been elected one of the Governors of the Prince of Wales' General Hospital at Tottenham, it being felt that the addition of a Labour representative would make the board of management more thoroughly representative. Should any of our readers wish to bring forward matters relating to the Hospital, Mr. Holmes would be pleased to receive communications.

OWING to the death of Mr. G. M. Curtice, of the Press cutting firm of Romeike and Curtice, Mrs. H. Vivienne Curtice has been made one of the managing directors in place of her husband. Mr. A. Sloman has been elected to a seat on the board.

MONSIEUR MAILLET-SAINT-PRIN, the doyen of the French journalists, who was born on February 25th, 1821, says the *Paris Excelsior*, in spite of his 101 years, still provides a weekly article for a paper to which he has for many years contributed. He can see well enough to correct his proofs.

MR. FREDERICK DIXON, who recently signed as editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, is reported to have become editor of the *International Interpreter*.

Trade Union Matters.

STEREOTYPERS' DISPUTE.—We are pleased to learn the dispute between the Stereotypers' Society and the Stationery Office has been satisfactorily settled. We understand that Mr. A. N. McConnell, Chief Conciliation Officer, London and South-Eastern Area, was successful in arranging a conference on Friday evening between the Controller and other officials of the Stationery Office and the officials of the Society, Messrs. W. C. Warren (general secretary), T. H. Middleton (assistant secretary) and I. G. Maidment (chairman of the London Branch). A satisfactory agreement was arrived at and the men's notices were accordingly withdrawn. It is pleasing to know this dispute, which might easily have spread to serious dimensions, has been settled with acceptability to both sides.

The National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers have reached an agreement with the N.P.A. for a reduction of 5s. per week, all other conditions having been withdrawn. We understand they have also agreed with the Trade Shop Houses to renew for a period of five years their present agreement.

"NATSOPA" AFFAIRS.—The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants appears to be making for somewhat calmer waters after its recent stormy experience in the seas of litigation. The Governing Council at a special meeting has passed the following resolution:—"This Governing Council declares that the organisation purporting to represent London chapels, and calling itself the United Chapels, is an organisation without authority or sanction of the rules of the Society. Further, the organisation mentioned being, in the opinion of the Governing Council, engaged in conduct detrimental to the welfare and interest of the Society, the London Branch Committee be directed to give the matter immediate attention." Subsequently, Messrs. Dunn, Clark, and Tomkins, who were active members of the organisation calling itself the United Chapels, stated publicly at the Government Council that they accepted the findings set out in the resolution, and would immediately dissociate themselves from the organisation mentioned. The Executive has been informed that each of the members named has loyally carried out his promise, and has definitely withdrawn from the United Chapels, and has agreed to fulfil his duty as an officer of the Society. The Executive desires to make it clear that it will use all possible steps to assist in clearing away the difficulties and misunderstandings that are now admitted to have existed in the charges against it, and to use all possible efforts towards restoring not only peace and harmony but confidence and understanding.

A BALLOT is being taken of the "Natsopa" calling for a 50 per cent. increase upon all members paying the 1s. contribution and upon the male junior scales. Members are being asked to empower the Council to arrange with branch committees to relieve members of the payment of the increased contributions where necessitous circumstances or special conditions exist, and proved to the satisfaction of the executive. In view of the serious position of the women's section, the vast amount of short time worked, and the abnormal amount of unemployment, the Executive Council have decided that there should be no effort made to increase the women's new scale contributions at the present stage.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to *Reynold's Newspaper* advocating better provision being made for the "veterans of industry," and he hits upon a printing trade union as well fitted to take a pioneer step in this direction. "Who," he writes, "is going to make a start? Will the London Society of Compositors show a lead in this direction? They are at present doing better work than any other society in providing for their unemployed, and are in a good position to make a start in providing a living pension for their members who are over 60, and so making vacancies for the younger members."

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Mr. Jas. Miller Honoured.

National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers give a Dinner and Presentation to their Retiring President.

Quite a unique gathering took place on Saturday in the Crown Room of the Holborn Restaurant, when a dinner was given to Mr. Jas. Miller by the members of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers on the occasion of his retirement from its presidency after a period of 12 years. Mr. H. McEntee, the new president, was in the chair, and the large gathering—numbering close upon 200 ladies and gentlemen—included several delegates of the Society from different parts of the British Isles. Those present were well representative of the various branches of the industry, and included the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., Mr. A. E. Holmes, Mr. G. A. Isaacs, Mr. H. Wilson Howes (Machine Managers), Mr. R. Kneale (Litho. Artists' Society), Mr. T. G. Newland (Paper Workers' Society), Mr. W. Hebditch (late controller Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode), Mr. Clements, Mr. Napier, Mr. Dawson, Captain Burden, and Mr. J. B. Titchener (Trade Employers' Federation), Mr. J. R. Riddell (St. Bride Printing School), and a considerable number of the members of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers' and Overseers' Association, headed by their president, Mr. A. Chadwell, Mr. W. Billett (secretary), and Mr. W. H. Longley.

Interspersed between the toasts were a number of musical items, contributed by several prominent artistes, among whom may be mentioned: Miss Rose Hayes, Miss Kisby, Miss Minnie Parrock, Miss Lilian Jones, and Miss Morrell, and Messrs. Wal Lesby, Walter F. Lanham, and Victor Lodge.

"National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers."

The toast of "The King" having been duly honoured, Mr. A. E. Holmes proposed the "National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers." Mr. Holmes said he felt it an honour in being asked to propose this toast. The members of their Society were fully aware of the progress made during Mr. Miller's presidency. He could remember very well when they had many societies and few members, and he was pleased that as a result of amalgamation they had now one efficient Society with more members, and with probably a larger percentage of the craft inside its ranks than any other society connected with the printing industry. Its effectiveness had been obtained by thorough organisation, and he ventured to say no society had done what they had during recent years in eradicating the assistant in the shop and making all its members fully qualified mechanics. He hoped the Society would continue to reflect the progress it had made during Mr. Miller's tenure of office, for he believed it had even yet an immense future before it. (Cheers.)

"Our Past President."

The toast was enthusiastically received, and was responded to by Mr. W. C. Warren, who also proposed "Our Past President." Mr. Warren, after thanking Mr. Holmes for the cordial manner in which he had referred to their Society, said in giving the toast of the evening, that of "Our Past President," he frankly confessed to have mingled feelings of regret and pleasure. He wished on behalf of the Society to thank their dear old friend, Jim Miller, for the many things he had done for the trade throughout the country. It was with a good deal of regret, both official and personal, that they were parting with him as one of the officials of the Society. Although parting officially there was some satisfaction in the fact that he was going to retain his membership in the trade, and they would still be able to enjoy his fellowship. In 1909, when Mr. Miller was first elected president, their Society had a small membership with a big name. Since then they had largely increased their membership and had reduced the name of the Society. Jim Miller took over the presidency when there was not much competition for the job. (Laughter.) That was not, of course, why he got it. The branches at that time required a man with Mr. Miller's ideals and determination to see them through. Mr. Miller took it over when they

had half the number of members, and one-third of the branches that they had to-day. At that time the Post Office was sufficient for their national funds. But things had changed. The change that had taken place in the constitution of the Society and in the general conditions of their trade throughout the country had been due to the fair and wise manner in which the deliberations of their council had been presided over by the man whom they had met together to honour that evening. (Hear, hear.) Representatives at the council meetings had been able to go away and feel that they had had fair and impartial justice meted out to them. Because of these things their branch of the trade throughout Great Britain desired to show their esteem and regard by presenting to their friend a small token of their appreciation in remembrance of the days of his presidency.

Mr. Warren then presented to Mr. Miller, on behalf of the members of the Society in England, Scotland and Wales, a beautifully executed illuminated address; a handsome

station given him that evening; and yet he could not help feeling how little able he was to give anything like a return for their most magnificent gift and token of appreciation. He was not worried about the gifts; they were of material value. What he was more concerned about was the general secretary's assurances that he would still retain the friendship of the members scattered through the United Kingdom. That to him was the greatest testimonial he could have. Credit for the success that had attended his efforts must also be given to the splendid comradeship of those who had been elected to serve with him. He asked representatives of the National Council present to take back to the members his very grateful appreciation of their recognition of his services. He also extended his thanks to Mr. Warren for the excellent assistance he had rendered to the Council, and also to the stewards for promoting such a splendid gathering in his honour. On behalf of Mrs. Miller he expressed his thanks for so kindly remembering her with such a magnificent little present. (Cheers.)

"National Printing and Kindred Trades."

In proposing this toast Mr. Middleton said the P.K.T.F. needed no introduction to them. Its undertakings and aspirations were well known to printers of this country. Dealing with one or two aspects of the work of the Federation, he spoke of the Apprentice Agreement, brought about to provide a livelihood for the men when they returned after fighting for their country, and the Betterment Scheme,



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Flashlight Photograph of Part of the Company.

half-hunter gold watch with his initials engraved on the back and also bearing the following inscription: "Presented to James Miller, March 11th, 1922, in appreciation of his valuable services during twelve years as president of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers." Accompanying the watch was a gold chain, to which was attached the gold badge of the Society. To Mrs. Miller was handed a diamond pendant in gold.

Speaking of the relations which existed in their trade, Mr. Warren said he was pleased to see present a representative of the Trade Employers, a body with whom their Society was on the most friendly terms; and also several representatives of the Overseers' Association. He thought it symbolic of the good spirit that prevailed in the stereotyping trade that he should have yet another presentation sprung upon him to hand to Mr. Miller, and that from the president of the Overseers' Association, in the form of a combined umbrella and walking stick.

The toast was heartily accorded with musical honours.

Mr. Miller, in reply, said he did not know where to look for inspiration for words that would enable him to adequately express his thanks. He said he would rather suffer a tussle in a discussion, and rule everyone out of order, than try to make a speech. He could not help feeling proud at the demon-

stration given him that evening; and yet he could not help feeling how little able he was to give anything like a return for their most magnificent gift and token of appreciation. He was not worried about the gifts; they were of material value. What he was more concerned about was the general secretary's assurances that he would still retain the friendship of the members scattered through the United Kingdom. That to him was the greatest testimonial he could have. Credit for the success that had attended his efforts must also be given to the splendid comradeship of those who had been elected to serve with him. He asked representatives of the National Council present to take back to the members his very grateful appreciation of their recognition of his services. He also extended his thanks to Mr. Warren for the excellent assistance he had rendered to the Council, and also to the stewards for promoting such a splendid gathering in his honour. On behalf of Mrs. Miller he expressed his thanks for so kindly remembering her with such a magnificent little present. (Cheers.)

The toast was heartily endorsed.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., in replying, said he appreciated Mr. Middleton's reference to his sane advice, for it was the first time in his life that he had received a testimony as to his sanity. He had dined with comps, machine-minders, bookbinders, and the N.A.T.S.O.P.A., but it was the first time he had had the privilege of dining with stereotypers. If that was a sample of the fare customarily provided for their guests, he hoped to be again favoured with an invitation. (Hear, hear.) Speaking of the Federation, he said their Society was one of the strongest in it, which was due to the fact that they were so well knit together. He thought they occupied a unique position, less as they were by a strong band of men, and being also backed up by their employers. It was not every organisation that could claim

such a good understanding existing between the two sides. The Federation after all was what the rank and file made it, and though the Federation's task was a difficult one, he thought such gatherings as the present, with its many expressions of sentiment, would go a long way in helping to inspire it. In that spirit he wished them to go forward, remembering at the same time that other societies were not so strong as their own, and perhaps were not in a position to resist so successfully as they were. Mr. Bowerman concluded by paying a tribute to the retiring president, and hoped that the fine spirit prevailing in their midst would last for many years to come. (Cheers.)

"The Visitors."

Mr. I. G. Maidment, in proposing this toast, said many of their visitors that evening connected with the industry were leaders of the trade union movement, and he considered it



Mr. Jas. Miller.

necessary that they should place every confidence in them. Though they had already two of their visitors that evening in Parliament, they hoped soon to have a third in Mr. Isaacs.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., in responding, said it was always a pleasure to dine; it was a greater pleasure to dine with your friends, and a still greater one to dine at your friends' expense. (Laughter.) Regarding Mr. Maidment's assurances to the effect that wives waited up every night for their husbands' return, Mr. Naylor thought it was right and proper that the ladies should have an opportunity once in a few years of seeing how their husbands spent their time. (Laughter.)

Captain Burden also expressed his great pleasure at the opportunity afforded him of witnessing the splendid manner in which the services of Mr. Miller had been recognised. He felt sure he was echoing the sentiments of every visitor when he said that it had been a very enjoyable evening.

Mr. G. A. Isaacs, in a brief but humorous speech, contended emphatically that he was not a visitor, but that he reckoned himself as one of the family. If he was not, then he claimed to be a lodger, and, more than that, he claimed the lodger's privileges. (Laughter.)

A memorable evening was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Cardiff Paper and Print.

In our report of the recent lecture on paper manufacture at the Cardiff Technical College, given by Mr. F. Heckford, it should have been stated that the cinematograph film illustrating the making of paper at the Devon Valley Paper Mills, Hele, was kindly lent by Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co. The excellence of this film, which was taken on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, we have already mentioned; and at the Cardiff Technical College it greatly assisted the object of the lecture, which was to stimulate the interest of students attending the printing class at the Technical College.

At Mr. Heckford's lecture, by the way, refer-

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines	s.	d.
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The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to **STONHILL & GILLIS**.
 Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

A REPRESENTATIVE required by London firm of Paper Agents and Merchants; must have sound connections, buying, selling and executive ability, energy and business enthusiasm; state fullest particulars, which will be treated in strictest confidence.—Box 18742.

P RINTING.—Ambitious and Energetic Young Man as ASSISTANT to MANAGER; a first-class knowledge of all Departments of Letterpress Printing and practical experience in the Organisation of a Works essential; within thirty miles from London; salary according to qualifications.—State full experience and age, to Box 13917.

T RAVELLER required by leading Paper Bag Mills (Wholesale, London area); salary and commission; good opening for young man with energy and experience.—Fullest particulars, in strictest confidence, to Box 18750.

Situations Wanted.

B OOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

B OOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

E LECTRICAL FITTER, young, desires charge of Motors (all kinds), Lighting, Lifts and other Electrical Gear.—S., 22, Montreal-road, Ilford. 13908

E NGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

G ENTLEMAN, with first-class connection amongst Wholesale Binders, Stationers and Box Makers, desires to represent Firm of good standing.—Reference, etc., upon application to Box 13895.

ence was made to Cardiff's high ambitions as a printing centre. Mr. Robert J. Webber, recently president of the South Wales Alliance of Master Printers, said "We want to make Cardiff a printing centre unequalled by any in South Wales. We have tremendous advantages in obtaining this, for not only have we the mills at our doors—(he referred to the Ely Paper Mills)—but we have also coal, so essential to the welfare of any industry." Mr. Webber pointed out that what was needed was the closer co-operation of the Cardiff Corporation, who by giving greater encouragement to the matter of technical education, particularly to the typographical section, would do much to bring about the desired end.

MAKE your own way and people will make way for you.

M INDER, well up Half-Tone Colour Process, Cartons, Labels, Com., etc.; Wharves, Two-Revs., Bate's and Summits; home or abroad.—Box 13909.

M INDER (young) seeks perm.; all classes Cylinder Machines, Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; wages by agreement.—Sherreard, 25, Durrington-road, London, E.5. 13916

P UBLIC SCHOOL BOY (18), head of his House, seeks OPENING.—Box 13923.

Agencies.

T RAVELLERS calling on Engineering, Motor, Produce, Corn, Asbestos, and similar firms, to sell SMALL CALICO SAMPLE POST BAGS; cheapest on market; 10 per cent. commission (weekly).—Box 13921.

Financial.

C APITAL.—£5,000 available for Investment in Sound Business affording Full-time Occupation to Investor.—Write, Box 1661, Sells, 167, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 13922

Machinery for Sale.

F OR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by 1/4-in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.1. 13919

Machinery Wanted.

W ANTED. HAND or TREADLE MACHINE for Football Coupons, Handbills, etc., for country district.—J. H. Stephenson, Front-street, Wingate. 13918

Miscellaneous.

L UNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPE-WRITER PAPER." Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunnon and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4. 13863

P RESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

T ARPULINS.—Second-Hand, Repaired and Corded; all sizes up to 36-ft. by 30-ft.; suitable for Timber Stacks, Barges, Lorries, etc.; ready for dispatch. Also large stock NEW TARPULINS. Sample covers willingly sent, or can be inspected at our works at Boxmoor, L. and N.-W. Railway. Write for particulars (Sale or Hire).—Edney Bros., Ltd., Manufacturers, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. 'Phone 59 Boxmoor. 17720

W ANTED, BLOCKS (Odd or Series), Half-Tone, Line, etc.; suitable for small Magazine.—Particulars and price, to Simpson, Largs, Ayrshire. 13915

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

Sale of Printing Plant.

The plant of a small printing office at Elystan-street, Chelsea, was sold last week, Mr. Edwin W. Evans, of 150, Fleet-street, being the auctioneer. Among the lots disposed of, a double-demy "Quadrant" cylinder machine, by Powell and Son, with two sets of rollers, brought £35; a nearly new No. 12 foolscap-folio "Jardine" platen went for £40, and a 26-inch diagonal guillotine paper-cutter by the same maker for £47 10s. A No. 3 "Model" platen was knocked down at £20, and a No. 2 "Model" at £4 17s. 6d.; a wire stapling machine went for £2 12s. 6d., and a 2 h.-p. electric motor, by the British Thomson-Houston Co., for £15 10s. The type, galleys, and other material went at fair sale prices

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

**FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.**

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the twelve months ending December 31, 1920, amount to **£1,235.513 15s. 9d.**

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

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 13s. (including Postage).

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

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

Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1922.

Printing Trade Wages.

THE conferences arranged by the Federation of Master Printers for the purpose of putting their proposals before the various trade unions affected, have now, we understand, all taken place, whilst the London Society of Compositors is also this week holding a meeting to consider the employers' proposals. A conference of representatives of the different unions is being called by the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation to enable the societies to discuss together the communications which have been made. Special interest attaches to the detailed proposals—printed on another page—for the stabilising of wages in the printing trade. Of course, sliding-scale schemes have previously been brought forward in printing trade negotiations, but they have always been "turned down" by the unions. Why there should be an objection to a sliding scale as such, we do not know. Probably there is not. Industry generally seems to recognise it as a fair principle that some adjustment of wages should occur automatically in conformity with specified variations in the cost of living, and we notice that Mr. C. T. Cramp, the railway labour leader, in a speech the other day declared that the sliding scale had proved to be the railwaymen's salvation. Doubtless the crux of the problem is found in the fact that a sliding scale pre-supposes some agreed status of the worker, and the workers have feared that an agreement satisfactory to them was not within reach. The employers have, however, made it plain that they do not desire that this agreed status should be the pre-war status, and now in the new proposals for stabilising wages they boldly get down to definite figures in the matter. This opens the way for a more detailed and frank discussion than has yet taken place of the views of both sides, and it deserves the very careful consideration of the whole industry.

The Postage-Reduction Delay.

THE trading community is still being kept in suspense as to what may be expected in the way of reduction of postal rates at an early date. It seems there is still room to doubt whether Mr. Kellaway is to be allowed to

fulfil his promise that the Post Office surplus shall go to the relief of those who are paying the high postal charges. The strong opposition felt in business circles to the suggestion of diverting the expected surplus to other objects has already been made plain, and views on the subject are still being expressed. Thus, at the meeting of the council of the London Chamber of Commerce last week, a resolution, moved by Lord Blyth, was unanimously adopted and forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to the Postmaster-General, stating the council's protest against the continuance of the present high postal charges and strongly urging the Government to give the business community the full benefit of these economies by way of reduction of postal rates from the commencement of the next financial year.

Some Reduction Likely Soon.

THERE are indications that early reductions in the postal rates on printed matter and post cards are probable. Thus at the banquet of the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors, last week, Lord Burnham, who is a member of the Postal Commission, made a long speech on the subject of postal rates, in which he implied that relief might be expected in the near future, provided traders continued to impress its need on the Government. Moreover, Mr. Felix Blakemore, member of the Post Office Advisory Council, and president of the National Chamber of Trade, is reported to have stated in a speech at Grimsby that postal charges are to be reduced from April 1st. No confirmation or denial of this statement could be obtained at the G.P.O. The only official reply was, "Nothing about the matter can be said at present." In the absence of Mr. Blakemore, however, Mr. P. Howling, general secretary of the National Chamber of Trade, informed a Press representative that while reductions would undoubtedly occur on April 1st, their extent depended on critical negotiations at present taking place between the Treasury and the P.M.G.

Printing from Abroad.

OFFERS to do British printing on the Continent and circulars of British firms printed abroad are still being received in this country much to the chagrin of printers and paper-makers. Printers in Budapest are particularly active just now in offering to do the work at astounding prices, and one particular firm stresses the point that "wages here are manifold less than anywhere else." The offers made are of a very extraordinary character. In one case post cards in two colours and including printing, addressing and postage, are offered at 50 for 1s., whereas if posted in this country the postage alone, without taking account of the printing or any other labour involved, would be 4s. 2d. Lithographed three-colour pictorial post cards are offered at 2,000 for 60s., including advertisement on back of card, postage and so on.

That Seed Catalogue.

IT will be remembered, by the way, that when Messrs. Ryder, the seed dealers of St. Albans, recently published a small seed catalogue from abroad—as reported in our issue of February 23rd—they explained that they took this course as "an object lesson," and stated that before doing so they consulted several large English printing firms, and to their surprise their proposal met at once with "most enthusiastic approval and support." We have not ourselves found British printers enthusiastic over cases which serve to show how their trade can be taken away from them, and Mr. A. E. Holmes, of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, informs us that he has made inquiries as to the "approval and support" given to Messrs. Ryder's action and cannot find that any such sanction has been given from the organised printing trade, either on the side of the employers or of the trade unions.

THE Home Labour Market depends upon patronage of British Industries for the much desired revival. Every imported finished product helps to keep back the revival.

SLATER & PALMER

are keeping well to the front, thanks to the loyal support of their friendly clientele.

**THEIR BRITISH MADE PRINTING
INKS ARE PROPERLY ADAPTED TO
BRITISH WORKING CONDITIONS.**

TRY THEM!

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

Phone:—1084 Holborn.

Telegrams: "Palmlink, Fleet, London."

STANLEIGH
Made in England

**Numbering
Machines**

HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH

23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.

Phone—
Holborn 5016.

Telegrams—
"Embussy, Fleet, London."

Stabilising Printing Trade Wages.

Important Proposals Put Forward by the Employers' Representatives.

In connection with the current movement for revision of wages in the printing trade, the employers' representatives are, as we have previously briefly indicated, making an effort to establish some understanding which shall cause variations in the cost of living to be reflected in wages without the need for the labour and unsettlement that are involved in frequently-recurring wages negotiations.

The statement which follows contains in detail the employers' proposals for stabilisation of wages as put to the Typographical Association. Similar statements—with the necessary variations in the basic wages—have been submitted to all the other trade unions concerned.

The following facts, says the statement, are put forward as a basis for discussion in the hope that their adoption may facilitate adjustment of wages in the printing industry, during the period in which, in common with other British industries, it endeavours to reach new normal levels in the prices of its products and its cost of production.

Estimating Wage Reduction Now Due.

The Board of Trade index figure when wages reached the highest point was 168 points; the index figure published on February 15th, 1922, was 88 points; this is a fall of 80 points.

The wages of Typographical Association members in a Grade 1 town in 1914 were 38s. 6d.; at the highest point they were 97s. 6d.: The total advances amounted to 59s.—equivalent to an advance for each point of 4.2d.

If wages were to fall at the same rate in proportion to the cost of living as they increased, it will be seen that at 4.2d. per point, the fall of 80 points amounts to 28s., towards which sum a reduction of 7s. 6d. has been agreed and put in force, showing that wages at the present day purchasing power of the sovereign are in effect 20s. 6d. per week above the equivalent of the pre-war wage.

If the financial benefits of the payment for the six statutory holidays and a week's summer holiday be taken into account—amounting, as they do, to 3s. 5d. per week—wages in a Grade 1 town are actually 23s. 11d. per week above the equivalent of the pre-war wage. This does not include the cost of the shorter working week, which must be found by the employer, and which increases the selling prices of the products of the industry. (This reduction in hours costs actually 5s. 7d. per week).

The employers have repeatedly stated that it is neither their desire nor their intention to seek reductions in wages to the level of pre-war rates, always, of course, having regard to the state of the industry and the economic conditions of the country. The employers propose to give to the workpeople an addition to their basic wage by conceding to them the value of a certain number of points, which shall be allowed as improvements of basic wage.

The index figure taken when wages attained the highest point was 168; the index figure published on February 15th, 1922, was 88—being a difference of 80 points. Allow, for example, for improvement of basic wage, the value of, say, 12 points. There remains to be considered the value of 68 points. Taking the value of these 68 points at 4.2d. per point, we get an amount of 23s. 9d., of which, after deduction already agreed on, of 7s. 6d., there is left an amount of 16s. 3d. per week, which the employers consider a justifiable reduction at the present time.

Principle of Future Wage Adjustment.

For future variations it is suggested that when a rise or fall of 6 points in the index figure takes place, the rate of wages shall be varied by 2s., taking the value of each point at 4d., i.e., the rate of wage shall be varied when the cost of living figure rises to 94 or 100, or falls to 82, 76, and so on.

It is proposed that if at any time the cost of living figure exceeds 120 or falls below 50, the operation of the scheme shall be suspended until after conference between representatives of the employers and the workpeople has decided upon the confirmation or revision of the scheme.

The following procedure is proposed for the regulation of variations in the rate of wage in accordance with the increase or decrease of the cost of living as indicated by the index figure: (1) That one month's grace shall be

given when the change in the index figure justified an alteration; (2) if during the month of grace the figure again varies upward from the point justifying an alteration no variation shall take place; (3) all alterations shall come into force on the pay day in the first week of the month next following after the index figure published about the 15th day of each month has shown an alteration to be justified.

EXAMPLE.—If the index figure on February 15th justifies an alteration it will need to be confirmed by the index figure on March 15th, and will become effective on first pay day in April.

WEST AND NORTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association

Lecture by Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi.

To printers who have an interest in their craft the name of Mr. Charles T. Jacobi, of the Chiswick Press, stands for all that is dignified and chaste in typography, and the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association was fortunate to secure him to give an address at their meeting on Wednesday, last week, at Westbourne Park.

A fair number of members attended early to dispose of routine business, to the accompaniment of very excellent light refreshments, and having done their duty by both, the members and some visitors settled down to hear from a master craftsman a paper on "Simplified Typography as applied to Commercial Printing."

Suffice it to say that from the speaker himself and by the aid of the many characteristic and beautiful specimens of work emanating from the Chiswick Press, all bearing the hallmark of choice type-setting and superb press work, the audience were entertained in a manner rare indeed in the experience of the ordinary printer whose work lies in the directions more commonplace. All at least could be sufficiently impressed by the inspiration of the examples on view to attempt, in some degree, to follow out the principles which the speaker laid down as essentials to correct production and lasting beauty in the bookmaker's art.

At the close of his address Mr. Jacobi answered many questions which gave interesting sidelights on his work, and from his brief biographical references his hearers were able to realise how long and honourable has been his association with the craft.

Mr. J. R. Burt, who again places the Association under a great obligation to him for arranging the evening, voiced the sincere thanks of the members to the speaker for his inspiring address.

Messrs. W. L. Sidders, Davis and Wise, also joined in voicing the appreciation of all present.

Members are asked specially to note that the annual meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday, April 12th, at Westbourne Park, when they should show by their presence their interest in the work of the Association.

A.T.P.

[A full account of Mr. Jacobi's lecture will appear in next week's issue.—E.D.]

Printing Trade Football.

The following matches were played on the dates mentioned, and resulted as indicated:—

Printers' Football League.

March 4th.—Armoury 4, Oyez 2; St Clement's Press 6, Co-operative Printing Society 1.

March 11th.—St. Clement's Press 7, Britannia 1; Armoury 3, Co-operative Printing Society 1.

LORD BEAVERBROOK, addressing the Leatherhead Brotherhood, on Sunday, said the ambition of newspaper proprietors was not always directed towards the making of fortunes, but lay sometimes in the direction of acquiring power. He urged that newspapers should sound an optimistic tone in order to encourage trade and create employment.

"MAN IN THE TWILIGHT," by Ridgwell Cullum, is an American novel which has its scenes in the pulp industry.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

PARENT ASSOCIATION.

March Monthly Meeting.

The principal item on the agenda of the meeting of the above-named Association held on Tuesday of last week at the "Old Bell," Holborn, was a lecture on "Colour Printing in America" by Mr. Fred. W. Seeley, a Manchester member of the Association, whose very informative treatment of his subject is reported elsewhere in this issue. There was a very full attendance of members, and the president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, occupied the chair.

The business part of the meeting was quickly disposed of.

Election was made, in customary formal manner, of one new member—Mr. J. R. Skinner (Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd., overseer, composing department)—who was personally welcomed into the Association by the president.

In reply to Mr. G. H. T. Freeman, it was stated that the votes at the disposal of the P. M. and O. A. for the forthcoming Printers' Pension Election totalled just over 700. On Mr. Freeman's proposition it was agreed that these votes be equally divided amongst the Association's four candidates.

The chairman reported that Mr. E. H. Berryman was making satisfactory progress after his recent operation, and expressed the Association's good wishes for his early recovery.

The lecturer was then introduced to the meeting, Mr. Bateman reminding members that Mr. Seeley, when previously a London member, had been an extremely active and useful one, and was for many years a trustee of the Association.



389,000,000 Postings Less!

SIR,—In the mass of figures given in the recent Post Office statement it is not easy to determine how these colossal figures have been reached. The following tabulated statement will give the items:—The high postal charges are responsible for this huge falling off in the nation's correspondence.

The total falling off is

389,000,000 communications.

This total is made up in the following manner:—

Letters	...	110,000,000
Post cards	...	77,000,000
Printed matter	...	190,000,000
Newspapers	...	12,000,000

It will be noticed that the greatest falling off is in the carrying of printed matter communications, the number being 190,000,000. This printed matter, in the form of catalogues, booklets, leaflets, etc., is publicity literature, the life-blood of commerce and the backbone of the printing and allied trades. I have emphasised over and over again in the Press, to the Premier, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the Postmaster-General, and to many members of Parliament that the half-penny postal rate on printed matter is the most important of all postal rates, and that it should be immediately re-established. The policy which has caused the falling off of 389,000,000 communications in the nation's correspondence is a disgrace to any Government.

Yours, etc.,

W. H. BURCHELL.

Governing Director, Caxton Press, Ltd.
Hon. Sec., Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts.

13-15, Leather-lane, E.C.1.
March 8th, 1922.

ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—The total net estimate for 1922-23 for stationery and printing is £2,679,937; required on account (a provision for between four and five months' expenditure), £900,000. The total net estimate for 1921-22 (subject to transfers) was £4,187,444.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 6½, 6½, Pref., 18s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 21s. 6d., 21s. 10½d., Pref., 16s. 6d., 17s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 15s. 9d., 15s. 4½d.; Joseph Byrom, 12s. 6d.; Causton's, 90s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 6d., 22s.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 104, 105½; John Dickinson, 25s. 7½d.; Financial News, Pref., 11s.; Ilford, 20s. 3d., 20s., Pref., 17s. 1½d., 17s. 3d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 8s., 7s. 6d.; International Linotype, 48½, 49½; Lamson Paragon Supply, 17s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 23s. 3d.; Linotype B Deb., 52½; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 19s. 9d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 4½d., 14s. 3d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 102, 103½; Odham's Press, 9s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 6d., 10 p.c. A Pref., 17s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 68s. 9d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s., 19s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 18s. 6d., 18s. 1½d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 14s. 0½d., 14s. 6d., Def., 6s. 10d., 6s. 8½d., Pref., 14s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, 15½, Pref., 9½, 9½; Weldon's, 30s. 3d., Pref. 18s., 17s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 104; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.—Interim dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of 8 per cent., less tax, for six months ending October 31st, 1921, payable March 31st (against 10 per cent. per annum last year).

THE Yorkshire Post.—The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co., proprietors of the Yorkshire Post and the Yorkshire Evening Post, was held on Friday at the offices in Leeds, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Rupert Beckett. The report, which recommended a dividend of £1 15s. per share, was duly carried, and the Hon. Sir W. G. Beckett, Mr. D. B. Wilson, and Mr. A. M. Sagar-Musgrave were re-elected directors. A vote of thanks was passed to the editors, commercial manager, and staffs of the papers, and satisfaction was expressed with the results achieved, notwithstanding the general trade depression.

NEW COMPANIES.

MATTHEWS, HUNTER AND WHISH, LTD.—Capital £6,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with E. A. H. Hunter and C. W. Matthews and to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers, printers, lithographers, envelope makers, manufacturers of toys, games and fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: E. H. Hunter, C. W. Matthews and R. V. Whish. Registered office: 5, Grocers' Hall court, E.C.2.

L. C. P. MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; dealers in or agents for typewriting, carbon and other papers, typewriter sundries and accessories, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. Eru and J. D. McAra. First directors: F. Poole, J. D. McAra and E. G. Watkins. Registered office: 46, Peartree-street, Central-street, E.C.1.

MONEY HICKS AND MILLS, LTD.—Capital £100 in 1s. shares; paper manufacturers and merchants, advertising contractors, tin and cardboard box makers, manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. F. Money Hicks, A. A. Mills, Mrs. G. Hicks and Mrs. A. Elsworthy. Registered office: 297, Haydon's-road, Wimbledon, S.W.

McGAVIGAN, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; printers, publishers, lithographers, engravers, book sellers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Lindsay McGavigan, J. E. Murphy and Mary A. Byers. Registered office: 126, Renfield-street, Glasgow.

SOUTH WALES COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOL CO., LTD.—Capital £4,000 in £50 shares; dealers in books, stationery, etc. Private company. First directors: H. E. Reed and D. T. Richards. Registered office: Page-field House, Page-street, Swansea.

GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £750 in 1s. shares; to acquire the business of Genealogical Publications, Ltd., and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of books, newspapers, journals, magazines, periodicals and others literary works, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. S. Prall (?) and G. D. Pegrum. Registered office: 95a, Chancery-lane, W.C.

HUTSON BROTHERS, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers of pictorial post cards, publishers and stationers carried on at 53a, Aldersgate-street, E.C., as Hutson Brothers, and to adopt an agreement with P. Hutson. Private company. First directors: P. Hutson, A. L. Gunn, A. G. Reynolds. Registered office, 53, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares (5,000 8 p.c. non-cum. pref. and 15,000 ord.); to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, makers of printing and other inks, importers of lithographic stones, makers of lithographic papers and materials, paints, colours and varnishes, importers of, and dealers in, copal, damar, congo and all kinds of gums, gum-rosins and kindred substances, beeswax, asphaltum, shellac, chemicals, etc. Private company. The permanent directors are: R. A. Bartlett and A. E. Earl. Registered office: 8, Hythe-road, Hammersmith, W.

WHITE HART PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 800 ordinary shares of £1 each and 400 ordinary shares of 10s. each; to adopt an agreement with Hogg and Knight, Ltd., and to carry on the business of general printers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. G. Briggs and T. Hogg. Registered office: White Hart-lane and Core-lane, Tottenham, N.17.

INK PRODUCTS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with E. W. Touboul and R. Hulme, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, printing ink and other products, products from the residue of a certain process of digesting wood referred to in above agreement. Private company. Subscribers: C. Osborne and J. J. Perrott. Registered office: 4, London-wall-buildings, E.C.

W. H. CROHN AND CO., LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with W. H. Crohn, L. J. Rix and H. Salter for the sale of the business of stationers carried on by them at 2, Cooper-street, Manchester, as the "Addiator Agency," and to carry on the business of stationers, dealers in office specialities and furniture, advertising devices, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. H. Crohn, L. J. Rix, and H. Salter. Registered office: 2, Cooper-street, Manchester.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

L. UPCOTT GILL and SON, LTD.—Particulars of £10,000 debentures, authorised February 14th, 1922; present issue £10; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (but excluding a certain printing machine and electrical equipment).

POPULAR PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Debenture dated February 16th, 1922, to secure all sums due or to become due not exceeding £4,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: C. R. Scriven, Kingscote, Kingswood, Burgh Heath.

ECLIPSE NOVELTIES, LTD.—Issue on February 20th, 1922, of £500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

MARKET SERVICE PRESS, LTD.—Five debentures dated February 18th, 1922, to secure £50 each, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: South London Press, Ltd., 70-74, London-road, S.E.1.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

THE PERFECT MANUFACTURING CO.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held before Mr. Registrar Mellor last week for the public examination of Robert Leslie Wise and James George Marsden, who traded in partnership as the "Perfect Manufacturing Co.," wholesale manufacturing stationers, bookbinders and pattern card makers, at 10, New Union-street, E.C. The debtors filed their own petition on December 19th, 1921, and have lodged accounts showing liabilities £951, against assets £10, apart from bad debts £50. In the course of their evidence the debtors stated that in the early part of 1918, they commenced a new business as bookbinders, manufacturing stationers and printers. They continued in that way until March, 1921, when they sold the good will and plant save and except (1) the part relating to the manufacture of pattern cards and dealing in fancy leather goods, and (2) their trading name, for £450, and continued to trade under the same style until November last, when the landlord distrained and sold their stock and effects. Creditors continued to press until they petitioned the Court. They attributed the failure of the firm to depression in trade and to heavy overhead charges. The debtor Wise added that he served in H.M. Army from December, 1916, till March, 1919, and he had also been employed as a traveller, but since December, 1919, he had devoted his whole time to the partnership business. He had one separate liability of £50 for cash advanced, and no private assets. The debtor Marsden stated that prior to January, 1920, he had for 31 years been employed as departmental manager by a firm of pattern card makers and printers, and he then left them to devote the whole of his time to the partnership affairs. He owed separate debts £65, against which he had household furniture £22. The examination of both debtors was ordered to be concluded.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Henry Mullineaux and William Harding, Horwich, Lancs., printers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Skinner, Brierley and Co., 22, Great James-street, Bedford-row, stationers, March 10th. Public examination, May 23rd, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

William Edward Bruce, Union-street, Batley, paper blind manufacturer, March 10th.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Baldwin told Mr. G. Locker-Lampson that he recently agreed that the Board of Trade Journal should accept advertisements, and with the revenue from this source he fully expected it would be self-supporting.

Printers' Handsome War Memorial.

Spottiswoode-Ballantyne Dedication Ceremony.

At the works of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.—1, New-street-square, London, E.C. there was unveiled on Thursday last a very beautiful mural tablet, which was, with impressive ceremony, dedicated in memory of those members of the firm's staff who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War.

We are able to give herewith an illustration of this memorial which is of coloured alabaster, marble and glass mosaic, and the

and a number of relatives of the fallen. There were present also a large body of employees from all departments, including office staff, overseers and workpeople.

The service opened with a few short prayers, followed by the hearty singing of the hymn, "O God our help in ages past," and then Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, as chairman of directors, delivered a short address.

Address by Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh.

Mr. Austen-Leigh recalled the history of the anxious weeks which immediately preceded and succeeded the entrance of this country into the War. He referred to the rally to the colours in the early days of hostilities, and intimated that the firm of Spottiswoode-Ballantyne had been nobly represented therein. All departments, he said, had

the service came to a fitting end, the silence being broken by the bugle call of the Réveillée—suggesting the thought that gratitude for the past and high resolution for the future find their best expression in alert attention to the duty of the present hour.

Caxton Convalescent Home.

The annual meeting of the Governing Board of the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limsfield, was held on Saturday afternoon last, at St. Bride Institute, E.C., Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P., in the chair. There was a good attendance of representatives and col-



design is of the Italian Renaissance period. The names are incised and painted on three panels of white alabaster, each panel being separated from the others, and surrounded by a border of coloured glass mosaic. The lettering is Roman type based on the best examples of Italian monumental lettering, and there are 26 names, below each name being the rank and regiment of the man commemorated. The frieze inscription and the text below the tablet are incised and gilded. The carved cornice is supported by richly carved pilasters inlaid with blue mosaic. These pilasters have carved caps and rest on carved corbels, the caps and corbels being enriched by gilding. In order to show up the tablet it is mounted on slabs of Irish green (or Connemara) marble.

The memorial is erected in the clerical offices on the first floor, where on Thursday a large space was cleared for the occasion of the unveiling.

The dedication service was conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop King, D.D., secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Attending the ceremony as representatives of the management were: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Miss Austen-Leigh, Mrs. George Spottiswoode, Miss M. Spottiswoode, Mr. R. W. Hanson, Miss M. Chenevix-Trench, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Herries, Mr. M. E. Impy, Mr. R. Affleck and Mr. H. J. Matthews; and the visitors included Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P.; (secretary London Society of Compositors), Mr. W. Whyte (secretary London Master Printers' Association), Mr. Frank Colebrook

participated in answering the call, and every branch of the firm. The London house had sent 248 men; the Colchester branch, 108; the Eton branch, 19—making 75 in all. Amid profound and respectful silence, he spoke not only of those who went never to return, and whom this memorial was more particularly designed to hold in memory, but also of those who, having answered the call, returned again to peaceful avocations. To all of these, the living and the dead, he expressed grateful thanks on behalf of those present. The firm proposed, he said, to place memorial tablets in each of their branches; this tablet was to be dedicated to the memory of the 26 men from New-street-square who made the supreme sacrifice. There was another soldier, not mentioned on the marble, to whom he would refer. This was Captain John Spottiswoode, whose name would ever be treasured by those connected with the company. Leaving those he loved, after having served in the South African War, where he was wounded, he again accepted the hazard of battle for his country's sake, and laid down his life in her cause.

After quoting the first three verses of "The Supreme Sacrifice," Mr. Austen-Leigh stressed the value of the memory of the heroic dead as a reminder to those who follow after.

The memorial was unveiled by Mrs. E. C. Austen-Leigh, and after the Bishop had pronounced the words of dedication—which included a recitation of the names of the fallen—a bugler sounded the "Last Post." A few further prayers followed; the Bishop pronounced an impressive benediction; and then

lectors, including the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., treasurer; Messrs. Herbert C. Bolton and W. Vandy, vice-presidents; Messrs E. Briscoe and J. J. Deasy, trustees; Mr. W. F. France, J.P.; and Mr. H. F. Wagdin, auditor.

The annual report showed that the total income for the year had reached £3,114 7s. 10d., an increase of £340 18s. 6d. on the previous year. Expenditure had shown a large increase, due to the extra expenses connected with the maintenance of an enlarged building, with the increase of patients, etc. This had all been met, and £308 14s. 1d. placed to reserve fund. The event of the year was the opening of the Printing Trades' War Memorial Wing, erected at a cost of over £8,000, towards which £6,000 has been subscribed, leaving a further £2,000 to be raised. The committee invite further donations towards this object.

The report and balance sheet were adopted, and Mr. C. J. Drummond was re-elected president, Mr. C. W. Bowerman treasurer, and Mr S. J. White secretary.

Vacancies on the committee of management were filled by the election of Messrs. E. Guest (St. Luke's Printing Works), H. Harrison (Foreign Office Press), and H. W. Parr (Eyre and Spottiswoode, E.C.).

The presentation of five honorary collectors' certificates to members who had collected for the Home for periods of ten years and upwards brought an interesting meeting to a close.

Vellum Binders' & Machine Rulers PENSION SOCIETY.

A good muster of members and friends assembled at the St. Bride Institute upon the occasion of the 79th annual meeting of the above-named Society, Captain F. A. Garrett, M.C. (Messrs. R. T. Tanner and Co., Ltd.), presiding.

The secretary, Mr. F. C. Peacock, after reading the notice convening the meeting, said all present would be pleased to meet Capt. Garrett, not only for his own sake, but also because he was the son of their respected hon. treasurer, Mr. Frank Garrett, who for so long had been identified with this Society.

Minutes of last annual meeting having been read and confirmed, letters of apology from Messrs. Frank Willmott, H. V. Gibbs and others regretting their inability to be present, were read; and the meeting proceeded to elect three scrutineers of the ballot for two pensioners, Messrs. F. C. Price, E. A. Wadley and E. Gadenne being selected.

Captain Garrett, upon rising to propose the adoption of the seventy-ninth annual report and balance sheet had a very cordial reception, and said it was with some trepidation that he accepted the position of chairman on that occasion, for when he looked down the list of past chairmen he was faced with the names of men who were known not only in the printing and stationery trades, but throughout the world, men who had assisted to build up and maintain the prestige and position of British trade; and it was, he thought, doing a young man like himself an honour when they invited him to follow those whose names were in most instances a household word in their trade. He was pleased to see by the report that the past year had been a successful one, both financially and in new membership, and he felt that under the guidance of their experienced secretary and executive, the progress made in the past would be continued in the future. The sound condition of their finance was mainly due to them, and he was pleased to see they were now adding a further tower of strength by obtaining Sir W. A. Waterlow, K.B.E., as their new trustee. They would have submitted to them that evening a resolution by Mr. C. Atkins on the subject of the State Old Age Pension Act and the unsatisfactory manner in which certain of its provisions affected members of societies like their own, it was not his intention, even were he able, to anticipate Mr. Atkins' resolution, but there was one feature that particularly appealed to him, and that was the difference between a State pension and a pension like their own; a recipient of a State pension was a mere cypher, known only by his number, entirely unknown to those who had its administration, but with this Society it was a case of helping some old friend and comrade, one whom in most instances they had known, perhaps worked with for many years, and no State pension could ever give that feeling of satisfaction felt by both giver and receiver in their own case. In conclusion, he trusted the Society would still continue their good work, would still find many friends to assist them financially and otherwise, and he had much pleasure in moving that the seventy-ninth annual report and balance sheet be adopted.

This, having been seconded by Mr. W. T. Higgins, was carried unanimously.

State Penalty on Thrift.

Mr. C. W. Atkins then proposed "That we call upon the friendly societies and trade unions to take at once energetic steps to amend the national Old Age Pension Act, so that recipients of same shall no longer be penalised for making additional provision for their old age, i.e., that the superannuation grant from their societies be free from assessment as income," and that copies of this resolution be sent to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the friendly societies, the Labour Party and the Prime Minister.

The proposer gave many instances of the hardship, entailed upon members of this and other societies, who had struggled under extremely difficult conditions, in work and out, for forty or fifty years to keep up their payments, only to find themselves penalised by the State for their thrift and self-sacrifice, and when they became 70 reduced to the same position as another who had through life made no provision, no sacrifice or effort to provide something for his time of need.

Mr. P. R. Ayes seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.*

The secretary having given a report on the

completion of a special old age pension, which had been provided for the Society's members by the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, Mr. J. F. Walker proposed and Mr. C. W. Atkins seconded, "That the pension be named the 'H. F. Parker Charity Sports Association Special Pension,'" as a slight memento of their appreciation of the indefatigable efforts of their good friend Mr. Parker to bring the same to a successful issue. This was carried with acclamation.

The meeting unanimously confirmed the appointment of Sir Wm. A. Waterlow, K.B.E., as a trustee of the Society, with their sincere thanks to him for his kindness in accepting the position.

Votes of thanks having been passed to the trustees, hon. treasurer, auditors and committee it was proposed and carried that Messrs. R. W. Pearse, sen., H. J. Mills, J. F. Walker and Thos. Hunt, retiring according to rule, be re-elected. It was also unanimously resolved that Mr. F. C. Peacock be re-elected as secretary.

The chairman here stated that the scrutineers had completed their labours and that Miss S. A. Johnson and Mr. S. T. Sharp had been elected pensioners, and that Miss J. Marr would receive the grant to unsuccessful candidates.

Mr. H. R. Danford (H. R. Danford and Sons, Ltd.), said he rose with much pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to Capt. Garrett for the genial and happy manner in which he had performed his duties as chairman that evening, he was pleased to see a young man come along and continue the good work of helping those who endeavour to help themselves. He was the more glad as it showed he was the son of a father (their worthy treasurer) who had for so long worked in the interests of this Society. Mr. T. J. Hunt (T. J. Hunt, Ltd.), having genially seconded, the vote of thanks was put to the meeting and carried with acclamation, bringing a very businesslike meeting to a close.

Readers' Pensions Committee.

The annual meeting of the Readers' Pensions Committee was held at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, on Saturday afternoon, when there was a large attendance of members. In the absence of the chairman (Mr. James Feldwick), Mr. W. H. Shortell was asked to preside during the first part of the proceedings.

The reading of minutes was followed by the election of a large number of new members.

The annual report showed that a very successful year's work had been accomplished, a record amount having been secured in aid of the funds at the dinner presided over in October by Sir Wm. Berry, Bart., enabling the executive to complete the thirteenth pension (named the W. H. Shortell pension to commemorate the work done by that gentleman during many years, first as secretary and then as treasurer), and establish the fourteenth (named the Sir Wm. Berry Pension, in recognition of the interest taken by the 1922 dinner chairman). Reference was also made in the report to the resignation, through ill health, of Mr. J. Feldwick (the chairman for many years), and a tribute paid to his devoted services to the Pensions Committee, and the executive's thanks were also accorded to Mr. W. A. Perkins for adding the chairman's work to that of the treasurer during the year.

The financial statement showed, after making provision for establishing Pensions 13 and 14, and paying £47 10s. on account of a fifteenth pension, a balance at bank and in hand of nearly £150. The total amount paid to the Printers' Pension Corporation to create pensions in the interest of readers since the committee's function was nearly £6,500.

The report and balance sheet were adopted, and a resolution passed expressing the meeting's thanks for past services, regrets for present ill health, and hopes for future improvement to Mr. James Feldwick, from whom a letter had been received expressing his sorrow at having to sever his official connection with the committee.

The following officers were elected:—President, Viscount Burnham, C.H.; chairman, Mr. W. A. Perkins; trustees, Messrs. J. Chandler and J. Randall; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. Hood; hon. secretaries, Mr. H. M. Gurr and Mr. Percy J. Greene; executive, Mr. C. G. Atherton, Mr. J. H. Bedford (hon. collector), Mr. A. C. Cook, Mr. W. Kemp, Mr. J. A. Goodall, Mr. E. A. Groves, Mr. H. C. Golding, Mr. G. J. Warne, and Mr. C. J. Tyrer.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was an unusually large attendance at the monthly meeting of the Association on the 7th inst. at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. A. W. Hunt, and after some very brief routine business an interesting lecture was given by the Association's hon. solicitor, Mr. G. A. Clifford, entitled "A Famous Coffee House."

The minutes of the last (January) general meeting were read by the secretary, Mr. A. Cox, and confirmed.

In a letter arising out of the correspondence the Association decided that the allotment of the Printers' Pension votes it has for disposal should be left to the discretion of the executive.

The following were next elected to membership:—Messrs. W. A. Newark (binding) Wells and Co., and W. T. Wilson (warehouse) W. W. Sprague and Co. After extending a warm welcome to the two new members, the president called on Mr. G. A. Clifford for his address.

Mr. Clifford's short discourse, "A Famous Coffee House," dealt in an interesting way with the origin and present-day activities of "Lloyd's." Speaking first of the ancient coffee houses that existed in London where citizens met together to engage in political and business gossip, he explained how in the reign of Charles II. one of the keepers of these houses was prosecuted for selling a certain liquor called coffee. And how later, during the same king's reign a Bill was passed ordering all coffee houses to be demolished as being defamatory to His Majesty's Government.

After remarking that the anti-coffee ordinances soon fell into oblivion he brought his hearers to 1688, the year in which Edward Lloyd kept his coffee house in Tower-street, then one of the most important thoroughfares in London. Even at that time this famous coffee house was a notable resort of London merchants, and was one of the leading places of its kind in the city.

Mr. Clifford next spoke of Lloyd's removal of his business in 1692 to Lombard-street, and the publication of "Lloyd's News." This publication contained some very amusing accounts of the happenings of the times, and was suppressed in less than six months after its first appearance. "Lloyd's List" was next published and had for its primary object the supply of the latest information regarding the movements of vessels.

Mr. Clifford left the intervening period in the history of "Lloyd's" and brought his subject up to the present day, explaining in an interesting manner the functions of underwriters, subscribers and associates, the three classes which comprise the membership of the great corporation of the present time. In concluding, Mr. Clifford briefly described the ordinary routine of business at "Lloyd's" as carried on within its walls on the first floor of the Royal Exchange, and also made reference to the dead silence that immediately followed the ringing of a bell, in which the "Voice of the Caller" would announce the foundering or the loss of a vessel.

Several knotty points in relation to insurance were put to Mr. Clifford by Messrs. J. Fleming, R. W. Pearse and others, and a hearty vote of thanks was moved by the president to the lecturer for his address.

Before the meeting closed Mr. A. J. Daines said the arrangements for the annual dinner on Saturday, April 8th, at the Holborn Restaurant, were well in hand, and that Mr. Gilbert Chester had been asked to direct the concert items.

MANCHESTER PRINTERS.—Mr. C. E. Kerr of the Manchester College of Technology, gave an excellent lecture on Wednesday, March 8th, to the Rochdale Master Printers' Association. There was a good attendance to hear Mr. Kerr talk on "Type and Lay-Outs." By means of lantern slides and specimens he made the lecture very interesting, explaining the faults in arrangement and the ideal methods of grouping and spacing out. Under the auspices of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, a circular has been issued inviting the craftsmen of the town to a visit through the Manchester School of Technology on March 25th. After a tour of inspection, tea will be had at the School, after which the party will visit the works of the *Sunday Chronicle*.

Colour and Colour Printing.

Lecture by Mr. David Greenhill.

Mr. David Greenhill (manager Sun Engraving Co., Watford), visited the College of Technology, Manchester, on the 3rd inst., and delivered a lecture on "Colour and Colour Printing."

Mr. Greenhill first dealt with the theory, saying that colour was responsible to a certain extent for our mode of living, and although it was of such valuable aid to life, there were very few persons who could define colour. Speaking of light he very clearly explained how it was obtained by means of excessive vibration and its effect upon the human eye which resembled a camera in its operations. Colour having a pulling power five times that of black and white, he advocated its being more extensively used, and declared that there was a great future for those who took an interest in colour production.

Coming to the practical side in the use of three-colour so far as it affected the letterpress printer, he laid stress upon having the plates firmly mounted, the ordinary electro backing up metal being very handy because brads could be driven through the plate into the metal and the whole planed up true. For dressing and locking up the formes, wooden furniture, sidesticks and quoins should be avoided. There were various mechanical quoins on the market, one of the most popular being the Wickersham. On the blackboard he produced two diagrams showing the right and wrong positions for placing quoins for easy register purposes, the use of eight quoins, two on each of the four sides of the forme, he said, was wrong; six quoins only should be used, two on each of two opposite sides of the forme, and one quoin in the middle of each of the remaining two sides. The use of eight quoins instead of six quoins caused double labour if the operator desired to alter the position for accurate register. The lecturer recommended a fairly firm, but not too thick, interlay between the plate and the mount so as to bring up the solids; cylinders or platens should be as firm as possible; and for overlying not more than two cut-outs, one for the high lights and the other for the solids, the simple paper overlay being almost as quick as any other method; the paper to be printed upon should be perfectly flat and well matured according to the temperature of the pressroom; also, the paper should stand the use of the strongest ink possible. He emphasised bringing up the yellow plate to its highest pitch, as any details left out would deteriorate the finished production; layedges should be uniform for all the colours; true balance of colour maintained throughout the three printings, and registers secured.

The Discussion.

Mr. E. A. Bethel (president, Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance of Master Printers), when proposing a vote of thanks, said he believed Mr. Greenhill knew as much about colour as any person in London. As an employer, colour printing had always appealed to him, especially as a seller of print for the past 17 years in a city that was well known for its drab surroundings. Comparatively speaking he believed that there was less colour printing in Manchester than in any other part of the country. He advised the apprentices and students to take a keener interest in colour work, and so brighten their lives by producing something that would give joy to them for their expenditure of thought and labour.

Mr. E. Fisher, in seconding, remarked upon the feast of colour that Mr. Greenhill had been able to explain in such an intelligent manner. The colour chart that was on view demonstrated a very simple method of obtaining complementary colours. He advocated good machinery, as it was essential that the worker should have appliances that were accurate if he had to give of his best.

Mr. Stanley thought the atmospheric conditions in Manchester did not lend themselves to such high-class work as the specimens exhibited around the room. Compared with the climate in the South of England or the "dry" (this word is used advisedly) States of America and Canada, the atmosphere was against the local printer. In Manchester they had all the enthusiasm and youth, a proof of it being given that evening when about one hundred and twenty persons came to the lecture having traversed a downpour of rain. In many offices where the young craftsman was endeavouring to make good the temperature was very erratic, ranging anything from 45 to 60 degs.

or beyond, and therefore it was very trying to the youthful mind that desired to excel in its profession.

Mr. Edward McVay suggested that the young printer should make a closer study of colour, and know when to use transparent, semi-transparent or opaque pigments. Manchester did not lack enthusiasm, but he did admit that want of good organisation left much to be desired.

Mr. John Taylor (president) said it was not possible for all offices to use iron or metal mounts, but those who had tried Parker Boards had found them of service. Some pressmen wasted a lot of time in cutting out unnecessary overlays, but the two-ply overlay appeared rather harsh, unless the pressman was able to use a thin coating of rubber or blotting paper to soften the cut edges. Then in three-colour work where hand-feeding was in operation, there was the tendency to check and double-roll, which of course affected the completed print. In Continental countries there was no check on colour machines and this assisted the pressman in accurately adjusting the ink duct.

Several other speakers put forward questions and theories, and then

Mr. Greenhill replying said atmospheric troubles could be overcome as good work was being done in offices that had water nearly all around them. Temperature and humidity were very vital matters, therefore he suggested that 60 degs. temperature should, as far as possible, be maintained all through the paper and printing departments. In the States they usually overcame the atmospheric conditions by printing two colours close upon one another, and that method obviated register difficulties. It was a good thing to print the yellow separate and then run the red and blue on a two-colour machine. Of course interleaving would be necessary where this operation was carried on. Gas jets might be introduced so that the sheets could have assistance in quick drying whilst travelling from the printing cylinder. In the States the employer usually paid special attention to the plant, and he was far ahead of the average British employer in seeing that his machinery was up-to-date. As to using one firm's inks for good illustrations, it was a mere fallacy. The intelligent pressman who understood colour, could use any manufacturer's inks that were suitable, but he would not advise the uninitiated to attempt the mixing of different firms' colours, as they would be safer in using those which the block-maker recommended. WEE MAC.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

AUSTRALIA.

A firm of merchants and manufacturers' agents in Melbourne desire to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of writing and printing papers and boards, fancy goods and toys, for the States of Victoria and Tasmania. (Reference No. 233.)

EGYPT.

The Department of Overseas Trade is informed by H.M. Commercial Agent for Egypt that the Central Stationery Stores Department, Ministry of Finance, Egypt, has invited tenders for the supply of cardboard portfolios as follows:—Portfolios, cardboard 28 by 37 by 7 cms., 2,000; portfolios, cardboard 70 by 70 by 7 cms., 700; portfolios, cardboard 85 by 75 by 7 cms., 300. Tenders will be received up to noon on March 25th. Sealed samples in duplicate must be submitted with tenders. Delivery of the goods is to take place within 90 days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the offer. (Reference D.O.T. 7570, F.E./P.N.)

FINLAND.

A firm of import and export merchants in Helsingfors desire to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of paper and board calendars with a view to importing on their own account. (Reference No. 246.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

A manufacturers' representative in Cape Town is desirous of securing agencies for cotton twines (for binding and parcelling) and for envelopes. He states that he is prepared to take up sole agencies for guaranteed monthly deliveries and to give security for the amount of his purchases. He is also prepared to consider quotations for prompt shipments. (Reference No. 242.)

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Alexander, A. E. (Stokes). Manufacture of printing plate matrices. 5,744.
- Bamber, W. and Cropper and Co., Ltd. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 5,229.
- Bilton, R. M. Manufacture of ink. 6,287.
- Bueno, E. Apparatus for production on paper of autochrome, etc., plates in colours. 6,099.
- Bulman, L. T. Binder for music, etc., books. 5,438.
- Cartwright, J. T., and Clowes, T. Cardboard, etc., boxes or cartons. 5,128.
- Coles, S. O., Cowper. Manufacture of copper printing plates. 4,892.
- Cushing, G. E. Paper covering of cigarettes, etc. 4,947.
- Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J. Combined writing pad and copybook. 5,911.
- Dickinson and Co., Ltd. Stationery packets. 5,912.
- Dickinson and Co., Ltd. Newspaper wrappers, etc. 5,913.
- Dresdensia Matern-und Stereotypie-Anstalt, C. W. Woehler, and Wirth, E. W. Method of producing stereotype matrices. 5,078.
- Evans, A. B. Printing machines. 5,312.
- Evans, A. B. Preparation of lithographic design plates. 5,313.
- Gamble, W., Owen, M., and Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W. Rotary intaglio or photogravure printing machines. 5,566.
- Gamble, W., Owen, M., and Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W. Inking mechanism for printing machines. 6,038.
- Hewitt, E. B. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 5,625.
- Hingston, W. C. Letter paper, etc. 4,926.
- Horsfield, W. R., and Morland and Impey, Ltd. Loose-leaf books. 6,228.
- Rockstroh, M. Platen presses. 6,075.
- Shields, T. (Burt Co., Ltd.). Box-making machinery. 6,354, 6,357.
- Shields, T. (Burt Co., Ltd.). Manufacture of boxes. 6,355.
- Shields, T. (Burt Co., Ltd.). Apparatus for manufacturing paper, etc., cups. 6,356.
- Shill, C. R. Collapsible cardboard, etc., box. 6,331.
- Smith, W. B. Envelope, bag, sack, etc., sealing devices, and drivers or clinchers therefor. 5,520.
- Spicer, J. L., and Watt, R. J. Loose-leaf books. 5,334.
- Theelke, T. A. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 6,238.
- Thompson, W. P. (Schaaff). Card punching machines. 4,869.
- Waller, A. B. Combined straight edge and cutter for cardboard, leather, etc. 5,592.
- Warrens, H. L. Cards and paper sheets for calendars, post cards, etc. 6,338.
- Watts, C. I. Folding box. 5,046.

Specifications Published. 1920.

- Allison, E. V. Advertising writing tablets. 175,770.
- Elwin, H. Loose-leaf books. 175,699.
- Esson, R. L. Loose-leaf binders and the like. 175,712.
- Rogers, F. H. (Standard Envelope Sealer Manufacturing Co.). Envelope sealing machines. 175,467.
- Star Bag Machinery Co., Ltd., and Tovey, W. Paper carrier bags. 175,835.
- White, A. E. (Bisey Ideal Type Caster Corporation). Casting and assembling types, leads, rules, quads, and typographical line slugs. 175,698.

1921.

- Caveny, W. Multi-colour block printing devices. 175,890.
- Downie, W. S. Loose-leaf binders. 175,916.
- Francis, F. G., and Caribonum Co., Ltd. Inking surfaces for printing or stamping devices. 175,533.
- Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper or like sheet feeding devices. 166,120.
- Tuck, Sir A., and Tuck and Sons, Ltd., R. Post cards, correspondence cards, letter cards, and the like. 175,528.
- Winkler, C. Moulds for casting stereotype plates. 175,934.

PRESIDING at the 39th ordinary general meeting of the Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., on Thursday, March 2nd, Mr. J. L. Geddes had the following hopeful announcement to make: They had cleared off all commitments in respect of 1921 or 1922, they were now working on material bought at to-day's current prices, they were fairly well off for orders, and, in fact, there was a clear way ahead of them provided orders stood up.

Stationers' Social Society.

Successful Winter Dinner.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the Hotel Cecil on March 4th, the occasion being the thirty-fourth annual winter dinner of the Stationers' Social Society. Between 400 and 500 ladies and gentlemen attended, and the programme of entertainment provided for them was of a very high order. The officials of the Society always make a special effort when this annual event comes round, mainly because ladies are bidden to the feast, and the social character of the Society was never better demonstrated than on Saturday night. Brilliant is a word which describes the assembly without any exaggeration, and the Grand Hall formed an appropriate setting. The decoration of the lofty chamber is carried out on a very elaborate scale, and in the bright illumination radiated by the chandeliers, the gay dresses of the lady guests harmonised completely. Mr. Lionel Savory (the president), with Mrs. Savory, held a reception prior to the dinner, and the half-hour thus occupied afforded a welcome opportunity for old friends to meet and engage in conversation. It was a large gathering to crowd into the reception-room, but in the Grand Hall there was just comfortable accommodation; and so carefully had the arrangements been made that members and their friends had no difficulty in finding their places "according to plan." Indeed, from start to finish, the whole affair moved along with perfect smoothness. Every detail had been well thought out, and a delightful social evening was spent. In keeping with the artistic character of the function, the menu card, as usual, carried a dainty design which renders the card worthy of preservation as a memento of a notable occasion. The thanks of everybody are due to Mr. A. E. Mist (the secretary) for the enormous amount of work which the organisation of the dinner must have involved, and he had, of course, the whole-hearted assistance of Mr. J. W. S. Johnston (assistant secretary), and Mr. G. E. Oswick.

The musical programme which Mr. Oswick provided surpassed even the fine entertainments which he has submitted on earlier occasions. During the dinner the proceedings were enlivened by selections from Mrs. Fred Wildon's Orchestra, while subsequently a long array of capable artistes entertained the company in a very agreeable manner.

The Speeches.

The injunction to observe brevity was admirably obeyed by the various speakers whose names were associated with the toasts, of which there were but three—"The King," "Our Guests," and "The President"—quite a model toast list for such an occasion.

"Our Guests."

After the toast of "The King" had been duly honoured, the president submitted that of "Our Guests." Answering a question which had been put to him that night as to what were the objects of the Stationers' Social Society, he remarked that one of the objects was never to discuss business in any shape or form. Remarking on the intensely hospitable character of the Briton, Mr. Savory said the members of that Society looked forward from one year's end to another to those gatherings when they could entertain their friends from near and far. There were present that night ladies and gentlemen from different parts of the country and from overseas as well. They had one visitor from Australia and there were others from various quarters of the globe. While they extended to them all a very cordial welcome, they were most pleased to see so many ladies with them. The Society had been criticised recently as to why they did not admit ladies to membership. Well, he must plead guilty to being one of those who had opposed that course through thick and thin, and he should always do so. At the same time he hoped that they would continue to see their lady visitors at the various social functions which they held. Proceeding to couple the toast with the names of Mr. J. L. Geddes (Culter Mills Paper Co.) and Mr. R. H. Ling (John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.), the president remarked that by the time Mr. Geddes returned home he would have travelled something like 1,200 miles for the pleasure of attending that dinner. (Applause.) They regarded it as a great compliment that he should be with them at such great inconvenience to himself. As to Mr. Ling, he was very well known to them all and

held in great esteem. Mr. Savory remarked that he did not think the Society had ever entertained two guests quite like the two gentlemen he had mentioned. There were many members of their trade who, should he say, by the accident of birth, had come into the direction of established undertakings. Mr. Geddes and Mr. Ling, however, came into the paper trade from the bottom, and both of them now occupied positions of enormous influence. They desired to congratulate them on the success they had achieved, and upon the respect which they had earned from all who were engaged in the paper industry. (Applause.)

Burdens on the Papermaker.

Mr. Geddes, who was cordially received on rising to respond, said when he received the invitation to the dinner he wondered why he had been singled out to represent the paper-making trade. His wife, whom he consulted, suggested that as papermakers to-day were in a very difficult position, perhaps Mr. Savory wished to show his sympathy. (Laughter.) The papermaker's life to-day was not an enviable one. Apart from the difficulty of getting orders, he found his mill overweighed with abnormal charges in respect of coal, wages and other things, including enormous financial burdens for Government and local taxation, together with demands for insurances, unemployment, health and so on, from which it was not possible to escape. These things, of course, were largely the result of the late war, and they must put up with them with as good a grace as possible. But they would admit that the war had produced good things as well as evil. One good result was undoubtedly the splendid spirit of loyalty which sprang up among all classes of this great nation—a loyalty which created a power before which everything mean must give way.

The Spirit of Goodwill.

Mr. R. H. Ling also acknowledged the toast. He had been out of the social element of the trade so long, he said, that it did give him as an old veteran great pleasure to meet the younger generation, who were doing so much better than did their predecessors in their young days. He was glad to know that the present generation found there was something good in social intercourse, which promoted goodwill. (Hear, hear.) They could not bring that about by unions, but they could create it by such happy gatherings as those promoted by the Stationers' Social Society. He urged them to increase the spirit of goodwill and the social aspect of the trade because they rendered life easier and more pleasant and brought all together in a unity that could not be attained by the hard and fast rules which obtained in earlier days. Mr. Ling also wished to congratulate the Society upon their president. Under Mr. Savory's inspired leadership the Society would continue to develop and prosper. (Hear, hear.)

Tribute to the President.

Mr. F. L. Cayzer, in proposing the toast of "The President," said he had known Mr. Savory for a longer time, he thought, than any other member of the Society. His friendship and association with their president went back nearly 40 years, when he came up from the country as a thorough "Norfolk dumpling" to seek fame and fortune in London, and to enter the well-known paper house in which he served for nearly 30 years and which it was his (Mr. Cayzer's) privilege still to serve.

The toast was accorded musical honours and cheers, with additional cheers for Mrs. Savory.

Plea for the Provident Society.

The president, in acknowledging the toast, thanked his old friend Mr. Cayzer for the complimentary remarks he had made concerning him, which he hoped he deserved. There were only four people in that room who had known him longer than Mr. Cayzer had, and they were all Norfolk dumplings. Mr. Savory said he had accepted the invitation to be their president with a great deal of pleasure and pride. Remarking that he would do the best he could during his year of office, Mr. Savory called attention to the merits of the Stationers' Provident Society, which, comparatively speaking, was a wealthy institution. They had substantial funds, but for many years past they had not been able to get the younger members of the trade to join. He (Mr. Savory) had always been imbued with the necessity for thrift, and he had endeavoured to induce the young men of his acquaintance to join the society,

which any man of 25 years of age could do for a subscription of two guineas a year. Of course, the probability was that the member would never draw anything out and, of course, he hoped he would not need to do so. Should, however, a member die at an early age without having been able to make provision for his widow, the society came forward very generously. Mr. Savory gave four striking instances of annuitants who had benefited. He recommended the claims of the society to the attention of the young men in the paper trade.

Thanks and a Presentation.

Mr. Savory then expressed his thanks to Mr. Oswick for the splendid musical entertainment he had provided and to Mr. Mist and Mr. Johnson for the very satisfactory arrangements they had made for the dinner. The whole function had been admirably organised and had obviously given satisfaction to everyone. (Applause.)

Before sitting down Mr. Savory presented to Mr. P. W. Kennett the ex-president's badge.

Mr. Kennett, in acknowledging the presentation, said he regarded it as a great honour to have been their president and a still greater honour to have come in between such men as Mr. Horsburgh and Mr. Savory. Mr. Kennett described the Stationers' Social Society as the one society in the paper trade, and he went on to refer to the advantages of membership, because they were brought into contact with others in the trade, whom they thus came to know better and to appreciate more.

Stationers' & Paper Manufacturers' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Stationers' and Paper Manufacturers' Provident Society was held on the 21st ult. at the offices of the society, 15, Dowgate-hill, E.C., Mr. Alfred Jones presiding, in the absence of Sir G. Rowland Blades, M.P. The committee's 82nd report was presented, which showed that the funds had been increased during the past year by £1,112 3s. 7d.

The Registrar General of Friendly Societies recently required that the value of the securities representing the general fund as on December 31st, 1920 (when the quinquennial valuation of the society's assets was made), should be stated in the accounts, and accordingly comparative figures are set out under the respective headings of cost and value for quinquennial valuation.

Under the heading general fund, securities, at cost, existing at December 31st, 1920, stood at £47,368 8s., and the quinquennial value of these at the same date was put at £34,504. The total value of the general fund stood at £48,438 9s. 6d., and the quinquennial valuation of same at £35,570 1s. 6d. Securities in the residence fund at cost amounted to £6,894 14s. 9d. for the period up to December 31st, 1920, but for valuation purposes they are put at £3,666. The total of the fund stands, at cost, at £7,019 16s. 8d., but the valuation figure is £3,791 1s. 11d.

Benefits have been granted during the past three years under the heading of annuities, residence fund, funeral allowance, temporary assistance and special grants. These amounted to £790 7s. 6d. in 1919, £834 13s. 4d. in 1920, and £1,020 18s. 2d. in 1921. During last year £602 16s. 6d. was paid in annuities, £238 6s. 8d. in respect of the residence fund, £23 for funeral allowances, £15 to temporary assistants, and £141 15s. in special grants.

In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman mentioned that there were at present 22 annuitants, two of whom had no other income than that received from the society; six annuitants were over 80 years of age, one annuitant had been an annuitant for 28 years and another for 22 years. He urged members to bring the society to the notice of young men with a view to their becoming members.

"TIMES OF CEYLON" GREEN BOOK.—The second edition of this work runs to about 1,400 pages. It contains a valuable mass of information about the island, its inhabitants, its commerce, and its institutions. Carefully classified into sections, the book has on the front cover a useful guide to the sections, which are readily found by means of alphabetical tabs. A complete index enhances the value of the volume, which is published by the Times of India Co., Ltd., "Times" Buildings, Colombo, and Blackfriars House, New Bridge-street, London, at Rs. 15 (25s.).

Jubb's Metals.

Some very interesting unsolicited testimonials have recently been received by Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb, whose printers' metals are so well known in the trade. The purity of Jubb's metal is particularly provided for, since their factory is solely devoted to the manufacture of metal for printers, thus obviating any extraneous matter being imported.

The testimonials referred to come from widely different parts of the country. One printing firm which had had Messrs. Jubb's recasting scheme for old metal furniture introduced to them states:—"Having had all our furniture recast by you on the point system, we can speak from experience of the great boon you have conferred on the trade by such an inexpensive method of transforming old and often useless furniture into new and up-to-date material."

A second firm of artistic printers, who had sent to Messrs. Jubb about 5 cwts. of old metal which they converted into 6 and 12-point clumps and metal furniture, state that these are well and strongly made and in every way satisfactory, adding that the ample supply of spacing material has on many occasions been of great advantage and saved much valuable time. "We are well repaid for the comparatively small cost," comments this writer.

A third house of printers has informed Messrs. Jubb that stereo plates made from their first grade metal have been giving good impressions up to 270,000 copies.

Paper Barrels.

The making of paper barrels is destined to become a most important industry, said Mr. Arthur Harris, president of the Canadian Paper Box Co., Ltd., in addressing the members of the Rotary Club at Montreal. Not only was the paper barrel stronger than the wooden one, he stated, but according to experts, the wood necessary for the making of the staves is becoming scarcer each year. There is an unlimited supply of paper board, he stated, and this material became the logical solution of a condition the seriousness of which could not be exaggerated.

Mr. Harris stated that the fibre container was undoubtedly in process of displacing the wooden box for many uses. Its use had, of recent years, grown by leaps and bounds. What unquestionably had led to its general adoption as a container for commercial commodities in place of the wooden case was primarily the high cost of the latter, by reason of the growing shortage of the lumber supply. It was stated, he continued, that there was not enough non-resinous wood in America for a year's supply of boxes for the Battle Creek plants alone. The great advantage of the paper barrel, added Mr. Harris, was that it was sift proof, the shell of the barrel was built up in one solid piece, and it could not develop leaks or cracks.

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The "Ad" Man and the Printer.

Suggestions for Advantageous Co-operation.

In his address to the London Ad Club, briefly reported in last week's issue, Mr. W. H. Burchell made a number of practical suggestions as to the advantages to be derived from closer co-operation between the advertising man and the printer. The following are some of the points brought out by Mr. Burchell.

The Small Trader's Advertising.

There are many small traders in London and the suburbs who would like their small shops to grow into important stores, but perhaps have not the knowledge or the gift of creating publicity literature. The size of the business does not warrant the permanent employment of a publicity expert. Such cases as these are met by suggesting to traders that their sales might be developed by the payment of a retaining fee, to an advertisement expert, who would draft the advertisement for the local papers, write form letters, get up a folder and leaflets, eventually growing these into a small catalogue for distribution to their prospective customers in their several districts. This is the nucleus of business-getting literature which is sure to develop the firm. Here is an undeveloped field for the efforts of the members of the London "Ad" Club.

Many firms adopt "snowball" advertising. It consists of having a number of single-page enclosures or perhaps two-page folders. Take a hosier who sells gloves, shirts, pants, umbrellas, etc. When the salesman has sold a pair of gloves he does not fail to enclose in the parcel an advertisement about umbrellas. If he sells an umbrella, in goes one of these enclosures about shirts. So the advertising is continually going on. The hosier, too, does not omit to include these enclosures in every letter sent out by the firm whether it be an invoice, an account, or general correspondence. It is a very effective and cheap form of advertising. Good for the publicity man who lays out the enclosures and good for the printer who produces them.

The Printer's Technical Assistance.

The sizes and shapes of the various show cards, catalogues, folders, leaflets and enclosures are often got out with little regard to economy of material. The printer being continually in touch with, and therefore conversant with, the sizes of the cards and sub-divisions of paper, is able to give advice which often saves a great deal of waste time and money on the job.

There are many firms who not only give the management of the Press advertising to the agent but they also get him to take charge of their printing and publicity literature. Several of the advertisement agents keep a competent lay-out man who sends his scheme to the printer to produce the printed page which may contain half-tone blocks, line blocks and letterpress, and have the "Ad" man and the printer come together to turn out the satisfactory sales-getting advertisement.

Co operation is necessary also in meeting the technical difficulties of the printer who has metal type to handle and has to carry out the ideas of the lay-out man. Type not being made of india-rubber, it will only submit to the rules of mathematical precision. However beautiful and fanciful the ideas of the arranger of the copy are, they have to yield to the question "Will the type selected and the space arranged for carry out the idea?" Here, then, is the need of the help of the practical printer who has spent his lifetime in casting-off copy and noting the colour and surface of paper which would give the best results. Much good writing and planning of copy must "gang agley" because of want of knowledge concerning the sizes and faces of type. Type has no moustache, but it has a "beard"; and if the size of this beard is not taken into account, calculations of the amount of space the face and beard of type will occupy often cause the defect in the "lay out." Consultation with the practical printer will avoid this.

A job is very often required in a hurry and the lay-out man, to save time, often supplies "copy" to the printer with the measurements of the blocks shown in the lay-out. The printer, to oblige in the required hurry, gets on with the letterpress, but when the blocks arrive it is often found that they have been

made larger or smaller than the space allotted for their reception in the lay-out. This causes much trouble, delay and unnecessary expense, consequent on the necessity of over-running or resetting the letterpress.

The advertising man is very often annoyed, and sometimes with reason, that changes in his lay-out have been made contrary to his instructions; but he can rest assured that it is often done in the best interests of both.

The introduction of the "point system" has had the effect of indicating the uniform depths of type, but has left the advertising man without any knowledge of the width of the unit. The advertising man sees it in imagination, but the practical printer has to see it in solid metal. Beards on type prevent the printer putting in type as closely as desired. Spacing out is often not fully allowed for.

Ignorance of the "em" measurement for indenting paragraphs according to the size of the body type used is often apparent.

Many lay-outs are made specifying numerous faces where two or three would have been sufficient to produce an effective piece of typography.

How the "Ad." Man Can Help.

Explicit written instructions should be issued with each job. An official order should also be sent to the printer at the time when the job is passed for press. If this is neglected it often leads to future annoyance and misunderstanding on both sides. When a job has to be delivered to various addresses, always see that a supply of your own labels and delivery forms are supplied to your printer for the purpose.

It is a great help to the printer if the copy submitted for correction is corrected with the recognised "printers' signs" used for the purpose. A sheet showing these printers' signs, for the information of the copy corrector, can always be obtained.

No printer has every type under the sun, and, while it may be an interesting study on the part of the publicity man to take up a type specimen book and construct an advertisement from a combination of types which he imagines would look well together, it must not be forgotten that a printer cannot be expected to possess founts of type of everybody's make, and should not be blamed if he uses his discretion to give a result as near to the indications of his client as possible.

One typefounder who also runs an advertising agency sets all his advertisements in his own type faces, and then sends round to advertising agents, to newspapers, and to the printers, insisting on the advertisement or printed matter being set in "so and so" type. Good business for the typefounder, but bad business for the printer. Other typefounders send their type books round to you, and force the printer to buy faces of type that are not at all useful to him. Of course, it is most unreasonable to expect a printer to buy type for every job he secures. He would soon find himself in "Stubbs" if he did so.

So much for the type side. Now let us get on to the stock to be used for the job. Very often the advertising man chooses very expensive material that really "puts a silk hat" on the product; but, when he receives either an estimate or the invoice for the job, he finds that he has "side slipped" his allowance of the appropriation, when if he had only co-operated with the printer, taken him into his confidence and told him the price appropriated for the job, the printer could then have set to work and given him a production as near as possible to the original article required, and at the price scheduled in the appropriation.

Blotting Paper Made in Canada.

A special report of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association states that after extensive and thorough experimentation, blotting paper of the finest quality is now for the first time being produced in Canada, the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., of Beauharnois and Crabtree Mills, Quebec, and Cornwall, Ont., being the pioneers in this branch of the industry.

Hitherto all the blotting paper used in Canada has been imported, the imports being valued at about half a million dollars a year. The success achieved in producing blotting paper in Canada leads to the belief that not only will that country now be self-supporting, but will soon be in contest in the world's markets for this as it already is in many other grades of paper.

DIRECTORY.

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

BOOKBINDING MACHINES.

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

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-road, E.C.1. "Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines, built in 6 styles, 8 sizes, for Letterpress and Stationery Books. Over 5,000 sold; Chambers' line of Book-Folding Machines, with King Continuous Feeders; Seybold's New "Dayton" Paper Cutting Machines; New Three-Knife Book and Pamphlet Trimming Machines, Embossers, etc.; Anderson's Rapid Folding Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"THE DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD. Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. L. Marler.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

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

PAPER MOUNTERS AND LINERS.

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

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

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

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

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

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

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

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

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

MELTING FURNACES.

MONOMETER MFG. CO (1918) LTD., Savoy House Strand, London. Phone—Gerrard 3655. Temperature-controlled Melting Furnaces.

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PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

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

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

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS

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WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 12.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: MARCH 23, 1922.

Special Export Issue 4d.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1921.

King George and Lloyd George Tackled the Irish Question.

Sir Ernest Shackleton Set Out on the "Quest."

The Prince of Wales Sailed for India.

Dempsey Knocked Out Carpentier in the Fourth Round.

Humorist Won the Derby.

Sir William Waterlow presided at the Printers' Pension Dinner.

Mr. T. E. Naylor was Elected M.P. for S.E. Southwark.

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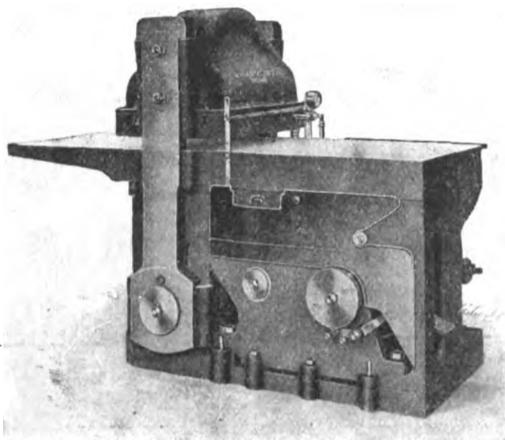
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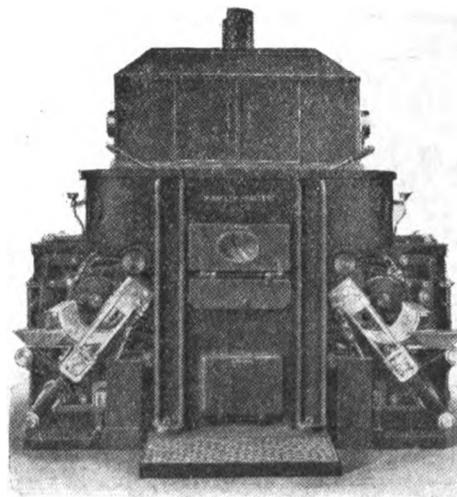
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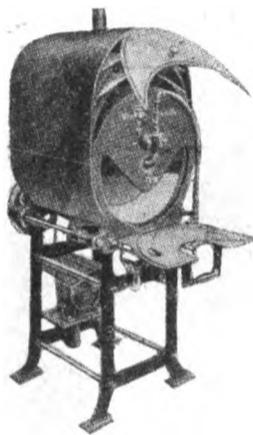
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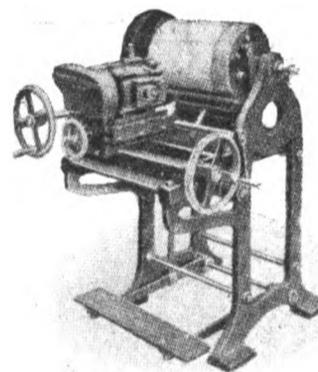
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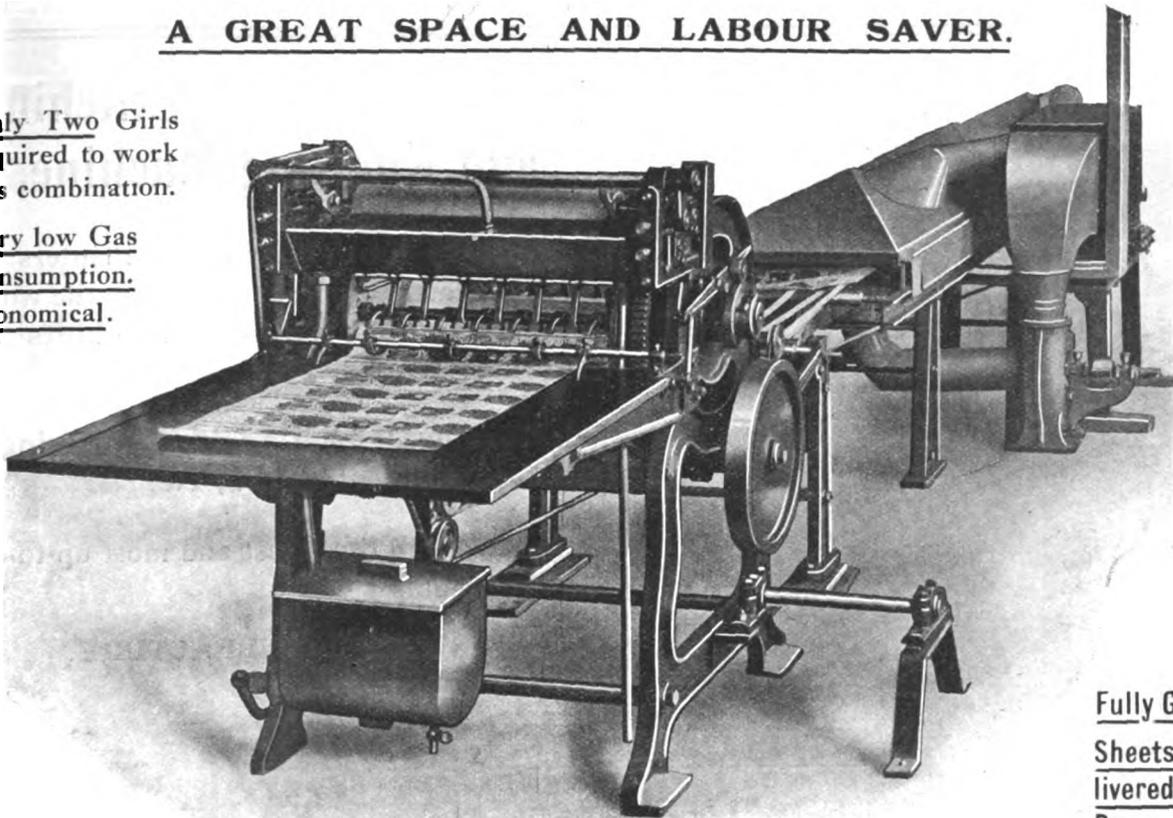
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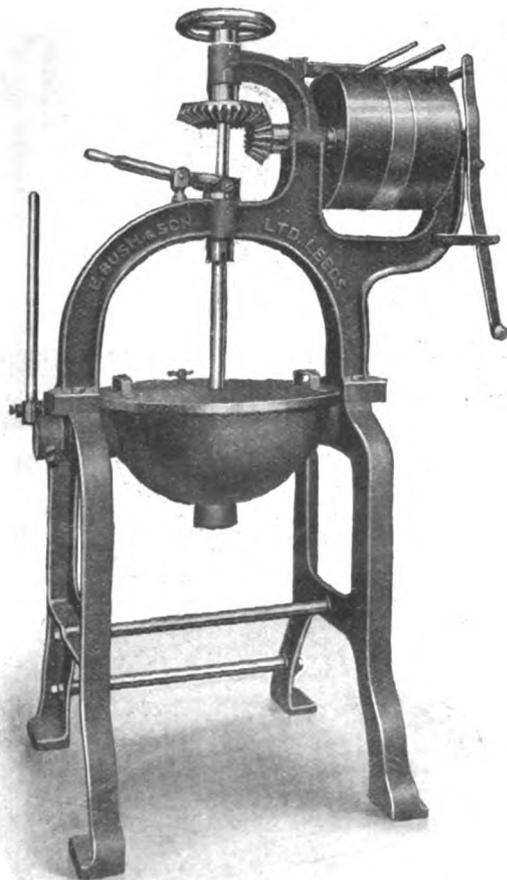


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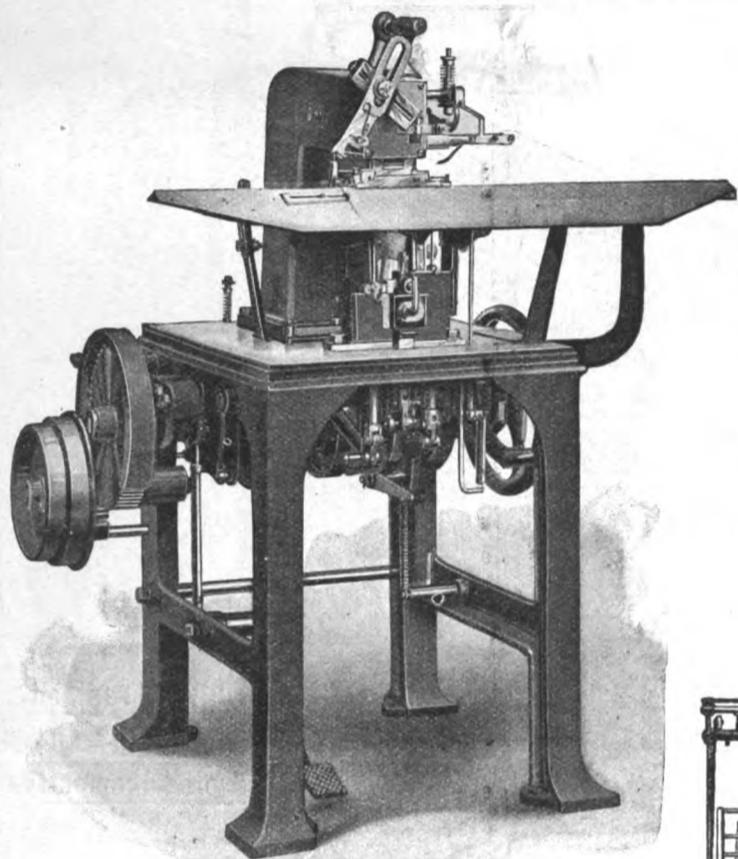
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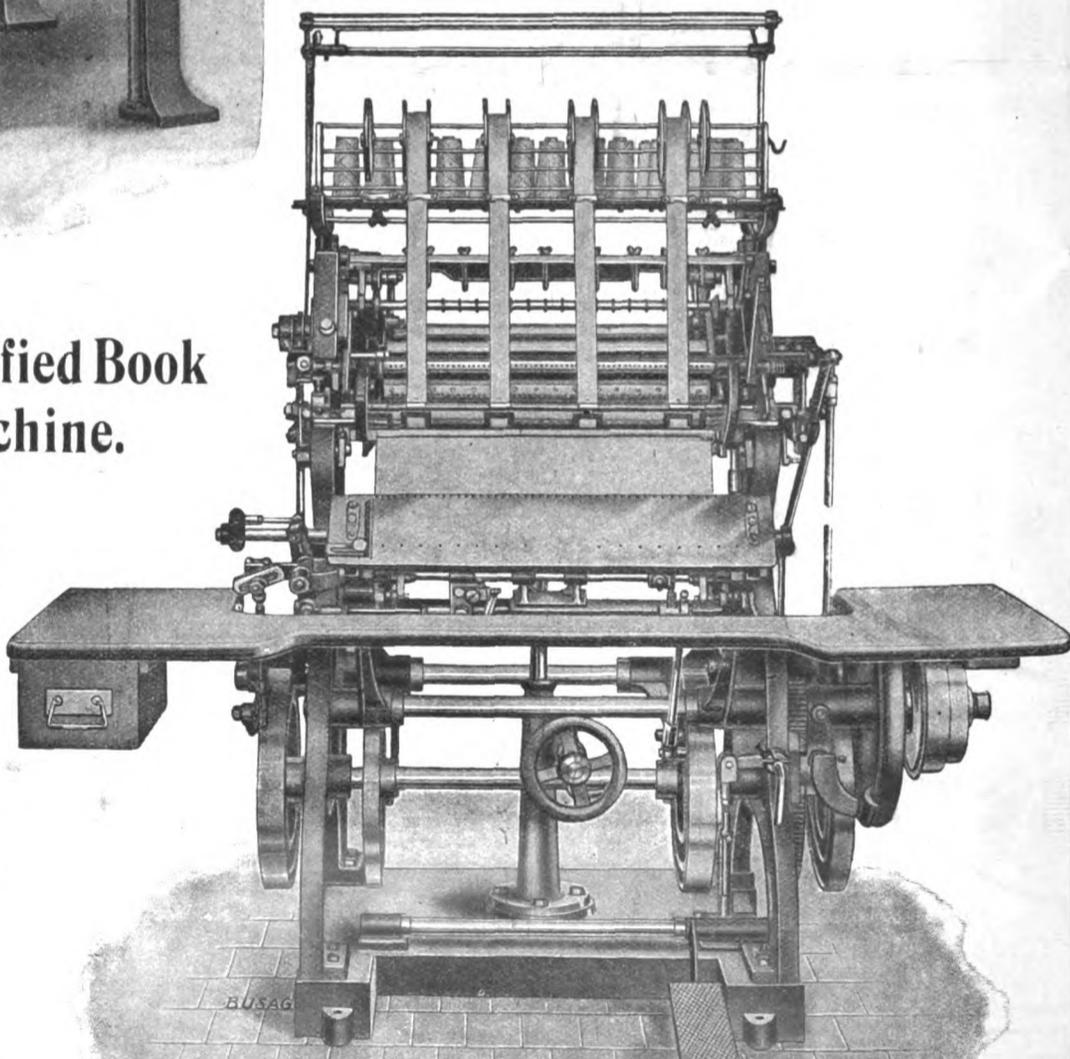
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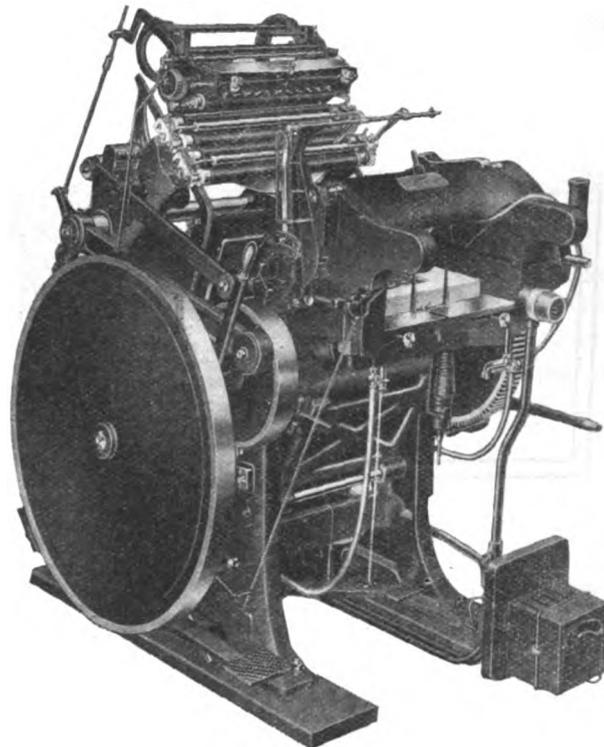
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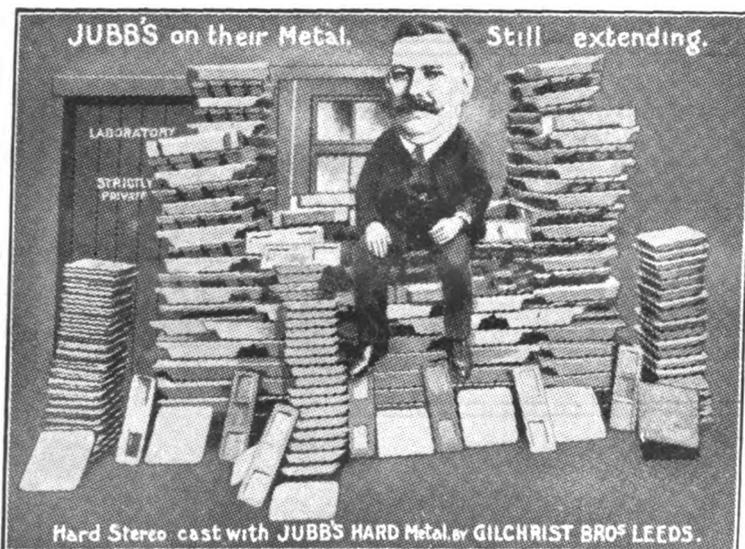


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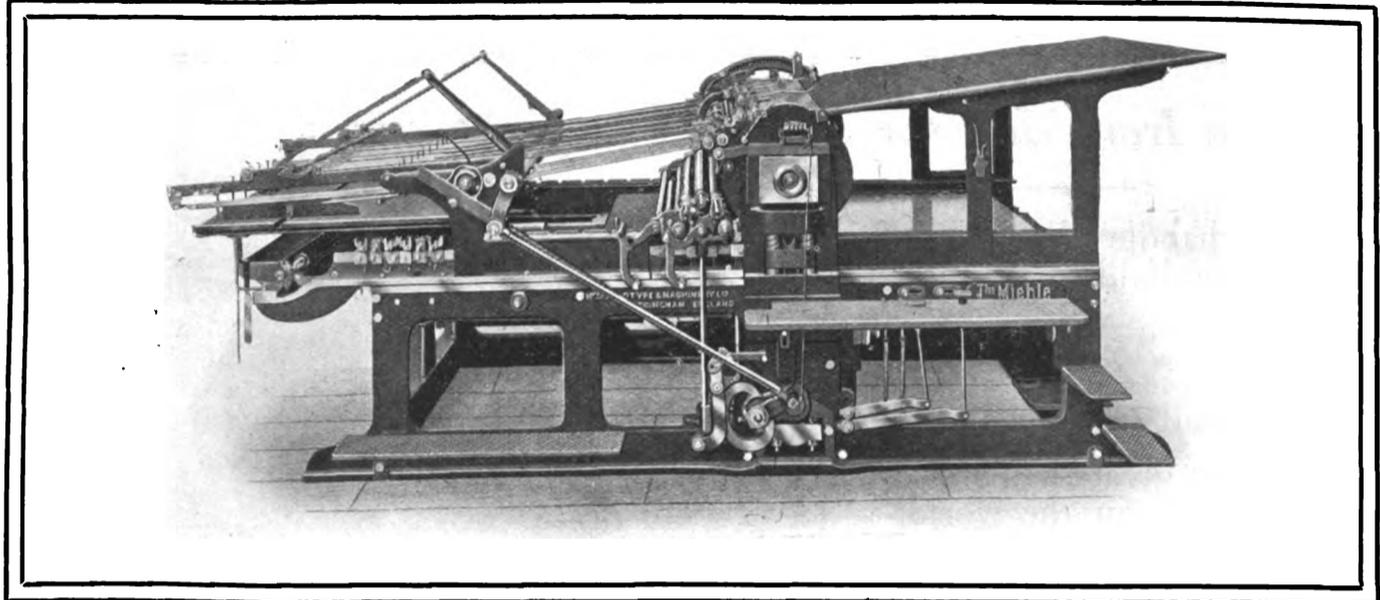
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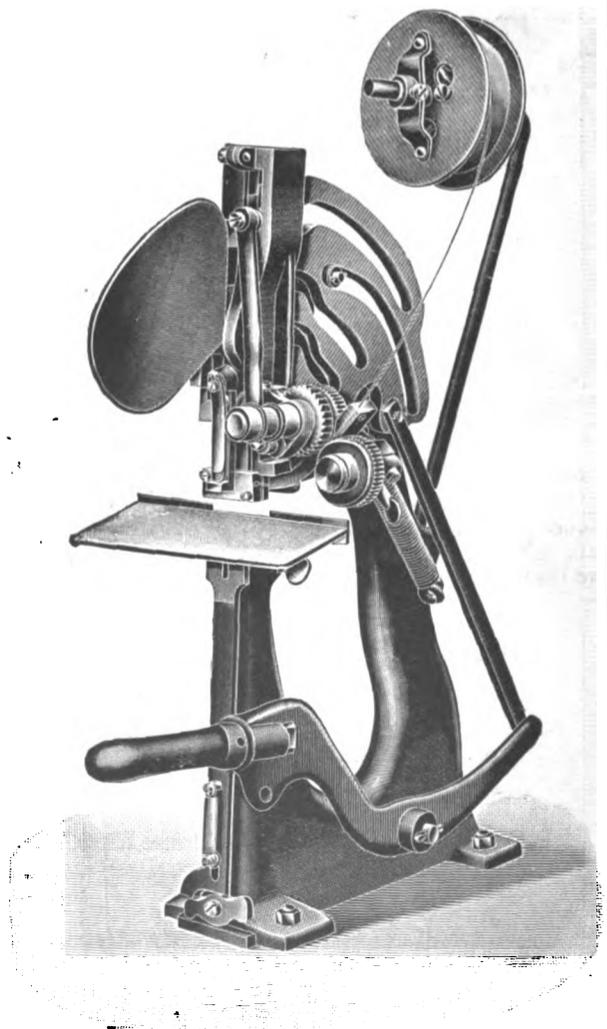
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LONDON: MARCH 23, 1922.

Special Export Issue 4d.

Export Notes and Comments.

Export Trade Optimism.

THERE are signs at last, fortunately, that the outlook for international trade is brightening, and that, in some directions at least, the many and varied obstructions and burdens which have made overseas business almost insuperably difficult are one by one beginning to give evidence of diminution. At home and in some overseas countries taxation in its many forms has made, or promises soon to make, a definite downward move, while the costs of materials and the general expenses of doing business show a substantial decline. The strenuous efforts that have been made in Europe to readjust dislocated international trade have not been without effect. Severed business connections have largely been re-established; new sources of supplies have been sought out, and foundations laid for the export of goods to new markets in cases where the old are no longer available. The result is an approach to stabilisation, which is being appreciatively noted by overseas buyers who have hitherto felt the time unripe for the carrying out of long overdue buying trips to this country and elsewhere. These overseas visitors are now making a beginning with their trade visits. Large numbers of Canadian buyers, for instance, are reported to be leaving for Europe, and this is only one indication of the inevitable revival which must follow the slow but certain rehabilitation of the European market.

The Shackles on Overseas Trade.

DESPITE a good deal of improvement in the conditions of international trading, there remain factors of very serious importance to retard the healthy flow of European post-war commerce. The collapsed Continental exchanges, for one thing, still constitute a gigantic obstacle to the growth of overseas trade. It cannot be denied that there is much force in the criticisms which leading bankers and other business men have lately been heaping upon the British Government for its failure to produce something better than the present appalling state of affairs in respect of Germany's reparations. Germany can only meet the demands made upon her by flooding the overseas markets with her exports, so that we are indirectly compelling the destruction of our own export trade. Again, by using every effort to keep out German goods from the United Kingdom, we make it impossible for Germany to resume her pre-war imports from this country. There seems to be no likelihood

that a satisfactory solution of the exchange problem should be reached until steps have been taken to put our relations with Germany upon a saner footing. Hopes now turn to the postponed international conference at Genoa, at which something at any rate should be achieved in this direction. The desiderata were well summarised recently by a leading British banker, who, speaking as a business man, not a politician, said that the conference should: Settle the amount of Germany's reparation at a figure which she ought to pay, but which she can pay; fix the method of payment so as to cause the minimum of disturbance in the foreign exchange market; induce the several Governments to balance their Budgets and cease further issue of inconvertible notes; abolish tariff walls and similar restrictions upon international trade; and establish peace.

The Price Hindrance.

THE existing chaos of the exchanges means, of course, that the competition of countries with depreciated exchanges is a formidable obstacle to British exporters. An instance of this was given to a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* by Mr. Girolanio Rossi, a prominent papermaker of Italy, who has just concluded a visit to this country. An Italian firm, he mentioned, desired to place an order for a guillotine cutter for boards. Inquiries as to prices showed that whereas the American quotation was 120,000 lire, the German was 12,000, or ten times less. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that most of the Italian orders for printing machinery are going to Germany. The newspapers are also securing their paper supplies from Central Europe. Generally, however, the printing industry of Italy is quiet as regards the demand for imported goods.

British Industries Fair.

THE visit of an army of buyers estimated at 50,000—a considerable proportion of them from overseas—to the recent British Industries Fair in London is an event of importance in trade history. The overseas visitors came from countries as far apart as Iceland, Rhodesia, Palestine, West Indies, China, Morocco, Peru, Ceylon, "Mesopotamia," Czechoslovakia, and the Straits Settlements. The wide interest shown in the Fair indicated at any rate that all parts of the world are interested in British goods and are on the alert to com-

pare British qualities and prices with those of other suppliers. The improved trading conditions of to-day are reflected in the fact that the prices of goods exhibited were estimated as being on the average 33½ per cent. lower than at last year's Fair. It was plain that British manufacturers have made wonderful progress in their ability to compete with German producers, in some lines the price even being in favour of the British article, despite the exchange handicap. But what stood out very prominently was the ability of home manufacturers to produce goods to suit the most exacting buyer; the organisers of the Fair attribute the success of the exhibits to quality and, above all, novelty, not one section lacking some innovation. We believe overseas buyers must have been very favourably impressed with the demonstration British exporters were able to put forward, and even where immediate orders have not been possible, notes have doubtless been made which will result in business later on, when further recovery of the general situation makes conditions more favourable.

Printed Matter for Overseas.

WE have repeatedly drawn attention to the mistake, which has so often been made by British exporting firms, of sending to foreign readers publicity and other matter printed in English and quoting English weights, measures and money. A writer in the German *Papier Zeitung* is, we notice, rubbing in the same criticism for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen. He points out that the translator of a catalogue for foreigners should be able not only to translate literally but also to take into account the *Feinheiten und Eigentümlichkeiten*—let us say the niceties and idiosyncrasies—of the foreigner's way of expressing himself in print. This is certainly important, and from what we have seen of certain "English" publicity matter sent over here lately from Germany we think there is need that this gospel of consideration for the foreigner be preached with zeal. Not to stress the frequent failure of the translator to appreciate English idiom—with results sometimes puzzling, sometimes laughable—one notices that much of the "English" publicity matter referred to is in a type which, though certainly a Roman and sometimes quite a pleasing face, has a typically German air about it. No English printing offices use the like. Somehow it breathes a faint aroma of "Fraktur." This, probably, is one of the

"niceties and idiosyncrasies" of which our German contemporary would stress the importance. Certainly one does not in most cases wish one's advertising matter to strike the overseas buyer as having a markedly foreign flavour about it. Perhaps this is a point which the English producer of printed matter for Continental and other markets could consider with advantage.

Germany's Trade Fair.

Germany's greatest trade exhibition—the Spring Fair at Leipzig—was not this year so good an indication of the state of international trade as one might have wished. With European conditions so chaotic, the Fair could not be expected to show its normal features. The Fair is designed to foster export and import trade, but owing to Germany's depreciated currency few of the countries with sound currencies thought it worth while to send exhibits, a notable exception being the Swiss, who had a well-organised exhibition; the South African Government was the only British exhibitor. Foreign customers, too, were shy of buying.

Germany Favours Eastern Markets.

JAPANESE, Chinese, Russian and South American Governmental commercial representatives and private business men were more numerous at Leipzig than ever previously. It would seem that the home demand and the demand for German goods from Japan, China, India and South America, rather than consideration for the interests of British and North American manufacturers, account for the comparative indifference with which the German manufacturers now regard the British and United States markets. Although some 3,000 British, American and Colonial business men went over for the Fair, a great many saw little prospect of doing business. They objected that prices for several commodities were marked in dollars and pounds, while the corresponding prices in marks were calculated at a rate considerably below the actual exchange. In other lines of business manufacturers offered early delivery. Owing to shortage of supplies and other causes stocks for sale on the spot were small and snapped up at once. Those firms who had something to sell for immediate delivery, or who could guarantee delivery at a price fixed on the spot, did good business. But when it came to booking orders for future deliveries there was great reticence on the part of the German sellers. Certainly the Fair created immense interest. It brought the record number of 140,000 visitors to Leipzig. Most of the centre of the city was occupied by various manufacturers' exhibitions. With regard to the principal purchasing countries, buyers from the United States were probably the most active. They ordered very lavishly with a view to obtaining the largest possible volume of goods before their new tariff comes into operation. In many cases, however, there was a strong feeling that the orders would be either partly cancelled or, on the other hand, only partly delivered.

Germany's Big Book Exports.

THE big export trade done by German book-producers is causing alarm in France. French publishers recently issued a warning of the serious political consequences likely to follow the activity of German publishers who were flooding the foreign markets, while French firms saw their exports of books declining. They had found that in the Near East, Italy, Spain and the new States of Central Europe German books were being poured on to the market and a new public being won to a taste for German literature and German thought, while French books were in many places only to be obtained with difficulty. Two exhibitions are now being organised as the beginning of a campaign of propaganda in favour of French literature and culture abroad. One is to be held at

Florence, and the other at Stockholm. Both are to be subsidised by the French propaganda department. Eighty French publishing houses are participating in the enterprise, and over 4,000 volumes will be shown at Stockholm. The Florence exhibition will be even bigger, and will last for three months.

Industry in Australia.

INDUSTRIAL conditions in Australia are not quite peaceful. According to Mr. S. W. B. McGregor, senior British Trade Commissioner in the Commonwealth, who has issued an interim report, the most serious feature in the economic situation is the refusal of the leaders of organised labour to permit any wage reductions to meet the situation caused by the lowering of the cost of production in other countries. The result is a creeping paralysis of manufacturing industries, which, although protected by a high tariff, are subject to overseas competition. Mr. McGregor adds that the Australian people have not yet recovered from the enervating effects of the ease with which money was made by all classes during the period of artificial prosperity arising out of war and post-war conditions, but he thinks there is no reason for pessimism as to the future. "A country so richly endowed by nature cannot for long remain depressed." Australia is now Britain's second best customer, taking 6.8 per cent. of the United Kingdom's exports in the first half of 1921.

Anti-Dumping Law in Australia.

IT is reported from Melbourne that the Minister of Customs has intimated to the Chamber of Commerce that he proposes to give immediate effect to the Anti-Dumping Law. Its introduction is explained on the ground that the present tariff was not calculated to meet the competition of countries with a greatly depreciated currency. Trade with Germany will be resumed in August. According to the Minister of Customs overseas organisation had been strengthened and representatives instructed to keep his Department in close touch with sale prices, the rates of exchange, and general trading conditions in Great Britain and other countries. If Australian goods did not meet with Australian requirements, then complete effect should be given to British preference.

New Zealand Import Duty.

THE Federation of British Industries has achieved a practical result in the promotion of inter-Imperial trade by its success in inducing New Zealand to adopt the policy of levying its import duties not on the mint par value of exchange as at present, but on the actual value in the case of any country whose currency has appreciated. Briefly the rise in the relative value of the dollar to sterling reduced the proportionate amount of import duty paid by American goods to such an extent that the preference given on British goods was almost trifling. The new rule now in force, will adjust the balance.

British Goods in South Africa.

THE importance of British manufacturers having representatives abroad is particularly emphasised by a recent action of the British Manufacturers' Representatives' Association in South Africa (Incorporated). In the annual report of the Association which has just come to hand it is noted that at a meeting of members lately called to meet Mr. C. W. Francis Harrison, Hon. Commissioner of the Federation of British Industries, advantage was taken to call attention to the misleading and damaging statements that from time to time appear in the cable messages sent to the South African Press in regard to the class of goods exported to the sub-Continent by British manufacturers, and Mr. Harrison, it is added, promised to give this important matter his personal attention. The Council of the Association is of opinion that the general statements cabled out reflecting on particular

classes of British goods placed on the South African market are totally unjustified and should not be published without due and proper qualification, "the high general standard of such goods being indeed in many cases a factor that operates in favour of competitors."

S.A. Government Contracts.

ANOTHER matter which came before the Council of the Association last year has reference to Government contracts. It seems that a suggestion has been made that the Association should press the Union Government to accord some sort of preference in this connection to oversea firms which are represented in South Africa, as against those not so represented. The Council considers the suggestion excellent, but favours the principle recognised in Australia of invitations for tenders being limited absolutely to firms represented in the country. It may be of interest to our readers to know that the offices of the Association, of which Mr. G. H. J. Watt is president, are at Remington-buildings, 96, St. George's-street, Cape Town.

Stationery Prospects in the Union.

IN his report to the Transvaal Stationers' Association, Mr. J. J. Simpson indicated in rather depressing terms the sad state of the stationery market in the Union. On the occasion of the annual meeting—at which, by the way, Mr. F. W. Knightley (Government Printer, Pretoria), was elected an honorary member of the Association—he referred to the depressing period through which the industry was passing, and he urged members to keep a watchful eye on their businesses. How long the depression would continue it was difficult to forecast, but if the stationery and allied trades did not go panicky they would all emerge safely, declared Mr. Simpson. British manufacturers will be gratified to notice the happy tribute which the president paid to them in the course of his address. "On previous occasions," he observed, "has been brought forward the fair manner in which the great majority of British manufacturers have supplied the South African stationer during critical periods, and I hope that members will now realise their obligations to the Old Country and not be led away by cheap Continental prices." This a gratuitous advertisement for British goods which will be appreciated in the United Kingdom.

India and Printing Supplies.

MR. R. W. SINDALL (Sindall and Bacon), who recently visited India to investigate the possibility of establishing a pulp and paper plant for a local firm, came in contact with the printing industry at one or two points. He had the pleasure of going through the printing works of the *Times of India* in Bombay, being conducted round the whole of the works. He saw in operation a little Hoe machine which is the only rotary press, he understands, in India. This seems to show that a pretty good field exists in our Eastern Empire for British printing machinery; and the activity of the Press in that country ought to extend the market for printers' supplies. India, of course, appears to be in a ferment just now, although the disturbances are apt to be exaggerated. At all events, Mr. Sindall saw little trouble during his visit.

Indian Commercial Intelligence.

CONSIDERABLE re-organisation is likely to take place in the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India. Although the main purpose of the re-organisation is to further India's oversea trade, the new arrangements will be helpful to all who are concerned with the industry of the Empire. Hitherto the Department has been represented by only one centre, that at Calcutta; but after consultation with the local governments and chambers of commerce, it has been decided to create subordin-

ate offices at Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon, with trade correspondents at other important points. Suggestions have also been received from responsible quarters that development of inter-provincial trade should be entrusted to this Department, which would thus serve as a clearing house for trade enquiries and information forwarded by Provincial Directors of Industries. The scheme of re-organisation goes even further than is here indicated. On the face of it, it looks as if more work would be created for printers, or, at all events, better facilities provided for obtaining information that will lead to developing the activities of the craft.

Factory Legislation in India.

IMPORTANT changes are made in legislation governing factories in India, and it is presumed that printers, wholesale stationers and papermakers will be concerned in the alterations. Hitherto the Indian Factory Act has applied only to factories using mechanical power and employing at least 50 persons. Considerable modifications are made by the Indian Factories Amendment Act of 1922. The new Act applies to all factories using mechanical power and employing 20 persons or more, and contains authority for its extension to factories employing only 10 persons and to those which do not use mechanical power. Hours of labour for adult workers are reduced from 72 to 60 a week, with a maximum of 12 hours in any one day, while for children the maximum is fixed at six hours per day. The legal minimum period of rest for refreshment is increased from half-an-hour to an hour. Subject to special exemptions (in which cases compensatory rest time must be allowed), Sunday work in factories is forbidden. The minimum age for juvenile employment is raised from nine to 12 as from next July, subject to exception in the cases of children legally employed before the Act comes into force.

Eastern Market Better.

BETTER reports are forthcoming of the state of the Eastern markets, and any improvement in this direction will have a beneficial effect on the home market. When things were at their worst, goods which had been shipped out under contract were not accepted and the ports became congested with a variety of consignments, of which paper formed a not inconsiderable amount. These stocks have now been cleared off to a great extent, and the flow of orders has again commenced. This is a very welcome turn of affairs, and, together with other favourable signs, creates hope for trade revival in our foreign markets.

Trade with Japan.

THERE is a marked tendency to favour British goods in Japan, and the Federation of British Industries has rendered excellent service in arranging a special display of the manufactures of the United Kingdom at the International Peace Exhibition held this month at Tokyo. Both the United States and Germany are making a strong bid for trade with Japan.

German Competition in Palestine.

OWING to their cheapness the goods of Germany, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia are finding favour in Palestine. Buyers, on account of their financial position, respond to the more favourable terms offered by German representatives as compared with those of British firms. The superiority of British manufactures is generally recognised, but in the absence of attractive business terms there is a fear of the British manufacturer being ousted from Palestine.

Competition in British Malaya.

THE United States has been improving its business connections with British Malaya. Goods consigned from that quarter range

from motor cars to milk. A good market exists for paper and stationery, and in these lines imports from the United States increased from £102,400 in 1919 to £158,900. American methods of securing orders are very seductive, and their goods have generally an attractive appearance. On the part of British exporters more enterprise might well be exhibited. They are bound to meet with severe competition from the manufacturers and merchants of other countries, and only good service, the right article, and reasonable prices will help to clear the way for the products of the United Kingdom.

Modern Methods in Bermuda.

A RECENT account of a printing office in Bermuda illustrates the effect which new apparatus has upon the consumer of print. To begin with the printing office, the following description of the composing room is interesting: "A cylinder press was in evidence in the room, a half dozen or so frames of type, a couple of jobbers, a table or two, a proof press and, in a little wired-off cage-like compartment in one corner of the place, an inevitable linotype. Fully a dozen black men and women and boys and girls (some of the children seemed less than ten years of age) were employed about the type frames and at folding printed matter at the tables as we entered, and a Manhattan man was presiding at the keyboard of the lino." The character of the work being turned out is instructive. For the most part it was statistical and tabulated reports for the Government. The printer gave a vivid report of the enthusiastic way in which the local populace had greeted the showing of borders and other ornamental material. The more ornate matter is proving very popular with buyers of printing in the Archipelago, and enough orders for that sort of printing and for the more conservative kind are on file in that little printery to keep the wheels going round for many days yet to come. Wages are fairly good, and the cost of living is not so very high. The lino operator earned fourteen pounds a week.

Book Fair in Florence.

AT the beginning of May an International Book Fair is to be opened in Florence and will remain open throughout the summer. Organised by the Italian Book Publishers' Association, with the co-operation of the Leonardo Foundation for Italian Culture, the object is set forth as "the promotion among the nations of a mutual and direct knowledge of their respective productions in books; to show foreigners Italy's activity in typography and editorship; to facilitate international book commerce, now hampered by the rate of exchange and by the slowness and cost of transport as well as by the exchange of translations; to restore, by the direct comparisons resulting from a fair, a definite national character to the art of printing and to book decoration; and to honour the book in every way as the most powerful and rapid vehicle of culture and of humanity, as the surest bond between past and present and the most durable testimony of our civilisation for the future." The Fair is under the patronage of King Victor Emanuel, and the names of a large number of the distinguished literary men of Italy, the heads of the leading publishing houses, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Industry and Commerce, Education and other departments, and various other prominent personages are included in the several committees. Among the exhibits are sections devoted to showing the technical progress made in machinery and the many different graphic processes allied with the production and decoration of books. British traders are expected to be conspicuously absent, though German and French exhibits will be prominent, whilst Holland has formed a sub-committee of its own; Sweden is taking part, and Austria and other European countries in varying degrees; and Yale and some of the large university presses of the United

States of America are contributing. All necessary information may be obtained from the British-Italian Commercial Association, 12, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C.4.

Printing at Brussels Fair.

THE printing and allied trades usually occupy a prominent place at the Brussels Fair. April 3rd to 19th inclusive is the date of the third exhibition, organised by the Municipality of the Belgian capital. Two sections are set apart for the exhibitors of the graphic arts and kindred industries. Thus Group 20 is devoted to paper and cardboard and the raw materials employed in their manufacture. Printing, material and accessories for printing form the principal section in Group 21 (books and office requisites). Another important sub division is book-selling of all kinds. The proximity of Brussels to this country renders it an easy matter to take advantage of the opportunities furnished by the Fair. British printers, however, together with the publishers, have not yet returned to their pre-war enterprise by which they advertised their wares abroad. To what extent they are patronising the Brussels Fair we cannot say; but we fear the tendency of aloofness which is observable elsewhere will also be apparent in Belgium. True, present conditions created by the exchanges and other difficulties, place the British printer at a disadvantage. But if he is unable to go to the extent of displaying his art abroad, perhaps he will show sufficient interest to visit the fairs and pick up a few hints which will help him in meeting foreign competition.

Brazilian Centenary Exhibition.

FROM September 7th to December 31st, 1922, will be held the Brazilian Centenary Exhibition, organised by the Brazilian Government in connection with the celebration of the Centenary of Brazilian Independence. Invitations to participate have been accepted by most of the leading Powers, and our chief competitors in the Brazilian market are making great efforts to further their interests by taking full advantage of the opportunity which the Exhibition offers for trade propaganda and advertisement. The United States of America have voted a million dollars for official participation; while the Belgian Government, in addition to a National Pavilion, intend to build an exhibiting hall with an area of 70,000 square feet; and there is every indication that other countries intend to be very strongly represented. It would seem that this is an opportunity that should not be passed over by British traders as the Brazilian people are strongly predisposed in favour of British firms and British goods, the reputation of both standing even higher than before by reason of the contrast with the quality of the goods and the methods of other nations who took advantage of the war to exploit the Brazilian market. Full particulars regarding rates for space, etc., can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade.

Boston Graphic Arts Exposition.

BOOMED in truly American fashion, the Second Educational Graphic Arts Exposition to be held at Boston, Mass., from August 20th to September 2nd, 1922, promises to be a very informative demonstration of America's capabilities in printing and in the production of printers' supplies of all kinds. The organisers state that an intensive campaign is planned to arouse all employing printers in the United States, Canada and Great Britain to the importance of attending the Second Educational Graphic Arts Exposition at Boston. The exhibition is conducted by the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, in connection with the Third Annual Convention of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen. The address to which communications are invited is Boston Graphic Arts Exposition, Inc., 10, High-street, Boston, Mass.

Paper & Print—Export Figures.

The Year opens quietly, but as more enquiries are current the outlook is encouraging, and enterprising British Manufacturers are making a strong bid for increased Overseas' Trade.

The opening months of the year do not show any spirited movement in the export trade in connection with paper and print. There is, however, promise of developments, as inquiries are more freely circulated, and with improved conditions in India, South Africa, and the Far East there is every reason to believe trade will greatly expand. The official statistics we present under the above heading show that British exporters have greatly reduced values, thus making a strong bid for business in face of foreign competition. Many adverse factors, particularly in regard to rates of exchange, have to be faced, but our manufacturers are grappling with the situation in a most enterprising spirit, and, with the growth of more stable conditions, we may confidently look to a great expansion in overseas trade.

Boards.

The figures relating to the exports of boards—which comprise millboard, strawboard, and cardboard—for the first two months of the present year are by no means satisfactory. The total quantity amounts to 12,235 cwts., against shipments of 20,202 cwts. in January-February last year, a decrease of 39.7 per cent. The value of the exports of boards during January-February of this year amounts to £30,318, and last year to £71,111.

Boxes and Cartons.

The British manufacturer during recent years has shown considerable enterprise in installing the most improved plant for the production of almost every class of containers. The extension of this trade has also led to the establishment of engineering works in this country to supply special machinery formerly imported from the United States. Unfortunately trade depression has been severely felt by makers of boxes and cartons, and this is reflected in the export trade, which, during January-February last, comprised only 3,239 cwts., as compared with 4,066 cwts. for the corresponding two months of last year, the respective values being £19,399 and £33,254.

Coated Papers.

In coated papers the export demand has been well maintained. During January-February of this year the shipments comprised 15,107 cwts. of hangings and 4,277 cwts. of other sorts, valued respectively £95,890 and £39,286. During the corresponding period of last year 15,980 cwts. of hangings were exported of the value of £131,733, and 5,132 cwts. of other sorts valued at £67,542.

Packings and Wrappings.

The exports of packings and wrappings during January-February last amounted to 41,663 cwts., a considerable improvement compared with the corresponding period of last year, when the shipments were 23,057 cwts. Notwithstanding the increase in quantity, the value, amounting to £48,707, shows a drop of £44,400 as compared with the first two months of last year. The shipments of British packings and wrappings, however, are becoming quite an important item in the export list.

Paper Bags.

During January and February British paper bags were consigned to Colonial and foreign markets to the extent of 3,195 cwts. (£12,368), contrasted with 4,433 cwts. (£23,186) during the corresponding two months of last year.

Playing Cards.

The export trade in playing cards shows a substantial improvement. In January and February last playing cards were exported to the extent of 315 cwts. (of the value of £6,575), compared with 259 cwts. (of the value of £6,289) during January-February, 1921.

Printed Books.

The depression prevailing in the printing industry at home is reflected by the lessened export trade in printed books. The quantity shipped during January and February, 1921, amounted to 65,134 cwts., whereas in the two months of this year, only 34,450 cwts., were exported. The respective values were £714,312 and £420,201.

Printing Paper.

An important export item falling under the heading of paper and boards is that of printing paper, which represents 48.5 per cent. of the total. During the first two months of the year shipments to British possessions amounted to 91,041 cwts. and to foreign countries 38,325 cwts., a total of 129,276 cwts., a decrease of 67,868 cwts., as compared with January-February of last year. The value for the first two months of this year amounts to £274,047 and for last year £913,115.

Australia maintains her position as the best market for British printings, 564 cwts. having been despatched to that country during January and February, although compared with the corresponding period of last year there is a decline of 17,938 cwts. Values: £84,812 (1921) and £300,744 (1922).

India, during January-February of the present year, took British printings to the extent of 13,877 cwts. (of the value of £31,070), compared with 27,943 cwts. (£125,188) during the corresponding period of last year.

New Zealand imported printings from Great Britain during the two months of this year 13,609 cwts. (£20,422), as against 17,236 cwts. (£73,519) in the two months of 1921.

The demands from South Africa during the two months' period have proved distinctly discouraging, her shipments having dropped from 26,112 cwts. (£125,754) last year to 8,303 (£22,348) this year.

Shipments to Canada, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements have also decreased during the past two months.

Printing Type.

The export of British printing type during January-February amounted in quantity to 36 tons (of the value of £11,416), 60 tons (£21,853) last year, and 51 tons (£13,180) in 1920.

Stationery.

A slightly better export business has been done during the last two months in supplying the overseas' markets with envelopes (not including boxed stationery). For instance, these were shipped to the extent of 5,425 cwts., as against 5,151 cwts. in January-February, 1921. In spite of an increased quantity supplied, a big reduction has taken place in value, viz., £31,684, against £60,172.

Other sorts (including account, note and exercise books, etc.), were shipped during January-February to the extent of 20,047 cwts., of the value of £283,157, as against 28,980 cwts., of the value of £427,474, for the corresponding period of last year.

Tissues.

The two months' shipments of tissues this year totalled 1,846 cwts., of the value of £21,240, compared with 2,203 cwts. (£36,650), last year.

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

The demand for writings has fallen off this year (January-February) to a little over 38 per cent. compared with last year. Comparative figures: 21,654 cwts. (of the value of £86,853), as against 35,268 cwts. (£243,831). Australia (though with a reduced demand) was the largest buyer, that country taking 7,662 cwts. of British writings this year, compared with 10,259 cwts. last year. British India came next, with 4,209 cwts., against 5,435 cwts. last year, followed by New Zealand, with 1,535 cwts. during the present year, compared with 4,751 cwts. in January-February, 1921.

CANADA'S imports of "paper and other wood products" last year amounted to \$38,239,672, comparing with \$58,716,334 in the previous year. Under this heading the imports from the United Kingdom were \$2,752,714 in 1921 and \$2,851,633 in 1920.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin has informed Mr. G. Terrell that Part II. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, which dealt with the collapsed exchanges and dumping, had been brought into operation, but no orders had yet been made.

Imported Bronze Powders.

Application Opposed by Master Printers.

The Board of Trade Committee, presided over by Dr. J. H. Clapham, sitting in London, concluded the hearing of evidence with reference to the application of the Metal Powders, Ltd., supported by Radiant Products Ltd., and Aluminium Corporation, Ltd., manufacturers of bronze and aluminium powders, that these products should be included in the schedule under Part II. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. The application was opposed by the Bronze Powders group of the London Chamber of Commerce, who were represented by Mr. Mackenzie Wood, M.P.

Mr. Samuel H. Sharp, director of S. H. Sharp and Sons, Leeds, textile printers, said that English manufacturers could not produce the coloured bronze powders required for the firm's special process of textile printing.

Mr. John Davies, of J. Davies and Allin, Basinghall-street, London, said that the order of merit in which he placed the products of the various countries was Germany, America, Canada, Great Britain, and Japan.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, speaking on behalf of consumers in the printing trade, made it plain that the Federation was opposed to the application.

Mr. S. J. Hann, director of Griffiths Bros. and Co., Ltd., said that the prices of German bronze powders to-day were about double the pre-war rate, so that it was obvious that the German makers could afford to supply at very much lower prices than they were quoting at present. Mr. Mackenzie Wood, M.P., submitted that it had been clearly established that the price of these powders during the time that the mark was supposed to have collapsed had been stable in that country. If that were so, the fact destroyed the applicants' case that German manufacturers undersold by reason of the depreciated exchange.

Mr. R. S. Cripps, for the applicants, contended that the British industry, though a small one, was efficient, and there was undoubtedly unemployment in it. The quality of the British products was now equal to the German. Importers were held to the German makers by special discounts and preferential terms. It was an effective method of capturing the market.

The decision of the Committee will be reported to the Board of Trade.



"THE MASTER PRINTERS' ANNUAL AND TYPOGRAPHICAL YEAR BOOK, 1922." Edited by R. A. Austen-Leigh and Gerald T. Meynell. London: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd. Demy 8vo.

The 1922 edition of this work is the third of the series, and its form is now firmly established. So good has the plan proved to be that there is no alteration, while the only new feature is a chapter written by Mr. Bernard Newdigate dealing with private presses of today. This is an interesting addition, however, and gives greater completeness to the annual. As to the information in the work, it has, of course, been brought up to date, and in view of the period of change through which the printing industry has been passing, this task has been a very considerable one. The arrangement of the work into definite sections such as "Alliances," "Agreements," "Kindred Associations," etc., renders reference easy, while there is also the assistance afforded by a complete index. A little rearrangement has been made in the Directory of Kindred Associations, the organisations of the various groups of overseers being added here instead of being placed among the trade unions. Not only is the Year Book a guide to the craft in this country, but the "Foreign Section" provides useful information concerning the organisations overseas. The volume is embellished with full-page portraits of the president of the Master Printers' Federation (Mr. James MacLehose) and of the secretary (Mr. A. E. Goodwin). The new Annual runs to 468 pages, some 20 more than the preceding issue, which indicates the extra work involved in revising the contents.

Trade Notes.

THE Right Hon. F. G. Kellaway, M.P., Postmaster-General, gave an address on "Post Office Problems" at the Constitutional Club. He was unable to promise immediate reduction in postal charges which he admitted had been urged upon him by business men throughout the country, but—in connection with the estimated surplus of over £9,000,000 on next year's Post Office commercial account—recalled the Government's pledge that Post Office users were entitled to get the benefit of any reduction in costs and of the surplus that might result therefrom.

A RESOLUTION protesting against the high postage charges and suggesting a return to pre-war rates was passed by Bristol business men on Saturday.

TO MEET the masters of the Livery Guilds of the City of London, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a banquet at the Mansion House on Wednesday of last week, when there was a large attendance of gentlemen representative of the Livery institutions of the City and other distinguished guests, many of whom were accompanied by ladies.

PUBLISHING TRADE DISPUTE.—Despite earnest efforts on behalf of the printing trade—on the side both of the employers and the printing trade unions—to assist in the finding of some basis of settlement of the dispute in the publishing trade, the position remains serious. In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Erskine asked whether the Minister of Labour was aware that there was a dispute between the Paper Workers' Union and Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, Ltd., with the result that about 600 customers of the firm were precluded from obtaining supplies, and that many of them were ex service men dependent for their livelihood on the supplies. Dr. Macnamara replied that he had only just received notice of the question and would like to make further inquiries before answering it.

AT Northampton Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, Bertie Horwood, cardboard box manufacturer, of Wellingtonborough, whose estate showed a deficiency of £2,022, said in 1919 he borrowed £450, on which he had paid £417 interest.

AMONG the week's announced dissolutions of partnerships is that between Alfred Willday, John Ernest Willday, and Herbert Taylor, printers, 55, Welford-road, Leicester; also those between Mary Frances Bond and the Universal Advertising Co. (1908), Ltd., advertising contractors, 49, Port street, Manchester; and Gladwin Mason Williams, Howard William Hyde, and William Kempston Stretch, advertising agents, 108, Long-acre, W.C.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—The special committee dealing with the unemployment problem appointed by the Joint Industrial Council, held a meeting last week, and decided to write to the Ministry of Labour for certain particulars, so that they might be in a position to put forward proposals to the J.I.C. in April.

CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING.—In view of recent proposals that printers should unite in the use of publicity directed towards the popularising of printing in general, it is interesting to learn that the Federation of Master Process Engravers is turning its attention to the same subject, and it has been suggested that printers and engravers should join forces in an advertising campaign.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons on Monday, Sir P. Lloyd Greame said the cost of the British Industries Fair at Shepherd's Bush was £35,000, which was covered by the payments made by exhibitors. Taking into consideration the present trade position, his Department regarded the exhibition as a great success. The visitors numbered 49,000, and a considerable volume of business was transacted.

STATE PRINTING.—At the last Executive Committee meeting of the Federation of British Industries, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, on behalf of the printing trade, drew the attention of the Executive to the continued existence of the State printing works at Harrow, and asked that the Federation should protest against this example of Government competition with private enterprise in an industry where competition among ordinary firms was already very keen. It was agreed that a letter

should be sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer supporting the views set forth by the printing trade.

FOOTBALL COUPONS.—Robert Newton, printer, of Stratford, was fined £10 at West Ham last week for printing ready-money football betting coupons. He pleaded that such printing was done by big firms, and that it misled the small printer. At Stratford, Frederick W. Manning, printer, of Ilford, was summoned on three informations for a similar offence, and was fined 10s. on each information with 3 guineas cost. For the defence it was urged that the man who gave the order for the coupons had pointed out that a similar announcement to that contained in the coupons had been published in a newspaper. Mr. Knight, who prosecuted, said proceedings had been instituted in regard to this.

THE second concert of the season in connection with Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation will take place at the Cannon-street Hotel to-morrow (Friday) evening, commencing at 7 p.m. The chairman, Mr. J. E. Reeve, is seeking to secure a record plate at this concert, and the fine array of artists who are to appear should considerably help him in his task.

DURING last week there was arranged a useful exhibition by the Design and Industries Association at Beechcroft Settlement, Birkenhead. The exhibits served to show what an enormous amount of art there is in everyday life, and specimens of letterpress, notepaper headings, advertisements, signs, etc., were displayed.

AT an Islington inquest on Friday it was stated that the deceased, widow of a master printer, who was found dead in a room full of gas, had been depressed because she could not pay her rates. A verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned.

FOUND guilty at the Manchester Quarter Sessions last week of receiving a parcel of six raincoats which had been stolen from Exchange Station, Edward Hanson (31), compositor, was described by the police as a man who had given himself up to a life of crime for several years.

A PAPER "CUT."—Mr. Shortt states in the Parliamentary Debates that a reduction from six and a half inches to six inches in the width of the electoral registers, in the cases where it has not already been done, was estimated to effect a net saving of £6,000 a year.

A STRONG side of the London Press Golfing Society beat a side representing the paper trade at Addington on Tuesday of last week in a match by singles and foursomes by 10 points to 2.

THE result of the recent Typographical Association ballot on the amended constitution of the Executive Council as recommended at the Hastings Conference has been announced and is a confirmation by a large majority of votes.

INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the North-Eastern District of the Institute of Journalists (Incorporated) was held at Newcastle on Saturday, when the chair was occupied by Mr. D. Polson, chairman of the district. The hon. secretary, Mr. Thos. Greene, presented the report of the committee, which recorded a year of useful activity. The financial statement of the hon. treasurer, Mr. P. J. Dorrian, was of a satisfactory character. The following officers of the district were unanimously re-elected: Chairman, Mr. D. Polson; vice-chairmen, Mr. A. E. Johnstone and Mr. F. W. Betty; hon. secretary, Mr. Thos. Greene; hon. treasurer, Mr. P. J. Dorrian; hon. legal adviser, Mr. Thomas Lambert, Gateshead; hon. auditor, Mr. David Jamieson; joint press secretaries, Mr. Alfred Thomas and Mr. Thos. S. Fenwick; representative to the National Council, Mr. Greene.

AT last week's luncheon of the Edinburgh Rotary Club, at which Mr. T. M. Sleight presided, an address on "The Making of a Newspaper" was given by Mr. Edgar W. Smith, the head of the mechanical departments of the *Scotsman* and *Evening Dispatch*. Mr. Smith mentioned that in the department with which he was associated there were ten different trades, an indication of the complicated processes involved in producing a newspaper. He did not know if they ever stopped to think what a wonderful thing a daily newspaper was.

THE *Yorkshire Post* printers' chapel on Saturday evening held their annual whist

drive and dance at Leeds. There were about 200 present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

THE members of the *Daily News* and *Star Overseers' Guild* held their bi-annual dinner at the Boulogne Restaurant, Soho, on Saturday evening, Mr. E. Stewart occupying the chair.

MR. JOHN WALTER BLUNDEN, for over 50 years connected with the firm of Messrs. J. Warner and Co., law stationers, who died December 12th, left £4,174.

MR. EDWARD JOHN GOODMAN, the well-known journalist, novelist, and dramatist, left £1,156. One of the oldest members of the *Savage Club*, he was for nearly 40 years on the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*.

ESTABLISHED 18 years ago, the *Pioneer*, a weekly Labour newspaper, has suspended publication at Woolwich.

A BIG whip-round is taking place in the Labour movement with a view to extending the support given by trades unions to the *Daily Herald*.

MANCHESTER Co-operative Party has decided to run a monthly newspaper in the Moss Side (Manchester) Division. The Party now has monthly newspapers established at North Tottenham, South East Ham, Kettering, King's Norton, Sparkbrook, Stockport and Sheffield. The combined circulations total a quarter of a million.

MESSRS. KENNETH, BROWN, BAKER, BAKER, solicitors, of Lennox House, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2, announce that on instructions from Mr. J. Conway Davies, with regard to statement referring to him in the *Daily Sketch* and the *Evening Standard* they have issued a writ against the London Publishing Co. and Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., claiming damages for libel.

FIVE NEWSPAPER'S CENTENARY.—The *Fife Herald and Journal* last week published its centenary number, and to commemorate the notable occasion the journal was enlarged to admit of a history of the progress of the paper being given. Illustrations lend additional interest to the story. The *Fife Herald* was founded by Robert Tullis at Cupar in 1822, and in 1879 came into the hands of the Innes family, descendants of whom continue successfully its publication, as well as that of several sister publications, from their well-equipped and up-to-date printing offices.

POSTER COMPETITION.—With a view to obtaining a higher standard of excellence in railway poster advertising, the Great Western Railway Co. announce a competition, open to all, in which the artistic and inventive capability of the competitors will have full scope. Designs are invited for posters in colours which will bring forcibly before the public the outstanding claims of the Cornish Riviera, Devon and West Wales as health and holiday resorts. Three prizes are offered, viz., first 100 guineas, second 75 guineas, and third 50 guineas, and the designs will be considered and selected from the standpoint of their combined artistic and advertising value. The judges will be Sir Kenneth Anderson, Mr. Harold Stabler, and Mr. C. H. Collins Baker.

IN an interview the Portuguese Premier stated that further credit from England was anticipated, but he refused to disclose the terms.

THE news that credit of £3,000,000 has been opened by the British Government to Portugal against goods, payable in five years' time in 20 per cent. instalments, is enthusiastically received in Portugal as a first step towards the improvement of Portugal's economic condition.

INCLUDED in the large programme of sporting events to be decided in Dublin during the week beginning March 27th, for the benefit of the Newspaper Press Fund, is a series of open golf competitions.

THE weekly *Ladies' Field* will appear in April as a monthly publication, at its present price of 1s.

WE note with pleasure a paragraph in the latest issue of the German weekly printing journal, *Die Buchdrucker Woche* (Zimmerstrasse 6, Berlin, SW68), making appreciative reference to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. In mentioning our recent increase of size, the editor of our German contemporary remarks that the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is distinguished by the comprehensiveness of its contents and by its up-to-date news, and can be recommended to all who understand English.

The Claims of Simplified Typography.

Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi Discusses
 Changing Styles in Typesetting.

It is now generally admitted that the last half-century has seen big strides towards better printing in this country, and Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi, whose name is so well known on account of his long and honourable association with the Chiswick Press, is one of the few printers who can rest assured of an indisputable place, in the history of the period, among the pioneers of purer and more beautiful typography.

When Mr. Jacobi paid a visit, as briefly reported in last week's issue, to the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London, he was able to enhance the interest of his lecture by including among the very interesting printing examples exhibited some samples of jobbing work showing the application in that direction of some of the principles of simplified printing which have guided the production of so much admirable book-work.

Mr. Jacobi began by drawing attention to the prevailing fashions in display of some 20 to 30 years ago, and he pointed out that the main characteristic was the employment of a great variety of types, mostly of bad design and, in the words of the Psalmist, "fearfully and wonderfully made." "But this is not all," he continued, "for you will observe that much labour was unnecessarily also employed in twisted and other rule-work, together with panels and inappropriate decoration, which was meaningless, and certainly detracted from the general appearance of the finished article. All this involved great trouble and expense in production, and also, I consider, needless cost in the purchase of unsuitable materials, which must eventually have been scrapped. Apart from any matter of taste, on which point I am sure nowadays we are all agreed, the consumers had largely to pay for this kind of work, and at the same time it could hardly have been remunerative to the printer. If we love and are interested in our craft, we can honestly say that the old methods were an instance of 'love's labour lost,' when we compare present day results obtained with fewer and better designs of types and less so called 'decorative' effects.

"I may venture to make some claim for this change of fashion during the past 30 years or so, and also the work of some of the printing classes held in London have helped very largely in this reform. I recollect that Mr. Amery, the teacher at the Aldenham Institute in St. Pancras, caught on the idea of this more simple style of display, and when he was appointed to the Camberwell L.C.C. School of Arts and Crafts, he carried there the traditions of the old Aldenham Institute, which has unfortunately been closed down. I vouch for this because I was a member of the Printing School Committees of both places for some years, and acted in an advisory capacity. Again the work of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts demonstrates, under Mr. Mason, the many advantages of this more simple kind of work.

Some Principles of Design.

"My own theories on the subject may be summed up in the several articles or contributions I have made from time to time, and I trust I may be pardoned for quoting from these. For instance I have said: for many years it has been my aim to employ lettering of the most simple forms, and generally to use as few sizes as possible in any one piece of work. In putting new work of any kind in hand it is my usual practice in the absence of definite instructions to consider the size of the 'job' or book to be printed, to indicate the series of type faces to be employed, and also to suggest generally the 'lay-out' or design. This is particularly imperative with regard to books, when the nature and use of the work is to be taken into account. An appropriate fount must be selected of a suitable size, and the precise area of the type page must be determined. Margin is an important factor in the structure of the page, or rather of the two open or facing pages of the book, for it is essential to keep a proper balance or proportion between the printed matter and that of the surrounding margin of white paper. And this is not all, for the position of the print on the paper must be

carefully adjusted in order to obtain any approximation to what may be considered typographically an ideal book. Roughly, the print should occupy half the total area of the paper, but if any difference it should be more of margin and less of printed matter. For an *édition de luxe*, margin may be increased anywhere up to two thirds, leaving one-third for print. The interlinear spacing of the printed page is another and important feature to be studied in designing a book. An excess of white space between the lines is to be avoided, because it gives a weak or diluted appearance to the page. A large fount of type with the lines set fairly close together is more legible than a small one with wide spaces between the lines, besides which the whole effect of the page in larger type is more pleasing to the eye. Displayed matter, as a general rule, looks best if set out in panels or inverted cone shapes, rather than arranged in many broken lines of unequal length and in various sizes of type. In order to maintain consistency, one character or series of type face should be employed in any separate piece of work. Decoration should, as far as possible, be confined to that which will harmonise with the letterpress, or the type may perhaps be selected to suit the decoration. Ornament should only be used to decorate or fill what would otherwise be a blank space. Emphasis or 'colour' is to be obtained by rubricating certain lines; but care must be taken to use this sparingly, and where it is possible to pay some attention to its distribution on the page. Red ink is usually more effective than any other colour, and it is equally good under any conditions of light.

"You all observe from this that it is advisable, nay absolutely necessary, for all orders to be thought out before putting in hand. It is not every compositor, although he may be a good hand in many respects, that is capable of designing a piece of work, but if given a lead he will probably turn out a good job. This shows how necessary it is for some one to give, or make, some 'lay-out' at the start. Frequently, for a small job, a few verbal instructions are all that is necessary.

Good and Bad Lettering.

"Much however may be learned by the individual compositor if he will study all nice bits of printing that come his way. In the first place he should discriminate between the good and bad forms of lettering, and this not only applies to the compositor, but to his employer when adding to his plant. It is a well-known fact that to design a new alphabet is an exceedingly difficult task, for one is apt to stray into certain extravagances or eccentricities directly any attempt is made to depart from the conventional shape of the letter, and it is in this respect that some typefounders have failed. I have given all credit to our American cousins for being ahead of us with printing appliances, for in machinery we have certainly lagged behind them, but in matters of purely typographical design some proportion of their types—especially those of a commercial or jobbing character—were formerly but caricatures of the original and accepted forms of the alphabet. But in recent years we are indebted to them for many really good letterings, especially in book founts. The late Theodore L. De Vinne was largely responsible for the cultivation of a better taste in this direction, and I would also mention the work of Mr. Uppdike, Mr. Bruce Rogers, Mr. Goudy and a few others as helping in this good work. For the best models we must go back centuries, and it is only in the manufacture of type we can hope for improvement. The best capitals are more or less an adaptation from the inscription on the Trajan column in Rome cut in the very early part of the Christian era. Nothing done since has exceeded them for beauty. Again, taking the design of ordinary lower-case letters, most good founts of recent times have been modelled on the lines of those used by some of the very early printers—to mention one, Nicolas Jensen, who flourished in the fifteenth century.

"As a printer I have always argued that the more I see of the old forms of the alphabet the more I am convinced that if the designers of modern type faces were to make a greater

study of these old examples of letterings, and also if our present-day printers were more thoroughly to grasp the general principles which influenced the writing of the early manuscript books, and also the first printed volumes, we should, I feel sure, more nearly approach what we may consider the ideal. These sentiments, I think you will agree with me, apply not only to books but to all other kinds of printing, even if of mere commercial necessity. Personally, I have favoured the Caslon old face series for much of my work, and these founts, as you may know, are of eighteenth century origin. In recent years these have been in much demand for the simple character of work I am advocating. Such has been the demand that it has recently been specially cut for the Monotype, and the series so far is a fairly good rendering of the original characters. Caslon designed and cut many fresh founts of type during his lifetime, and his first great success was that of a complete fount of Arabic characters, which was cut in 1720. This was followed a little later by the first of the old-faced roman series now under consideration. Many of these founts were cut by his own hand, and subsequently he was assisted by his eldest son, also named William, and distinguished from his father by being designated Caslon II. The whole range of the series was completed about the year 1760. These type faces were generally in use until the end of the eighteenth century, and to some extent in the early part of the nineteenth, when for some inexplicable reason they went out of fashion, and much less beautiful types came into vogue for some years. Caslon's punches and matrices lay dormant until the year 1843, when the late Charles Whittingham, nephew of the founder of the Chiswick Press, recognising the excellence of the design of these discarded old-faced founts, induced the Caslon of that date to 'dig out' the matrices of the Great Primer size and specially to cast for him a sufficient quantity of that particular fount for the printing of 'Lady Willoughby's Diary,' a small quarto volume which was published by Messrs. Longmans and Co. in 1844. This was a great success, and the beauty of the type was at once recognised. These founts were practically modelled on those used by some of the early printers, but more consistent in design; and with improved appliances for casting, certainly turned out more regular and uniform as regards alignment, which, without sacrificing any details of design, all added to the general appearance of the printed page. Prior to William Caslon cutting this series, I remind you that the bulk of the type faces employed by English printers were imported from the Continent, mostly from the low countries.

Few Faces of Type Necessary.

"In the album of work I am showing containing various jobs, title pages and a few pamphlet or book pages, all executed during the past twenty years or so under my own superintendence, it is noticeable that the use of types in most cases is limited to one series, and the total number of different series employed may be counted on the fingers. Variety is to be obtained by spacing or whitening out, and also by a diversity in the arrangement of the complete design or lay-out of the work. Another point sometimes to bear in mind, is not to use too many sizes. This is not always possible, but it does simplify the general appearance of the job. If decoration is to be employed, let it be in harmony with your type, and never sacrifice or upset the balance of your work in order to squeeze into it some design which may not be suitable.

"Usually so-called artistic printing is a misnomer, and I dislike the term as usually applied. It only needs a reference to any reputable dictionary to find the proper definition of the root word 'art.' It is defined as a means to accomplish a desired end, or method of doing well some special work—that is, the systematic application of knowledge or skill in order to create the beautiful. In turn, beauty has been described as consisting of those qualities which are pleasing to the eye and mind, and is therefore synonymous with the elegant, the charming and the graceful.

Opportunities of Study.

"We have had several interesting exhibitions recently in which printing has been made a feature, all of which have been worth visiting, so that one may observe the work of the different exhibitors, and thus profit by the experience of others. One was at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and another was held lately by the Design and Industries Association in Queen's-square, Bloomsbury. Still another is yet running at the White City.

Shepherd's Bush. A most needful step in the right direction is to collect as far as possible the best examples of printing, which are to be often had for the trouble of collecting, and to note the different treatments. There are several firms doing really good work, but it would be invidious on my part to name them. A persistent study will enable one to discriminate between good and bad, or to put it in another way, to distinguish the wheat from the chaff.

"Another matter of importance is that of keeping up to date by the perusal of our trade literature. Many books have been written on technical subjects in connection with our craft, and if one wishes to keep up to date, the various trade journals, of which we have a good few, must also be studied. We shall then learn much that will be of value to us in 'the trivial round, the common task,' of our daily life. Still another suggestion I have is to take stock, as it were, of the many fine books which booksellers display in their windows.

"You will understand that I am not advocating any hard-and-fast method of display for all printing—for each job must be considered on its own merits. What I do emphasise is that each separate order should be dealt with according to its particular class, and be so arranged that it is consistent in style throughout. Legibility is the main point to be aimed at. Practically there is no limit in designing, for it is possible to take any piece of work and treat it in many different ways. I have in mind an experiment I made years ago in dealing with the title page for one of my own technical books. I was enabled to suggest some ten or more layouts for the same page, and yet each was in a totally different form and shape. Rubrication, too, adds to the variety, as will be observed. This demonstrates the fact that there is unlimited scope for the exercise of constructive powers. This is a faculty that may be cultivated by most people who are really keen on the subject, although we must admit, with more or less success. I have already suggested certain avenues of study which will be found helpful to those desirous of acquiring further knowledge and experience.

The Training of Apprentices.

"A suggestion I have for the future betterment of our craft in this matter of simplified typography is to make it a condition as far as possible that our apprentices should attend a technical class. They would derive great benefit from such attendance, because we all more or less specialise in some particular class of work, and the student if he is really keen will learn things other than those dealt with in his own workshop.

"Mr. Riddell, the principal of St. Bride Printing School, is doing some good work in promoting the facilities afforded by those classes, which has removed some of the prejudices formerly held by many as regards their restricted or limited resources in teaching. Many of the difficulties have now been remedied and even the future employer is catered for in some of the courses laid down. This certainly is a step in the right direction and no master printer need have any scruples in sending his son or sons to such an institution with the ultimate view of taking part in the management of his business."

New Typesetting Machine.

Finnish Inventor's Claims.

Past experience makes the printer wary of accepting at their face value the claims of inventors with regard to machinery for the mechanical setting of type. The subject is, however, a fascinating one and of great commercial importance, so that one learns with much interest of the appearance of yet another new typesetting machine. The inventor is Mr. O. W. Pusino, a Finnish engineer, who has been demonstrating his invention before printers and newspaper proprietors in Helsingfors. Mr. Pusino calls his machine the "Gnom" typesetter, and claims that, on grounds of initial and running costs, labour saving, and effectiveness, the machine should revolutionise printing conditions.

In the course of his description of the machine, the inventor states that the "Gnom" typesetter can be used for setting any kind of type. Type letters, he explains, are provided at the base with a lengthwise cut of one millimetre in breadth, and are inserted in magazines in the machine. These magazines are open in the two lighter models, and enclosed in the heavier model. They are provided with rules, on which the type letters lie astride. A keyboard, exactly similar to that of an ordinary typewriter, and requiring no heavier pressure, is used. The key on being depressed by a light touch sends the particular letter sliding along the rule by its own weight to the next vacant place in the line being set. This result is achieved by inclining all the rules down to a horizontal bracket holding the typed line. A lever similar to that on most modern typewriters fixes the length of line desired.

Each line is automatically clamped into a solid whole before it slides into the receiving slot. The cut in the base of the type letter does not in any way affect the result, as it becomes automatically filled in by the type rule in which it falls into place, and with which it is clamped into a firm entity.

Corrections are made much easier than in ordinary machine setting by the fact that the line in which the error occurs need not be reset; it is simply loosened, and the required letter substituted for the faulty one.

The whole process is a purely automatic one, dependent, like a typewriter, on leverage alone, and not on extraneous power such as electricity.

The Three "Gnom" Models.

The "Gnom" has been produced in three models. Model 1, for commercial and business offices, is a light machine for producing pseudo-typewritten circulars. This is done by means of a duplicating roller inserted into the "Gnom," and receiving the impression direct. The roll can then be removed and used in an ordinary duplicator, giving the appearance of a type-written page.

Model 2, for private and business printing, is also a light machine, with hand press attachment, for use in offices for printing circulars, cards, catalogues, leaflets, etc.

Model 3, for newspaper and book printing, is a solidly-built machine, with magazines of sufficient type-holding capacity for eight hours' constant working. This means a provision of 64,000 type letters per shift, with a

maximum of 6,000 for the letters in chief use. These largest magazines have each eight rules, about 120 centimetres long; as one of these is exhausted the next one slips into place by means of a light lever at the side of the keyboard.

The recharging of the magazines is a simple affair; the whole machine can be re-provisioned by one man in fifteen minutes.

For Models 1 and 2 typefounding attachments are provided. For Model 3 the use of a large separate typefounding machine for mass production will be found advisable. One such machine to each three or four "Gnom" typesetters will amply suffice.

Some Practical Tests.

A series of experiments has demonstrated the saving of time effected in, say, a newspaper composing room by the use of the "Gnom." A well-known mechanical typesetter, served by skilled compositors, gave an average of 7,000 letters per hour. A "Gnom," served by a typist with a speed of three to four letters per second, and with no composing room experience, gave a gross result of 10,000 letters per hour. These experiments showed, it is claimed, that the superiority of the "Gnom" over the ordinary lino works out at a little over 37 per cent.

This, says the inventor, is by no means the only or even the principal advantage. There is a considerable saving of electric power; in fact, none is required at all, unless for typefounding, where gas is in fairly general use. The necessity for skilled labour is greatly reduced. Any typist can work the "Gnom" without special training.

Minor advantages are the elimination of the nerve wrecking noise of machinery which makes present composing rooms so trying, and the fact that the work of setting itself is rendered less strenuous by the greater lightness and softness of touch demanded by the typewriter keyboard adopted in the "Gnom."

The initial cost of the "Gnom" will be small as compared with other composing machines, and as the machine is remarkably simple in construction, the keeping up costs will also be a great deal less.

The Newspaper Press Fund.

The announcement that Lord Leverhulme is to preside at the 59th annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund on April 27th draws attention to an organisation of which the outside world knows but little. It was to help the journalist who has fallen on evil days, and the widow and children he may leave behind him unprovided for, that the Newspaper Press Fund was founded in 1864, and for nearly 60 years it has done splendid work in relieving sickness and want among the journalistic profession. Last year, owing to the general depression, the claims were exceptionally heavy and the Fund distributed in grants and pensions the record sum of over £10,000.

The regular income of the Fund, from members' subscriptions and interest on investments, covers less than half this sum, and if it is to meet the calls upon it, to say nothing of extending its beneficent operations, a large amount of money has to be found from outside sources every year. Cheques should be made payable to The Secretary, Newspaper Press Fund, 11, Garrick-street, W.C.2.

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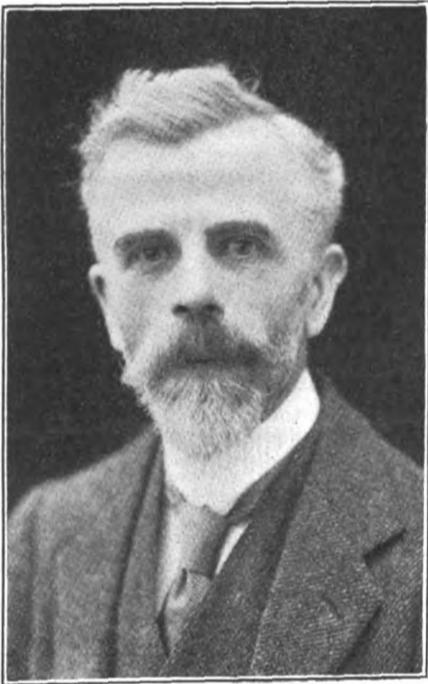
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SOUTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association

The Annual Dinner.

The fourth annual dinner and ladies' night of the Association was held on Saturday at Pritchard's Restaurant, Oxford-street, W., Mr. John D. Wise (president) occupying the chair. The genial greetings extended by the president and his fellow officers to those who participated were successful in imbuing the gathering with a spirit of camaraderie which continued throughout the whole of the proceedings. Credit for the success of the evening is also due to the dinner committee, which left nothing to be desired, either in the completeness of the musical arrangements or in the excellent fare provided. Among the principal visitors were Mr. J. A. Drewett, J.P. (president, Thames Valley Association), Mr. W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.), and Mr. A. Williamson (secretary, Federation Cost and Charges Committee). The company also included Messrs. A. Spring (past president), E. Trim, R. B. Simnett, E. Mountain, E. G. Cole



Mr. John D. Wise.

(vice-president), F. E. Tacey, E. J. and J. S. Pezg, W. G. Mead and F. H. Cole (hon. secretary).

Sandwiched between the toasts were a number of musical items, each one of which was very capably rendered. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. T. Long opened in praiseworthy fashion with a pianoforte duet; Mr. Harry Tubb, baritone, was well applauded and secured several encores; Miss Doris Poore, in recitals grave and gay, met with a warm approval; Miss Elsie Pelling, L.R.A.M. (soprano), sang her songs in fine style and was very appreciatively received, and Mr. Gordon Marsh, in mirthful moments, successfully undertook the role of the humorist, and quite justified the hearty reception which accompanied his performances.

Following the toast of "His Majesty the King," Mr. A. B. Simnett proposed that of

"The Ladies."

Mr. Simnett said one did not often have the privilege of addressing an assembly of ladies, and expressed the keen pleasure they all felt at their presence. The times were somewhat difficult, and he jocularly appealed to them for that reason to exercise a little forbearance towards their husbands.

Mr. A. Spring, in replying on behalf of the ladies, said he rose as a very nervous representative of that sex. He asked those present to try and imagine that he was what he was not, a lady. "Her husband" (said Mr. Spring) told him that their Association was called a typographical association, and after changing the word typographical into topographical he humorously dilated on the talents and virtues possessed by the president and the various offices of the Association. They (the ladies) had enjoyed themselves immensely, and they hoped to be invited to their dinner again next year.

"The Visitors."

Mr. E. Trim, offering this toast said at previous functions they had been honoured by the presence of distinguished guests, but he ventured to think that that evening none was more distinguished than Mr. Whyte, a man who had done so much in the interests of their Association. Mr. Trim also eulogised the efforts of Mr. Williamson in the same direction. It was with great pleasure that he proposed the toast and coupled with it the name of the latter gentleman.

Mr. A. Williamson, in responding, said he realised the honour conferred upon him in being asked to respond to the toast. He greatly appreciated their hospitality, and was certain he was echoing the thoughts of all the visitors present. He told a story of a Welsh woman who supplied a boarder at the end of the week with a bill which ran: Six eggs at 4d. each, 2s.; wear and tear of hen, 6d. (Laughter.) The previous evening he had the pleasure of addressing an audience of employees in the printing industry, and spoke to them of the wear and tear of machinery. At the close of the lecture a member of the audience remarked that he had said a great deal about the wear and tear of machinery, but was there any provision in the costing system for the wear and tear of the employee? That, thought Mr. Williamson, could be left to the individual kind-heartedness of the employer. After complimenting Mr. Wise on the excellent production of the dinner menu, which was printed by his firm, he said he noticed that they had a "Wise" man at the head of their Association. They also had a (dewy) "Mead," a "Spring," plenty of "Cole," a "Pegg," which he hoped was not a square one in a round hole, and a "Trim." (Laughter.) With names like these he thought there was no chance for any other Association in the Federation. He concluded by conveying to them from the Sheffield and Yorkshire Alliances congratulations and wishes for a successful evening.

"The Association."

Mr. W. Whyte, in proposing the "South-West London Master Printers' Association," said he was in at the birth of the Association, and as a matter of fact the Association was nearly in at the death of him, for he was down with influenza at the time. When at Scarborough, last year, on holiday, he had occasion to write to Mr. Wise, for he heard from 24, Holborn, that the South-West had "broken out" again. Since that time they had been on the best of terms. He would say (in the absence of representatives of other district associations) that the South-West had rendered most help to 24, Holborn, during the past twelve months (Laughter.) The Association had been well served by Mr. T. J. Mountain and Mr. A. Spring. In Mr. Wise they had the right man for the job. The finances were in the capable hands of Mr. R. Kent, whom he felt pretty certain, if he had not come from the north of the Tweed, must have studied under a Scotsman. (Laughter.) He spoke of the keen interest and self-sacrificing efforts of the late secretary, Mr. Mold and his successor, Mr. F. H. Cole, and concluded by referring appreciatively to the enthusiasm displayed by the South-West Association in the well being of the craft not only in their own district but throughout the whole of London.

Mr. E. G. Cole, in replying, said such a meeting as the present was unthinkable six years ago, and it was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Whyte and a few of the leading master printers in South-West London that they were able to meet round the festive board that evening. The Association existed among other things to promote a better understanding among master printers. They respected each other's work, and that was why they were able to meet together in such a friendly spirit.

"The President."

Mr. Young, in proposing "The President," said he thought the council had not exercised much sagacity in asking him to propose this important toast, although the reason why they had done so was probably because the "Young" always have reverence for the "Wise." Mr. Wise was not only their president, but he was also a representative of the Council of the L.M.P.A., and more than that, the remarks which he sometimes made there were attended to with the greatest attention. That in itself was a compliment because that body, though it was democratically elected, was composed of giants in the printing trade. He was sure that Mr. Wise before long would convince the L.M.P.A. that the South-West District was a very important organisation.

The toast was heartily accorded, with musical honours.

Mr. J. D. Wise, in replying, said he remembered Mr. Young's printing office when Battersea was not more than a rural village, when it had its market gardens, its meadows and orchards. The presidency of that Association, he thought, was one of honour, dignity and service. The ideals of men often run in triplets. There were faith, hope and charity. They also have honour, dignity and service. He felt deeply grateful to them that he had done some service during the past twelve months, if he had not he would consider himself the most miserable man in that room. He confessed to have done no great things but to have tried to do little things faithfully. Referring to Mr. Whyte's reference to Scarborough he said the Federation to-day were acting upon the spirit of their Association's original recommendation, i.e., the grading of wages, by which the skilled man would get a larger increase than the unskilled or the semi-skilled. They should remember that the craft did not belong to the employers only. The craft belonged to all who were engaged in it. He concluded by thanking them sincerely for the way they had honoured the toast.

"The Dinner Committee."

This toast was given by Mr. F. E. Tacey and was briefly replied to by Mr. R. Kent.

A very enjoyable evening terminated by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

A Poster Censorship?

A lively discussion has arisen in the Press on modern posters, their design, and display. A wide cleavage of opinion is apparent in the discussion. There are those who contend that posters in any case are hideous, and that to paste them on to walls and hoardings is, without exception, detrimental to the public weal and happiness. This party would not tolerate the ideal poster, were it eventually evolved. There is a second group who think that most posters are bad, that a few are passably good, and that one or two have some artistic merit, and, therefore, may be displayed with advantage to the public good. The third group think that, on the whole, the posters shown in this country are works displaying considerable merit, and that at any rate they are far in advance of those exhibited on the walls of foreign cities, the latter being for the most part crude, hideous, and bizarre.

A plea for a censor of advertising is made by Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi, of the Chiswick Press, S.E., who writes:—"Although a printer, I am, to use a commonplace term, 'up against' my own craft in saying that I personally dislike some forms of advertising. But we must allow that they are a necessary evil, and the wisest plan would be to limit their scope as much as possible. In fact, I suggest for consideration whether it might be a good thing to appoint a censor, as in the case of plays or films, in order to control not only the character or design of all advertisements, but also their placement. Certainly some improvement has been effected in recent years in the general appearance of all advertising matter, and especially that of poster work."

British Paper Machines' Triumph.

Record Output and Efficiency of Walmsley Installations.

The three mammoth British papermaking machines installed at the Abitibi Power and Paper Co.'s mill at Iroquois Falls, Ontario, are establishing world's records, and the credit is due not alone to the skill of the mill operators, but to the builders of the machines, Messrs. Charles Walmsley and Co., Ltd., Bury. The British firm erected three paper machines for the Abitibi Co. No. 1 machine has a wire 202 inches wide, and Nos. 6 and 7 machines are the two widest machines in the world, installed last year by the makers, each having a wire 232 inches wide.

In a recent issue of the *Broke Hustler*, the weekly organ of the Iroquois staff, references were made to the remarkable output and efficiency achieved by these machines. In the February 7th issue of the paper, it is stated that the tonnage turned out by No. 7 machine was 473 68 tons during the week, this machine heading the list with an average efficiency for the week of 97.0 per cent.

This is a remarkable run, and shows what these big machines can do. It is gratifying to know that the products of British papermaking engineers stand foremost in the world.

Papermaking in India.

Notes on Mr. R. W. Sindall's Recent Visit.

Mr. R. W. Sindall (Messrs. Sindall and Bacon) has just returned from a two months' visit to India, a country which he first visited in 1906, when he undertook an official mission to report on the manufacture of paper from bamboo. His recent visit was on behalf of a native firm, who were pushing forward inquiries as to the possibility of starting a paper and pulp business in the district of Bombay. Apart from the particular purpose of his visit, Mr. Sindall had altogether an exceedingly interesting time in the Eastern Empire. He arrived in Calcutta about the same time as the Prince of Wales, and spent Christmas week in that city, where he saw the Prince of Wales several times. Many very brilliant scenes were witnessed in Calcutta, of which only personal view can give an adequate idea.

Paper Duties.

When Mr. Sindall arrived in the Empire, he found an interesting controversy proceeding as to whether a duty should be imposed upon imported paper. Mr. Barbour, the manager in Calcutta for the Titagur Paper Mills, had written an article in an Indian paper on the general condition of the trade in the country, and suggested that unless the Government imposed an increased duty on imported paper, local mills would be unable to survive. The amount of duty suggested was 30 per cent., with special arrangements for a rebate on the import duty on raw materials and cheaper railway facilities for the local paper trade. In the course of an article which Mr. Sindall wrote for the *Times of India*, he pointed out that the paper used in India amounted to 80,000 tons a year, of which only 25,000 to 30,000 was manufactured in the country. Naturally, the newspaper people in India were up in arms about the proposed duty, for the reason that the paper mills in the Empire are unable to make news-print at the price of the imported article. In fact, if it were not that the Government arranges to take a certain amount of the output of the local mills, they could not be profitably carried on.

The fact that for years past over 50,000 tons of paper have been imported annually has led to the production of many schemes for the erection of paper mills to supplement the output of the present mills at Titagur, Kanjinara, Bengal, Lucknow and other places. An interesting feature of recent promotions is the fact that native people are concerned in them, although the ideas they have as to the cost of establishing a paper mill appear to require correction. Prospectuses have been issued and the investing public invited to subscribe the capital asked for, but so far all such attempts have failed to secure the desired object. One of the latest schemes is that of the Assam Paper Mills Co., with an authorised capital of two lakhs of rupees. They estimated that the capital outlay for the erection of a factory capable of producing 5,000 tons of paper per year would be £70,000 for plant and machinery and £14,000 for buildings and land.

A very different estimate, however, is put forward by Mr. Sindall in his contribution to the *Times of India*, in the course of which he says a paper mill having an output of 100 tons cannot be erected and put into operation with less than 40 to 50 lakhs of rupees. Such a schedule is not complete when showing only the cost of machinery. There are equally necessary items such as cost of buildings, erection, staff accommodation, transport of material from Europe to the mill site, promotion, expenses, working capital, etc. Money must be found for about 8 to 9 months' supply of grass, labour and working expenses before any cash is realised on the paper produced.

Mr. Sindall goes on to say that it is a common fallacy to suppose in India a paper mill can be equipped with cheap labour. It is more true to say that the cost per ton of paper under this heading is not less than the charges in Europe. Supervision and skilled attention must be in the hands of Europeans, and where ten European labourers are sufficient 20 or 30 Indian coolies are required. Some of the schemes published recently show a lamentable want of care in the preparation of a schedule of the items that go to make up the capital required.

Local Conditions.

In connection with the recent visit to India Mr. Sindall was instructed by a native firm to

make a thorough report and gather all information as to the possibility of establishing the paper industry in Bombay Presidency. In this connection, he informed our representative that the Government of Bombay had appointed a Director of industries who was anxious to promote local enterprises. In India the whole of the forest products belong to the Government, and after permission has been obtained taxes are imposed for whatever material is cut. Certain conditions apply with regard to the use of water, because while there is plenty of water for several months of the year during the monsoon period, in dry weather the water in the rivers shrinks to almost nothing. For instance, in the river with which Mr. Sindall was concerned the water is 40 ft. deep in the wet period and only 2 ft. 6 ins. in dry weather.

With regard to the quantity of water used in the manufacture of paper, Mr. Sindall points out that few promoters realise the enormous volume of water that is essential for papermaking. It is estimated that for high-class writings no less than 70 to 80 thousand gallons of water per ton of paper are needed, for medium qualities of printing from grasses 40 to 60 thousand gallons; for news made from wood pulp 8 to 10 thousand gallons. Hence for a mill making, roughly, 100 tons of paper from grasses probably 5 or 6 million gallons of water, clean, free from sand, mud, and suspended matter will be needed.

The cost of the fuel is likewise an important item in cost of production. The quantity of coal used for a ton of paper will be say 3 to 5 tons according to circumstances. Apart from the weight of raw material the quantity of fuel and chemicals used per week for a mill of the output mentioned, say 100 tons, will aggregate 480 to 500 tons inclusive railway charges for transport which escapes the attention of a superficial observer.

Raw Material Available.

In the article already referred to, Mr. Sindall has an interesting paragraph under the heading of cheap raw material. That, he says, seems to be regarded as an all sufficient reason for plunging into an intricate and expensive manufacturing process, and he proceeds to say that the only logical order of inquiry commences with the query—Is the material suitable for papermaking? Fortunately, the value of the material can be determined by accurate trials in a laboratory properly equipped with suitable appliances, making a sheet of paper and ascertaining how many pounds of material must be employed for making one pound of paper. The investigation of a complete scheme then takes the following form:—

Is the material available in sufficient quantity? asks Mr. Sindall, who goes on to say: In the case of a mill with an output of 100 tons of paper a week, the quantity of grass available must be 250 to 300 tons a week. This may mean a large area of forest land, and at once raises the question of cost of collection, baling, delivery to convenient places for transport, and other little items connected with the handling of large quantities of raw material which are apt to escape attention. It is quite safe to assume that the carefully calculated cost of grass delivered to the proposed site must be increased by 50 per cent. In this connection the accessibility of the sources of supply and the distance from the mill are matters of vital importance.

For the purposes of his report Mr. Sindall went right up into the jungle area, where his clients propose to obtain their grass, and he inspected the river from which the water would be obtained and the site, making, in fact, a thorough investigation of all the considerations entering into the scheme, and upon this he has made an exhaustive report.

In connection with the papermaking developments which are taking place in India, it is interesting to learn that Mr. Helstrom, representing Messrs. Boving and Co., Ltd., is at present in India for the purpose of answering any inquiries that may be made under this heading.

Bamboo.

It was not Mr. Sindall's purpose on this occasion to investigate any further the subject of bamboo. He states that a firm has started making bamboo by the sulphite process, the resulting pulp being described as good. There was, however, trouble with the digesters, but this matter is being adjusted, and the manufacture of pulp from bamboo placed on a proper basis.

Mr. Sindall also intimated that the Titagur Paper Mills have started manufacturing bleach and caustic soda by the electrolytic process, but it is too early yet to say whether

this is being run economically or not, since the process has only been in operation a few months.

Government's Experimental Factory.

An interesting note on the experimental paper mill which the Government is establishing is furnished by Mr. Sindall, who, in the course of his tour paid a visit to Dehra Dun and called upon Mr. Wm. Raitt and Mr. Pearson (director of the Forest Research Institute). He arrived there just in time to see some of the experimental plant being delivered from Messrs. James Bertram and Sons of Edinburgh. He saw two of the digesters being hauled into position by bullocks. The party was on its way to the ground where the foundations were being dug for the new experimental house, in which the suitability of Indian fibres for papermaking is to be tested on a large scale with a machine capable of producing finished paper 30 in. wide.

Mr. Raitt, we are informed, seemed very pleased with all the work that was going forward and he hoped to have an experimental factory in operation within a year and a half from the time of Mr. Sindall's visit. It is conceivable that one advantage of making the research plant sufficiently large to produce a sheet that can be used commercially is that it will help to cut down some of the costs of the experimental work.

Hand-made Paper.

The British hand-made paper industry is naturally very jealous of its unique position, and when an American book of poems was recently purported to have been printed on hand-made paper investigation proved that the book was printed on deckle d'aigle paper, which is the water-mark of a well-known firm of manufacturers of machine-made paper in the United States. The attention of the publishers of this book of poems, which bore the title of "Second April," was at once drawn to the fact. Writing on behalf of the hand-made paper industry of this country, Mr. A. W. Foster pointed out to the publishers that the distinction between the hand-made and the machine-made paper was one which was perfectly well recognised, and, accordingly, if, as appeared to be the case, the publishers described as hand made paper that which was made by a machine process, a misrepresentation of a very serious nature was being committed. In reply to this protest an interesting acknowledgment of the unique position occupied by the British hand-made industry is made, and at the same time the publishers point out quite frankly that a mistake had been made in referring to deckle d'aigle paper as hand-made. This mistake, it was added, was due entirely to carelessness and had been corrected in the second edition of the work. "As you are probably aware," the letter proceeds, "there is no such thing as genuine hand-made paper made in America. On the other hand, I understand that deckle d'aigle paper is finished in the same manner as hand-made paper, which accounts for the error in description that quite often occurs. I understand that such errors have also occurred in England and other countries where genuine hand made paper is made." This frank statement of the position by an American publisher will be welcomed by hand-made papermakers in this country, and it is a distinct gain to have had the position so definitely recognised.

Papyri at the British Museum.

There has been opened at the British Museum a special exhibition of Greek and Latin papyri presented at various dates by the Egypt Exploration Society. This body (formerly the Egypt Exploration Fund) is celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of its Græco-Roman Branch; and it is in honour of the anniversary that the Museum has arranged its exhibition. A guide book to the exhibition, with introduction, detailed descriptions of the papyri shown, a preface by Sir Frederick Kenyon and one photographic facsimile, has been published by the society. The exhibition, which will be found in the MSS. Saloon, Case A, includes many interesting papyri of various kinds, selected to illustrate the wide range of papyrological discovery.

GERMANY'S Wholesale Paper Business.

The Situation Explained.

Herr Alexander Flinsch, the president of the German Paper Wholesalers' Association, contributes to a special issue of the *Papier Zeitung* an article explanatory of the difficulties under which the German paper business is carried on. He says:—

As a vanquished people we must learn submission, but the higher the previous political and economic situation was, the harder it is to learn submission. We have become reconciled to the loss of the war. We will submit to bear the loads heaped on us inasmuch as they can be borne. We will not, however, put up with the reproach made to the German business man regarding his moral qualities and with the mistrust which has been implanted into the hearts of the buyers toward the honesty of German business policy. The German business man is doing his utmost to return to pre-war methods on which his commercial renown was grounded, or in other words, to see that the buyers get the goods ordered under the conditions of the contract. Our customers can—and that is not their fault—often not understand why we are not always able to live up to our earnest intentions.

The oversea customer who has bought goods from us and returns home in the belief that he will receive the goods at once, perhaps instead receives a cable during the period of strong fluctuation of our exchange to the effect that the goods cannot be delivered or that there will be an increase in price. He is unable to understand this, and still this cable is due to considerations which in no wise touch the seriousness and integrity of the German business man. The reasons for this are to be found in the effects of the war and the revolution (exchange fluctuations and rationing of export) and then again in the endless obstacles over which the German exporter has no control.

The present situation may be explained in brief as follows: The unprecedented lack of water during the summer and the fall considerably diminished the water power, so that a great scarcity of groundwood and cellulose ensued which was bound to render the paper more expensive, and that further there was a great dearth of cars and coal, that further a large amount of paper could not be manufactured on account of the strike in a number of Saxon paper factories which lasted over a month, so that there is now a shortage of paper on the market. The situation is indeed so unpleasant that it may be justly said that at present the domestic demand can only be met in part. The bureau supervising the distribution of paper cannot be blamed for restricting the paper exports, as they are well aware of the conditions prevailing at home. It is gratifying, however, to note that the people who bought German paper before the war seem to understand this to a certain degree at least. On the other hand, a large number of our new customers fail to appreciate the fact that a sword is hanging over the German business man in the form of sudden political and economic interference on the part of the Allies, and that he does not in consequence enjoy the liberty he ought to have. It is accordingly not due to a low state of the moral standard, if pre-war business methods are not yet adhered to, but, on the contrary, to the great pressure brought on Germany in the form of the obligations imposed on us by the so-called Peace Treaty and by the uncertainty as to what may still be exacted from us.

Foreign Paper in Belgium.

Considerable amounts of American typewriter paper are imported into Belgium, says a U.S. commerce report. American writing paper in boxes is not, however, frequently seen in the local market and is largely replaced by French and English products. Retail prices for typewriter paper run from 12.59 francs for a box of 500 sheets for light copying papers to 25 and 30 francs for the same quantity of first sheets of good grade. Prices on boxed correspondence papers vary from 10 to 30 francs in packages of 50 envelopes and folders, with coloured papers, particularly grey, blue and green shades, much used. Envelopes with coloured linings are preferred.

The New Spanish Customs Tariff.

Important Concessions to British Products and Manufactures.

The new Spanish Customs Tariff, promulgated in Madrid on February 13th, and operative as from February 16th, is published as a supplement to the *Board of Trade Journal*. Class VII., paper and manufactures, (tariff Nos. 1021 to 1101) is as follows:—

GOODS.	Duties.	
	1st Tariff Pes. c.	2nd Tariff. Pes. c.
GROUP I.—RAW MATERIALS.		
Wood pulp:		
Mechanical (59) 100 kilogs. G	3 00	1 00
Chemical (cellulose) (59) 100 kilogs. G	0 30	0 10
Cuttings of paper, cardboard, rope, twine, etc.; waste paper, and fibrous material in fragments 100 kilogs. G	0 25	0 10
Old rags of vegetable fibres for making paper pulp (60) 100 kilogs. G	0 30	0 10
GROUP II.—PAPER UNMANUFACTURED (en rama) (61).		
Endless paper for writing, printing, or wrapping, not cut, white or coloured, smooth or "verjurado," glazed or not (61 and 63):		
Weighing up to 20 grammes inclusive per square metre 100 kilogs.	150 00	60 00
Of the natural colour of the pulp, not bleached or glazed, weighing less than 20 grammes per square metre, and paper for wrapping fruit 100 kilogs.	108 00	36 00
Weighing 21 grammes or more, and containing more than 40 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp (62), (64) 100 kilogs.	60 00	20 00
Containing more than 10 and less than 40 per cent. of mechanical wood (62)		
100 kilogs	75 00	25 00
Containing less than 10 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp, or containing no mechanical wood pulp 100 kilogs.	113 00	45 00
Paper of any weight or colour with transparent water marks (62 and 63) 100 kilogs. G	163 00	65 00
Other unmanufactured paper not specified in the Tariff 100 kilogs. G	165 00	66 00
GROUP III.—MANUFACTURES OF PAPER (65).		
Paper:		
White or coloured, cut, of any weight 100 kilogs.	210 00	70 00
Sized with gelatine or so-called linen paper or deckle edge paper (papel de barba) made by hand or machine, and sized after manufacture (67)... 100 kilogs.	225 00	75 00
Made with the Diana or like apparatus, the pulp containing special fibres or fancy colouring 100 kilogs.	125 00	50 00
Parchmented 100 kilogs.	135 00	54 00
Paraffined 100 kilogs.	195 00	65 00
With designs dry stamped, or imitations of edgings or lace (66) 100 kilogs.	3 00	0 90
Simply tarred 100 kilogs.	200 00	40 00
Tarred and reinforced on the inside or outside with thin fabric of cotton, jute or similar textiles 100 kilogs.	180 00	60 00
Not tarred, reinforced with fabrics of any kind 100 kilogs.	205 00	75 00
Parchment, or paper prepared from cellulose acted on by sulphuric acid and afterwards washed with basic products, crystal and glass-like (vitron) paper 100 kilogs.	163 00	65 00
120 00	40 00	0 00
Emery paper 100 kilogs.	150 00	50 00
Coated on one or both sides with a mineral material, dull or polished 100 kilogs.	100 00	40 00
Covered with thin sheet (hojuela) of wood 100 kilogs.	800 00	60 00
Covered with a sheet (lamina) of metal or with metal powder, or by galvanic processes 100 kilogs.	180 00	60 00
Paper treated with ferroproussiate or gallate of iron 100 kilogs.	3 75	1 25
Carbon paper and other papers for copying 100 kilogs.	12 00	4 00
Paper and cardboard albumenised or coated with any substance whatever for photography:		
Sensitised 100 kilogs.	6 50	2 00
Not sensitised 100 kilogs.	2 65	0 65
Wall-paper in rolls		
Printed on a natural background 100 kilogs.	180 00	60 00
Printed on a dull or shiny background 100 kilogs.	360 00	120 00
Embossed with gold, silver, wool, crystal and similar materials ... 100 kilogs.	450 00	150 00
Paper cut up, cut out into flowers, crimped in the shape of lanterns, lamp shades and other similar manufactures 100 kilogs.	4 00	1 20
4 00	1 30	0 00
Spun paper 100 kilogs.	5 00	1 50
Paper fabrics in the piece 100 kilogs.	2 25	0 75
Paper woven into sacks 100 kilogs.	500 00	175 00
Other manufactures with a basis of paper yarn or woven paper fabrics, not included in other Tariff Nos. 100 kilogs.	4 00	1 50
Cigarette paper:		
In tubes or cut into leaves for books 100 kilogs.	8 00	2 25
In packets (librillos) 100 kilogs.	500 00	150 00
Music paper 100 kilogs.	3 00	1 00
Cut paper:		
In strips less than 18 mm. in width 100 kilogs.	2 40	0 80
In rolls, from 18 to 300 mm. in width 100 kilogs.	300 00	100 00
Paper bags, with or without inscriptions 100 kilogs.	125 00	50 00
Paperboard (cartulina) (68):		
Without working or stucco:		
Of a size equal to or greater than 50 by 65 cm, 100 kilogs.	163 00	65 00
Of a smaller size; and that of hand-made linen paper 100 kilogs.	160 00	80 00
Stuccoed, goffered or not 100 kilogs.	200 00	100 00
Moulded into articles of any kind 100 kilogs.		
GROUP IV.—PAPER STATIONERY (69).		
Envelopes:		
Without crests, in boxes or packets, containing more than 200 100 kilogs.	400 00	133 00
With crests, and those without crests when imported in boxes containing less than 200 100 kilogs.	600 00	200 00
Cases and boxes of writing paper, with or without envelopes, ruled or not, put up for retail sale, with the covers printed or not:		
Without crest 100 kilogs.	405 00	135 00
With crest 100 kilogs.	630 00	210 00
Account books, letter copying books, registers, copy books, counterfoil books; photograph albums, stamp albums and the like, plain, ruled or printed, and paper ruled in pencil or ink (squared) (70) 100 kilogs.	360 00	120 00
GROUP V.—PRODUCTS OF THE GRAPHIC ARTS ON PAPER OR CARDBOARD.		
Separate labels cut out, or printed in large sheets without cutting out; commercial printed matter; invoices and cheques (71):		
Produced by typographic or lithographic processes:		
In one colour 100 kilogs.	540 00	180 00
In various colours 100 kilogs.	600 00	200 00
Produced by heliographic processes or processes other than typographic or lithographic or with inscriptions of leaf metal 100 kilogs.	500 00	200 00
Post cards and photographs 100 kilogs.	9 00	3 00
Pictures or prints, bound or on separate sheets of paper, of paperboard, of cardboard, or of papers stuck on cardboard:—		
Produced by typographic or lithographic process:		
In one colour 100 kilogs.	9 00	3 00
In various colours 100 kilogs.	10 00	3 50
Produced by heliographic processes or processes other than lithographic or typographic, or with inscriptions of leaf metal 100 kilogs.	8 00	3 00
Maps of all kinds 100 kilogs.	6 00	1 25
Music, engraved or printed by any process whatsoever 100 kilogs.	5 00	2 00

NEW SPANISH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The New Spanish Tariff.

Goods.	Duties.	
	1st Tariff. Pes. c.	2nd Tariff. Pes. c.
Books, booklets, periodicals and other similar printed matter, whether bound or not: In the Spanish language:— Coming from and published in Spanish-speaking countries (70, 72 and 73) ... 100 kilogs.	0 25	0 10
Coming from and published in other countries (70, 72 and 73) ... 100 kilogs.	400 00	200 00
In foreign languages (70 and 73) ... 100 kilogs.	0 25	0 10
Liturgies in Latin ... 100 kilogs.	400 00	200 00
Manufactures of paper not specified ... 100 kilogs.	700 00	350 00
GROUP VI.—CARDBOARD AND CARDBOARD WARES.		
Cardboard:— Not worked nor coated, in sheets of a size equal to or greater than 70 × 100 cm. ... 100 kilogs.	165 00	33 00
Of a smaller size ... 100 kilogs.	165 00	35 00
Stamped out by a single stroke of the press ... 100 kilogs.	210 00	70 00
Covered with paper on one or both sides:— In sheets of 70 × 100 cm. or more ... 100 kilogs.	100 00	50 00
In smaller sheets ... 100 kilogs.	120 00	60 00
Suitable for coverings and roofing (tejadós), covered or impregnated with asphalt, tar, or similar materials ... 100 kilogs.	66 00	22 00
Strengthened, hardened, water-proofed by impregnating or coating of resinous products, gums or varnishes ... 100 kilogs.	120 00	40 00
Polished or burnished (drapers' board) ... 100 kilogs.	100 00	66 00
Stuccoed with mineral substances or covered with sheets of metal or wood ... 100 kilogs.	125 00	50 00
Cut out or bent, prepared for folding into boxes, with or without clamps ... 100 kilogs.	125 00	50 00
Cardboard boxes (75):— Lined with fine or common paper, or without lining, and without gilt edge ... 100 kilogs.	195 00	65 00
Lined, with gilt edging, covered with paper, printed and with designs or ornaments of any kind ... 100 kilogs.	300 00	100 00
Lined or with parts made of any textile fabric ... 100 kilogs.	600 00	200 00
Manufactures of cardboard and papier mache not specified ... 100 kilogs.	600 00	200 00
CLASS V., GROUP 1.—MACHINERY.		
Machinery for printing and lithography, for composing type and for bookbinding and other machinery used in the graphic arts, weighing:— Up to 100 kilogs. inclusive ... 100 kilogs. G	100 00	40 00
More than 100 and up to 1,000 kilogs. inclusive ... 100 kilogs. G	105 00	35 00
More than 1,000 kilogs. ... 100 kilogs. G	90 00	30 00
Detached parts for the above machines ... 100 kilogs. G	120 00	40 00
Machinery for making endless paper up to 50 metric tons in weight and detached parts of papermaking machinery ... 100 kilogs. G	150 00	50 00
Machinery for making endless paper, more than 50 metric tons in weight ... 100 kilogs. G	30 00	10 00

(59) This number only applies to paper pulp perforated in such a manner that it can be used for no other purpose than the manufacture of paper or pasteboard. When the pulp is not perforated, the Customs will cut the sheets, at the expense of the importer, so that it may not be utilised for any other purpose. Pulp not perforated is dutiable as common pasteboard.

Mechanical wood pulp is distinguished from the chemical pulp (cellulose) in that the pouring of a drop of fluoroglucine on the pulp will produce a red colouring in the mechanical, but not in the chemical pulp.

(60) The number applies only to rags for use exclusively for the manufacture of paper. Importers must prove that the said materials have been used for the manufacture of paper, by means of a certificate from the local Authorities, and must give a bond to pay the difference between the corresponding duties, which bond will be cancelled by the Customs Administration on receipt of the certificate.

(61) Unmanufactured paper ("papel en rama") means paper which has not undergone special manipulation since its manufacture, made in one operation ("de modo continuo"), without the addition of fibres or colouring by means of special apparatus.

(62) The presence of mechanical wood pulp can be detected by means of a drop of nitric acid, which will not have any effect if the paper does not contain mechanical wood pulp. To determine the proportion of mechanical pulp, fluoroglucine is to be used. This produces a red colouring, which is darker the more mechanical pulp there is in the paper; the approximate quantity can be determined by comparison with the standard specimen, an error of 10 per cent. in 60 per cent. being allowed.

Imports of paper may be accompanied by a certificate from the maker stating the percentage of mechanical pulp, but this is without prejudice to the investigation to be made by the Customs authorities to ascertain the existence and proportion of mechanical pulp, in the manner prescribed above.

(63) All paper, whose dimensions are more than 21 by 20 cms. in the case of paper in sheets, or whose width is more than 30 cms. in the case of paper in rolls or on bobbins, is classed as unmanufactured paper, not cut.

(64) Paper destined for undertaking printing periodicals or reviews shall pay the duties specified by Royal Decrees of March 28th and July 15th, 1921, provided the conditions and formalities prescribed therein are complied with.

(65) Paper which during or after its manufacture has been subjected to processes which change its form or exterior aspect is considered as manufactured paper.

(66) Dry-stamped designs are distinguished from watermarks because the lines of the former are more defined; the latter are found to be slightly stumped (difaminadas).

(67) In order to distinguish these papers, it is sufficient to scrape the surface, ink being absorbed by the pulp, owing to the lack of size.

(68) By paperboard ("cartulina") is understood the product obtained by sticking together two or more sheets of paper; uncut paper in reams, the weight of which exceeds 200 grammes per square metre, is also considered as paperboard.

(69) Articles obtained by varying the shape of the paper, ruled or bound and packed specially for retail sale, are included under this heading.

(70) The bindings shall be dutiable separately, according to kind.

(71) Relief work is considered as letterpress, and bronzed articles as articles of two colours.

(72) The authors or publishers of works in Spanish, printed abroad, are the only persons who may, on payment of duty, introduce the same into Spain fifteen days after a bibliographic notice has been published in the "Gaceta" by the Ministry of Public Works (Fomento). This notice, once published, is sufficient to authorise subsequent importations, except in the cases of distinct editions or of copies which do not accord in some detail with the notice published, a new authorisation being necessary in such cases. Periodicals printed abroad in the Spanish language do not require previous authorisation for their introduction into Spain.

(73) Mixed dictionaries of Spanish and any other foreign language, and books in Latin are considered as being in the Spanish language.

Loose sheets which refer to or are destined for works of foreign (non-Spanish) authors which are printed in Spain shall pay duty under Tariff No. 1085. Import of such sheets may only take place through the Custom-houses of Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia, Irun and Port-Bou, and the name of the consignee (who must be a printer or publisher) must be declared.

(74) The product obtained during the course of manufacture by superimposing sheets of paper in wet state, without any adherent other than pressure, is considered as cardboard. The minimum weight per square metre is 350 grammes; that of less weight being dutiable as paperboard ("cartulina").

(75) Boxes of cardboard, lined with paper, which are imported as packing for handkerchiefs, shirt-fronts, buttons, piece goods, and other similar articles, are free of duty, in accordance with Disposition Y.

G.—Duty is leviable on the gross weight.

The new Import Tariff, like previous tariffs, contains two columns of duties, the "First" or higher tariff and the "Second" or lower tariff. In virtue of an exchange of notes between the Spanish and British Governments of 1894, products and manufactures of the United Kingdom are entitled to the application of the "Second" tariff rates on importation into Spain, together with any reductions of those rates which may be granted by Spain, by Treaty, to other European States, with the exception only of such special tariff concessions as Spain may accord in favour of goods of Portuguese origin. Products and manufactures of other parts of the British Empire are entitled to similar treatment on importation into Spain, with the exception only of the Commonwealth of Australia, which has withdrawn from the Arrangement of 1894.

Items other than those in the paper groups include logs for making pulp for paper, tariffs for which at 1,000 kilogs. G., are 5 pes. and 1 pes. respectively. Esparto, unworked, G., is subject to duties of 6 pes. and 2 pes.

Printing items in various classes include the following (the figures referring to the first and second tariffs respectively): Plates or sheets of copper and its alloys engraved or made into stereotypes for printing or lithography bear rates of 12 pes. and 4 pes. per kilog.; bronze type for printing, already made up, per 100 kilogs, 300 pes. and 100 pes.; type and accessories for printing, of alloys of lead and antimony, per 100 kilogs, 210 pes. and 70 pes.; inks for printing and lithography, per 100 kilogs, G., 100 pes. and 40 pes.

It is reported that negotiations are now proceeding between the English and Spanish Governments for the conclusion of a new commercial treaty between the two countries. The existing Spanish tariff, which came into effect on February 16th, is gravely prejudicial to British trade interests, marking as it does not only an increase on the pre war duties but being even higher than the provisional tariff which was substituted in May, 1921.

UNITED STATES
Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The total values of the imports of paper and manufactures of paper (including printed matter) into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the undermentioned periods were:—

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Dec., 1921	\$7,039,290	\$3,166,153
" 1920	9,913,954	10,637,293
Jan.-Dec., 1921	92,462,472	49,494,822
" 1920	84,686,852	89,072,289

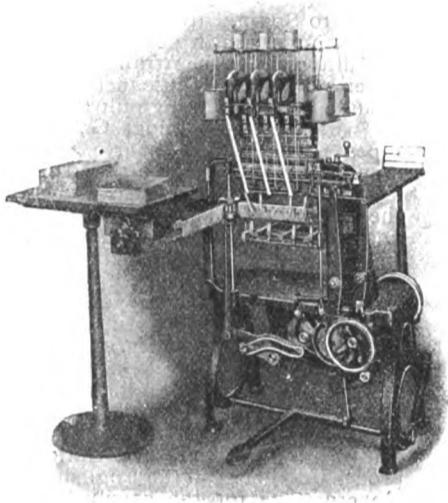
The principal items shown in the official returns are as under:—

	Imports.	
	1920.	1921.
December.		
News-print	\$8,496,635	\$6,078,663
Other printing paper	149,052	2,929
Paperhangings	46,522	25,779
Photographic paper... ..	68,312	21,338
Coated paper	39,478	10,076
Wrappings	36,167	62,941
Jan-December.		
News-print	\$68,600,950	\$79,123,368
Other printing paper	496,132	199,355
Paperhangings	353,791	363,269
Photographic paper... ..	360,330	343,883
Coated paper... ..	287,955	197,534
Wrappings	460,289	528,846
December.		
News-print	\$449,906	\$144,336
Other printing paper	2,148,212	161,193
Wrappings	706,753	152,863
Writings and envelopes	1,317,255	172,134
Playing cards... ..	119,864	24,387
Hangings	114,732	23,609
Jan-December.		
News-print	\$5,970,127	\$2,162,975
Other printing paper	13,776,404	5,892,609
Wrappings	6,994,381	2,293,892
Writings and envelopes	8,908,230	4,355,642
Playing cards... ..	1,173,559	592,920
Hangings	1,251,743	590,549

The illustrated magazine, the *Yachting Monthly*, has been acquired by the proprietors of the *Saturday Review*.

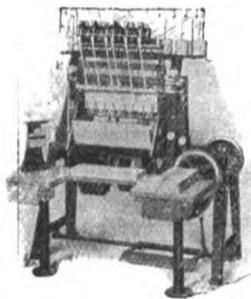
SMYTH - H

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for



Smyth Imp. No. 3 Sewer.

For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
Only Rotary Sewer on the World's Market.



Smyth No. 8 Book Sewing Machine.

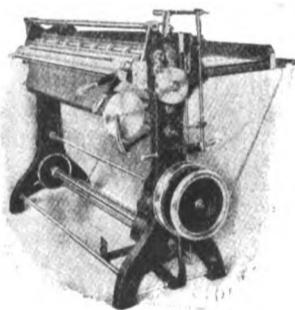
For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
Small and Large Size.



Smyth No. 4 Book Sewer.

For Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books.

Most general all-round Sewing Machine on the World's Market.

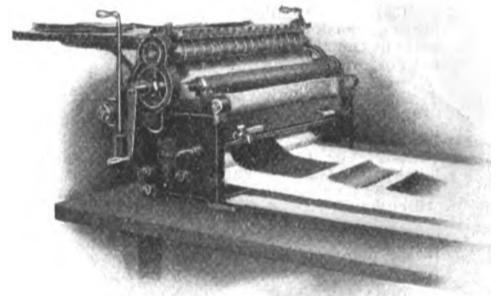


Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

For Cutting Cloth Rolls into rectangular covers, delivery flat.



**Over
4,000 Smyth
Book Sewing
Machines Sold.**



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine.

For Pasting and Gluing Papers and Cloth delivery automatically wet side uppermost on to the band.



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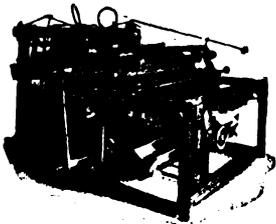
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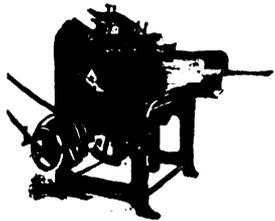
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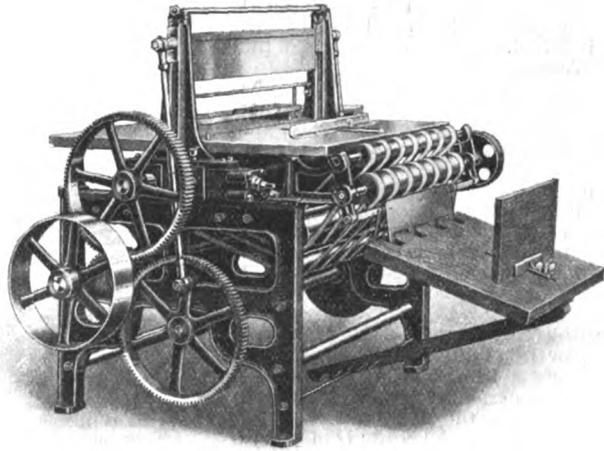
Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from one 64-page sheet.



Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

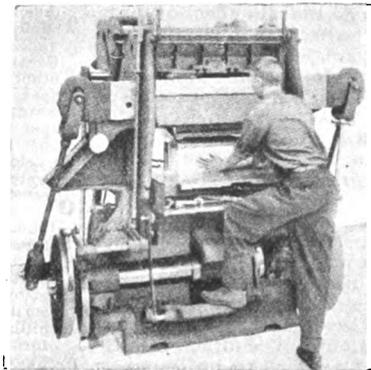
For Pasting End Papers on to end sections.

All our Machines are installed everywhere on an open trial basis and the Engineering Companies manufacturing the different Machines have in most cases specialized for nearly 40 years in the designing and building of these Labour-Saving Machines with wonderful results. Their great popularity is proved by the enormous number in use and the continual repeat orders being received.



Norwood Improved Section Folding Machine

For Manufacturing Stationers, etc.
Fold one sheet up to 24.
From Notepaper up to largest size Book Ledger.



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FOREIGN

Manufacturers and Income-Tax.

Important House of Lords Decision.

The House of Lords recently gave an important decision regarding the liability of non-resident traders to income-tax, declaring that they were not so liable. In dismissing the appeal in the case of Greenwood v. F. L. Smith and Co., the House upheld the decision of the Court of Appeal affirming a decision of Mr. Justice Rowlatt which reversed a decision of the Commissioners for the General Purposes of the Income-Tax Acts for the Division of St. Margaret and St. John, Middlesex.

The subject is one of great importance to the pulp and paper industry, especially to those foreign firms which have agents or representatives in this country. The question of taxing foreign manufacturers through their agents here was discussed in June, 1920, by the British Wood Pulp Association, at the instance of Mr. L. P. Andrews, the president, who described dealings with the Surveyor of Taxes which had involved him in considerable legal expenses. A serious view of the situation was taken by the members of the Association, but as the London Chamber of Commerce had the matter in hand, it was decided to adopt a watching attitude. Now the decision of the House of Lords on appeal has come in support of the view taken by Mr. Andrews, Mr. Nicol, and other members of the Wood Pulp Association.

How serious the matter was may be gathered from the fact that in the case before the House of Lords on Monday, the respondents were assessed to income-tax on the profits derived from dealings in machinery with purchasers in the United Kingdom in the sum of £5,000 for each of five financial years. The Dutch firm in question had an office in Westminster, which it rented as sub-tenants, and it employed an engineer to look after installations, etc., of machinery in this country.

The questions arising on the appeal were—(1) Whether in the circumstances the respondents, who were a Danish firm residing and carrying on business in Copenhagen, "exercised trade within the United Kingdom" within the meaning of Schedule D of the Income Tax Act, 1853; and (2) whether the profits in question on the appeal were chargeable to income tax under subsection 2 of section 31 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915, as profits arising, directly or indirectly, to a non-resident person through or from a branch factorship, agency, or management.

Giving judgment last week Lord Buckmaster said he had no doubt that according to the decision of that House in Grainger v. Gough (1896) there was no material before the Commissioners on which they could properly find that the respondents exercised a trade within the United Kingdom. There remained the further point arising on the construction of section 31 (2) of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915. It was contended that the effect of that sub-section was to alter the operation of Schedule D, and to render the respondents liable to be assessed for income tax, even though on the facts they had not exercised any trade here. He was unable to accede to that argument. It was important to remember that there was a rule which the Courts still obeyed that where it was desired by the Legislature to impose a new burden on the subject it was necessary that that should be stated in plain terms. If a section was ambiguous and the Crown sought a construction which would introduce a new subject of taxation the Court would not assent to that view. Sub-section 2 was at best a provision of an extremely doubtful character. The general charging power was to be found in the Schedules, and if Parliament desired to alter that machinery it should have done so in clearer language than was to be found in this sub-section. The appeal should be dismissed.

A TELEGRAM from Santiago de Chile says that Senator Tocornal, Minister of the Interior, whose age is 73, has challenged Senator Elidoro Yanez, owner of the newspaper *La Nacion*, to a duel on account of political allegations in an article.

New Zealand's New Paper Tariff.

Preferential Rates for British Products.

A new Customs Tariff for New Zealand was finally passed by the Dominion Legislature on December 13th, 1921. The complete Schedule of Customs duties as now operative, together with the text of the more important Sections of the new Act establishing the Tariff, was published as a supplement to the *Board of Trade Journal*. These Sections relate, *inter alia*, to "dumping duties," and special duties on goods produced in countries having depreciated currencies. The Dominion Tariff now contains for the first time (in addition to the General and Preferential Tariffs) an Intermediate Tariff which may be applied by Order in Council either in whole or in part, to goods the produce or manufacture of any country, whether part of the British Dominions or not. This Tariff has not as yet been applied to goods imported into the Dominion from any country. Class IX. covers paper and stationery and is as follows (with the exception of the last four items, which are from other classes:—

	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
Paper pulp, for manufacture of paper	Free.	Free.	Free.
Paper, unprinted—viz., true vegetable parchment, glazed transparent greaseproof paper, and greaseproof imitation parchment paper of such qualities as may be approved by the Minister	•	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.*
Waxed paper, printed or unprinted	•	•	•
Paper lace, embossed, and similar material, suitable for use in manufacture of cardboard boxes	•	Free.	Free.
Bleached sulphite or similar paper, declared for use in the manufacture of twine or imitation wickerware	•	•	•
Printing paper and writing paper, in rolls not less than 10 in wide, wholly or partly carbon-coated on one side, declared for use in the manufacture of counter-check books	•	•	•
Paper declared for use in the manufacture of cartridges (not including paper for wrapping cartridges or other goods)	•	•	•
Carpet-felt paper, and paper-felt, n.e.i.	•	10 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Paperhangings*	•	•	•
Filter-paper and filter-papers; filter-pulp	•	Free.	Free.
Emery-paper, emery cloth and glass-paper, cut into shapes, in rolls or in sheets	•	5 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Monotype-paper, in rolls, suitable for use with monotype machines	•	•	•
Paper of qualities approved by the Minister, entered and declared to be for the use of orchardists in wrapping fruit	5s. per cwt. or 20 p.c. ad val., whichever rate returns the higher duty††	7s. 6d. per cwt. or 30 p.c. ad val., whichever rate returns the higher duty††	8s. 9d. per cwt. or 35 p.c. ad val., whichever rate returns the higher duty††
Wrapping-paper, all kinds, glazed, mill-glazed, or unglazed, including browns, caps, casings, sulphites, sugars and all other bag papers, candle carton paper, tissues and tinfoil paper, not printed, n.e.i., viz.— In sheets not less than 20 in. by 15½ in. or the equivalent, or in rolls not less than 10 in. wide	5s. per cwt. or 20 p.c. ad val., whichever rate returns the higher duty	7s. 6d. per cwt. or 30 p.c. ad val., whichever rate returns the higher duty	8s. 9d. per cwt. or 35 p.c. ad val., whichever rate returns the higher duty
In sheets less than 20 in. by 15½ in. or the equivalent, or in rolls less than 10 in. wide	25 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Paper, n.e.i., including carbon paper and similar copying papers, and gummed paper, n.e.i., in sheets not less than 20 in. by 15½ in. or the equivalent, or in rolls not less than 10 in. wide	Free.	20 •	20 •
Paper, n.e.i., including carbon paper and similar copying papers, and gummed paper, n.e.i., in sheets of less than 20 in. by 15½ in. or the equivalent, or in rolls less than 10 in. wide	20 p.c. ad val.	30 •	35 •
Paper and paper wrappers, printed, lithographed or ruled, n.e.i.	25 •	37½ •	45 •
Cardboard, pasteboard, wood pulp board, corrugated board, millboard and fibre board, of size not less than 20 in. by 25 in. or the equivalent, and weighing not less than 2 oz. per sheet of 20 in. by 25 in. or the equivalent; strawboard of size not less than 20 in. by 25 in. or the equivalent, and weighing not less than 3 oz. per sheet of 20 in. by 25 in. or the equivalent; cloth-lined board, of size not less than 20 in. by 25 in. or the equivalent	Free.	Free.	Free.
Celluloid, plain, in sheets, n.e.i.	•	•	•
Cardboard, pasteboard, wood pulp board, corrugated board, millboard, fibre board, strawboard, and cloth-lined board, n.e.i.	20 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Cardboard boxes, and paper boxes, complete; paper and cardboard, cut or shaped, for wrappers, boxes, or other receptacles, n.e.i.	25 •	37½ •	45 •
Articles made of cardboard, papier-mache, or similar material viz.: Flower-pots, table and household utensils, n.e.i.	20 •	30 •	35 •
Cream-mugs, honey-jars, and similar receptacles, printed or otherwise	Free.	Free.	Free.
Paper seed-pockets, printed or lithographed to illustrate the nature of the goods to be packed therein	•	10 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Paper bags, all kinds, n.e.i.	25 p.c. ad val.	35 •	40 •
Paper bags, printed or lithographed, n.e.i.	30 •	40 •	45 •
Envelopes, plain, n.e.i.	25 •	35 •	40 •
Envelopes, printed, lithographed, or embossed, n.e.i.	30 •	40 •	45 •
Directories of New Zealand, or of any part thereof; covers for directories	25 •	35 •	40 •
Albums, all kinds	20 •	30 •	35 •
Stationery, and paper, manufactured—viz., account books, scribbling-books, letter-books, copying letter-books, counter-books, guard books, copy-books with headlines on each page, drawing books, sketch-books, diaries, birthday-books, scribbling, and letter blocks; book-covers; book-markers; billhead, invoice, and statement forms, cheque, and draft forms; tags; labels, all kinds; printed window-tickets; blotting-pads; Christmas, New Year, birthday, Easter, and other booklets and cards, n.e.i.; printed, lithographed, ruled, or embossed stationery, n.e.i.	25 •	37½ •	45 •
Stationery, n.e.i.; cards, printers' menu, programme, calendar, Christmas, and similar, of cardboard, celluloid, or similar material, edged, or having embossed or printed thereon such words as "Menu," "Calendar," "Christmas Greetings," but otherwise unprinted, and suited to be completed in New Zealand	20 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.

* Suspended duty, which may be brought into operation by Order in Council.
 † This duty to remain in suspension until it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture that paper for wrapping fruit, of quality equal to the best imported paper can be sold in New Zealand at reasonable prices and in sufficient quantity. A reasonable price shall be deemed to be a price not exceeding the current domestic value of paper of good quality for orchardists' use, plus freight, insurance, and all charges landed in New Zealand when imported from either British Dominions, Europe, or America, as the Department of Agriculture may elect, and plus not more than ten per centum.

NEW ZEALAND'S NEW PAPER TARIFF.

Empire Pulp Resources.

Is It Wasteful to Use Wood?

An interesting discussion took place before the Royal Society of Arts recently on a paper read by Mr. Wm. Turnbull, Timber Commissioner for the Government of British Columbia, who gave an interesting description of the timbers of that area and the uses to which they are put. Referring to the pulp and paper industry, he said this was still in its infancy, but was a very healthy sturdy youngster.

Proceeding, Mr. Turnbull said: We have four pulp and two paper plants, and production has grown from practically nothing in 1912 to an output of 136,832 tons of news-print; 9,792 tons of wrapping; 5,300 tons of sulphite, and 9,000 tons of sulphate pulp in 1920. With abundant water power, supply of 180 billion feet of timber saw-log size of species suitable for pulp, large stands of young growth working day and night from spring to fall to attain pulping size, and splendid harbour facilities, this industry is capable of enormous development. Five new pulp companies are preparing to start operating, and more will follow. Pulp stands in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States are being rapidly depleted, and the attention of the manufacturer and the capitalist is turning to the west. We are naturally optimistic in British Columbia, and we have ample grounds for our optimism.

A Serious Question.

The discussion elicited some criticism as to the cutting of timber for pulping purposes. Lieut.-Colonel Sir David Prain was very sorry to hear Mr. Turnbull boasting about the increase in the output of pulp, of which British Columbia seemed so proud. He would like to ask the author what was done with that pulp and also what it was made of. He thought the time was coming when the various communities interested in the matter would have to forbid pulp being made from the timber of any tree that was of the slightest use for any other purpose. The bulk of the pulp used was employed for an ephemeral purpose, for making paper for tradesmen's circulars and for daily newspapers and such things. The question of the disposal of pulp was a most serious one, and he thought that Governments which had the interests of the communities they governed at heart would have to take steps to say what might and what might not be used in the way of timber to produce pulp that was to be employed for ephemeral purposes.

Mr. Byron Brenan did not quite agree with Sir David Prain in deploring the use of timber for making pulp. After all, the paper on which the proofs of the author's paper were printed might be made of British Columbian pulp, and he was sure nobody would say that that paper had been used for a subject of ephemeral interest.

Replying to the criticism of Sir David Prain, Mr. Turnbull remarked that, strictly speaking, whenever timber was used for any commercial purpose it must be used for an ephemeral purpose. In the United States pulp was used for making the most beautiful furniture, basket chairs that closely imitated the Japanese wicker chairs, and twine, sacking and even clothing. He did not see any difference between using soft wood for such purposes and using it for street paving blocks. From an æsthetic standpoint it was a shame to cut down a single tree from the hills of British Columbia, but from the commercial point of view he could not see any difference between pulping it and sawing it into lumber or using it for any other commercial purpose.

On this subject Mr. G. M. Ryan, late India Forest Department, writes to the *Journal of the Society of Arts*:—If there are grasses and shrubs already growing wild within the Empire and whose production can be increased by cultivation (as for instance, in India and Burma, which all who have studied the subject must admit) sufficient for the Empire's requirements, the use of valuable coniferous woods for this purpose, is to be deplored. The trees that are being cut up and so manufactured not only in British Columbia, but in Newfoundland (where the paper-making industry from soft wood is even larger) have taken over a century to grow, whereas grasses (excluding bamboos) and shrubs are producible in a year or two or three at the most.

The late Mr. James Edward Bennett, of Sutton, Surrey, managing director of Cockayne and Co., Ltd., printers, left £17,961.

	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
Handbills, n.e.i., circulars, programmes, playbills, printed posters, trade catalogues, price-lists, and fashion-plates ... (Note.—This shall not apply to trade catalogues or price-lists of the goods of firms or persons having no established business in New Zealand.)	6d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	8d. per lb.
Religious tracts, handbills, and folders...	Free.	Free.	Free.
Show-cards and calendars, all kinds, including glacier stickers suited for exhibition on windows	25 p.c. ad val.	37½ p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Sunday school and day school lesson sheets and cards; Sunday school tickets, and reward cards, being scriptural or religious motto cards, not exceeding 6 in. by 4 in. in size, and having no reference on them to Christmas, New Year, Easter, or birth-days	Free.	Free.	Free.
Printed books, papers, music, and advertising matter, n.e.i.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Bookbinders' materials—viz., head-bands, end-papers, tacketing gut, marbling colours, blue or red paste for ruling ink	Free.	Free.	Free.
Crayons, all kinds	Free.	10 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Ink, printing, black, in packages, containing not less than 1 cwt.	15 p.c. ad val.	25 "	30 "
Ink, printing, n.e.i., stencilling ink	20 "	30 "	35 "
Ink, n.e.i., including writing, drawing, and marking ink	20 "	30 "	35 "
Ink powders and ink pellets, in small packages, for retail sale...	20 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Maps and charts	Free.	Free.	Free.
Printers' blanketing n.e.i., declared for use in printing	Free.	Free.	Free.
Cards, playing	6d. per pack.	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Printing type, and printing materials, n.e.i. suited only for the use of printers; zinc plates or copper plates for photo-lithographic work	Free.	9d. per pack.	1s. per pack.
Stereotypes, electrotypes, matrices, half-tone and line blocks	25 p.c. ad val.	5 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	FEBRUARY.		JAN.-FEBRUARY.		FEBRUARY.		JAN.-FEBRUARY.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
Printings and Writings...	Cwts. 155,615	Cwts. 133,262	Cwts. 248,108	Cwts. 302,923	£ 362,247	£ 165,388	£ 606,760	£ 375,767
Packings and Wrappings	91,765	155,167	192,419	348,839	286,361	225,257	616,083	503,838
Coated Papers	4,528	6,997	9,433	13,473	28,069	28,697	63,797	58,744
Stationery	2,651	2,948	5,501	6,807	17,279	13,804	36,343	28,813
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	40,480	23,851	94,236	85,103	94,137	38,184	223,717	118,811
Strawboard	103,278	53,700	292,395	267,685	156,661	19,054	278,309	108,798
Other Sorts	14,255	32,808	32,753	72,651	119,438	100,862	245,324	219,038
Totals	472,572	408,793	874,845	1,097,481	1,064,192	591,246	2,070,333	1,413,859

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	59,619	40,322	76,558	62,855	126,123	51,615	166,948	79,174
Norway	10,110	27,187	32,192	48,452	28,312	32,200	87,380	57,551
Germany	7,355	9,931	18,476	23,397	23,503	8,939	54,660	22,419
Belgium	6,565	2,018	7,964	5,399	16,090	3,400	21,049	9,362
United States	65	295	2,638	695	563	1,618	11,658	4,444
Canada	—	—	4,920	—	—	—	14,377	—
Newfoundland	—	—	—	10,280	—	—	—	15,420
Other Countries	71,901	53,509	105,360	151,845	167,656	67,616	250,688	187,397

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	11,303	6,386	17,113	31,947	25,281	9,168	41,475	42,148
Sweden	31,324	35,040	54,358	98,727	101,249	52,873	175,082	143,713
Norway	45,253	31,541	79,775	38,437	62,638	105,934	110,740	—
Germany	22,111	30,500	43,822	68,351	62,601	36,020	132,613	80,092
Belgium	5,084	8,526	11,928	14,883	22,657	18,250	48,216	33,796
Canada	1,610	9,293	7,292	15,274	3,807	13,513	18,129	22,318
Other Countries	7,560	19,569	26,305	39,882	32,329	32,780	94,554	71,081

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	2,108	2,112	2,926	5,056	6,655	4,303	11,525	9,864
Belgium	515	1,179	2,494	2,549	3,534	6,209	15,292	12,815
France	468	1,402	1,669	2,601	3,692	9,524	8,038	19,133
United States	927	986	2,024	1,205	9,672	5,662	21,621	9,730
Other Countries	510	1,318	920	2,062	4,516	2,999	7,321	7,202

AMERICAN MAGAZINE POSTAGE.—Being officially informed that as a result of the Madrid Postal Convention of last year the postal rate on American magazines to Great Britain would be reduced from one-half a cent (American) an ounce to one quarter of a cent., beginning January 1st, 1922, most of the American magazine publishers reduced their subscription rates in Great Britain. However, when the cheaper postage rate was taken advantage of, the British Post Office affixed "Postage due" stamps, bringing the total postage up to the old rate. This natur-

ally caused embarrassment to the American publishers, whose subscription charges naturally included the postage. They have now made inquiries here and have been informed by the Post Office that the American Post Office misinterpreted that particular clause of the Madrid Convention. The British Post Office has offered to accept American magazines here at the lower rate without affixing "Postage due" stamps for a brief limited period until the American publishers had had time to readjust the rates.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	FEBRUARY.		JAN.-FEB.		FEBRUARY		JAN.-FEB.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	66,844	56,351	197,144	129,276	295,537	115,899	913,115	274,047
Writings	12,763	11,046	35,268	21,654	87,670	40,862	243,831	86,853
Packings and Wrappings	11,188	16,572	23,057	41,663	43,298	18,670	93,107	48,707
Tissues	1,316	895	2,203	1,846	20,592	9,618	36,650	21,240
Coated Papers, Hangings	6,457	7,929	15,980	15,107	54,425	51,332	131,733	95,890
" Other Sorts	2,001	1,914	5,132	4,277	26,496	15,710	67,542	39,286
Roofing Paper	—	—	23	314	—	—	100	334
Envelopes	2,032	2,004	5,151	5,425	24,528	12,134	60,172	31,684
Other Stationery ...	9,960	8,355	28,980	20,047	151,569	98,580	427,474	283,157
Paper Bags	1,284	1,354	4,433	3,195	8,095	5,074	23,186	12,368
Boxes and Cartons ...	1,225	1,581	4,066	3,239	11,332	7,953	33,254	19,399
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	11,841	7,138	20,202	12,235	37,474	14,818	71,111	30,318
Playing Cards	115	181	259	315	2,836	3,704	6,289	6,575
Other Manufactures ...	3,784	3,881	10,439	7,523	36,933	27,206	111,004	53,183
Totals	130,870	119,201	352,337	266,116	300,735	421,560	2,218,569	1,003,041

Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	875	5,421	4,019	9,587	4,005	15,822	15,801	26,436
United States	238	373	1,334	1,137	3,455	3,272	13,484	6,884
Other Foreign Countries	11,429	11,132	35,230	27,511	54,969	26,496	176,205	68,810
B. South Africa	9,722	3,392	26,112	8,303	43,906	8,598	125,754	22,348
B. India	10,417	7,115	27,943	13,877	47,718	13,826	125,188	31,070
Straits Settlements ...	2,080	441	3,169	710	9,800	908	15,638	1,818
Ceylon	436	556	2,280	1,284	2,579	1,548	10,566	3,298
Australia	19,642	22,441	68,502	50,564	77,953	35,039	300,744	84,812
New Zealand	7,852	4,394	17,236	13,609	30,275	7,258	73,519	20,422
Canada	436	237	875	545	2,531	752	5,133	2,471
Other British Possessions	3,717	840	10,444	2,149	18,346	2,290	51,083	5,078

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	289	468	555	1,436	2,671	1,437	4,275	4,238
United States	—	72	25	158	—	952	410	2,187
Other Foreign Countries	2,502	2,139	7,118	3,612	17,289	10,080	54,974	20,635
B. South Africa	876	316	2,892	858	5,950	1,618	19,564	4,555
B. India	1,696	1,604	5,435	4,209	11,335	5,577	37,398	13,640
Straits Settlements ...	282	232	1,067	332	2,535	823	8,443	1,288
Ceylon	423	216	767	510	2,816	442	5,405	1,716
Australia	2,892	4,607	10,259	7,662	19,845	14,471	63,212	26,926
New Zealand	2,657	890	4,751	1,535	14,658	2,594	29,965	4,765
Canada	42	29	42	156	650	88	659	1,154
Other British Possessions	1,104	473	2,357	1,186	9,912	2,771	19,526	5,749

Australian Notes.

Commonwealth Board Mills—The Year's Profits — Pulp-making Experiments—Western Australian Laboratory to Continue — Labour Daily Levy Dispute — Newspaper Developments — Big Consumption of News-Print — Supplies from America — A Book Postal Puzzle — Postage Alterations — New Company — Question of Partnership — Post Card Problem.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

THE annual report of the Commonwealth Board Mills reflects the condition of the industry during the past year. A dividend of 8 per cent. per annum has been declared on the cumulative preference shares, amounting for £1,316. For the rest the board has decided, "in view of the general position of industries at present," to retain in hand a remainder of £6,376, which is being transferred to profit and loss.

ON its activities during the twelve months to August 31st last, the company cleared £6,190, whereas the profit shown in the 1920 balance sheet was £8,727, after providing £1,688 for depreciation, and making customary appropriations. For that year holders of ordinary shares received 10 per cent. Paid-up capital has been increased from £63,020 to £79,445.

IN its report, the board expresses the opinion that the trade of the Commonwealth will suffice for the full absorption of the mills which have been completed in Australia, given normal development. The company's machinery and plant are valued in its books

at £93,560, as compared with £82,027 a year earlier, and stocks are shown at £37,420, a against £28,050.

THE Western Australian Forest Products Laboratory is to continue its activities on a semi-commercial basis. These activities embrace experiments with Australian hard woods for the production of paper pulp. It is thought probable that in five or six months' time definite information may be obtained on this question.

AN interesting case has been heard in the Law Courts arising out of the 10s. levy made by the A.W.U. towards Labour Daily Papers, Ltd. Application was made to quash an order made against a member of the union in respect of the levy. Included in the grounds upon which the quashing order was applied for was one attacking the power of the union to impose a levy and recover it by virtue of the union's registration under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The Court, however, ultimately gave a decision against the union upon the interpretation of its own rules.

MR. M'GILL, for the appellant, said that the complainant in the case heard before the police magistrate at Bundaberg disclosed that the complaint had been laid by George Martens, an officer of the A.W.U., duly authorised in that behalf, against Frederick Moore, who had failed to pay the Labour Daily Papers, Ltd., a levy fee of 10s. for an adult male member within 21 days after the levy had been duly declared to be payable by the general secretary of the union, as provided by clause 17 of the constitution of the union, such levy being a due other than a contribution, contrary to the constitution and rules of the said organisation and Act in such case made and provided. Moore was fined 10s., the levy fee, and costs, in default levy and distress, and in default seven days' imprisonment. Mr. M'Gill

asked that the order be quashed on several grounds.

AFTER considerable argument the quashing order was made absolute, as requested.

SOME interesting figures have been published lately concerning the size and growth of Australian newspapers. During a period of 13 weeks the Sydney Sun used 1,583 tons of news-print in serving its customers, and in order to give some idea of what this quantity of paper represents various similes have been employed: Thousands of rolls of paper treated as a ribbon yielded, when unrolled and laid on end, 37,221 miles of paper. In other words, the ribbon would have circled the earth and still have left 12,000 miles of paper to flutter from The Sun office in the sky covering a twentieth of the distance which separates the earth from the moon. To put it another way, in considerably less than two years the ribbon of news-print upon which The Sun is printed reaches from the earth to the moon.

THE annual general meeting of the Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd., held in Melbourne, discloses a satisfactory condition of affairs. The Herald is being re-modelled, and the other publications of the company, including the Weekly Times and the boy's paper, Pals, are being developed.

IT was announced at the meeting that the general manager (Mr. A. G. Wise) had gone to Canada and the United States with the object of perfecting arrangements in connection with the supply of paper and new machinery.

THE report of S. Bennett, Ltd. (Evening News) for the year ended October 31st, 1921, shows a profit of £22,414 comparing with £28,785 in the previous year. With £442 brought forward there was available £22,856, which is dealt with in various ways, including a dividend of 8 per cent. Among the principal items on the assets side is the figure of £112,989 for plant, machinery, freehold property, newspaper establishment, etc., and £36,927 stocks. A proposal is on foot to introduce new capital into the business.

UNDER the amended postal regulations which will be issued shortly a definition will be given of what constitutes a book for purposes of the Postal Act. It is intended to provide for a wider definition of a book than previously existed under the regulations, and to avoid the confusion which was caused by the officials of the department giving various interpretations of what was a book. The book post rate is 1d. per 8 oz. and the printed matter rate is 1d. per 2 oz. A committee of postal officials will be appointed in Melbourne to consider all applications for registration of books, and publications not registered will be charged for as printed matter. It is hoped that by this means the confusion previously caused in the trade will be eliminated.

FOLLOWING the Madrid postal convention, the postage rates have been re-arranged and in accordance with the decisions of the Convention the ounce standard has been established in the Commonwealth. With slight exceptions the rates within the British Empire will be unchanged. The exceptions are:—Commercial papers, for every 2 oz., 1½d., with a minimum of 3d. Articles impressed for the use of the blind, for every 10 oz., 1d.

GRAHAM BROTHERS, LTD., has been registered with a capital of £40,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire as a going concern the business of Graham Bros., Ltd.; to carry on the business of paper merchants, stationers, printers, etc. First directors, Robert Fortesque Graham and James Roland Nairne Graham. Registered office, Sydney.

THE attention of the authorities has been strongly directed to the sale of certain post cards and drastic action has been proposed for those people who offend in this connection. The chief secretary at Melbourne has undertaken to place the matter before his colleagues.

MR. JOSEPH BELL, for many years a director of Barlow and Jones, Ltd., spinners and manufacturers, Manchester, left £69,778, with net personalty £59,076. The testator gives £100 to J. Cummings Walter, editor of the Manchester City News, "for great help in the prolonged trouble over the removal of the Manchester Royal Infirmary from Piccadilly to the new site in Oxford-road."

Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside HOME.

The annual meeting of the governors and subscribers of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal, was held at the St. Bride Foundation Institute on Saturday. Lord Hambleden, in opening the meeting, said that the accounts showed a substantial surplus of income over expenditure of £494 7s. 8d. The expenses of £6,700 16s. 1½d. included £283 6s. 3d. expended in the opening of the new home for women, and £999 4s. 1d. for sanatoria benefits. One thousand six hundred and ninety-seven persons had been admitted during the year. The number of weekly subscribers from the printing and allied trades had enormously increased. Although £8,976 was available for the new wing, over £4,000 would still be required. Contribution will be gladly received by the Secretary, 80, Blackfriars-road, S.E.1.

The "Winkler" Sheet Feeder.

In the "Winkler" pneumatic sheet feeder for flat-bed printing machines of all kinds—according to particulars sent us by the selling agents, Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., Ltd., of 127, Fenchurch street, London, E.C.3—the separation of the sheets is a matter which has been treated with special care in designing this feeder. By using a rotary pump the time for separating the top sheet from the pile, in contradistinction to other systems having cylinder pumps, can be considerably lengthened. As a consequence this separation, even at highest speeds, always takes place sufficiently slowly and consequently with great exactness. At the moment the suction rod sinks on the pile the top sheets are loosened by the air-blast and they are blown up towards the suction nozzles, which simultaneously take hold of the top sheet. By thus blowing up the top sheets towards the suction nozzles the advantage is obtained that these nozzles need not touch the paper pile when seizing the top sheet. As soon as the suction nozzles have taken hold of the top sheet the air-blast is cut off. The second sheet, sometimes adhering to the top one, is completely separated by a tilting movement of the nozzles, and it then has sufficient time to fall back whilst the suction nozzles slowly rise.

In regard to the hand feed, it is claimed that the maximum time for adjusting the feeder for this purpose is not more than five minutes. When beginning or interrupting the work, it is not necessary, as in other systems, to feed the first sheet by hand, as, by simply turning the hand-wheel on the eccentric shaft, the first sheet is led towards the lay-on marks, whereupon the machine is put into operation.

Mr. BALDWIN stated in the House of Commons on Monday that the question of bringing into operation Part II. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, in regard to industries where the reports of committees had been received, was still under consideration. He hoped, however, to be able to state, before Easter, what action the Government proposed.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines	s.	d.
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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to **STONHILL & GILLIS**.
 Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

A REPRESENTATIVE required by London firm of Paper Agents and Merchants; must have sound connections, buying, selling and executive ability, energy and business enthusiasm; state fullest particulars, which will be treated in strictest confidence.—Box 18742.

GUILLOTINE MACHINE CUTTER wanted, for the Paper Trade.—Reply, with full particulars, stating age, salary required and experience, to "Cutter," care Phillips, Mills and Co., Ltd., Bridge Wharf, Battersea, S.W.11. 13924

PRINTING.—Ambitious and Energetic Young Man as ASSISTANT to MANAGER; a first-class knowledge of all Departments of Letterpress Printing and practical experience in the Organisation of a Works essential; within thirty miles from London; salary according to qualifications.—State full experience and age, to Box 13917.

TRAVELLER required by leading Paper Bag Mills (Wholesale, London area); salary and commission; good opening for young man with energy and experience.—Fullest particulars, in strictest confidence, to Box 18750.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

BOOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

ELECTRICAL FITTER, young, desires charge of Motors (all kinds) Lighting, Lifts and other Electrical Gear.—S., 22, Montreal-road, Ilford. 13908

ENGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

MINDER, well up Half-Tone Colour Process, Cartons, Labels, Com., etc.; Wharfed, Two-Revs., Bate's and Summits; home or abroad.—Box 13909.

MINDER (young) seeks perm.; all classes Cylinder Machines, Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; wages by agreement.—Sherreard, 25, Durrington-road, London, E.5. 13916

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY (18), head of his House, seeks OPENING.—Box 13923.

Agencies.

TRAVELLERS calling on Engineering, Motor, Produce, Corn, Asbestos, and similar firms, to sell SMALL CALICO SAMPLE POST BAGS; cheapest on market; 10 per cent. commission (weekly).—Box 13921.

Financial.

CAPITAL.—£5,000 available for Investment in Sound Business affording Full-time Occupation to Investor.—Write, Box 1660, Sells, 167, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 13922

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by ¼-in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.1. 13919

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED, HAND or TREADLE MACHINE for Football Coupons, Handbills, etc., for country district.—J. H. Stephenson, Front-street, Wingate. 13918

Miscellaneous.

LUNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPE-WRITER PAPER." Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunnon and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4. 13863

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

WANTED, BLOCKS (Odd or Series), Half-Tone, Line, etc.; suitable for small Magazine.—Particulars and price, to Simpson, Largs, Ayrshire. 13915

WEKKLY, 90,000 FOUR PAGES of 15-in. by 11-in., on Cheap Paper.—Estimate wanted, to Mr. Whittle, 18, Ross-road, Wallington, Surrey. 13925

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

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 Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and
 also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South
 Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1922.

The Wages Negotiations.

EFFORTS are being made to expedite settlement of the question of wages revision. Representatives of the London Society of Compositors were to meet representatives of the Employers' Federation yesterday, so that the whole of the unions have now conferred with the employers. A special meeting of the council of the Federation of Master Printers is being called for Wednesday next, whilst in the meantime master printers' associations are meeting all over the country. The London Master Printers' Association is holding a special general meeting in London on Monday next. On Tuesday there was held a meeting of representatives of the executives of all the trade unions concerned in the present negotiations with a view to considering the position. The general attitude of the meeting was, we hear, one of opposition to any decrease in wages, and a long discussion took place as to whether or not it was possible for all the unions to make common cause in the present negotiations. It was stated by one or two speakers that their societies would prefer to conduct separate negotiations with the employers, but those unions that were in favour of a united movement expressed the desire that the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation should assist them in arranging a general conference between themselves and the Employers' Federation.

The Postal-Rates Position.

PRINTERS are still kept waiting for some definite pronouncement as to postage reduction, though they have now every reason to hope that a decrease in at any rate the charges on printed matter and post cards is not far off. In view of the reported conflict of views between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Postmaster-General, much interest attaches to the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday received at the Treasury a deputation organised by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce on the question of postal rates and facilities. Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, M.P., president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, introduced the deputation, and speeches were made not only by representatives of commerce in general but also by the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.; Mr. James L. MacLehose, M.A., LL.D. (president

of the Federation of Master Printers), and Mr. Lindley Jones (Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association). The proceedings, which were private, lasted about an hour, and when the deputation left they were of opinion that the reply of Sir Robert Horne was fairly satisfactory, though non-committal. We learn that the views of the printing trade were very ably voiced by Mr. Bowerman and Mr. MacLehose, and when the Chancellor inquired as to what reductions were regarded as most pressing, the deputation was emphatic in giving precedence to the postal rates on printed matter and post cards.

Paper Prices.

MERCHANTS are offering clearance lines at remarkably low figures. The monthly organs of some of the leading houses contain attractive bargains every issue. Among recent offers we have seen fine printings at 3d., writings at 3½d., bonds at 4½d. and so forth. These low prices are in vogue as a result of the determination to wipe out all but new standard stock. In some cases removal of premises provides the merchant with an opportunity to cut losses and reduce stock in order to save cartage and permit a fresh start to be made with post-war stock at the present level of price. It seems to be taken for granted in the trade that we are actually on a stable level now. Certainly, there is a more confident tone in buying quarters and less hesitation about purchasing for stock.

Gummed Paper, etc.

GUMMED papers, coated stock and flints have fallen again recently, and to-day's prices are not much more than twice pre-war. There is not much demand for this class of stock, however, for the chromo-lithographic trade is as dead as a door nail. Lancashire and Yorkshire represent doubtless the big chromo-stock consuming area and agents in that quarter are having an abnormally bad time.

Trade with the East.

IT is becoming a general opinion that business is slightly better, and there are not wanting those who claim quite confidently that so far as their own business is concerned the corner has been rounded. The most encouraging bit of information we have heard this week was the statement of a merchant that things were moving in the Eastern trade. It is of fundamental importance to the paper and print trade of this country that our normal trading relationship with India, China and the East generally should be resumed at the earliest moment. The trouble in India has hit our trade more than is generally appreciated; and as for the Lancashire textile industry and its associated interests, it is safe to say that the loss of Eastern connections has been responsible mainly for the widespread unemployment. When the key export trade is dead, shipping, insurance and all the commercial routine connected with exporting are dead and the home demand for paper and print falls to zero. A revival in shipping would mean everything to our paper mills and printing offices.

Paper Imports Fluctuate.

THE receipts of paper and cardboard at British ports last month amounted in quantity to 408,793 cwts. This figure for the month of February alone represents a decline of 63,779 cwts., or 13.6 per cent., compared with February last year; but for the two months' period (January-February), when 1,097,481 cwts. were imported, an increase is shown of 222,636 cwts., or 25.4 per cent. During January-February packings and wrappings represented 31.7 per cent. of the total quantity received, printings and writings 27.6 per cent., strawboards 24.3 per cent., millboards 7.7 per cent., other sorts 6.6 per cent., coated papers 1.2 per cent. and stationery .6 per cent. Packings and wrappings, the largest item on the list, amounted

to 348,839 cwts., and show an excess over the corresponding period of last year of 156,420 cwts. There is an increase in the imports of printings (302,923 cwts.) over last year of 54,815 cwts. Referring to the countries which increased their consignments of printings, it is seen that 48,452 cwts. were imported this year from Norway as against 32,192 cwts. last year; Germany's figure stands at 23,397 cwts., against 18,476 cwts. Newfoundland sent us 10,280 cwts. during the last two months, while for the corresponding two months of 1921 no receipts whatever are put to her credit. With regard to the countries supplying the British market with packings and wrappings, a consistent increase is shown in each of the seven countries mentioned. Supplies from Norway amounted to 79,775 cwts. against 31,541 cwts. last year, while the shipments from Germany increased from 43,822 cwts. last year to 68,351 cwts. during January-February of the present year. With reference to coated papers, the only feature of note is the increased supplies which have been received from Germany, viz., 5,056 cwts. compared with 2,929 cwts. last year. The total value of the imports for the two months' period is £1,413,859, a drop of £656,474, or 31.7 per cent. compared with last year, and a decrease of £2,086,488, or 59.6 per cent. from the corresponding figure of 1920.

Declines in British Paper Exports— Wrappings Improve.

SHIPMENTS of British paper and cardboard, which in January revealed an appreciable improvement, show for the month of February a distinct falling off. Thus, last month there were only 119,201 cwts. exported, a decrease of 11,669 cwts., or 8.9 per cent. compared with the corresponding month of last year. Contrasted with February, 1920, however, a slight increase in quantity is recorded of 3,940 cwts., or 3.4 per cent. During the two months, January-February, 266,116 cwts. were shipped abroad, a decrease compared with last year of 86,221 cwts., or 24.4 per cent., and compared with January-February, 1920, a lessened decline is shown of 7,564 cwts., or 2.7 per cent. During the two months of the present year the shipments of printings, comprising by far the largest item on the list, amounted to 129,276 cwts. (representing 48.5 per cent. of the total), show a decline compared with the corresponding two months of last year of 67,868 cwts. Of this class of merchandise 91,041 cwts. were shipped to British Possessions and 38,325 cwts. to foreign countries. Packings and wrappings, on the other hand, show a very satisfactory increase, viz., 41,663 cwts., during January-February of the present year as against 23,057 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year.

Our Overseas Paper Markets.

The best market for British printings during the two months was Australia, to which country 50,564 cwts. were dispatched, although there is a noticeable falling off compared with the 68,502 cwts. last year. An improvement is shown in the case of France, which took 9,587 cwts. this year as against 4,019 cwts. during January-February, 1921. The decline which has recently been exhibited in the shipments to British South Africa is again accentuated. For instance, last year this Colony took 26,112 cwts. of printings, whereas for the current two months only 8,303 cwts. were dispatched. As regards writing paper in large sheets Australia (though with a lessened demand) was the biggest buyer, that country receiving our products to the extent of 7,662 cwts., as against 10,259 cwts. during January-February last year. A rather sinister outlook is foreshadowed by the steady decrease which, compared with last year, has taken place in the requirements of every one of the British Colonies. The value of the British exports for the two months' period was £1,003,041, a decline compared with last year of £1,215,528, or 54.7 per cent., and compared with January-February, 1920, a decrease of £1,999,612, or 16.5 per cent.

Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM, at the luncheon given in his honour by the Foreign Press Association, last Thursday, drew a picture of London as the centre of the gigantic web of news services which enmeshes the globe, and asked for a realisation of the responsibilities which that position involved.

THE gathering at the Café Royal was presided over by Mr. J. de Marsillac, *Le Journal* (president, Foreign Press Association in London), and included many of the most distinguished representatives of overseas journalism.

LORD LEVERHULME, who is taking the chair at the 59th dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, on Thursday, April 27th, will be supported by a large and influential company, including Viscount Burnham, Lord Marshall, Lord Riddell, Sir Edward Hulton, Sir Wm. E. Berry, and Mr. Robert H. Ruddock.

We understand that Lord Leverhulme has set up a very extensive organisation which is likely to bring about excellent results for the fund.

MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL and Major-General Swinton were the guests of the Press Club at the last house dinner of the season on Saturday. Responding to the toast of the guests, Mr. Birrell dealt with the responsibilities of the profession. They were the guardians of character, honour, and also of the English language. Major-General Swinton, "Eye Witness" of the early days of the war, also replied.

LORD DOVERDALE, in spite of his weight of years, continues to take a personal interest, not only in the paper industry, but in his native district of Heap Bridge, Bury. Recently he motored over from Glossop to attend an old folk's party in the United Methodist School, Heap Bridge.

MR. LEONARD TOD, president of the Paper-makers' Association, will be well supported on the occasion of the annual dinner on Friday next, March 24. Papermakers are coming from all parts of the country.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM has signified his intention to be present, and others who have accepted invitations are Mr. Lewis Evans (the only hon. member of the Association), Mr. C. F. Cross, F.R.S., Mr. F. M. Carson (president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers), Mr. James Gallie (president of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers), Mr. Jas. MacLehose (president of the Federation of Master Printers), and Mr. W. Monkhouse (president of the Drawing Office Material Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association).

MR. STANLEY WELCH (Messrs. Jacobsen, Welch and Co.), has been re-elected chairman of the Northern District of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers. Mr. Welch has just been returned without opposition to the Cheshire County Council.

MR. WELLER KENT, of the South Eastern Circuit, who has just become a King's Counsel, was for many years on the parliamentary staff of *The Times*.

SIR PHILIP GIBBS, who has been editor of the *Review of Reviews* since January of last year, relinquishes that position with the current issue in favour of the new proprietor, Mr. Daniel O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor is the fourth editor of the *Review of Reviews* since the death of Mr. W. T. Stead in 1912.

MR. SIDNEY C. TAYLOR, a director of the company owning the *Essex Weekly News*, the *Southend Observer*, and the *Barking and East Ham Advertiser*, has been appointed managing director of the concern in succession to the late Mr. G. W. Taylor.

MR. J. R. LLEWELLYN, newspaper proprietor, Barry, has been re-elected unopposed to the Cardiff Board of Guardians.

A TOTAL of 139 years' service is the record of four members of the staff of Messrs. R. Ackrill, Ltd., who have recently retired on pension, showing an average of 34 years each. The four men are: Mr. Harry Wescoe, 48 years; Mr. Harry Garrett, 33 years; Mr. Fred Walker, 30 years; Mr. Robt. Watson, 28 years.

MR. E. HESKETH HUBBARD, landscape painter and etcher, has been asked to organise the British section of the International Print Exhibition to be held in New York during the summer.

THE Russian Soviet Government has rejected the British Foreign Secretary's claim for compensation on behalf of Mrs. Stan Harding. It may be recalled that Mrs. Harding proceeded to Russia as the representative of the *New York World* in June, 1920, with the permission and assistance of the Soviet Government, but on her arrival at Moscow she was arrested on the ground that she was an agent of the British secret service, and was kept in solitary confinement for several weeks under conditions of great squalor and privation.

MR. W. C. POWERS has returned to London after several weeks' trip to Canada and the United States.

MR. M. RELPH, of Messrs. M. Relph, Ltd., recently celebrated his 60th birthday, and at an informal gathering of his staff, Mr. Relph was presented with a gold pencil case, a most highly prized gift, as it not only signified a special event, but accentuated the very happy relations that have always existed at 212, Upper Thames-street, E.C. 4.

MR. NORMAN E. WAINWRIGHT, of Montreal, will shortly take charge of an office in London to be opened in the interests of the Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., and the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., of Canada. The object is to cater for the export trade and to deal with orders from the firm's customers who have their buying offices in London. It is also expected to find a market in the United Kingdom for certain grades of Canadian paper.

Master Printers at Southport.

During the week-end Southport received a visit from the members and their ladies of the Lancashire and Cheshire Master Printers' Alliance, the guests being received by the president of the Alliance, Mr. H. A. Bethell (Manchester) and Mrs. Bethell. On Friday evening the executive committee were entertained to dinner by the president (Mr. W. M. Schofield) and council of the Liverpool Association, and agreeable social and sports functions enlivened the week-end.

On Saturday afternoon an important business meeting of the members of the Alliance was held, at which vital questions affecting the future welfare of the industry were discussed. Addresses were given by the president, Mr. J. C. Coppock (vice president of the Federation), Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation), and Mr. W. M. Johnson (president of the Manchester and Salford Association).

The Alliance dinner, on Saturday evening, was attended by over 100. Mr. C. O. Vicary (Liverpool) proposed the toast of the "National Federation of Master Printers," and in reply Mr. J. C. Coppock (Warrington), vice-president of the National Federation, said they must not forget that the question of the advance or reduction of wages was not by any means the only thing with which the Federation deals. It was a great organisation for the benefit of their craft, and enabled them to carry on their business in a proper manner. The president of the Federation had had frequent interviews with ministers of the Government and officers of the Crown for the benefit of the industry. They had advanced so far that in some cases the Government and municipal authorities had asked their advice on the drawing up of their printing schedules. This showed a great advance in the stability and credit of the Federation; it proved that their officials had obtained the confidence of important officials in this country, and they could not have obtained this unless they had done the work they set out to do.

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Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 19s. 6d., 18s. 10½d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 17s. Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 21s.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 15s. 9d., 15s. 10½d.; Joseph Byrom, 12s. 6d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 3d., 22s.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 104½, 105½; Financial News, Pref., 11s. 6d., 11s. 3d.; Ilford, 19s. 4½d., 19s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 2s. 1½d., Pref., 7s. 7½d.; International Linotype, 50½; Lamson Paragon Supply, 18s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 25s. 7½d.; Linotype B Deb., 52½; New Pegamoid, 7s.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 3d., 14s. 9d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 102½; Odham's Press, 9s. 3d., 10s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 9d., 15s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 17s. 9d., 17s. 6d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 3d., 19s. 1½d.; Raphael Tuck, 18s. 1½d., Pref., 70s. 7½d., 69s. 4½d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 13s. 9d., Def., 6s. 4½d., Pref., 14s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, 16½, Prefd., 10½, 4 p.c. Pref., 6½; Weldon's, Pref., 17s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 13s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 13s. 4d., 13s. 6d.

NEW COMPANIES.

H. BENYON, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; office suppliers, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Benyon and G. Clewes. Registered office: 105, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

ERNEST SHARPE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £600, in £1 shares (500 10 per cent. cum. pref.); to take over the business of manufacturers' agents, wholesale stationers, dealers in office equipment and supplies, carried on by A. H. Sharpe and E. S. Sharpe at The Chambers, Wells road, Ilkley, as "Sharpe and Co." Private company. Permanent directors: E. S. Sharpe and Olive M. Sharpe. Registered office: 3, The Chambers, Wells-road, Ilkley, Yorks.

BASIL BLACKWELL AND MOTT, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with B. H. Blackwell, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: B. H. Blackwell, A. S. Mott, E. W. Parker and H. S. Critchley. Registered office: 49, Broad-street, Oxford.

G. F. SMITH AND SON (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; paper merchants and agents, general and fancy stationers, music sellers, importers of and dealers in fine art and general fancy goods, hardware, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. E. Thomlinson, H. B. Marshall and F. Cruickshank. Registered office: 31, Osborne-street, Hull.

MACPHAIL AD-SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in 1,800 cum. pref. shares of £1 each and 4,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; advertising agents, stationers, lithographers, stereotypers, photographic and general printers, engravers, die-sinkers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. A. Macphail and J. Barrowman. Registered office: 29, Waterloo street, Glasgow.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1918, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

PORTALS, LTD.—Issue on March 10th, 1922, of £7,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

ANCHOR PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on December 22nd, 1921, of mortgage debenture dated May 23rd, 1921, securing £10,000.

GEO. J. POORE AND CO., Ltd., London and Belfast.—Satisfaction in full on June 30th, 1921, of debentures dated July 15th, 1914, securing £3,300 (filed March 11th, 1922).

LUTON BILLPOSTING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, authorised February 27th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

LUTON BILLPOSTING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on February 27th, 1922, of debentures dated December 31st, 1910, securing £1,000.

L. C. P. MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., manufacturers of typewriting, carbon and other papers, etc.—Particulars of £4,000 debentures, authorised February 27th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

HANOVER PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £2,500 debentures authorised March 7th, 1922, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

SUNDAY PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Charge on certain machinery and plant in 93 and 94, Long-lane, W.C., rented from Odhams Press, Ltd., dated February 23rd, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., 32, Holly-street, Sheffield.

ANGLO-CANADIAN WAX PAPER CO., LTD.—Debenture, charged on deeds and documents of Cassiobury Mills, Watford, tenancy agreement of 5, Tudor-street, E.C., and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated March 3rd, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, but not exceeding the aggregate of the book debts of the company (minus 10 per cent.) and the stock in trade (minus 33½ per cent.).

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re WM. ED. TUCKER (trading as Tucker Bros.), stationer, 14, Arthur-street, E.C.—This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing unsecured debts £1,205, fully secured debts £5,160 (securities valued at £10,160), a preferential creditor for £12 12s., assets valued at £5,024, and an estimated surplus of £3,807 in assets over liabilities. Questioned by Mr. Walter Boyle, official receiver, the debtor stated that in or about 1872 he and a partner commenced business as "Tucker, Johnson and Co.," lithographers and colour printers, at 18, Worship-street, E.C., but he (debtor) retired from that business in 1875, receiving between £2,000 and £3,000. He then removed to Worcester and carried on a similar business there as "Tucker and Co." until 1895, when he sold it to a company registered as "W. E. Tucker and Co., Ltd.," of which concern he acted as managing director until it went into liquidation in December, 1900. He was during the next twenty years employed as representative by firms of lithographers and printers, but in August, 1920, he started at 14, Arthur-street, E.C., as a stationer, under the style of "Tucker Bros.," and traded there until the proceedings were instituted by a creditor last December. Witness attributed his failure to liability on joint promissory notes and guarantees for cash advanced to his brother, who was bankrupt in the Windsor Court. He did not admit insolvency, and in fact there should be a considerable surplus in the estate after all debts had been discharged. The examination was concluded.

RE THOS. WALTER CALVERT, publisher, 3, Pleydell-court, Fleet-street, E.C.—This debtor failed last January with liabilities £1,401 and no available assets. He attended at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Hope, last week, for public examination, and stated that for many years before 1908 he was editor of various trade papers. Then with £200 capital he commenced to publish *Mine Host*, but in April, 1910, he transferred the copyright to another person. In October, 1914, witness

took over *Mine Host* and carried it on for a year at a heavy loss, with the result that publication then ceased, but in October, 1918, he restarted the paper. Witness sold the copyright in August, 1919, to a company. He (debtor) acted as director and editor until last August. The failure was attributed to losses in connection with *Mine Host* through high cost of production, and to liability accepted for another person without any consideration. The examination was concluded.

The Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd.

After providing for depreciation of buildings and plant, and writing down stocks to current market value, the accounts at August 31st, 1921, show a net loss of £97,793 8s. 6d. The directors, in their report, state that this loss is almost entirely due to the very heavy depreciation in the value of the necessary stocks of pulp and papermaking materials. Such depreciation is world-wide and unprecedented in its extent. Contributory causes have been the prolonged and disastrous coal strike and the losses arising from depreciated currencies. The mills, with their magnificent equipment of modern fast-running papermaking machines, are being maintained at the highest possible standard of efficiency. The directors are confident that, with the large output of the mills, all of which is finding a ready market, the ensuing year will show satisfactory results. The sinking fund is now in operation, and on January 31st, 1922, an amount of £54,000 of the 7½ per cent. 15-year first mortgage debenture stock was redeemed.

Olive and Partington, Ltd.

The report for 1921 states that, including provision for taxation, the company had a trading loss of £43,277. A balance of £7,050 was brought forward and £19,450 received in interest and transfer fees. The 5 per cent. preference dividend took £10,000, and the directors' remuneration £500. The final result, therefore, is that a debit balance of £27,277 is carried forward. This, of course, will cause no uneasiness, as the company has a reserve fund of £210,765, and its investments in debentures, shares and loans amounts to £300,079.

Mr. F. W. Skelton.

Considerable sensation has been created in London by the alleged disappearance of Mr. Frederick Wm. Skelton, of Links-road, Tooting, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. F. W. Skelton and Co., paper agents, Temple Chambers, E.C., with warehouses at Cowcross-street and Brixton. Complaints to the police and investigation of the books show, it is alleged, liabilities to the extent of £15,000. The police have a warrant for his arrest on charges of alleged fraud.

According to press reports, Mr. Skelton borrowed considerable sums from some City friends on the strength of a romantic story of a huge fortune coming to him from a newly found grandmother who was dying.

Mr. Skelton, it is alleged, vanished from his home on February 1st, when most of the bills on which loans were raised fell due. A few days before, Mr. Skelton is said to have arrived at his office wearing a black tie and a deep mourning band on his hat, and announced the death of his grandmother with a legacy to himself of £40,000. It is further stated that he promised to meet his obligations promptly and invited several of his friends to arrange for holidays at his new home at Eton.

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BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

- AUG. BREHMER (T. McAuliffe, British Successor), 12, City-road, E.C.1. Bookbinders' machinery.
- BRITISH LOOSE-LEAF MANUFACTURERS, LTD., 27, Finsbury-street, London, E.C. Loose-leaf metal parts and accessories.
- JAMES BRANDWOOD AND Co., 21, Saville-street, Manchester. Marbling inks.
- THOMAS BROWN, 7, Albion street, Manchester. English gold leaf, brown and white blocking powder.
- CAXTON MACHINERY Co., 188, Albert-street, Glasgow. Wire stitching machines.
- FISHER BOOKBINDING Co. (1912), LTD., St. Ann's Works, Herne-hill, London, S.E.24. Binders to the printing trade.
- GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN, LTD., 77, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Leather and leatherette, grains.
- WILLIAM GREENWOOD AND SON, Carlton Works, Halifax. Case making, gold blocking.
- MOSES AND MITCHELL, 122-4, Golden-lane, E.C.1. "Vulmos" fibre cutting sticks and plates.
- NICKERSON BROS., 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C. Tanners and manufacturers of moroccos, roans, etc.
- T. W. AND C. B. SHERIDAN Co., LTD., 63, Hatton-garden, E.C.1. Gathering, binding and wrapping machines, Sheridan case-makers, paper cutters, blocking and embossing presses.
- T. WILLIAMSON AND Co., 6, 8 and 8a, Palace-square, and 7, Pool-street, Manchester, and 30-31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C. Cloths, label cloths, photograph cloths.
- WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH Co., 60, Wilson-street, London, E.C. Manufacturers of bookbinders' cloth, label cloth, morocco cloth, buckram, etc.

COMPOSING AND TYPESETTING MACHINES.

- LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., 43 and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.
- LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

- BADUREAU AND JONES, LTD., Poppin's court, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Fine art electrotypers and stereotypers.
- BADDELEY BROTHERS, Moor-lane, E.C. Dies, embossing, perforating presses, relief stamping.
- W. G. BRIGGS AND Co., 9, Gough-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Printing blocks of every description.
- BURLINGTON ENGRAVING Co., LTD., 322-326, Goswell-road, E.C.1. Process blocks, in colour, half-tone or line.
- B. DELLAGANA AND Co., LTD., 11, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Dellanick and Steeetto nickel steel printing surface, block makers, etc.
- DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co., LTD., 38, Farringdon-street, London, E.C. Photo etchers, artists, designers.
- G. H. MADDIN AND Co., LTD., 10 and 11, Middle-street, Aldersgate street, London, E.C. Engravers, die-sinkers, cameo printing, embossing blocks.
- MARSHALL ENGRAVING Co., LTD., 12-14, Farringdon avenue, London, E.C. Embossing and process engravers, artists and photographers.
- MINTON AND CASEY, 1, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C. Artists, engravers and die-sinkers.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

- W. MILES AND Co., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham. Type-casting machines, engravers and cutters of oriental matrices.
- JOHN SWAIN AND SON, LTD., 89-90, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Photo engravers, designers and electrotypers.

ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

- ROBERT BROWN AND Co., 119, Oakley-street, London, S.E.1. Engineers to the printing trade.
- DAVID CARLAW AND SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston-street, Glasgow. "Leader" envelope folding and gumming machine.

PAPER AND BOARDS.

- HENRY FEATHERSTONE, 13, Whitefriars street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4; Cables, "Feti-papmill, Fleet, London." Paper agent and merchant.
- W. LUNNON AND Co., 59, Carter-lane, London. Paper merchants. Supply Lunco paper in colours and white.
- J. AND J. MAKIN, 20, Mount-street, Manchester. Papermakers.
- W. ROWLANDSON AND Co., LTD., 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4. Book Paper Specialists.
- VAN HUIDEN, Winschoten, Holland. Straw-boards, corrugated boards, mill and leather boards, etc.
- HARRY B. WOOD, 201-5, Produce Exchange, Manchester. Boards, dextrine, leather, wood pulp and straw.

PRINTING TRADE VALUERS.

- FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I., 146, Fleet street, E.C.4. Telephone: Holborn 2288.
- EDWIN W. EVANS, 150, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Telephone: Central 6678.
- N. W. MCKENZIE, 114-115, Holborn, E.C.1. Telephone: Holborn 1805.

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- STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe-lane, London. Publishers of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* and the *World's Paper Trade Review*.

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In the Colonies quite a number of movements are on foot to build pulp and paper mills. Who are the makers of special machinery? What is the selling price of wood pulp and other papermaking materials? What are the conditions of the world's pulp and paper markets? All this information, and much more, will be found in the *World's Paper Trade Review*. Interviews with leading men associated with the industry are published, latest inventions described and illustrated, new processes dealt with; in fact, its pages

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teem with practical information and commercial intelligence relating to paper, pulp, paper stock, engineering and the allied trades. Order the *Review*, which is published weekly, for a year, and send a remittance of 32s. 6d. to cover cost (subscription 26s., plus postage 6s. 6d.).

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- CARRIER ENGINEERING Co., LTD., 24, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Does weather affect your business? Write for particulars to the above.
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- BUMSTED AND CHANDLER, Cannock Chase Foundry, Hednesford, Staffs. Paper bag making machinery.
- EDMUND BUSH AND SON, LTD., Crown Point-road, Leeds. Hot-air drying apparatus for drying varnished and gummed sheets.
- OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD., 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Cables, "Friedheim, London." Machinery for the bookbinding, printing and allied trades.
- A. T. GADSBY, 42a, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, London, S.E.5. Bronzing machines, all-steel waste paper balers, gumming machines, etc.
- JOHN HADDON AND Co., Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Printing machinery, type and sundries for the printer.
- HEWITT BROS., 6, Field-street, King's-cross, London, W.C.1. Cables: "Typochase, Phone, London." Stereotyping and electrotyping machinery.
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A. CHRIS. FOWLER, 6, New Union - street, Moorfields, E.C.2. Punching, graining, three-colour printing.

T. J. HUNT, 17 and 18, Paradise-street, London, E.C. Machine ruler and account book manufacturer.

LANGLEY AND SONS, LTD., Euston Press, 6 and 8, Euston-buildings, London, N.W.1 Trade printing.

MARTIN AND GREEN, 9, Rolls-passage, Chancery-lane, E.C.4. Commercial printers.

PERKINS, BACON AND Co., LTD., Southwark-bridge buildings, S.E. Printers and Engravers.

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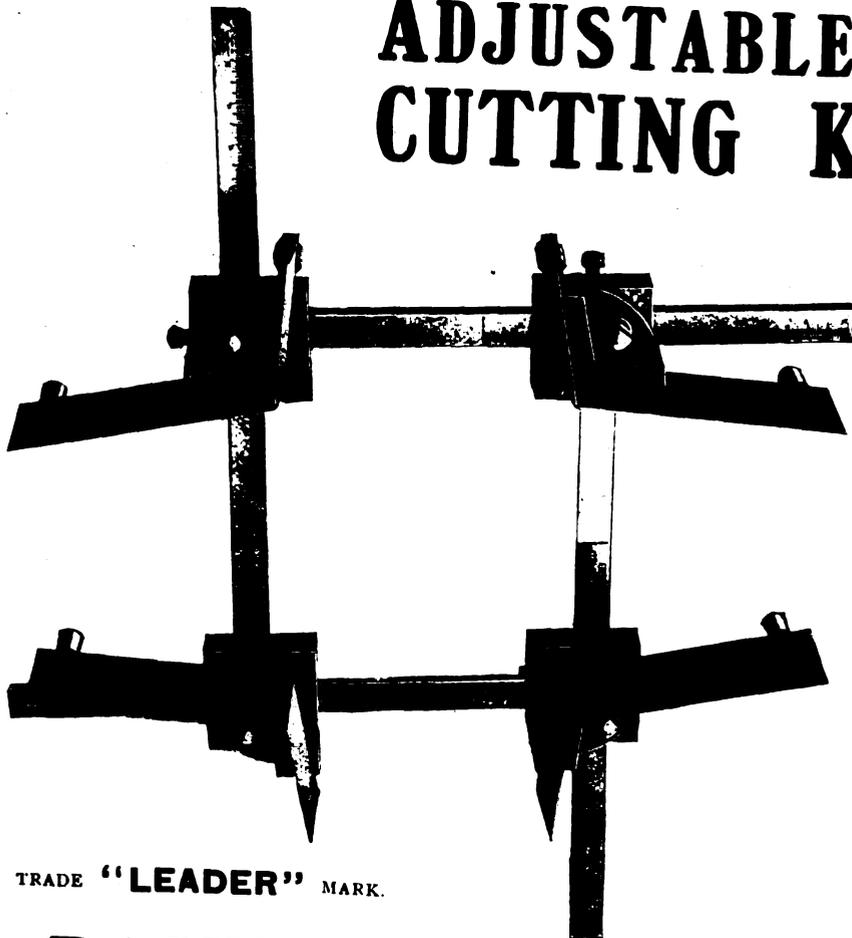
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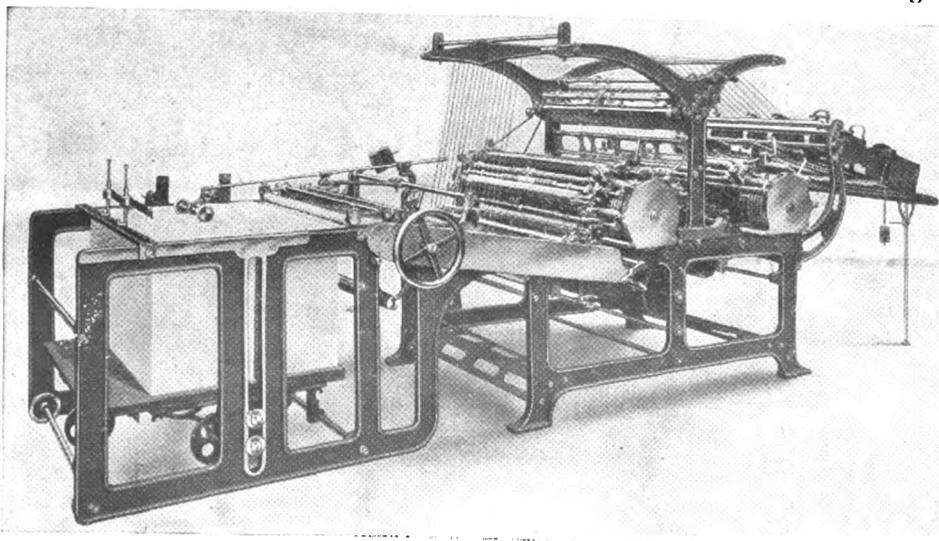
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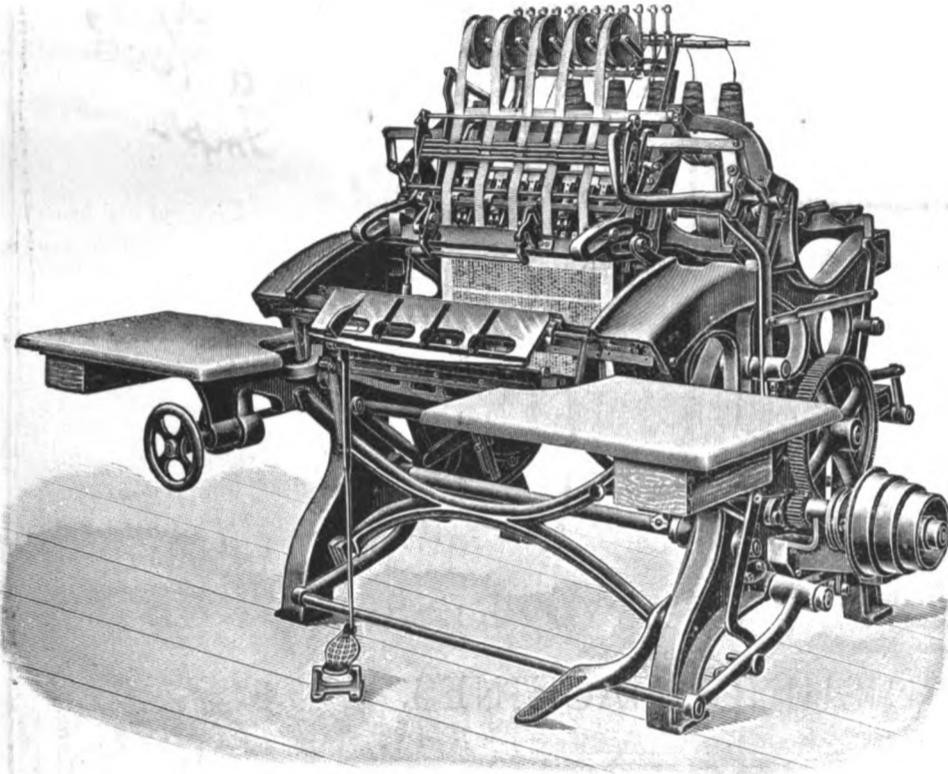
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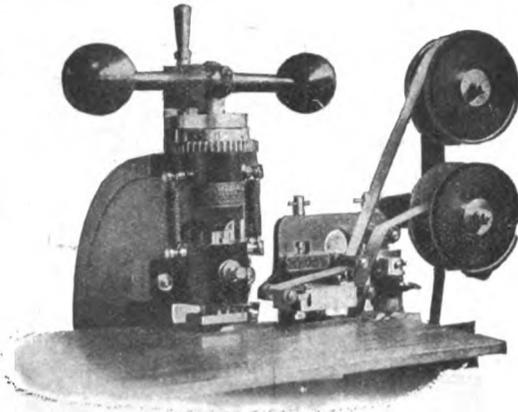
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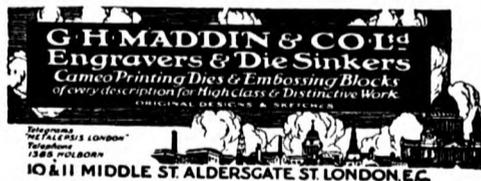
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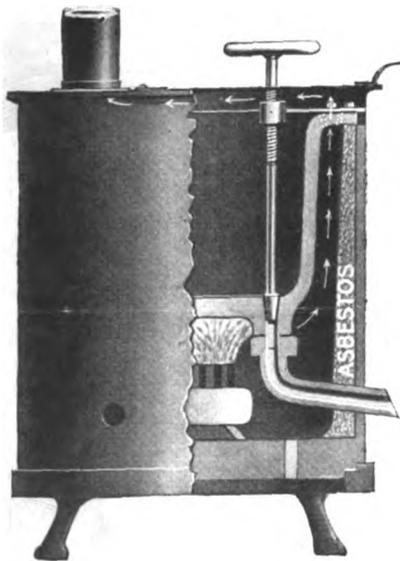
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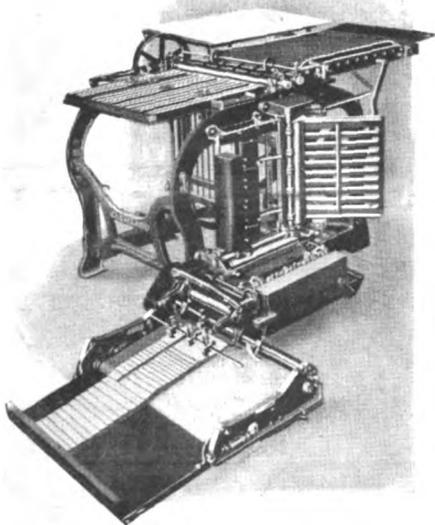
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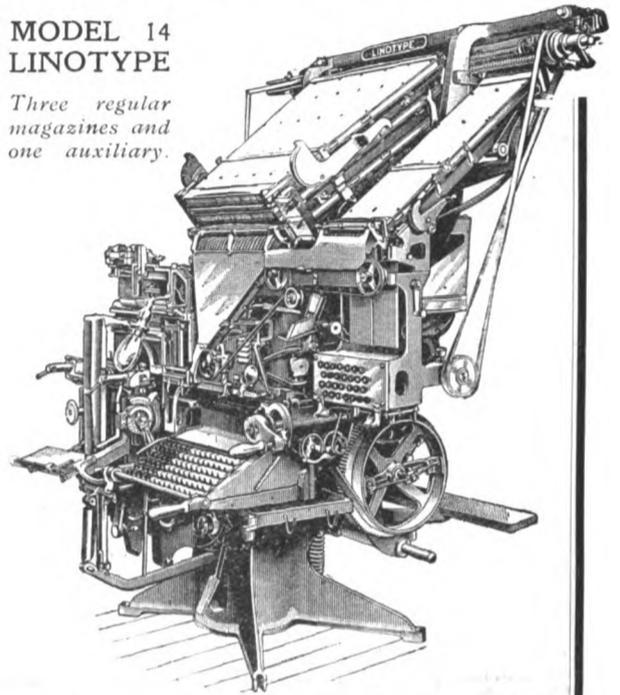
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Society had progressed by leaps and bounds. (Hear, hear.) This was largely due to the personality of their secretary. It was impossible to make him any different (laughter) —they did not want to make him different (cheers.) He wished to mention also Mrs. Hill, who deserved all the praise they could give her. Neither could he forget his colleagues on the committee, who were men and women with brains and hearts, and made the P.M.A. a human thing. The Association had a soul, and was run on the principle of co-operation, of partnership, and it provided triumphant vindication of the voluntary principle. (Applause.)

Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P.

Mr. Naylor, in proposing the toast of "Kindred Associations," referred to the many institutions in the printing trade kindred in nature to the P.M.A., mentioning the Printers' Pension Corporation, the "Natsopa" Memorial Home, the Caxton Convalescent Home at Limsfield, the Lloyd Memorial Home and the Paper Workers' Home at Carshalton. In coupling Mr. Joseph Mortimer's name with the toast, Mr. Naylor remarked that Mr. Mortimer was an old colleague of his in the workshop, as they were compositors together many years ago. He was proud to see Mr. Mortimer occupying such an important position to-day. Under his secretaryship the Printers' Pension Corporation had become much more popular and much more prosperous. The "Natsopa" Memorial Home was the outcome of Mr. George Isaacs' own initiative, after he had visited America and seen what American printers could do. He congratulated George, the "youthful optimist," upon the splendid monument he had erected as the outcome, in the first place, of his practically unaided efforts.

Mr. Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E.

Mr. Mortimer, after congratulating Mr. Naylor upon his recent entry into Parliament, remarked that Mr. Naylor's own efforts had brought to the Printers' Pension Corporation close on £5,000. (Applause.) The Corporation had many friends in the trade who devoted practically all their time to advancing the cause of printers' pensions. His friends in the stereotyping and lithographic branches of the trade were doing a wonderful work. The Corporation was spending no less than £32,000 a year. They were supporting 2,000 helpless and helpless young. Mr. O'Connor, the Father O'Flynn of the P.M.A., had acted very generously, and as an admirable sportsman, in not confining his energies to the M.P.A., but also initiating a pension in connection with the Corporation. The printing industry was unique in the amount of effort expended in the alleviation of distress. He calculated that £70,000 or £80,000 a year was spent in this work. No other industry in the country could say the like. There was nothing but fraternal feeling between himself and Mr. O'Connor, who would, he hoped, be long at the helm of the institution with which he was connected, and he hoped the P.M.A. would continue to succeed as it was now succeeding.

Mr. George Isaacs, J.P.

Mr. Isaacs responded in a boisterous speech in which he introduced laughable recollections of several of his friends present. With regard to the P.M.A., he joked about the lightness of his job as treasurer, and in wishing continued success to the Association, said he hoped his burden as treasurer would become about ten times heavier than it was to-day.

Mr. A. E. Holmes.

The toast of "The Visitors" was ably proposed by Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the national Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, who laughably recalled the time when he first met the P.M.A. secretary, when they were "both out of print," and were sojourning in Poppin's-court. Since that time they had both met and had endeavoured to help the trade from various aspects. Coupled with the toast was Mr. W. Hill, who, in a short speech, expressed the thanks of the visitors and their appreciation for the welcome accorded them.

Mr. J. E. Simcocks proposed the toast of "The Chairman," and referred to the time when as a lad he first met Mr. Bowerman, who was then working at the trade, but found time even then to help in the charity side. Mr. Bowerman suitably replied.

Mr. A. Chadwell, president of the Electrotypers' Pension Fund, then proposed the toast of "The Stewards," and especially emphasised the pains they had taken to make all

present exceedingly comfortable. Mr. Simcocks, as senior steward, returned thanks.

The company showed very hearty appreciation of the concert items provided under the direction of Mr. George Lewis, consisting of songs and stories by Miss Florence Meredith (who also acted as accompanist), soprano songs by Miss Effie Weston, baritone songs by Mr. Frank Falkus, and humorous songs and stories by Mr. Harry Hearne and Mr. Fred Wilson.

SOUTH-EAST

London Master Printers' Association

Annual Meeting of the Association.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Association of Master Printers of S.E. London brought an excellent muster of members to the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on Tuesday of last week, when the principal items on the agenda were the annual report and the election of officers. There were present a number of visitors, among these being Councillor C. H. Ward and Mr. W. Farley (E. and N.-E.), Messrs. J. D. Wise and F. H. Cole (S.-W.), and Mr. J. R. Burt (W and N.-W.) Mr. E. B. Smith occupied the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting raised a short discussion on the question of the prices charged for printing produced in a Boys' Home in the Woolwich area, and certain action was decided upon in the direction of the maintenance of fair prices.

Election of new members took place in the usual form.

The secretary, Mr. F. Mason, was able to report a year's activities showing many satisfactory features, the Association's membership having been increased and much useful work accomplished. Referring to the fact that Mr. E. B. Smith, the president, and Mr. H. N. Prentice, hon. treasurer, had intimated their desire to retire from their respective offices, Mr. Mason acknowledged the Association's indebtedness to both these gentlemen.

The secretary's report was unanimously adopted.

The treasurer's report showed a substantial balance on the right side, but Mr. Prentice went on to strike a rather pessimistic note, forecasting a deficit for the coming year, and asking to be relieved of the office of treasurer.

The secretary pointed out, however, that in future more money would be received from headquarters than they had received in the past.

The treasurer's report was then adopted unanimously.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers was the next business, and this was expeditiously transacted.

As president, to succeed Mr. Smith, Mr. J. R. Brigenshaw was elected without an alternative nomination. Mr. G. Poulton, in proposing him, referred to the years of very valuable work accomplished by Mr. Brigenshaw both on behalf of the South Eastern district and of the Parent Association. Mr. Smith corroborated Mr. Poulton's remarks, adding that Mr. Brigenshaw had been one of the best workers in the South-East right from the start of the Association.

Mr. Brigenshaw, responding, expressed the opinion that the South-Eastern district contained more non-federated union houses than any other district, and he felt that the Association should endeavour to get more consideration paid to these houses, particularly in regard to negotiations between the Parent Association and the trade unions.

In referring to the Association's vice-presidents, the chairman expressed the Association's regret at the death of Mr. Winkley, and testified to his strenuous work on behalf of the Association.

Mr. E. B. Smith, the retiring president, was elected a vice-president, and the meeting re-elected the existing vice-presidents, Messrs. C. A. Bates, W. A. Clowes and W. H. Truslove.

Mr. C. A. Bates, in returning thanks on behalf of the vice-presidents, took the opportunity to refer to the serious position reached in the present wages negotiations. He urged members to attend the special general meeting on the following Monday, intimating that he thought drastic action should then be taken, as it was essential that wages should come down in accordance with the fall in the cost of living, the cost of the printer's produc-

being now too often beyond the reach of the would-be purchaser.

As hon. secretary, Mr. F. Mason was unanimously elected to a further period of office, Mr. Brigenshaw expressing the Association's appreciation of the admirable work for the Association done by Mr. Mason during the past year.

In proceeding to the election of a treasurer, the chairman put it to Mr. Prentice that he might reconsider his decision to resign the office.

Mr. Prentice, however, re-affirmed his desire to be relieved of treasurer's duties. He remarked that he had been treasurer for five years and thought that some younger man should now relieve him of this work. He had been 66 years in the trade, but, although he had now to take things easy, his interest in the trade had not diminished.

Mr. Norman was unanimously elected to succeed Mr. Prentice as treasurer.

To the committee two new members were elected, namely Messrs. J. Griffiths and H. R. Grubb, it being agreed to re-elect the existing members, Messrs. Dingle, Hedger, Dawe, Lyons, Neves, Wright, Poulton, Carley, Northam and Starkie.

The Association's representatives on the L.M.P.A. Council had been Messrs. G. Poulton, J. R. Brigenshaw and F. Mason. The secretary said that increased membership now entitled them to a fourth representative.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Bates were in turn nominated, but both expressed inability to accept election.

It was eventually agreed to re-elect the three standing representatives and to elect Mr. F. Hedger as the fourth.

The Price-Cutting Problem.

The meeting being thrown open for "general business," Mr. Grubb asked what the Association was doing in the way of educating printers generally on the subject of fair prices, and a short discussion ensued. The chairman pointed out the difficulty of taking action against price-cutters. Mr. Prentice testified to the value of the Federation Costing System, and thought that what was wanted was costing propaganda among non-federated printers. Mr. Poulton said that the big printers were the worst offenders in price-cutting; he wanted to know what headquarters was going to do for them in the matter. This brought Mr. Whyte (L.M.P.A. secretary) to his feet with a vigorous retort that both the L.M.P.A. and the Federation had issued jobbing price lists with a view to stabilising fair prices, but that they got less thanks than criticism for their trouble. Some printers said the list prices were far too high, some that they were far too low, and others that it was impossible to fix prices that would suit all sizes of plants, etc.

The chairman suggested that a small committee should get together so that precise data as to local prices could be collected before their forthcoming meeting at Croydon, when the subject could be considered further.

The transaction of business having been concluded, the meeting resolved itself into a social gathering, the proceedings being enlivened by humorous songs at the piano by Miss Winifred Vaughan, songs at the piano and at the harp by Miss Aurddolen Williams, and selections from original repertoire by Mr. Wilson Martell.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

EGYPT.

The Sudan Government, Khartoum, Sudan, invites tenders from well-established firms of general stationers for the supply of stationery required by the Government. Samples and specifications can be seen and conditions and form of tender obtained on application to the Inspecting Engineer, Egyptian and Sudan Governments, Queen Anne's-chambers, London, S.W.1. (Reference S.S.G./Red/39-2.)

The Sudan Government, Khartoum, Sudan, invites tenders from well-established firms of papermakers and envelope manufacturers for the supply of paper and envelopes required by the Government. Specifications, conditions and forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Inspecting Engineer, Egyptian and Sudan Governments, Queen Anne's-chambers, London, S.W.1. (Reference S.S.G./Red/39-2.)

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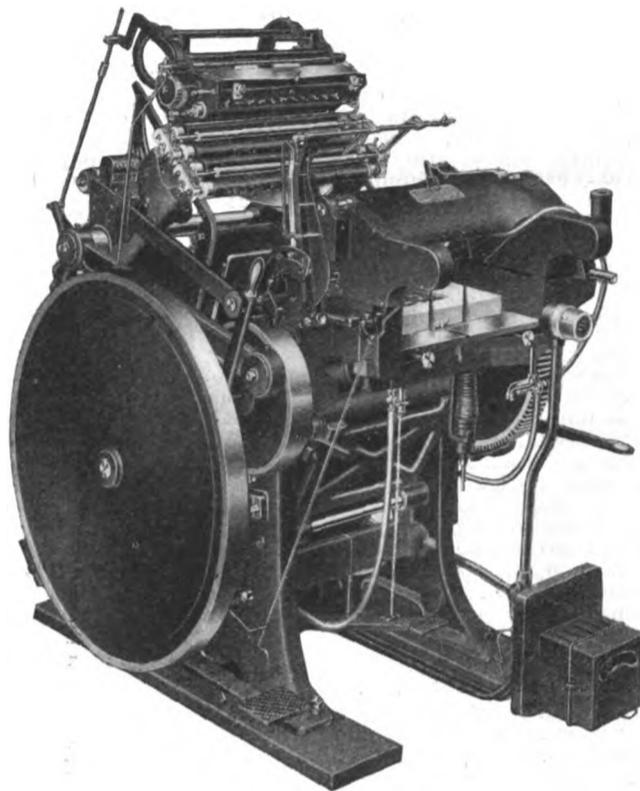
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Trade Notes.

WORKPEOPLE ELECT DIRECTOR.—An election is in progress at Messrs. Hulton and Co., Ltd., Withy-grove, Manchester, for a director. He is to be elected from among the work-people themselves, and to be elected by them.

COMP'S LUCK.—A linotype operator won £3,000 on the Grand National race in connection with the Liverpool Cotton Association Grand National Sweepstake. The lucky man works on a Liverpool newspaper. The winner of the first prize of well over £4,000 in the Liverpool Newsroom Sweep was Charles Mitchell, a dairyman.

On Friday evening last a serious fire broke out in the printing establishment of Mr. John Adams, 39-41, King-street, Belfast.

The hundredth pension election of the Printers' Pension Corporation was held on Saturday at the Connaught Rooms, Mr. T. Thompson presiding. Upwards of 3,000 subscribers were present. The result of the polling was given subject to a scrutiny to be announced at the annual general meeting at St. Bride Institute.

PRINTED MATTER TO BE DELAYED.—In the second report of the Post Office Departmental Whitley Council, the official side of the Council stated that they have agreed, as an experimental measure at large offices, that circulars and other matter posted at the "printed paper" rate, shall be dealt with only in the daytime. If such printed matter be posted in the evening it will not be despatched until the following morning.

In connection with the fifty-ninth annual festival of the Newspaper Press Fund a particularly attractive performance has been arranged to take place at the London Hippodrome on Sunday evening, April 23rd. Sir Oswald Stoll, Mr. R. H. Gillespie, Mr. Charles Gulliver, Mr. Walter Payne, and Mr. Albert Voyce have combined to direct the entertainment, which will be supported by leading artists.

MRS. WALLER, the wife of a printer, of 134, Kingsland-road, Shoreditch, sought the assistance of Mr. Wilberforce, at Old-street, on Friday, in tracing her daughter. She stated that the missing girl was 18 years of age, and was named Mary George, being a child by a former marriage. She was about 5 ft. in height, fair, and had brown eyes.

PRINTERS' TRIP TO DEAL.—On Saturday, April 15th, a special train will leave Victoria at 9.5 a.m. Return fare for the day trip, 12s.; to return Easter Monday, 16s.; children under 12, half fares. The Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home Committee will open their Annex for Women on this occasion, and members of the craft will be heartily welcomed. Further information may be had of the secretary, Mr. H. F. Parker, 80, Blackfriars-road, S.E. Tele: Hop 4399.

DERBY J.I.C.—The Derby District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council for the printing trade was one of the first (if not actually the first) to be formed in this country. At the committee's annual meeting held last week, General Bemrose presided over a fairly good attendance. The annual report, the adoption of which was moved by the chairman, stated that the work done by the Committee, although by no means traversing the whole ground it set out to cover, was no little achievement. Such varied subjects as unemployment insurance, apprentice training, a model indenture, costing organisation, old age pensions, non-union labour and price-cutting had been discussed.

SUCCESSFUL PENSIONS CONCERT.—A concert in aid of the funds of the City of London Printers' Musical Society, an auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, was held at Anderson's Hotel on Monday of last week. The chair was occupied by the president, Capt. E. A. H. Walker (Messrs. Usher-Walker, Ltd.), who was supported by Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Walker, Mr. J. Mortimer, O.B.E., and many other well-known representatives of the printing trade. There was a large audience and a capital programme was presented. The plate collection amounted to £103 5s., which Capt. Walker (following the example of his father) doubled, thus handing over a cheque to the Auxiliary of £206 10s. Mr. W. Watts, J.P. (chairman of the Executive Committee) proposed a vote of thanks to the president, which was very heartily accorded.

At least one incunabulum and other early printed books were catalogued for sale yesterday by Messrs. Hodgson and Co., Chancery-lane.

At Sotheby's, on Monday, a first edition copy of Stevenson's "The Graver and the Pen," dated 1882, was sold for £62. The book was the property of Mr. G. A. Crerar, of Kingussie, who assisted in the printing of it.

The question of whether one can legally print banknotes for his own entertainment was involved in the trial at the Old Bailey last Thursday of James Urquhart, aged 44, clerk, on charges of forging and uttering a 10s. note. Prosecuting counsel said that at prisoner's address were found a large number of implements and papers for the manufacture of counterfeit Treasury notes. Urquhart said he made the notes because he was "a bit of an artist." They were for his own amusement, and were crude imitations. He was sentenced to six months in the second division.

ADS. ON STAMPS.—Speaking at a meeting of members of the 1920 Club last Thursday, the Postmaster-General made the important announcement that they were inviting tenders for advertisements in post offices, and had decided to print advertisements on the back of postage stamps. Although the work of obtaining advertisements and fixing the terms is to be delegated to contractors, the notices will have to be approved by the Postmaster-General. It is understood that all classes of advertisements except those dealing with alcoholic liquors, will be accepted for approval. The advertisements will be printed on stamps of four denominations only—namely, 2d., 1½d., 1d., and ½d. The printing will be done on the reverse side of the stamps before the gum is spread on them. It will be carried out in old style capitals, and the ink, which will be carefully prepared and of a guaranteed harmless character, will be of the same colour as the stamp. The printing will not exceed three or four lines at most, and in some cases will probably consist of one or two words only.

TWO FATAL accidents took place in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades during February. One fatal case of lead-poisoning occurring in printing.

The death has occurred, at the age of 65, of Mr. Tom Alfred Marshall, who joined the advertisement staff of *The Times* in 1873, where he served until his retirement in the early part of 1921.

MR. ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, a well-known sporting journalist, who for 25 years was on the staff of the *Referee*, died on Friday morning in King's College Hospital, after a long illness.

A GRANITE CROSS has been erected by public and private subscription over the grave at Newport (Isle of Wight) Cemetery of the late Mr. Thomas Lee, first editor of the *Isle of Wight County Press*, with which he was connected for over thirty years.

MR. ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY, the author and journalist, died on Sunday at Hampstead, after a long illness. He had an hereditary connection with the press. His forefathers had for generations been printers and stationers in London. His uncle Frank was a well known artist war correspondent, and his father, Henry, was a journalist and publisher. He had to assist his father from a very early age in obtaining news and pictures for the *Illustrated London News*, and thus had a thorough practical training in journalism.

NEW ESTIMATING FORM.—The Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers has published a new estimating form which they say is the result of a careful examination of a number of estimating forms from many offices. It is designed to meet the requirements of at least 50 per cent. of the printing offices in this country, and with a view to minimising the possibilities of error. In its proof stage it has been in constant use for about six months and has proved invaluable as a reminder of the many details that go into a printer's estimate. As an indication of the wide appreciation of efforts of the Costing Committee to improve the machining for correct costing and estimating it needs only to be stated that well over half-a-million forms have been sold during the past three years. No printer can produce these forms so cheaply, and as each supply runs out corrections and improvements are made as necessity arises, thus ensuring the most up-to-date particulars being adopted.

The proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* announces that on Monday, April 10th, the price of the *Daily Telegraph* will be reduced from 2d. to 1½d.

ON the eve of the boat race, Friday, March 31st, the first number of the latest illustrated sports paper, the *Sports Pictorial*, will make its appearance.

NEW LABOUR MAGAZINE.—The General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party, states the *Labour News*, contemplate the publication of a monthly magazine, dealing fully with the industrial and political sides of the Labour movement. The first number is due to appear on May Day.

WHEN further evidence was heard at Bow-street on Thursday on the two new charges against Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., of having converted £100,000 and £15,000 belonging to the Victory Bond Club to his own use, detailed evidence was given as to the sale of £70,000 worth of bonds for the purchase of the *National News* and the *Sunday Evening Telegram*. The hearing is adjourned till April 6th.

The Council of the Empire Press Union, at a meeting presided over by Mr. Robert Donald, and attended by many representatives of newspapers at home and overseas, has unanimously adopted a resolution—proposed by Mr. F. H. Brown (the *Times of India*), seconded by Mr. T. S. Townend (the *Melbourne Argus*)—urging the Government to carry out or support a scheme for establishing an Imperial wireless chain throughout the Empire.

HOUSE JOURNALS.—In the offices of the Industrial Welfare Society are displayed complete files of 150 of "firms' newspapers," and it is estimated that there are now more than 200 firms publishing their own magazines in this country. With the object that the editors of these magazines shall pool their experience and solve their common difficulties, the Industrial Welfare Society is now arranging the second of a series of annual conferences, to be held in the Society's offices at 51, Palace-street, Westminster, on Friday, April 28th.

The samples of foreign stationery which have been collected by the Department of Overseas Trade and which were on exhibition at the offices of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, have been transferred to the Foreign Samples Branch of the Department of Overseas Trade in Old Bailey.

BRITISH credit of £2,000,000 has now been put at the disposal of Austria.

Trade Union Matters.

MR. FRENCH AND WAGE REDUCTIONS.—Mr. J. D. French, the president of the Typographical Association, on Saturday evening attended, as chief guest, a smoking concert promoted by the Leeds branch of the Association, and addressed the gathering on topics at present prominently before the printing trade. The Typographical Association, he said, was going through perilous times—facing on the one hand a great amount of unemployment, and on the other demands from the employers for reduced wages. When negotiations were in progress prior to the last reduction the employers urged that reduction of wages was required in order to resuscitate trade. But the unemployment figures were now as high as ever, and he could not see any sign of improvement in the trade. Mr. French went on to say that the Postmaster-General was entirely responsible for the unemployment in the printing trade, and he made an urgent appeal that the Government should immediately reduce postal charges and thus allow the printer to recover some of the lost ground.

PUBLISHING TRADE STRIKE.—It is very satisfactory to learn that it has been agreed to make an end this week to the strike of book trade employees which disorganised the work of many publishing houses and was already affecting certain bookbinding and printing firms. The settlement is the outcome of further negotiations undertaken between the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers and the Book Trade Employers' Federation, with the good offices of Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, as intermediary.

London Master Printers and Wages.

The Present Position Discussed at a Special General Meeting of the L.M.P.A.

Monday's special general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association held at noon at the Stationers' Hall, drew a large attendance of members. The new president, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Truscott, was in the chair.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by pointing out that the object of the meeting was to ascertain what measure of support members were prepared to give to the proposals of the National Wage Basis Committee. He drew attention to the fact that the various negotiations with the trade unions were being conducted by the Federation of Master Printers, not by the London Alliance, and he reminded the meeting also that the figures which would be put forward were proposed simply as a basis for discussion and not as representing finality. He then called upon Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the late president of the Association, and vice-president of the Federation—as one who had been in the closest possible touch with the negotiations—to present a brief résumé of what had happened up to date.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh first congratulated the new president upon having attained the honourable, but rather arduous, position in which he now found himself, and added that it was a pleasant thing to have someone of his honoured name in the chair. He remarked that as Colonel Truscott had been attending council meetings for 25 years, they would all feel that this experience would prove useful under the present conditions.

Every one of them, he went on, would agree that the time had come not only for an immediate, but for a substantial, reduction in wages—mainly because of the considerable fall in the cost of living. He pointed out that while the cost of living was rising they had repeatedly met the demands of the unions, and, he thought, met them sympathetically; but while agreeing to increases of wages, they had pointed out that these increases would diminish the demand for the printers' product. This prophecy had proved to be true, as was evident from the deplorable state of their factories and balance sheets, and from the large amount of short time and unemployment prevalent in the industry. To take the London Society of Compositors as an example, the normal wage in August, 1914, had been 39s., whereas at the end of 1920 it had risen to 100s. At the time of the last increase of wages the cost of living figure stood at 168. Taking the increase of wage represented by the difference between 39s. and 100s. and spreading it over 168 points, they found an average of 44d. a point. When they had made the first demand for a conference with the unions, the cost of living figure had stood at 88; now he believed it was 86. Taking it at 88, they found the fall had been 80 points; therefore, if wages were to fall at a rate similar to that at which they rose, the employers were justified in asking for a deduction of 29s. 4d. from 100s. But as 5s. had actually been deducted last autumn this left 24s. 4d. as the reduction due on this basis.

Mr. Austen-Leigh went on to point to the decrease of 18 per cent. and over in the wages of the engineers, shipbuilders and other workers, as compared with the 5 per cent. reduction obtained up to date from the compositors. Again, the *Board of Trade Gazette* showed that the average fall in wages for men, women and children had been 10s. 4d., whilst in the printing trade the highest decrease obtained had been only 7s. 6d., and some branches had had a reduction of only 5s., others even less. Thus the case for a substantial reduction of wages was proved up to the hilt.

In sending on to the Federation resolutions asking that the question of wage reduction should be dealt with, the L.M.P.A. had drawn special attention to the fact that 2s. 6d. less had been deducted from the wages of the L.S.C. than of the other unions; they had also urged that a proportionately greater reduction was due from the women workers. The subject was duly tackled by the National Wage Basis Committee,—which included their representatives, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, Mr. O. C.

Griffith, Mr. J. J. Keliher, Mr. J. D. McAra, and was now reinforced by the addition of Col. Truscott—which had drafted a scheme to meet the present position.

Mr. Austen-Leigh then proceeded to explain the sliding scale scheme, which was eventually proposed by the National Wage Basis Committee (as described in our issue of March 16th). He said that according to this scheme, which was put forward merely as a basis for discussion, they were demanding from the more highly skilled unions a reduction all over the country of 16s. 3d., and from the L.S.C. (adding the 2s. 6d. previously due but not accorded) of 18s. 9d., the latter figure applying also to the Correctors of the Press and the Electrotypers and Stereotypers. In regard to the less skilled trades, they proposed to make a slight discrimination against them, demanding 17s. 5d. instead of 16s. 3d. The reduction asked for from the women was 12s. in the printing trade, and 13s. 2d. from the "Natsopa" women.

Unions Not Facing the Position.

He wished that when this scheme had been put before the unions it had been met in a more conciliatory spirit. It did not appear that the unions were facing the economic situation to-day, as they seemed to be employing dilatory tactics. Last year the negotiations had taken five months before they were completed; they did not wish to repeat that experience. Therefore the National Wage Basis Committee had put forward the following resolution:—"That each of the unions be given an intimation that a definite reply as to the request for a reduction of wages must be received not later than March 27th; and that the present position be reported to the Alliances and the Newspaper Associations, with a request that they state at once whether they are prepared to take whatever steps the National Wage Basis Committee may consider necessary, including the posting of a notice for reductions of wages at definite dates, in order to insure a reduction on the basis of the proposals submitted to the unions; and that a meeting of the Federation Council be called for March 29th; and that steps also be taken for a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council on April 4th, in order that the employers' organisations may thereafter be free to take any action they consider necessary to secure the reductions."

Mr. Austen-Leigh reminded members that by the constitution of the Joint Industrial Council matters in dispute must be put before the Council before aggressive action could be taken. Drastic action, even the posting of notices, might be necessary. If they supported the resolution that he would put to the meeting, steps would later be taken to find out how many of them were prepared to take whatever action the National Wage Basis Committee might think necessary.

Mr. Austen-Leigh then moved the following resolution (which had been adopted by L.M.P.A. Council on March 23rd, 1922, for submission to the special general meeting of the Association): "That this meeting approves of the action of the National Wage Basis Committee, provided that the suggested reduction is made by instalments. This meeting further desires, failing a settlement by the J.I.C., to give all practical support, including the posting of notices, that may be recommended by the Federation, but asks for a further general meeting to be summoned at a later stage."

He added that no doubt they would know, by the time that further general meeting was summoned, the precise wages figure in regard to which they were asked to post notices, and would also know the exact amount of support forthcoming from members.

Mr. Hartley Straker seconded Mr. Austen-Leigh's resolution.

The Chairman, in throwing the meeting open for discussion, read a letter written to him on the 21st inst. from the Federation, which contained information confirming what Mr. Austen-Leigh had said as to the dilatory tactics of the unions and also the need for material reductions in wages, and the consequent necessity for a united front on the part of the employers.

Mr. Tee asked for definite information as to

the intended "instalments" in the reduction of wages.

The Chairman pointed out that in the resolution before the meeting the need for instalments was emphasised. The amounts of the instalments would be settled by the National Wage Basis Committee.

Another speaker suggested that a reduction of 3s. more from London women than from those in the Provinces was insufficient.

Mr. Austen-Leigh pointed out that a resolution sent by the L.M.P.A. Council to the Federation had specified 34s. as an adequate wage to-day.

Mr. Tee urged the specifying of the precise instalments intended.

The chairman intimated that the unions had shown no concern about the matter of instalments. The present suggestion was that there should be three monthly instalments.

Mr. Forder (Harrison, Jehring) raised the question of the position of the newspaper proprietors.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin's Speech.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation), being asked to reply to Mr. Forder, took the opportunity to speak on the general question, in favour of the resolution. He stated quite frankly that no one among the Federation Council or the officials desired to see a stoppage in the printing industry, and every effort would be made to avoid a stoppage. He went on, however, to urge the necessity for loyalty on the part of their members. There was a bigger question at stake, he said, than wage-reduction. In all sections of industry, trade union leaders were refusing to function. They were not in a position, in many industries, to recommend courses of action which they themselves knew to be right. This was illustrated in our own industry in connection with the wages of the London newspaper trade. The London Newspaper Proprietors' Association, which in October last gave three months' notice of wage-reduction proposals, had not yet completed their negotiations. Certain unions, he understood, had agreed to reductions, but in the case of one union, although the executive of the union recommended certain reductions, the members had rejected the proposals. Another trade union executive, after this example, had declined to submit the terms to their members. It was an impossible position—some unions accepting and others refusing. It illustrated the critical position in which trade union leaders, and employers' associations also, found themselves to-day.

Mr. Goodwin went on to urge members to give their loyalty and confidence to those conducting the negotiations. They were looking at every point of view, and trying to secure the best settlement possible, but this could only be done if they were assured of the loyal support of every member of the organisation. From all parts of the country they were hearing that wages must come down, and it was clear that in various parts of the country they certainly would come down. Mr. Goodwin concluded by expressing the hope that the resolution would be adopted, and assuring members that the Federation was trying to meet the difficulties of the situation in the interests both of London members and of the whole trade.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and was carried with only a single dissident. The chairman announced that another general meeting would be held later.

The Swedish Paper Lock-Out.

There is no further news regarding the lock-out in the paper mills of Sweden. It is still in force, though hopes are expressed that it may not last long. In the meantime, production has practically ceased, and there is every prospect of an immediate effect being felt in paper supplies.

It is suggested that if the Government does not intervene there is every prospect of a scarcity in paper, more especially in news-print, as stocks are negligible.

With reference to the reported willingness of the workers to accept a reduction in wages by 42.6 per cent., it appears that the proposal was only approved by the union representatives, while the workers themselves turned it down. This was the immediate cause of the lock-out.

Messrs. THOM AND COOK, papermakers' agents have removed from Queen Victoria-street, to 56, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4.

Cost of State Printing.

The very nature of their task rendered it impossible for the Geddes Committee to examine very closely into the expenditure of some of the Departments dealt with towards the end of their comprehensive inquiry. This alone can be the explanation of the very mild suggestions dealing with stationery and printing—says a correspondent of *The Times*.

In 1913-14 the audited expenditure was £1,059,724, in 1921-22 the estimates were £4,119,944, and the provisional estimates for 1922-23 are £3,163,850. The Geddes Committee consider a total reduction of £427,502 possible. It is shown that in 1914 the total employed by the Stationery Office was 223 on the permanent staff and 294 on the temporary, a total of 517, whereas in August, 1921, the total was 3,813, and even in April, 1922, the number was 3,422.

The increase in the cost of the Parliamentary Debates is shown to be from £16,783 in 1913-14 to £16,000 in 1922-23. These Debates are now being printed at Harrow, and a comparison with the number of men and machines employed now and when these were done by a firm of contractors would have enlightened the Committee and the public.

The Committee state:—"The Harrow works were originally purchased in 1918 for the purpose of printing the food coupons for the national scheme of food rationing. We are told that the works tender for Government orders in ordinary competition with other contractors, and that their trading accounts are run on an ordinary commercial basis. The works have been the subject of report by Select Committees of the House, and are being maintained for a trial period of three years dating from June, 1920. In view of this, we make no recommendation, but suggest that the whole question should be thoroughly reviewed before the expiration of the period, the staff being maintained on a temporary basis. We cannot think that, as a general rule, such enterprise by Government Departments can be as economical as public tender, but such considerations as temporary rings in the market and other abnormal circumstances may otherwise justify a departure from principle. At the end of the three years' trial the matter can be reviewed."

The Committee was apparently not told that certain contracts, the Telephone Directory, for instance, were given to the State works without any tenders being asked for elsewhere. Was the Committee told whether contracts for the Admiralty and Foreign Office were taken on a competitive basis? If a Government works be allowed to charge a portion of the work done at its own price, it can easily do the other portion at competitive prices, whether the works be a printing works, a clothing factory, or a railway wagons shop.

It is not a fact that the Harrow works were occupied as a war measure, and that the Printing and Publications Committee of the House simply acquiesced in the experiment being continued, without making anything like the exhaustive inquiry required when so serious a departure in policy and expenditure of public money were involved. The Committee make clear their opinion that, as a general rule, such enterprise by Government Departments cannot be as economical as by public tender. They would certainly have applied this general principle to the State printing works had they been able to probe more deeply.

Recently, when tenders were invited for 36 groups of work for various Government Departments to the value of £70,000, the State printing works secured only one for about £400. This fact is an effective answer to any suggestion that it is necessary to keep the State printing works in existence to prevent rings or combinations being formed to secure exorbitant prices. Competition for Government printing work was keen long before the State printing works were established, and is likely always to remain so, owing to the very nature of the printing industry.

The Geddes Committee could not be expected to locate every leakage, but here is an opportunity for the Government itself to go a step farther than the Committee. The Government should institute an immediate inquiry into the working of the Harrow printing works. There is no necessity to wait till June, 1923, to decide if the experiment is a success or not. Can the country afford to keep a State printing works running when the work can be done as efficiently and certainly cheaper in other printing offices in the country?

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

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Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
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Situations Vacant.

A FIRST-CLASS Firm of Wholesale Stationers require a TRAVELLER with a good connection among City Printers.—Apply H. H., Box 18789.

A REPRESENTATIVE required by London firm of Paper Agents and Merchants; must have sound connections, buying, selling and executive ability, energy and business enthusiasm; state fullest particulars, which will be treated in strictest confidence.—Box 18742.

GUILLOTINE MACHINE CUTTER wanted, for the Paper Trade.—Reply, with full particulars, stating age, salary required and experience, to "Cutter," care Phillips, Mills and Co., Ltd., Bridge Wharf, Battersea, S.W.11. 13924

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

BOOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

ELECTRICAL FITTER, young, desires charge of Motors (all kinds), Lighting, Lifts and other Electrical Gear.—S., 22, Montreal-road, Ilford. 13908

ENGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

MINDER, well up Half-Tone Colour Process, Cartons, Labels, Com., etc.; Wharfed, Two-Revs., Bate's and Summits; home or abroad.—Box 13909.

MINDER (young) seeks perm.; all classes Cylinder Machines, Half Tone, Colour, Commercial; wages by agreement.—Sherreard, 25, Durrington-road, London, E.5. 13916

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY (18), head of his House, seeks OPENING.—Box 13923.

Agencies.

CHALK-CRAYONS —AGENTS wanted for all parts of the United Kingdom, by Manufacturer of all kinds of School Chalks; must have good connection amongst Jobbers in School Requisites.—Apply to Box 13926.

TRAVELLERS calling on Engineering, Motor, Produce, Corn, Asbestos, and similar firms, to sell SMALL CALICO SAMPLE POST BAGS; cheapest on market; 10 per cent. commission (weekly).—Box 13921.

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CAPITAL.—£5,000 available for Investment in Sound Business affording Full-time Occupation to Investor.—Write, Box 1060, Sells, 167, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 13922

LEGAL.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1908 to 1917.

J. FRENKEL & CO., Ltd.

At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, duly convened and held at 16, London Wall, in the City of London, on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1922, the following Extraordinary Resolution was duly passed:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917, and that Mr. John Alexander Campbell, of No. 17, South Street, Finsbury, in the County of London, Chartered Accountant, be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

J. FRENKEL,
 Chairman.

re J. FRENKEL & CO., Ltd.,

In Liquidation,
 of
 16, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with Section 188 of the Companies Consolidation Act, 1908, a meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at 16, South Street, London, E.C.2, on Friday, the 7th April, 1922, at 3 p.m.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1922.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
 Liquidator.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by 1/4-in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.1. 13919

FOR SALE, "LEADER" MACHINE, to Fold and Gum large Court Envelopes 5 1/2 by 4 1/2, in perfect condition, scarcely used, erected end of 1920; £500 at works.—Box 18765.

Miscellaneous.

LUNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPEWRITER PAPER." Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunnon and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4. 13863

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

WANTED, BLOCKS (Odd or Series), Half-Tone, Line, etc.; suitable for small Magazine.—Particulars and price, to Simpson, Largs, Ayrshire. 13915

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

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

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 98, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2
 Incorporating SOLDAN & CO'S Art Electro

EDWIN W. EVANS,

 150, Fleet Street, London,
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 The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant
 executed by me during the twelve months
 ending December 31, 1920, amount to
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**THE
 BRITISH & COLONIAL
 PRINTER**
 AND STATIONER
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

 Printed and Published **EVERY THURSDAY**
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 at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.
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STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
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 or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-
 agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

 Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and
 also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South
 Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1922.

The Wages Negotiations.

IT must be obvious, we think, to all parties interested in the wages negotiations in the printing trade, that some kind of uniformity of wages as between different parts of the country and different trade unions is a necessity to the harmonious development of the organisation of both employers and workpeople. If we consider either the various associations comprising the employers' federation or the various federated unions, very dangerous possibilities seem to lie ahead for the trade once we get separate sections refusing to be guided in any way by the conditions of the industry as a whole, and attempting by mere force to stand out from any national arrangements which may be devised with a view to the good of the industry as a whole. Such an attitude in the ranks of either masters or men makes for the disruption of printing trade organisation and the loss of advantages gained by the long years of development. Certainly any national agreements made must be sufficiently elastic to allow variations as between different localities and different classes of workers. But the provision of reasonable variations from the normal is possible only when the normal exists. For healthy and peaceful development of printing trade organisation, it is essential first that a certain amount of uniformity of conditions be agreed, and then exceptions made in accordance with reason. In view of this, the present position of the wages negotiations has a rather ominous look. It will be the duty of both panels of the Joint Industrial Council, when it meets on the 4th of next month, to seek to make sectional interests on each side subservient to the general good of the trade, and to endeavour, besides obviating danger of a stoppage of work, to find such a solution of the present problem as shall be reasonably fair both to minorities and majorities.

The Postal Rates and Services.

APROPOS of the reference in this column last week to the hopes of early reductions in certain postal rates, we understand that manufacturing stationers dissent very strongly from the view that a reduction of postage affecting printed matter and postcards would meet the needs of industry. They emphasise,

altogether apart from any personal interests of their own, the close dependence of the whole business community upon a cheap and efficient postal service, claiming that the lessons of history, when the penny post was first introduced, amply prove that a cheap and efficient postal service is a real help in the creation of new business; and new business is obviously the first essential to the bringing about of a revival of employment. Such a revival would relieve the Treasury of the necessity of finding further funds under the Unemployment Acts, and the Treasury would thus be a direct gainer—though it must never be forgotten, as Mr. Kellaway well said the other day, that the Post Office is the servant of the public, not the milch-cow of the Treasury. The present high rates of postage and the imperfect service rendered are a continuous source of trouble. The absence of Sunday collection, for instance, means in many important factories an almost total absence of work for the Monday. While manufacturing stationers are, for their part, doing all they can in the cheapening of their products, so as to assist business in general, they feel their efforts are seriously hampered by the burden of dear postage. Here, of course, the manufacturer has in mind not so much such factors as the holiday-maker's picture postcards as the communications carried by letter post.

Window Envelopes.

THE difficulty which was recently raised as a result of the Madrid Postal Conference with regard to certain forms of window envelopes appears to have been overcome. At all events, we learn that following the Postmaster-General's announcement, there has been dispatched from this country to various parts of the world, even to countries where the restrictions were nominally in existence envelopes of the attached-window pattern which were declared at one time to be contrary to the regulations. These were sent out to test the embargo which was laid upon them, but we are informed that none are being returned. There appears every reason to believe, therefore, that we have heard the last of the unfortunate incident that occurred at Madrid.

Hand-made Paper Prices.

PRACTICALLY all the hand-made mills have advised slight reductions in their papers. Prices now range from 2s. to 2s. 4d. per lb., as against 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. a few weeks ago. The demand is surprisingly good and well maintained. A representative of one of our leading wholesale houses stated this week that his best business all through the slump had been for hand-made ledger stock. On the subject of hand-made paper, it has always appeared a peculiarity to us that while ordinary pen-writing presents no difficulty, the use of a fountain pen is limited. Whether it is the nature of the ink, the structure of the nib or the character of the hand-made paper surface, we do not say; but the fact remains that there is an ever-present tendency to misfire. Perhaps some hand-made papermaker could express an opinion on this point.

MASTERPRINTERS AND EXCESSIVE TAXATION.
 —Mr. Harry Cooke, head of the Leeds and London printing firm of Messrs. Alf. Cooke, Ltd., now associated with Messrs. Bemrose, of Derby, and Messrs. Natzio, of Manchester, is the chairman of the Leeds and District Branch of the Federation of British Industries, and in that position is taking a prominent part in the demand of business men for a reduction in taxation. Mr. Cooke last week was the chairman of a deputation from the Leeds branch of the Federation to Yorkshire Members of Parliament at the House of Commons, and as a consequence the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to be asked to receive a deputation from the Federation so that the case may be put to him for a reduction of income-tax and the abolition of the Corporation Profits tax.

THE Home Labour Market
 depends upon patronage of
 British Industries for the much
 desired revival. Every imported
 finished product helps to keep
 back the revival.

SLATER & PALMER

 are keeping well to the front,
 thanks to the loyal support of
 their friendly clientele.

**THEIR BRITISH MADE PRINTING
 INKS ARE PROPERLY ADAPTED TO
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E. W. H. STANLEIGH

 23, Bartlett's Buildings,
 Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.

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 Holborn 5016.

 Telegrams—
 "Embussy, Fleet, London."

Personal.

At the annual dinner of the London Master Printers Association, held at the Connaught Rooms last night (Wednesday), Viscount Burnham (president of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association) was to propose the toast, "Literature and the Printing Craft," response being made by Mr. James MacLehose (president of the Federation of Master Printers), other speakers including Sir William Waterlow and Lord Marshall.

ALDERMAN SIR C. WAKEFIELD is presenting a set of bookshelves and a series of reference and other books to the library of the London Press Club.

MR. VALENTINE KNAPP, and Mr. F. L. Armstrong, president and secretary respectively of the Newspaper Society, have, we understand, consented to act as stewards at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, and are sending a joint appeal to the members of the Newspaper Society to assist this very deserving object.

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. LAWSON, D.S.O., M.C., presided at a concert in aid of the funds of the Lloyd Memorial Convalescent Home, Deal, held at the Loughborough Hotel Assembly Rooms, Brixton, on Saturday night. The "plate" realised £130 11s., a record.

MR. GEORGE ISAACS, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, last week opened his campaign as Labour candidate for Gravesend, where the Labour movement is rallying to his support as a prospective addition to the printing trade M.P.'s.

MR. HARRY BECKER has been invited to stand as Anti-Coalition and Anti-Waste candidate for the Richmond Division of Surrey.

MR. W. R. CUMMINS, printer, Muswell Hill, collected £176 for this year's Salvation Army Self-Denial Fund. The grand total raised by him from this yearly effort is now £2,529.

MR. J. T. DUNSFORD, who for 57 years has been the editor and manager of the *Bridgewater Mercury*, and part proprietor of that journal, has attained his 80th birthday, and, to mark the occasion, has been presented with an illuminated album bearing the signatures of the whole of the employees.

MR. SIDNEY JENKINS has announced his retirement from the editorship of the *Bexley Observer* and also the chairmanship of the South-East London branch of the National Union of Journalists.

At the factory of William Lewis (Printers), Ltd., Cardiff, on Friday, a presentation was made to Mr. William Jenkyn Brown to mark the completion of 50 years unbroken service with the present firm and its predecessors.

The presentation was made by Mr. Frank Murrell, the managing director, and appreciations of Mr. Brown's work were expressed by Messrs. John Elias (47 years service), G. Lavington (43 years service), J. W. Findon Browne (37 years service), and A. Wiggell (39 years service).

The presentation took the form of a note-case containing fifty £1 notes, and in addition a beautifully bound and illuminated album containing photographs of Mr. John Bird, the original founder of the business "next the castle gates" in 1791; of Mr. William Lewis, who took over the business in 1866; of the present directors; also of 15 members of the present staff who have been associated with Mr. Brown for 25 years and over, and whose total number of years service amount to 545 years.

MR. CHRISTOPHER CHARLES HUGHES, printer and stationer, has been elected a member of the Llandrindod Urban District Council without a contest.

MR. W. TUCKER, of the *Western Times*, Exeter, has just completed 66 years' continuous service. His two sons are in journalism, while a daughter is employed on the commercial side of a newspaper.

MR. THOMAS JAY, the president of the National Union of Journalists, made a speech brimfull of witty epigrams at the Bristol Rotary Club's luncheon on Monday.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

There was only a fair attendance of members at the monthly meeting of the Association on Tuesday of last week, at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, when the chair was occupied by the president, Mr. A. Chadwell. In the absence of a lecturer and little routine business to be transacted, opportunity was taken, after the reading of the minutes, to indulge in a somewhat desultory conversation on various trade topics.

The president asked for expressions of opinion from the members on the question of the Association financially supporting the new technical school. Various kindred associations to their own were giving it support, and he thought that if they, as an association, desired to have a voice in its management, they should support it. Their trade society was giving it financial backing, and gifts had already been made to it by Brigadier-General Mildren and Mr. John Fry, and he thought the members, through their own association, would like to feel they had some direct interest in its management.

One or two members raised the question of the danger of the new school being run on commercial and competitive lines, especially as the plant and machinery to be installed was to be so extensive as to enable it to compete with private establishments.

The prevailing opinion among the members, however, was that if there was any possibility of danger in that direction the scheme would not have received the unanimous support of the trade unions.

The matter of voting any sum from the Association was eventually left to lie on the table for a month. Mr. Bullett, the secretary, in the meantime promising to secure more information on the subject.

The remainder of the evening was taken up by a discussion on various points concerning the members' control of their staffs and difficulties that sometimes arose. In regard to this matter it was decided to ask Mr. W. Warren (general secretary National Society) to be present at the next meeting to clear up any points that might have caused misunderstandings.

Before the meeting closed the secretary announced that Mr. Duncan Keats had promised to address the Association in May on the "Treatment of Printing Plates on the Machine."

The Conversion of the P.M.G.

The Postmaster-General has said that "it is a crime against trade and commerce to continue the high postal charges." No doubt this expression of opinion has been caused by the falling off of the nation's correspondence to the extent of 389,000,000—the items making up this colossal total being: Printed matter, 190,000,000; letters, 110,000,000; postcards, 77,000,000; newspapers, 12,000,000.

In an interview which Mr. W. H. Burchell, of the Caxton Press, Ltd., had last week with Mr. Kellaway it was stated that although the halfpenny postal rate on printed matter had never been a profitable rate to the Post Office, yet Mr. Kellaway had become converted to the fact that the re-establishment of the halfpenny rate was an absolute necessity to industry. Mr. Burchell was complimented on the thoroughness of the wide-spread campaign against high postal charges which he had been carrying on in the Press and elsewhere since May, 1921. Mr. Kellaway said he was using his utmost endeavours in getting the Government to apply the anticipated Post Office huge surplus of between nine and ten millions in the reduction of postal charges. From the pleasant and reassuring nature of the interview Mr. Burchell feels satisfied that the re-establishment of the halfpenny postal rate on printed matter, the most important of all postal rates, will shortly come into force.

AMONG the week's announcements of dissolutions of partnership is that between John Marks and Frank Baker, law stationers, 27a, Abington-street, Northampton.

Litho Auxiliary Concert.

An Interesting Presentation.

From every point of view the final bohemian concert of the season of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, held on Friday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel, was an outstanding success. The large gathering was presided over by the president, Mr. J. E. Reeve (Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd.). During the evening Mr. Sydney Cumbers (Johnstone and Cumbers, Ltd.), was made the recipient of a handsome illuminated address presented in recognition of his past services to the auxiliary. Among others present were:—Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., and Messrs. F. C. Fuller, Clement Graham, T. Hammond, F. V. Heywood, A. E. Jarvis, A. E. Lowe, J. Mortimer (secretary, Printers' Pension Corporation), C. Pollard, W. Popper, Woodgate Stevens and J. Mynott (secretary of the Auxiliary).

Mr. Reeve, during an interval in the programme, referred to the work of the Auxiliary, and said he had long since learned the first duty of the chairman was to collect money; in fact it was the only duty. He was afraid, however, he had not been so successful in this respect as their past president, Mr. Cumbers. During the twelve years of their existence they had collected £2,768. That meant they had created six pensions up to date of £20 a year, and they had £368 in hand towards another £400. During his experiences while collecting money he had been received most kindly. It was with special pleasure that he announced the fact that Messrs. J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., had printed and supplied the programmes. He then gave a detailed statement of individuals' and firms' donations to his list, which amounted to £222 1s. 6d. That sum enabled them to carry forward £200, after buying another pension, which meant that another veteran of the industry would be provided for, at any rate it would keep the wolf from his door for the rest of his days.

Mr. Reeve then called upon Mr. Naylor to present to Mr. Sydney Cumbers an illuminated address, signed by all the members of the Committee.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., in making the presentation on behalf of the Committee, said the printing trade was known the wide world over not only for its benevolence, but for the number of great men who have come forward in response to the many appeals to help in benevolent causes. Among these he counted his friend Mr. Sydney Cumbers. It was a fashion in these modern times to postpone recognition of good deeds until a man had passed to the great beyond, but he was pleased to know that the Litho Auxiliary had not waited till then to express their appreciation. Mr. Cumbers was a man of enterprise in works of benevolence, and if it was his intention to abate his interest in the work he had done so well in the recent past, he hoped it would only be to enter the letterpress section in order to help them in the same way as he had done in the lithographic.

Mr. Sydney Cumbers, in returning thanks to Mr. Naylor and the Litho Auxiliary Committee, said he had been challenged a good many times if a time would come when he would be lost for words. If there was ever a time when he felt his back against the wall it was that evening. He confessed to having mingled feelings at the spontaneous display of good fellowship shown towards him, but he thought the work he had been able to accomplish was in large measure due to the energetic co-operation of Mr. Laurence H. Blades and the untiring efforts of the committee. He thought Mr. Naylor had conferred a great honour upon the lithographic section of the trade in coming amongst them that evening.

Mr. Reeve next announced that the plate—which realised £15—after being added to the previous amount collected and augmented by further donations from himself and several friends, brought the total to £250.

Mr. Woodgate Stevens briefly proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, which was accorded musical honours.

The concert, arranged by Mr. T. Hammond, was of the usual good quality provided by this Auxiliary. Special pleasure was evinced at the performances of Messrs. Eddie B. Brownhill and H. G. Myers (both of Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd.). Gioconda Papacini (Italian soprano) and Miss Kitty Lackington (contralto) were very warmly received, as also were the efforts of Mr. A. E. Nickolds (banjoist) and Mr. Albert H. Howe.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 6½, 6½, Pref., 19s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 1½d., 16s. 3d., 7 p.c. Ord., 21s. 3d., 21s. 1½d.; Joseph Byrom, 12s. 3d.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 4s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 9d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 105½, 104½; Ilford, 21s., Pref., 17s. 3d., 16s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 8s.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s.; Linotype A Deb., 53½, B Deb., 53; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 19s. 10½d.; George Newnes, 14s., 13s. 10½d., Pref., 14s. 3d., 13s. 6d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 104½; Odham's Press, 10s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 9d., 14s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 16s. 6d., 17s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 72s. 6d., 73s. 9d.; Spicer Bros., Pref., 5½, 6½; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 18s. 6d., 18s.; Sunday Times, 6 p.c. Partg. Pref., 8s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 18s., 18s. 4½d., Pref., 67s. 6d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 14s., Def., 6s. 3½d., 6s. 10½d., Pref., 14s. 3d., Deb., 62, 62½; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16; Weldon's, Pref., 17s. 3d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 7½d., 14s. 1½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 1½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH Co. is again paying 10 per cent., free of tax, on its ordinary capital of £998,000. An interim dividend of 4s. per £10 share, free of tax, was paid last October, and a final dividend of 16s. per share, free of tax, is now announced. A sum of £20,000 is set aside for depreciation, £11,172 is added to the reserve fund, and £53,468 is carried forward. A year ago the same amount was allocated to depreciation, but no addition was made to reserve, which then stood at £568,828. The carry forward however, was £139,366, or rather more than double the amount that now remains undistributed.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY Co.—The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the year ended January 31st last. For the two years 1919-20 and 1920-21, the dividend was 12½ per cent.; for the three previous years 10 per cent. In October the customary interim dividend was passed on the ground of the uncertainty of the outlook for trade generally.

PRINTING MACHINERY.—Interim dividend at guaranteed rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on ordinary shares for past half-year.

NEW COMPANIES.

BRISTOL STATIONERY Co., LTD.—Capital £250, in £1 shares; printers, wholesale and retail stationers, office equipment providers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Kingman and O. J. George. Registered office: St. John's Chambers, 24, Christmas-street, Bristol.

PICTORIAL PUBLICITY Co., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of advertising contractors and agents, carried on at 26, Long Acre, W.C.2, as the Pictorial Publicity Co. Private company. First directors: A. H. Lakeman, R. W. J. Tucker, and W. H. Miller. The two first named are permanent. Qualification: £100. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office: 26, Long Acre, W.C.2.

WALTER IBBOTSON AND Co. (MANCHESTER), LTD.—Capital £6,500, in £1 shares; stationers, papermakers, printers' ink manufacturers, box makers, envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: N. J. Ibbotson, W. D. B. Ibbotson, A. Jones, and W. Moss. Registered office: 29, Princess-street, Manchester.

F. S. OLIVER AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £51,000, in £1 shares (34,000 7½ per cent. non-

cumulative preference and 17,000 ordinary; to acquire and deal in shares, stocks, debentures, to deal with any lands, buildings or other real or personal property, carry on business as printers, publishers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, stationers, advertising agents and contractors, paper manufacturers, etc. Private company. Subscribers are: F. S. Oliver and M. Oliver.

THORNBORROW'S, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; law and general stationers, law writers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: T. K. Thornborrow and H. J. Thornborrow. Registered office: 5, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

RELiance PUBLICITY Co., LTD. (Liverpool).—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, advertising contractor and agent carried on by J. B. Legge at 5, College-lane and elsewhere in Liverpool as "The Reliance Publicity Co." Private company. Permanent directors: J. B. Legge, J. H. Aberdeen and F. H. Cross. The two first named are managing directors. Registered office: 89, Victoria-street, Liverpool.

SAUNDERS, MASON AND Co., LTD.—Capital £3,600, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper, paper bag and account book manufacturers, dealers in materials used in the manufacture of paper, stationers, printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: K. S. Mason, S. G. Saunders, and G. W. Shilcock. Subscribers are to appoint first directors. Registered office: 9-10, St. Bride's-avenue, Fleet-street, E.C.

MAFFUNIADIS AND Co., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement between Jane E. Maffuniades, Evridiki Ruby C. Maffuniades, Aglaia Helene Maffuniades, Euterpe Maffuniades, C. G. Woodham and L. Mendoza, whereby the said Jane E. Maffuniades sells the business of a printer, stationer and box manufacturer. Private company. Subscribers are: Mrs. J. E. Maffuniades and C. G. Woodham. Registered office: 31, Paxton-road, Tottenham, N.17.

NATIONAL MESSAGE, LTD.—Nominal capital of £100, in £1 shares; to take over the publication known as the National Message. Private company. First directors: Brig.-Gen. C. Williams, W. H. Garrison, Lt.-Col. C. V. R. Wright and Major J. Knowles.

LIVERPOOL CARBON PAPER Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of carbon paper merchants carried on at 11, Rumford-place, Liverpool, as the "Liverpool Carbon Paper Co." Private company. First directors: C. E. D'Arcy and C. T. Ratcliffe.

SMITH BROS. (HEBBURN AND JARROW), LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers carried on by J. Smith and C. S. Smith at Lyon street, Hebburn-on-Tyne, and Walter street, Jarrow-on-Tyne, as "Smith Bros.," and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, designers, colour printers, advertising agents and advertisement writers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: J. Smith and C. S. Smith.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL PRINTING Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; printers, papermakers, bookbinders, publishers, booksellers, stationers, newspaper proprietors, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: Capt. H. J. Edwards and C. E. Naish. Registered office: 146, Fleet street, E.C.4.

CUMBERLAND EVENING MAIL PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; newspaper publishers, newsagents, printers, stationers, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: J. C. Barling, sen., and J. C. Barling, jun. Registered office: Mail Buildings, Church-street, Workington.

LOUIS HENLE, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of general merchants, exporters, importers, advertising and publicity contractors and agents, etc.

Private company. Permanent directors: Abraham Levy and Reuben Lieberman. Registered office: 38, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

SALMAGUNDI OFFICE SUPPLY, LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in office and sports appliances and specialities, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Drucquer, M. W. Drucquer and W. T. Rylance. Registered office: 2, Rook-street, York-street, Manchester.

HAIRDRESSERS' TRADE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; publishers, newspaper proprietors, newsagents, booksellers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. H. Gordon and A. Barrett. W. H. Gordon signs as director. Registered office: 3, All Soul's-place, Langham-place, W.1.

CONSOLIDATED ADVERTISING CORPORATION, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; general advertising and publicity agents, printers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: J. R. Sales and Mrs. Winifred R. Sales. Registered office: 100, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

DORSAN AND Co., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a manufacturer of surgical and other appliances, medical bookseller and general merchant carried on H. C. Courtney as "Dorsan and Co.," at 68, Waterloo-road, S.E. Private company. First directors: H. C. Courtney and A. J. Courtney. Registered office: 4, Regent-street, S.W.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

ST. ANNES PRINTING Co., LTD.—Memorandum of deposit, dated March 13th, 1922, charged on 34, St. Annes road West, St. Annes-on-Sea, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Manchester and County Bank.

OLIVES PAPER MILL Co., LTD. (Woolfold, Bury).—Particulars of £100,000 debentures authorised March 14th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

ST. NEOTS PAPER MILL Co., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on March 1st, 1922, of debentures dated February 25th, 1915, securing £5,400, filed. Particulars of £8,000 debentures, authorised February 2nd, 1922; also filed; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property present and future.

LITHOPRINT, LTD. (Birmingham).—Particulars of £600 debentures authorised March 7th, 1922, present issue £400; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any).

MATTHEWS, HUNTER AND WHISH, LTD., (manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Particulars of £500 debentures authorised March 14th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

CHADWICK AND TAYLOR, LTD. (paper manufacturers, Salford).—Mortgage debenture, dated February 27th, 1922, to secure £250,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: N.P. and U.B. of England.

CAMBRIDGE DAILY NEWS, LTD.—Statement under Section 12 (old charges outstanding on July 1st, 1908, now first registered), mortgage dated June, 1900, securing £10,000.

JOHN RISSEN, LTD. (stationers, etc., Clerkenwell-green, E.C.).—Particulars of £2,800 debentures authorised March 6th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the com-

pany's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to such of prior debentures as are outstanding.

STRINGERTYPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Issue on March 7th, 1922, of £800 debentures, part of a series already registered.

ALDINE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000, on February 28th, 1922, of second debentures, dated March 27th, 1907, securing £10,000.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK, LTD.—Debenture dated February 24th, 1922, to secure £225, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: M. Merrick, 7, Ibbotstone-road, Putney, S.W.

Re Skinner, Brierley & Co.

The first meeting of creditors was held last week at the London Bankruptcy Court under the failure of Geo. Francis Skinner and Henry Walker Brierley, lately trading as paper merchants and stationers at 22, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C., under the style of Skinner, Brierley and Co. The joint liabilities expected to rank for dividend are estimated at £789 and no joint assets are returned.

Mr. W. Boyle, official receiver, reported that the debtor Brierley had stated that prior to March, 1920, he was in employment in the paper trade as traveller. From 1913 to August, 1919, he was serving in the army, and on March 21st, 1920, he entered into partnership with Mr. G. F. Skinner as paper merchants and wholesale stationers, with offices at 176, Fleet-street. A deed of partnership was drawn up under which they shared the profits equally. In September, 1920, they removed their office from Fleet-street to 22, Great James street, Bedford-row. Up to early in 1921 they were doing fairly well and held stock valued at roughly, £1,000, part on credit. In March, 1921, there was a big drop in prices and they made a heavy loss, and on top of that there was the trade slump. In May, 1921, the debtor Brierley, in consequence of an injury received in France, was laid up owing to his knee having given way, and for months he was prevented from calling on customers which did great harm to their business. Eventually he had to go to hospital and was not discharged from there until March 1st of this year. For the past four months no business had been done, and the landlords had distrained and re-let the Great James-street premises. Their present position was due to slump in trade, illness of the debtor Brierley, and shortage of capital.

The estate was left in the hands of the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

National Labour Press, Ltd.

Sale of Printing Plant.

The machinery and plant of the National Labour Press, Ltd., Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, E.C., came under the hammer, last week, when Mr. Edwin W. Evans, 150, Fleet-street, E.C., by order of the receivers, sold the various lots, most of which realised exceedingly good prices, taking into consideration the depression in the trade at the present time. Among the principal items were the following: Quad demy Miehle, £900; double demy Centurette, £410; royal folio "Falcon," by Waite and Saville, £190; demy Wharfedale, £175; 16½ in. by 12 in. "Phœnix" platen, £87 10s.; Miller Falls saw trimmer, £170; 3 model 4 linotypes, £790, £700, £680 respectively; 2 model 1 linotypes, £280 and £260; 32 in. by 44 in. self clamp guillotines, by Furnival and Elliott, £95 and £110; crown folio Bremner platen, £57; 11 in. by 7 in. "Pearl" platen, £26; double demy "Albion" press, £32 10s.; 27 in. treadle perforator, £17; 72 in. by 36 in. imposing surface, £21; 56 in. by 27 in. ditto, £17; "Hallamshire" rack, 20 sections, £13 15s.; galleys, 5s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. each; chases up to 17s 6d each. Type averaged 3s. 6d. per lb. Some of it rising to 5s. per lb., and paper stock up to 20s. per ream. A 24 in. by 27 in. by 24 in. bent steel fire resisting safe, by Chubb's, brought £29, and an "Empire" time recorder for 100 hands was bought for £19. The lease of the premises went at £500.

Papermakers in Conference.

Annual Meeting and Dinner.

Mr. W. Leonard Tod presided at the annual general meeting of the Papermakers' Association held on Friday afternoon at the offices, 26-27, Farringdon-street, London.

The President's Review.

Following the adoption of the minutes of previous meetings, the President moved the adoption of the report which had been circulated. The past year, he was certain, had been the worst for the industry in the memory of any person living. His own recollections went back further, he supposed, than with most people, and he never knew anything like such a year. There had not been the slightest rift in the clouds during the whole 12 months, and there was not the least sign of one. They were told that the darkest hour came before the dawn and that there was a silver lining to every cloud. He hoped the silver lining would appear soon, because it was long overdue. He thought there was just a little sign of the lighting in the clouds, but there was no silver lining to be seen yet. However, they felt a little happier and more cheerful than during the past months.

With regard to the Codified Trade Customs, if they were adhered to, and he wished to emphasise that point, they would do a great deal of good. There had been some tendency among the stationers and possibly also among the mills not to stick to the Customs. The Customs were the result of a great deal of work and he trusted they would all try to stick to them as much as possible. It would be a pity if all the benefit of the work put into the revision was to be thrown away.

Referring to the railway rates, Mr. Tod said a lot of work had been undertaken in this matter, and Mr. Thomas, who had evinced great interest in the subject, had been successful in getting a concession for esparto. At first the railway companies would not listen to their application; but when it came before the tribunal, Mr. Thomas argued his case so well that they were able to get esparto placed in a slightly lower classification.

Extended Operations.

Another development proposed for the future was that a room should be taken in Manchester and that Mr. Foster should attend there for a day or two at regular intervals, perhaps every fortnight or three weeks or a month, so that members in the Northern district might be able to keep in touch with headquarters and get the secretary's advice on any matters on which they might require it. If that arrangement was a success in Manchester, it might be extended to Scotland.

Then it was intended to develop the statistical work of the Association, and in various other ways they wanted to make the Association of the utmost possible use. Mr. Foster and Miss Ingram and the other members of the staff put in a tremendous amount of work. They were most enthusiastic; they had been very successful; and, given the opportunity, they would be more successful still. (Hear, hear.)

Seconded by Capt. Birrell, the report was adopted.

Re-Election of President.

Mr. Foster announced that the only nomination for the presidency was that of Mr. Tod, who had held the office for two years and was still eligible for another twelve months.

Mr. Herbert Green moved the re-election of Mr. Tod, and eulogised the work that gentleman had performed for the Association during the past two years.

Mr. D. Clegg seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

In moving the re-election of Mr. Herbert Green as treasurer, Mr. Tod mentioned that Mr. Green had performed the duties for several years with every satisfaction.

Mr. W. R. Challinor seconded, and the resolution was cordially carried.

On the motion of Mr. Green, seconded by Captain Nuttall, Mr. Williams was re-elected auditor.

Mr. Tod mentioned that it was necessary to elect a trustee in the room of the late Colonel Birrell, and remarked that the two surviving trustees were Mr. Lewis Evans and Lord Doverdale. It was thought advisable that they should have a younger man to fill the vacancy, and he would like to propose Mr. Ralph Reed.

Mr. Goldstraw seconded, and Mr. Ralph Reed intimating his willingness to accept the office, he was unanimously elected.

The President, on behalf of the Association, expressed the regret of the members at the death, since the beginning of the year, of Mr. W. D. Dixon and Mr. Joseph Ridley. Both were old members of the Association and took a great interest in the work. They would be very much missed.

It was agreed to enter a record of the expression on the minutes.

The Dinner.

A highly successful function was the annual dinner of the Papermakers Association, which was held on Friday night at the Connaught Rooms, London. A year ago no such function was held owing to the railway strike, and members and their friends were evidently pleased that the old custom was revived. Altogether 318 diners sat down, representing not only the paper industry of this and other countries, but every section of the allied industries of the United Kingdom. A striking feature of the gathering was the friendly and cheerful spirit which predominated, due in no small measure to the care which had been taken in arranging the tables. A happy note was touched in the musical programme under the direction of Mr. G. Oswick. Scottish humour—a tribute to the President—was a prominent characteristic and delighted everybody. Mr. Jock Walker and Mr. Hector Gordon had an appreciative audience; while the singing of Miss Nellie Walker (contralto) and Mr. Fredk. W. Taylor (baritone) was equally attractive. Mr. R. Stanton presided at the piano with his usual efficiency. During dinner and also the reception Mrs. Fred Wildon's orchestra entertained the company in a very agreeable manner. It was the aim of the Dinner Committee to promote the social aspect of the function, and they succeeded admirably. It was in consonance with this object that the toast-list was restricted within definite limits.



Continuation Schools.

SIR,—The interruption to the business of the master printer and the utility of the costly Continuation Schools, is happily recognised by the Municipal Reform Party, which has just come into power, at the London County Council. The Act of Parliament which compels the parents of girls and youths to see that they attend Continuation Schools until they have attained the age of 15, may be suspended if the Board of Education accedes to the policy of the M.R. Party. In the meantime until a decision is arrived at I understand that prosecution of parents will cease.

This piece of news will be welcomed by master printers, who have experienced interference with their business arrangements, and the loss of time paid for by the employer caused by the employee having to acquire unnecessary knowledge, of no possible use to him in his work.

The policy of the Municipal Reform Party will have the effect of closing down these superfluous and costly institutions, thus saving the taxpayer hundreds of thousands yearly.

These schools have hit the master printer in two ways; as a taxpayer, he pays for the upkeep of these schools; he also pays for the lost time of those of his staff who have been compelled to attend the Continuation Schools.

Yours, etc.,

W. H. BURCHELL,
Hon Sec.

Association of Master Printers of the
London Central Districts.
London, March 27th, 1922.

A SPECIAL joint meeting of the North Wales Master Printers' Alliance and Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance will be held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, on Monday, April 3rd, 1922, when lunch will be provided at 1.30, to be followed immediately by the meeting, which will be addressed by the president of the Federation of Great Britain and Ireland (Mr. MacLehose), Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh (Federation vice-president), Mr. A. E. Goodwin (Federation secretary), Mr. A. E. Harrison (N.W. Alliance president), and others.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during February:—

Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Northern Ireland—Group 4 (1922), Parliamentary Printing—Senate Minutes, etc., Do. Group 5 (1922), Do. Commons Votes, etc., Do. Group 8 (1922), *Belfast Gazette*.—W. and G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast.

Northern Ireland Group 6 (1922), Miscellaneous Bookwork No. 1.—R. Carswell and Sons, Ltd., Belfast.

Northern Ireland—Group 7 (1922), Do. No. 2.—John Adams, Belfast.

1,500 Telephone Message Books "88."—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, London, S.E.

5,000 Diaries, "C.I.D. 24," 4,000 Books, P. 1038.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

Group 1 (1922)—Wales—Bookwork Printing.—Wm. Lewis (Printers) Ltd. Cardiff.

Group 2 (1922)—Wales—Jobwork Printing Only.—Roberts and Co., Cardiff.

Group 3 (1922)—Wales—All Operations.—*Western Mail*, Ltd., Cardiff.

Group 4 (1922)—Wales—All Operations on Manilla and Cardboard.—J. Locke and Son, Cardiff.

Group 21 (1922)—Parliamentary and Stationery Office Publications—Recurring Works, Group 23 (1922)—Admiralty Recurring Works: Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

Group 22 (1922)—Admiralty Special Works, 42,250 Income Tax Receipt Books, 10,000,000 Forms A/cs. 455 and 455 D.G., 10,000 Books, Mines and Quarries, Form 42: Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Group 114 (1922)—Admiralty—Specified Items No. 3, Secs. A. and B, 25,000 Books, Form S/55, Nat. Savings, 1,500 Stores Demand Books, 1,000,000 Forms P. 647, 250,000 Books, Med. 40: W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Group 114 (1922)—Admiralty—Specified Items No. 3, Sec. C.: T. Beaty Hart, Kettering.

Bdg. 675 Assessment Form Books: Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

55,000,000 Telegram Forms: Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Derby; Manifoldia, Ltd., West Bromwich.

15,500 Pads of Form 674, 1,000 Register of Marriages: Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

23,000 Income Tax Receipt Books: J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

250,000 Books No. 74A National Savings Certificates.—Mackenzie and Storr, Ltd., Leith.

Binding 1,100 Copies of each volume—House of Commons Debates for Session 1922.—Oxford University Bindery, London, E.C.

Binding 750 Volumes Chronological Tables.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Binding 1,375 Copies Vocabulary of Stores, 1922-23.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

5,000 Books P. 1054.—Dean and Co. (Stockport), Ltd., Stockport.

500,000 Manilla Tag Labels.—Fisher, Clarke and Co., Ltd., Boston.

3,000 Books "S. 521."—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

250 Books "D. 30."—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

25,000 Posters.—J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.

Binding 1,000 Copies Rate Book and Vocabulary of Stores, 1922-23; 3,000 Register of Deaths.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., London, E.C.

CARDS.—J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., S.E.

PENCIL AND PEN CARBON PAPERS, CONTRACT FOR.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.

CASES, FIBERITE.—Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet.

COVERS.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

ENVELOPES.—Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.

INDIA TAGS.—Spickett and Downs, London, E.

LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS, CONTRACT FOR.—Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—Wellington and Ward, Herts; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge, Fife; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Fourstones Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Northumberland; A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; Yates, Duxbury and Sons, Ltd., Bury; S. C. and P.

Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; Packing Materials Assn., Ltd., Manchester; Paper Cutting and Toilet Requisite Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; British Crepe Paper Mfrs., London, N.W.; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; H. and L. Slater, Ltd., Bollington; J. Barcham Green and Son, Maidstone; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Eynsford; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Hendon Paper Works, Ltd., Sunderland; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Thomas and Green, Ltd., Bucks; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Moffat and Caldercruix; Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd., Glory and Devon Valley and Chorley; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Alloa; London Paper Mills, Co., Ltd., Kent; North of Ireland Paper Co., Ltd., Co. Antrim, Ireland; Barrow Paper Mill, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; North Wales Paper Co., Ltd., Flint, N. Wales; Darwin Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Lower Darwen.

Crown Agents.

PRINTING.—Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

BOOKS.—The Broadway Press, Kent (Dartford).

PRINTING PAPER.—Spalding and Co., London, E.C.

PORTFOLIOS.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

E. and N.E. London Master Printers.

Much regret was expressed at the announcement—made at the annual meeting of the Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London on the 15th inst.—of the resignation of the Association's esteemed president, Mr. E. R. Alexander, through failing health. It was unanimously agreed that the title of president should remain with Mr. Alexander, the office of chairman being created in order to overcome any difficulties arising through his enforced absence from meetings. Mr. C. H. Ward was elected to fill the new office.

The secretary reported on the year's work, and although it was felt that the best interests of the Association were retarded through the apparent lack of interest shown by a large number of the members, it was agreed that the average attendance was as good as could be expected in view of the conditions prevailing and the scattered area over which the Association operates.

The treasurer's report showed a substantial balance in hand.

Following the election of officers, discussion ranged round the circular issued on paper trade customs. It was agreed that the question of wrappers should be taken up by the Federation, and that the limits for special makings should be considerably modified: 5 per cent., 2½ per cent., and 1½ per cent. being suggested in place of the existing 12 per cent., 7½ per cent., and 5 per cent.

The meeting closed with an interesting little ceremony. The treasurer, Mr. Phelps, in a happy speech, proposing a substantial present to the secretary in view of his recent marriage. This was, in an equally happy manner, supported by the chairman, Mr. Ward, and carried with enthusiasm.

The Association's next meeting is fixed for Wednesday, April 26th.

Printing Trade Football.

The following matches were played on Saturday, and resulted as shown:—

Printers' Football League.

Falcon, 2; Oyez, 1. Amalgamated Press, 4; Blades, 0.

MR. THOMAS GIBSON BOWLES, proprietor of *The Lady*, and one of the founders of *Vanity Fair*, left unsettled property of the gross value of £59,825, with net personality £54,372. The testator left his newspaper property, *The Lady*, and everything held or used in connection therewith, including book debts and the business premises, 38, 38A, 39, and 40, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, and 26 and 27, Maiden-lane (subject to business liabilities) to his son George Frederic Stewart Bowles, charged with the payment of 15 per cent. of the profits from these bequests to each of his (testator's) children.

LONG SERVICE.—There are over 200 employees of Messrs. Hulton, Withy-grove, Manchester, who have been in the service of the firm for over twenty years.

Mr. Fishenden at the Camberwell SCHOOL.

Mr. R. B. Fishenden recently gave an interesting talk on "Quality in Printing" to the students in the printing classes at the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts. He said in the course of his remarks that we were in the midst of a big fight in the printing industry in which the cause was the improvement of standards of British typography and printing generally. He advised all apprentices and craftsmen to make a hobby of their life work, so that it should become their great absorbing interest. Sport and exercise were essential to every man's well being, but printing contained so many interests and covered such a wide field that it could be made a very congenial occupation for one's spare time. The students at the technical schools were the young crusaders of the craft and the custodians of its future. At the printing classes all over the country they were imbued with the new spirit of typography, and from there went into the composing rooms at the works to put the ideas they were taught into practice. In the nature of things, they must be prepared to meet rebuffs and set-backs because many who were in authority could only understand the standards which obtained twenty or thirty years ago. But the number of technically trained students was always on the increase, so that the difficulties of the young men were constantly decreasing. On the other hand, it was a source of great gratification to the student when he found that his work secured the approval of his employer and the customer.

The technical classes had been the pioneers of progress in typographical display, which now had the support of a number of organisations whose object was the improvement in the standard of work; even H.M. Stationery Office had a committee sitting to improve the standards of Government work.

In thinking of new styles of typography, they must not forget the classic models. Nicholas Jenson was a monument to the craft, and his beautiful types were to-day the recognised models for proportion, harmony, legibility and distinction. His printing, though it did not conform to modern standards of press work, was full of lessons to those who could understand and learn.

Mr. Fishenden touched on the various effects which it was possible to obtain by different treatment and different processes in printing, and dealt at some length on the conditions which influence the legibility of types.

Mr. W. H. Amery, the well-known instructor of the classes, in a few remarks, thanked Mr. Fishenden for his address, saying that all his life he had been associated with the schools, either as a student or a teacher, and agreed that the subject of printing was an all-absorbing one, and that typography could be made a joyous task, even in commercial work.

Manchester School of Technology.

Last Saturday (March 25th) about 90 members of the Rochdale Printing and Kindred Trades Federation paid a visit to the Manchester Technical School.

The party were met at three o'clock by Major Gamble, principal of the printing section of the school, and were conducted over the various sections of the school's printing and process department. All the plant was working. After visiting the printing section, much interest was shown in the "process" rooms, where blocks were being made. The litho section of the visitors gained much valuable knowledge from the demonstrations in the offset litho and the direct process rooms.

At the conclusion of the visit tea was provided in the school, and thanks were given to Major Gamble and his staff for their kindness.

Arrangements had been made for three parties to visit the works of Messrs. Hulton and Co., Withy Grove, where the production of the *Sunday Chronicle* and *Empire News* was in full swing.

Much interest was shown in the working of the giant octuple presses and the automatic casting done by the autoplating machine.

The party spent a very enjoyable day, and voiced their thanks to Messrs. Hart and Noble, of the Master Printers' Association, who had kindly undertaken all the arrangements.

The Piezo-Micrometer.

By JAMES STRACHAN, F.Inst.P., F.R.M.S.

The few notes published about the demonstration of the piezo-micrometer before the Aberdeen Division of the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association, have aroused considerable interest in the trade, judging from the number of inquiries received by the writer. As it may be some time before a detailed description of the instrument is published, the following notes may be of present interest.

The piezo-micrometer was designed and constructed for two purposes (so far as paper is concerned): (1) To measure very accurately the thickness of one or several sheets of paper under a measured pressure; and (2) To investigate the physical properties of paper, comprised generally under the terms bulk, porosity, compressibility and solidity. The instrument may be used for other purposes with which we are not concerned in these pages.

The principle of the instrument involves the application of a measured pressure to a measured area of the paper, and thereafter the application of a micrometer without sensible mechanical pressure other than that required to complete an electrical circuit, wherein lies the sensitiveness of the piezo micrometer.

Three types of the instrument have been designed, but so far only the laboratory model has been constructed. Three of the latter type have been made, and are in daily use. In the laboratory type of instrument a dead weight pressure is applied by means of a lever of special construction, working on agate bearings, and the electrical contact of the micrometer is established between a platinum needle and a disc of the same metal. A very small dry battery is sufficient to work the instrument.

The construction of the piezo-micrometer has been carried out entirely in the workshops of the Nicol Smith Co., Aberdeen, and the perfect workmanship displayed disposes of the idea that we must go abroad to obtain testing instruments for the paper trade.

It is a well established fact that various micrometers of the ordinary type will give different readings on the same sheet of paper, according to the degree of compressibility of the latter and the pressure applied during measurement. It is obvious, therefore, that the thickness of a compressible material cannot be expressed accurately without an accompanying statement concerning the pressure under which the measurement is carried out. For ordinary purposes in the measurement of the thickness of paper this pressure should be about two pounds per square inch (140.6 gms. per sq. cm.). In the piezo-micrometer the pressure is applied in units of 2 lbs. per square inch, and the micrometer is graduated in tenths, thousandths, and tenths of a thousandth of an inch.

With regard to the practical information derived from the study of the compressibility of paper, the writer has already indicated the line along which research is now being conducted (*vide World's Paper Trade Review*, December 23rd, 1921), but meanwhile we may state that two very important facts have been established. These are:—

1. Time is a factor in the compression of paper. On the addition of a given pressure a definite time elapses before the compression is completed. For ordinary papers this takes about five minutes for 2 lb. units.

2. The compression graph is a regular curve until the limit of compression is reached, when it becomes asymptotic.

The compression curve corresponds to a well-known mathematical formula— $PV^k = k$, in which P=pressure; V=volume or thickness under compression; and k=constants.

This curve becomes a straight line when plotted in logarithms or on logarithmic paper, so that when the limits of the curve are known, a straight line drawn through two points will give the thickness for all intermediate pressures without further experiment or calculation. The accuracy of both the instrument and the application of this formula may be judged from the fact that the values of "k" in ten observations at different pressures on the same piece of paper did not vary more than one per cent.

Several important mathematical deductions may be arrived at from this formula; but it remains to be seen to what extent they can be applied in practice. Taking the weight of the paper into consideration, it appears fairly certain that for any particular class of paper

a constant curve may be figured, upon which the degree and extent of coincidence of the curve for any particular sample will indicate a numerical value for certain physical properties of paper, hitherto rather ill-defined. It is certain that our ideas of "bulk" as outlined in the "C.B.S. Units," will require revision, and that we are approaching a more definite conception of that elusive property called "handle."

We have outlined the nature of the researches which are being done with the piezo-micrometer not merely to indicate the possibilities of the instrument, but also to reserve priority in the publication of results, because we feel that in the limited spare time of a "mill chemist," it may be some time before the work is completed.

That does not mean, however, that we are reserving such a valuable instrument for our own use. The laboratory model will be placed on the market immediately, with a view to establishing it as a standard instrument for the checking and calibration of micrometers already in use.

THE NATIONAL Association of Wholesale Stationers AND PAPER MERCHANTS.

National Council Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the National Council was held at the Council Chamber, 11, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4, on Thursday, March 9th, the new president, Mr. F. M. Carson (Messrs. Richard Herring and Co., Ltd.), being in the chair.

Amongst other items, the new regulations of the railway companies with regard to the addressing of goods were under discussion, about which certain representations had been made to the railway companies.

A discussion took place with regard to the adoption by the shipping companies of ton weight rates, with a view to putting further facts before them, since it was understood that they would be again considering the subject at an early date.

As all the districts had now appointed their delegates to serve on the National Council for the current year, the general secretary was able to give the meeting a full list of the National Councillors.

The various sections of the trade had been communicated with as regards the formation of a Paper Trade Golfing Society, and it was hoped to hold a meeting at an early date to bring this society into being.

A report was laid before the meeting as regards the insurance policies which had been affected under a scheme giving preferential terms to members of the Association.

A lengthy discussion took place with regard to the esparto mills and the proposed combine and its possible effect on the distributors.

It was understood that a deputation was shortly to call upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which would include representatives of this Association, to urge forward demands for cheaper postal facilities.

A meeting of the National Wrapping Paper Section had also been held in the morning, and it was agreed that the next meetings of the National Council, National Wrapping Paper Section, and National Writings and Printings Section should be held on April 6th

Leatherboards.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Glasgow	Germany	300	233
London	"	435	355
"	Finland	21	16
"	Norway	128	115
Manchester	Germany	38	29
"	United States	322	290
Total		1,244	1,038

MR. HERMAN F. W. DEANE, F.S.A., librarian to the Dean and Canons of St. George's, Windsor Castle, chairman of Messrs. H. F. W. Deane and Sons, the Year Book Press, Ltd., editor of various school year books, one of the founders of the *Industrial Art Journal*, who died December 21st, aged 63, left £6,746.

Strawboard Supplies.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Netherlands	100*	87
"	"	22,668	9,451
"	Germany	1,294	419
"	Belgium	1,088	679
Plymouth	Netherlands	85	46
Gloucester	"	295	105
Leith	"	839	664
Bristol	"	2,098	961
Grangemouth	"	58	56
Liverpool	Germany	8	28
"	Netherlands	547	298
Belfast	"	1,287	836
Cork	"	218	107
Middlesbrough	"	50	20
Stockton	"	278	112
Goole	"	25	10
Hull	"	17,704	6,949
Newcastle	"	1,253	455
Manchester	"	1,917	883
"	Belgium	272	272
Grimaby	Netherlands	400	240
Dublin	"	1,290	1,176
		53,760	23,754

* Deduct to amend, January:—
Leith ... Netherlands ... 4,700

Total ... **53,760** **19,054**

* "Through Trade"—i.e., in transit on Through Bills of Lading.

British Imports of Millboards.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Dundee	Germany	40	16
Leith	"	146	158
Bristol	United States	204	894
"	Canada	209	400
Glasgow	Sweden	829	1,325
"	Germany	60	54
Liverpool	"	85	72
"	Canada	1,988	2,705
"	United States	400	600
London	Germany	1,972	1,552
"	Netherlands	25	23
"	Finland	358	298
"	Sweden	4,780	5,928
"	Norway	684	706
"	Denmark	44	55
"	United States	1,458	2,327
Belfast	Canada	800	540
Hull	Sweden	934	1,706
"	Norway	433	650
"	Germany	200	64
Manchester	"	1,197	906
"	Belgium	284	172
"	United States	1,317	1,168
Dublin	Sweden	42	87
"	Germany	37	81
"	Canada	414	445
		18,590	22,332

Deduct to amend January:—

Hull ... Netherlands ... 3,129 870

Total ... **15,461** **21,362**

Cardboard and Pasteboard.

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

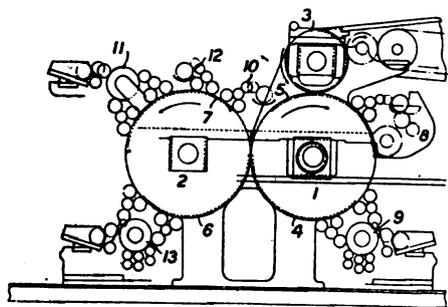
Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Granton	Norway	26	44
Leith	Germany	29	82
"	Sweden	424	572
"	Netherlands	1	8
Harwich	Austria	—	2
"	Switzerland	—	7
Bristol	Sweden	4,503	11,751
Liverpool	"	1	5
"	Germany	45	159
London	Switzerland	61	117
"	Germany	972	1,554
"	Netherlands	28	77
"	Sweden	53	90
"	Austria	300	270
"	United States	74	237
Goole	Germany	204	97
Hull	"	48	221
Manchester	Sweden	5	25
"	Netherlands	139	259
Newhaven	Switzerland	31	108
Folkestone	Germany	2	7
Dublin	"	200	97
Total		7,146	15,784

The offices of the Papermakers' Directory of All Nations (published by Dean and Son, Ltd.) have been removed to 29, King-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

New Inventions.

Rotary Litho Machine.

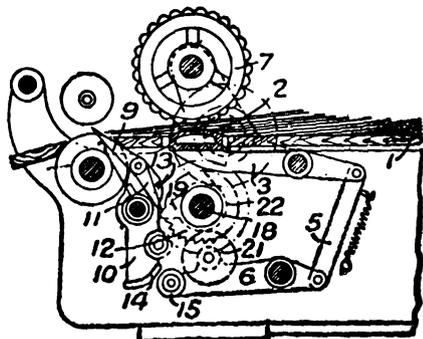
A rotary lithographic printing machine has been patented by Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and C. L. Stern, which can be used for printing (a) single side direct, (b) single side offset, (c) perfector offset, or (d) two-colour offset, is constructed with two printing cylinders 1, 2, and an impression cylinder 3 of half the diameter of the cylinders 1, 2, the cylinder 1 being fitted with an offset surface 5, and with a plate surface or offset surface 4, and with inking and damping mechanisms 9, 8 for the surface 4 when a printing plate is employed on 4. The cylinder 2 may have two



printing plates 6, 7 fitted, and is provided with damping mechanisms 10, 12, and inking mechanisms 11, 13, for printing different colours, the damping mechanisms being arranged adjacent to each other as shown, or, if desired, the damping mechanism 12 may be between the inking mechanisms 11, 13, or only one damping mechanism may be employed. For printing in the manner (a) referred to above, a printing plate 4 is fitted to the cylinder 1 and sheets are fed to cylinder 3 at every alternative revolution, the mechanisms not required being rendered inoperative in known manner. For manner (b), an offset impression from plate 7 is transferred to the offset surface 5 which prints a sheet carried by cylinder 3. For manner (c), a printing plate is fitted to the surface 4 and prints on an offset surface on cylinder 3, which then prints on the underside of a sheet while the surface 5 prints an offset impression from the plate 7 on the outside of the sheet. For manner (d), the grippers on the cylinder are arranged to carry the sheet for two revolutions, at each of which an offset impression from the plates 6, 7 is printed by the offset surfaces 4, 5.

Feeding Sheets from a Pile.

The specification of an invention patented by Mr. G. Spiess describes how sheets are fed from a pile such as a fanned out pile on a pile table 1 by a rotating friction roller 7 arranged above the table 1, the pile being lifted periodically to bend the top sheet and bring it into contact with the roller 7 by mechanism arranged under the table, and controlled by a feeler actuated by the separated sheet. As

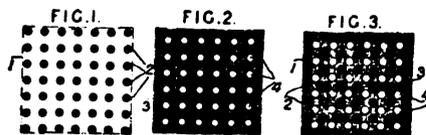


shown, this raising-means consists of a block 2 carried by levers 3 connected by a link 5 to a lever 6 fitted with a roller 21 co-acting with a cam 22, the block 2 being raised when the roller 21 is on the concentric portion of this cam. The separated sheet acts on a feeler 9, carried by a lever 10, and brings a pawl 11

into engagement with a ratchet 12 on the main shaft 18, and thus the lever 10 is moved counter-clockwise, and a cam 14 on lever 10 acts on a roller 15 on the lever 6, and depresses this, thereby depressing also the block 2 by means of the link 5 and levers 3. The pawl 11 is fitted with a check stop 13, and the lever 10 is reset by a cam 19.

Photo-mechanical Printing.

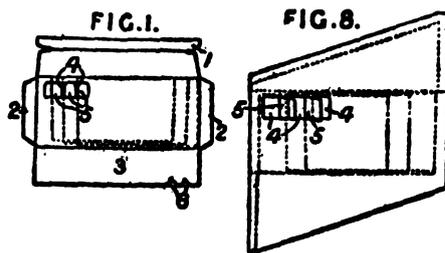
In an invention by Mr. J. A. Hatt a half-tone screen comprises clear openings 4, Fig. 3, wholly opaque dots 2, interspaced with the clear openings, and the remainder semi-transparent. The screen is made by superposing two screen plates illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. The plate shown in Fig. 1 is made by exposing a bichromated colloid plate through a



regular cross line screen suitably spaced therefrom to produce the circular dots, completely washing away the unexposed colloid and dyeing the exposed dots 2. The plate shown in Fig. 2 is produced by printing the plate shown in Fig. 1 on to a similar colloid plate, washing away the unexposed colloid, and dyeing the remainder of the film 3 but not so heavily as the opaque dots 2. When the plates shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are superposed, there are no film layers in the transparent openings 4.

Envelopes.

In a paper sheet or blank of the kind adapted when folded to enclose one or more post cards, etc., bearing postage stamps exposed for obliteration through openings in the blanks, the openings 4 are cut away on three sides leaving integral flaps 5 behind which the post cards are positioned. The portion 3 of the blank is notched as shown at 6 so that on folding down the side flaps 2 and gummed flap 1, the latter adheres to the post cards and effectively retains them in position.

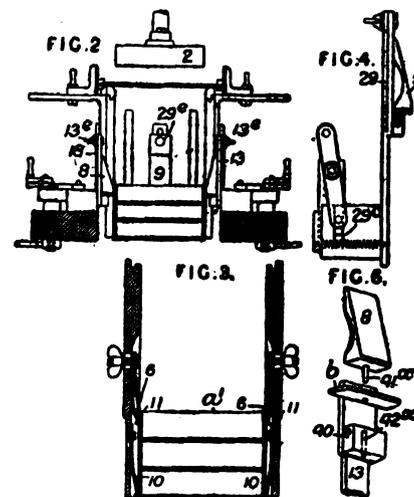


The blank may be in the form of an ordinary letter-card, or it may have tapered closing-flaps to economise paper. Instead of the openings 4 being cut in the direction of the length of the post card, they may be cut in the direction of its width. In some cases the openings are smaller than the stamp, so that when affixing the stamp it adheres both to the post card and to the blank. In place of the notches 6, holes may be provided. The blank may have advertisements upon it. Mr. H. Chambon is the patentee.

Making Paper Boxes.

An invention patented by the Kingsbury and Davis Machine Co. relates to a machine for making paper boxes, and having reciprocating formers, for example, those described in Specifications 10729/03 and 164,888, the radially-moved crimpers 8, 9, Figs. 2, 4, and 6, are constructed with outwardly inclined surfaces, as shown so that if the former 2 descends while the crimpers are in its path they will be pushed out of the way without injury of the parts. The crimpers may be adjusted vertically in their carriers 13, 29 by

means of bolts passing through slots in the carriers, and securing the crimpers thereto by winged nuts 13', 29'. Pins 41₂ on the crimpers engage holes 42' in blocks 40 on the carriers, and are frictionally held by spring-pressed members so as to be removable. Crimper blades *b* of various sizes may be employed



according to the size of the box to be made. The formed box *a'*, Fig. 3, is held in place for the crimping operation after the former is removed by spring stops 6, Fig. 3, and spring grips 10, 11. Specification 167,123 is referred to.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Backhouse, E. Machines for engraving metals, wood, stone, etc. 7,059.
- Badham, H. J. Wages envelope. 6,704.
- Butler, J. H. Folding mechanism of web-printing machines. 6,718.
- Evans, A. B. Printing machines. 6,566.
- Maunsell, J. E. B. Post cards, etc. 6,855.
- Moe, A. van. Devices for holding pad or sheets of paper on a support. 7,153.
- Sankey, H. L. Process of fixing and preserving dyes and inks on paper. 6,654.
- Swift, G. W. Mechanism for scoring paper board, pasteboard, etc. 7,021.

Specifications Published.

1920.

- Bond, R. H., Bond, E. M., Bond, H. M., Bond, F. M., and Fox, F. E. T. Detachable covers for books. 176,089.
- Holder, G. F. Printing from type. 176,062.
- Hopkins, E., and Britten, D. M. Machine for cutting the curved ends of sketch sheets and the like. 176,148.
- Kluge, W. Display cards. 155,588.

1921.

- Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Distributing mechanism of typographical composing and casting machines. 169,704.
- Walmsley, W. E., Walmsley, A. E., and Smith, T. E. Boxes for gas mantles and other fragile articles. 176,192.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

- Demignot, M. Envelopes with transparent panels. 176,334.

MR. JUSTICE SHEARMAN, in addressing the annual meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution at Stationers' Hall recently, said that he had sat for many years in Criminal Courts, and he could frankly say he had never seen a bookseller in the dock.

Unemployment in the Allied Trades.

Irregular Conditions Last Month.

In the printing, publishing and bookbinding section the total estimated number of insured workpeople is 218,500 (141,560 males and 76,940 females). Unemployed books remaining lodged at February 21st was 17,919 (11,544 males and 6,375 females), a percentage of 8.2, equally distributed between males and females. Compared with January 31 there was an increase of 0.3 in the case of males, but a decline in females of 0.2. The total number of short time workers at February 21st was 2,532 (967 males and 1,565 females). There was a decline in the case of males of .34 and an increase of 1.19 in the case of females. The total percentage of 1.2 represents an increase of 0.1 compared with January 31st.

The official report to the *Labour Gazette* as to the condition of employment in the paper trade in February is to the effect that "employment was irregular owing to the general lack of orders. Of 9,000 workpeople covered by the returns 36 per cent. were losing on an average 13 hours per week through short time."

On the general question of unemployment the chart which appears in the *Gazette* indicates that the temporary rise in unemployment which has taken place since September terminated in January and that there has latterly been resumed the fall in unemployment which began in June last, when the peak of the depression was reached. Between June and February the percentage of unemployed has fallen from 23 to 16.

Particulars of unemployment in insured industries, total unemployment, show that the estimated number of insured workpeople in papermaking and staining was 59,870 (41,860 males and 18,010 females). The number of unemployment books remaining lodged at February 21st was 6,704 (4,821 males and 1,883 females). The 11.2 percentage of unemployment represented an increase in the case of males of 0.5 and a decrease in females of 1.1. Short time in paper and staining showed some diminution in February. The total of 3,798 on February 21st represented a decline of 6.23 - 1.2 in the case of males and 0.9 in the case of females.

Manufactured stationery, in which the estimated number of insured workpeople is put at 69,190 (21,320 males and 47,870 females) had a total of 6,338 unemployment books lodged at February 21st (2,051 males and 4,287 females), or a total percentage of 9.2. The total percentage decrease is 0.1. Short time shows a decline also. The total of 1,571 is lower by 231 compared with January 31st, the total percentage of 2.3 representing a decline of 0.3 per cent.

Reporting on conditions in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades generally, the *Labour Gazette* says:—Employment continued bad generally during February, and a considerable amount of short time was still being worked; there was a slight improvement in the printing trade, but a further decline with bookbinders. With letterpress printers employment in London remained slack or bad in most sections, but there was a further slight improvement among compositors. Overtime was still being worked by compositors and readers in certain offices, but in others a num-

ber of men were on short time. In the provinces a slight improvement was reported from a few centres, including Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff and Belfast. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued generally bad and much short time was reported. Of over 6,500 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades

covered by returns received by the Department 32 per cent. were working short time and losing on an average 9 hours each per week.

Employment in the bookbinding trade showed a further slight decline, and of 2,900 workpeople concerning whom returns were received 45 per cent. were working on an average 10 hours per week short of full time.

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Printing Notes from Australia.

A Reduced Dividend—Process Engraving Wages—Country Newspaper Award—Printers' Building Accident—Awkward Printers' Error—Printing Firm's Liquidation—Book Trade Amalgamation—Municipal Printing—Trade Union Amalgamation—Loose-leaf Account Books—New Postal Regulations.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent)

A MARKED falling-off in the profits of W. E. Smith, Ltd., is disclosed in the report and accounts covering the year ended October 31st last. The gross profit for the term was £37,156 13s. 2d. against £50,218 8s. 7d. for the preceding year, and the net earnings £4,750 17s. 6d. as compared with £12,594 7s. for the previous 12 months. Though the directors do not state the cause for the shrinkage in profits, it was no doubt due to the depreciation in the value of stock. They state that the stock has been written down to present landed cost, and it is interesting to note that stocks in transit on October 31st last were only valued at £50,000 6 11s. 3d., against £56,970 6s. 3d. on the corresponding date in 1920. A sum of £4,594 7s. was brought into the accounts, making the total credit in the appropriation account, £9,345 4s. Of this £4,000 was utilised for establishing a reserve fund, and £3,000 was distributed as an interim dividend on September 24th. It is now proposed to pay a 2 per cent. dividend (making 5 per cent. for the year), absorbing £2,000, leaving £345 4s. to be carried forward.

In giving judgment on an application by the Queensland Master Process Engravers' Association to vary the Process Engravers' award, the judge said the Queensland industry was peculiarly exposed to competition from the South, especially from Sydney, and confidential particulars were given to him of several pieces of work which went South because the local quotations were too high. If the award were now being made for the first time he should be strongly inclined to give rates not higher than those in Sydney, but as the amended Victorian rates for the more highly skilled employees were higher he would give those. Operators, half-tone etchers, and line etchers would be reduced by 2s. 6d. per week, making their rates the same as those now in force in Victoria, and 1s. 6d. higher than in New South Wales. Other adult males, except printers, who would remain as at present, would also be reduced by 2s. 6d., and females by 1s. 6d. There was a provision in the New South Wales Act for junior journeymen which he would adopt, allowing them to continue to work in the same establishment for one year as operators and half-tone etchers at £4 17s., and line etchers at £4 13s. The variations would take effect as from December 5th, 1921.

AS THE result of negotiations between the Country Press Association and the N.S.W. district of the Australian Journalists' Association, a new award has been agreed to and confirmed. The award abolishes B grade dailies and ranks all dailies as A grade, with increases in salaries ranging from 6s. to 11s. per week. The separate award for bi-weekly and tri-weekly newspapers has been abolished, and their staffs are now under pay conditions which are slightly lower than those of the dailies' award, but which give increases of 2s. 6d. to 10s. per week on the rates now paid.

NEW premises are being erected for F. T. Wimble and Co., printers, in Clarence street, Sydney. In the course of the building operations three plasterers were injured owing to a scaffolding giving way. They fell 8 ft. and were all injured, one seriously and two slightly.

A CURIOUS printer's error appeared on the notice paper in the House of Representatives. The clerk had written, "That this House approves of the execution by the Prime Minister of the agreement. . . ." But the printer said, "That this House approves of the execution of the Prime Minister." The Speaker drew the attention of the House to the matter, and the Prime Minister's laugh was the loudest of all.

IN Brisbane on December 21st an application was made by F. H. Webster and Co. for an order for a compulsory winding up of the Globe Printing Works, Ltd., or alternatively for the winding up of the company under the supervision of the court. According to the petition, the company was formed with a capital of £10,000, and went into voluntary liquidation with liabilities of over £17,000, of which £1,184 was owing to the petitioner and creditor. Mr. W. J. McGown, one of the shareholders in the company, was appointed voluntary liquidator. He wound up the company and realised the assets by selling to the *Rockhampton Morning Bulletin* for £999. The Judge eventually suggested an adjournment so that the parties might confer, and an adjournment was accordingly agreed to.

ONE of the best known book businesses of Melbourne, founded in 1859 by Mr. S. Mullen, and till recently conducted under the name Melville and Mullen Pty., Ltd., has been amalgamated with the similar business of George Robertson and Co. Pty., Ltd., and will in future be conducted under the name of Robertson and Mullens, Ltd.

SYDNEY City Council has been debating the subject of municipal printing. It had previously decided to increase considerably the council's printing plant in order to deal with all printing required. At a recent meeting of the council, however, there was brought forward a motion to the effect that only such additions to the plant should be made as would enable it to deal with routine inter-departmental printing. An amendment by the Labour aldermen that the extended plant be purchased was defeated by 15 votes to nine, and by 11 votes to 10 it was agreed that small additions be made to the plant. One of the aldermen stated it was more economical to order large printing by contract.

SOME time ago four printing trades unions, the letterpress printers, process engravers, bookbinders, and lithographers, combined to form the Amalgamated Printing Trades Union. It is now reported that the move has been to mutual advantage. Financially, matters are sounder, and members realise they are better off. Still, like others, the new union has a fair number out of work.

THE Sydney firm of N. Le Roy-Tracy, Ltd., supplied during the last twelve months loose-leaf and other systems to the value of over £25,000. The firm states that 75 per cent. of the metal parts in use are made in Australia, and it is hoped that as the demand increases the whole of the work in this connection will be performed in the Sydney factory. The firm is completing the manufacture of a thong binder (entirely the product of Australian artisans), for which it is claimed that it will compete with the best type of apparatus extant. Previously these thong binders were imported in parts, and merely assembled in the Commonwealth.

IN the new regulations prescribed by the Postmaster-General it is provided that a circular must not have the nature of actual or personal correspondence. It must not be so worded as to convey the impression that it is an individual communication intended for the address only, but it may contain a prefix such as "Dear Sir," or "Dear Madam," and may commence with such words as "I beg to inform you," or "we have pleasure in informing you," and may conclude with words such as "Yours faithfully," etc. The word "circular" must appear at the top of the first page. In the general conditions respecting books, it is set out that a publication, though in book form, if published for advertising purposes, shall not be eligible for transmission at book rates of postage. Printed papers rate of postage only shall apply. In order to be in book form a publication must consist of not less than 80 printed or printed and illustrated pages fastened together by stitching or stapling and bound in covers of paper, cardboard, cloth or leather. Books printed in Australia, and conforming to certain elaborate conditions, go at half the rate applying to other books.

THE recent convention in New York of the International Trade Composition Association has drawn attention to the fact that trade composition has become a large and important department of the printing industry. Service is not only given to printers in the same town, but to clients many miles distant.

DIRECTORY.

Rates: £5 per annum (52 insertions) for each card of 2 lines or under; each additional line £1 6s. per annum extra.

BOOKBINDING MACHINES.

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VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 14.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: APRIL 6, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1921.

King George and Lloyd George Tackled the Irish Question.

Sir Ernest Shackleton Set Out on the "Quest."

The Prince of Wales Sailed for India.

Dempsey Knocked Out Carpentier in the Fourth Round.

Humorist Won the Derby.

Sir William Waterlow presided at the Printers' Pension Dinner.

Mr. T. E. Naylor was Elected M.P. for S.E. Southwark.

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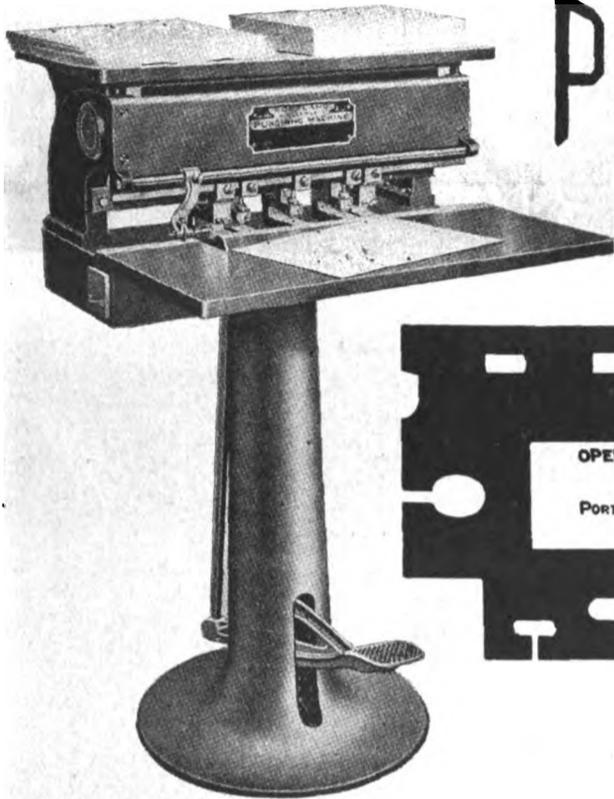
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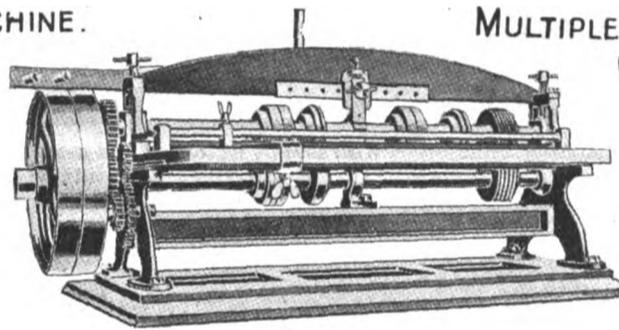
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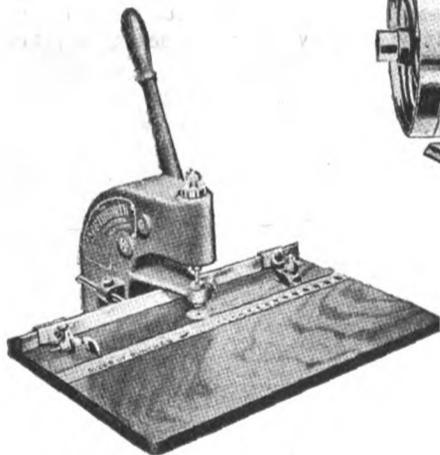
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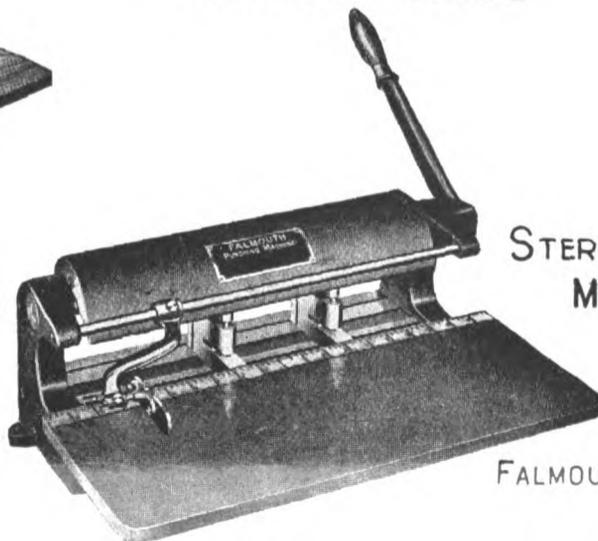
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LONDON: APRIL 6, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

London Master Printers Association.

Annual Dinner at the Connaught Rooms Proves a Great Success.

The annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association, which was held last Thursday, March 29th, at the Connaught Rooms, London, proved a great social and craft success. Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott, the recently elected president of the Association, presided over a gathering of over 300 members, friends and ladies.

Elaborate preparations had been made for the comfort and entertainment of those attending. In the matter of the programme, the president's firm made a notable achievement. Encased in parchment paper, and measuring 7 in. by 10 in., the booklet set forth not only the menu, toast list and concert items, but several pages were devoted to a Miltonian bibliography, together with a portrait of the great poet. The last three pages contained lists of officers of the Association, past chairmen and presidents, and officials of the London District Associations. Each page was decorated with an effective black and red border, carrying out the artistic idea which the ornate cover established.

With regard to the evening's entertainment, this was of a very full and delightful order. The list of toasts was not too lengthy, while the concert was excellent in every detail. Mr. Chas. J. Winter was the musical director, with Miss Bessie Hawes at the piano. The efforts of the following artistes were highly appreciated: Miss Dorothy Greene (soprano), Miss Gladys Peel (contralto), Miss Naomi Rosalie (violin), Mr. Edward Halland (bass) and Mr. Archie Naish (humorist).

Lieut.-Col. Truscott presided in an altogether admirable manner, and supporting him at the top table were Mrs. J. R. Truscott, Viscount Burnham (president of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association), Viscount Hambleden, Lord Marshall, P.C., the Hon. Gwendoline Marshall, Sir G. Wyatt Truscott, Bart., Sir Wm. and Lady Waterlow, Sir Cecil and Lady Harrison, Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D. (president of the Federation of Master Printers), Mr. F. M. Carson (president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants), Mr. Geoffrey Williams (president of the Publishers' Association), Mr. Valentine Knapp (president of the Newspaper Society), Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clowes, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Blades, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Waterlow, Mrs. Harold Gabb and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Keliher.

Literature and the Printing Craft.

Following the loyal toasts, Lord Burnham proposed that of "Literature and the Printing Craft," and discoursed with his usual eloquence on the trend of public taste in literature during recent years. He remarked that by far

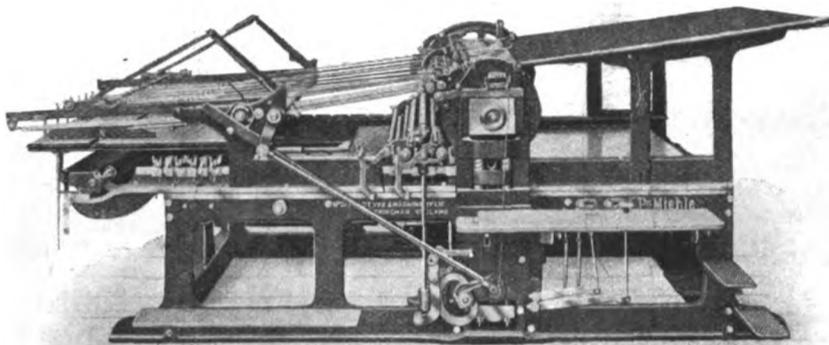
the best seller among the books of the past year had been the volume of Mrs. Asquith's memoirs, which, of course, fitted exactly the standard of public requirements and public taste, though they as printers might have other books of undoubtedly high value. He went on to refer to the report that printers in America were bringing out a new edition of the Bible, with snappy headlines and modern pictures, and he understood they intended writing up the dull parts. (Laughter.) He did not know which of the firms represented there that night would have similar work given to them over here, but he was sure they would not be behind their colleagues in the States in enterprising and artistic achievements. (More laughter.) There was no doubt, of course, that there was no better printing in the world than the best English printing. If they wanted a specimen of good English printing, they could take the programme for that evening with its plentiful reminiscences of the great champion of British freedom. Whether there was better work done on the average last year he was hardly able to say. One knew very well that it was common talk before the War that the Germans, taking the average production, obtained a rather better standard than we did. However, perhaps that only came from that incurable fault of our national character—self-contempt and self-depreciation. At any rate, he believed himself that with all the difficulties and the undoubted want of pains that affected men and women of all classes, the printing trade of this country was accomplishing work of which we had every reason to be proud. (Hear, hear.) To what extent and how men of letters were co-operating with the printing trade he could not tell them. Perhaps they were going more and more the way of Fleet-street. If it was true that all good journalism was not good literature, he was far from saying that all good literature was good journalism. His Lordship went on to refer to the serial publication of literary works in the columns of the daily and weekly press, and to the employment of men of letters for descriptive work in the newspapers. He added that at any rate, the bonds between literature and the press had been in many ways growing closer, and he saw the time coming when all the literature of the country, whether special or ordinary, would pass into currency through the agency of the newspaper press in the first place. He supposed the publishers would be pleased, because they would get all the free advertisement of prolonged publication before they had to issue their books to the public. He doubted whether printers would admit that newspaper printing could be what they called good printing; but the news-

papers had to take their standards from the general trade, and, so far as they could in the rush and hurry of daily publication, come as near it as they might. He was pleased to know that the relations between that part of the trade to which he (Lord Burnham) belonged and those to whom he was speaking were so friendly, as evidenced by the invitation to him to come there and propose what he imagined they meant to be the toast of the evening. (Applause.)

Taste in Literature.

Mr. James MacLehose, in response, said that printing had widened the portals of literature in a way that it was perhaps difficult for them to realise. Printing had transformed the work and the opportunities of the scholar and of every individual in the country. They were perhaps apt to think that because there were great libraries in the old days, and literature and philosophy flourished so luxuriantly, every citizen was a scholar or a poet. But it was not so. The inspiration and relaxation of literature were confined to a narrow circle, and although there were great libraries, access to them was difficult, and to-day the humblest scholar, however abstruse his subjects, could feel that there was an open door to a great library awaiting him. That change was due to the printing industry. (Hear, hear.) While it was true it had enormously multiplied the opportunities of reading, it was a very interesting and difficult question whether it had heightened the standard of literature. They must always remember, when comparing standards, that the better literature had a longer life; the contemporary was apt to look at the very large amount produced in the present day by the printing press, and to think that the general average was not high. They were apt to forget that the older time had very inferior literature also, but in the waste of time only the great outstanding things remained. It was said that when there were a large number of people working at heart that the one helped to encourage and inspire the other, and that the work of Michael Angelo or Raphael would not have been as great as it was if they had not had fellow craftsmen who, perhaps unconsciously, encouraged and inspired them. If that was true, even though they knew that the poet was born and not made, one might have expected that there would have been a larger number of great works in literature in recent years. The world waited long for a Plato, or Dante, or Shakespeare, and in 1922, when they looked back upon the great names of the last century, they were apt to think that their competitors in the last generation had been few. The average attainment and the average in-

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terest in education and literature had probably never been higher or more widely diffused than at the present time. All the same, the heights had rarely been scaled within the last 40 years. Many of those to whose work they looked for the attainment of that achievement lay resting in France and Belgium. They would never know what the loss to the literature of this country had been by the Great War.

Industrial Difficulties.

Proceeding, Mr. MacLehose referred to the industrial situation as affecting the printing trade. The difficulties they had to meet with were, he said, innumerable, and yet he thought they would be wrong if they looked on the situation in any other spirit than one of hope. He knew the difficulties. Those of them who were in their own particular industry were very closely in touch with difficulties just now and yet they ought to remember that in all their negotiations they had seen develop a spirit of fairness and reasonableness which gave grounds of hope for the future. They must face their difficulties and endeavour to find a way out of them, because after all, neither side in a great industrial community could expect to obtain, or at least permanently to secure, advantages that were unreasonable. There was at this moment a danger that conditions which were rightly considered as reasonable during the exceptional conditions of the War were apt to be continued in times of peace. Those problems, whether it be in the printing industry or in the engineering or any other industry in the country, must be faced; and he felt that if they were approached with leadership and with courage, they would come to a proper conclusion in the end. The speaker added that Col. Truscott was fortunate in having succeeded to a chair in which he had had many distinguished predecessors; and might he say, although he was only present as a guest and not as a member of their particular Alliance, that they looked with entire confidence to Col. Truscott for that leadership and that courage of which he had spoken. (Cheers.)

The Postal Rates.

At this stage the president read a telegram from Mr. W. H. Burchell, the secretary of the Central Districts Branch, which he remarked illustrated the work which master printers were doing behind the scenes. The telegram was as follows: "Regret being unable to be present. Dispatching to-night 1,000 letters with publicity literature to members of the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Cabinet, asking them to support Mr. Kellaway's proposals in the House on the reduction of high postal rates." (Cheers.)

Helping the Printers.

Alderman Sir William Waterlow submitted the toast of "The Visitors." He congratulated Col. Truscott on the position to which he had been unanimously elected by the members of the trade. Master printers had always complained that they had not sufficient representatives in the House of Commons to voice their interests, but he hoped the friends and members of their trade now in the House of Lords would be able to make up for the deficiency of the past. (Hear, hear.) He thought they might rely on their support in regard to cheaper postage rates, Government printing establishments—(laughter)—and such matters. Sir William went on to say that printers were, of course, poor down-trodden people, but the Government were going to provide them with additional work. He believed they were to have an opportunity of licking postage stamps that contained advertisements on the back. While he was not in the habit of licking printing ink, he believed it was possible to do so in a way that was perfectly harmless. At all events, the printing would be under the gum, so that they would have to do a good deal of licking before they got to it. He regarded it as thoughtful of the Government to provide that additional work for the printers, and he had no doubt the firms which were interested would give a suitable acknowledgment shortly. (Laughter.) He should like to say that, being interested in the printing of insurance stamps, he did not see any reason at all why they should not be included in the advertising scheme. (Laughter.) Sir William went on to say that he had had great hopes, from a printing point of view, of the movement for securing a brighter London; and believing that London would look nicer if there were a larger number of posters about, he had accepted the vice-presidency of the new movement. (Laughter.) However, he had not received any orders so far. (Renewed laughter.) If there were any

present who were interested in the brighter London movement and who could do anything to make London brighter in the direction he had indicated, they would be doing a very good turn. He knew there were several other printers in the room who were interested in the same class of business. (Loud laughter.) Coupling the name of Lord Marshall with the toast, Sir William paid a tribute to His Lordship's public work, adding that he believed Lord Marshall had the distinction of being the first Lord Mayor of London to be created a Peer.

Lord Marshall, responding, referred to the close association of the printing trade with the Court of the Aldermen of the City, as illustrated in the family of Waterlow, the family of Truscott, and the present Lord Mayor, who, he said, was not only a printer and publisher, but an author.

Tribute to the Chairman.

Sir Cecil Harrison, in proposing the health of the chairman, thanked Col. Truscott for stepping into the gap created by the resignation of his predecessor. The members of the Alliance thanked him for coming forward, and they had the greatest confidence in the way he would discharge his duties.

The toast was drunk with musical honours and much enthusiasm.

The president, in returning thanks on behalf of himself and Mrs. Truscott, said the success which had attended that function was due not only to the speakers, but to his colleagues on the Dinner Committee, especially Mr. Langley, their vice-president. (Applause.) It was also due to Mr. Albert Bennett for the time and trouble he took in arranging the instructive lesson on Milton. Last, but not least, it was due to the tireless energy of their fine secretary, Mr. Whyte. (Cheers.)

The very pleasant and memorable gathering broke up at 10.30.

Directory of Papermakers.

The 1922 edition of the Directory of Papermakers of the United Kingdom for 1922 reaches its 46th annual publication. Published by Marchant Singer and Co. at 5s. nett (by post 5s. 9d.), it takes the usual form (7 in. by 10½ in.) and the classification which has been found so useful for reference purposes is adhered to. Important alterations, however, have taken place during the past year in respect of some of the paper concerns in this country. Accordingly the Directory has been authentically revised and brought up to date, and careful attention has been given to the list of papermakers, etc., of the United Kingdom under the various headings. Features which add to the value of the work are the numerical index of mills and their presentation in alphabetical order and according to counties. Together with the papermakers' representatives in London and the chief provincial towns and the London wholesale stationers, the Directory from this point of view is complete. But in addition, the sections devoted to the classification of makes; and the list of trade designations (actual watermarks and tradenames) are of great value for reference purposes, especially to printers, stationers, publishers and all who handle paper. In regard to the trade designations numerous additions have been made, a fact which ought to be specially noted. The inclusion of the revised Paper Trade Customs enhances the value of this Directory of 272 pages.

HOLMAN AND WILLIAMS. — An interesting announcement comes to hand from Mr. Percy Holman, of 23, Budge-row, London, E.C. Since his father (Mr. S. H. Holman) died in June last, Mr. Percy Holman has carried on the paper business in his own name. As from April 3rd, however, he will be joined in partnership by Mr. Alfred J. Williams, and as a consequence the title of the firm will be altered to that of Holman and Williams. Mr. Williams has been connected with the business for 11 years, and is widely known in trade circles, having had a varied experience in paper commerce. Mr. Percy Holman joined his father in May, 1919, previous to which date he served with the Army in France. In his early days he spent a considerable time at paper mills in Sweden and Germany. Messrs. Holman and Williams will continue to deal in all classes of paper at 23, Budge-row, specialising in imported wrappers of all descriptions, while the expert attention and service will be maintained.

Municipal Printing at Cardiff.

In an effort to effect economies, the Cardiff Corporation has now turned its attention to the matter of printing. At a meeting of the finance committee last week the City Treasurer submitted a report on the printing and stationery costs for ordinary Corporation purposes. He said that the present contracts, outside supplies to schools, were entered into in November, 1913, for three years. Owing to the war period they deemed it advisable not to re-advertise but to continue the existing contracts. The prices had increased from time to time until to-day the total increase on schedule prices were as follows: Account books, 366 per cent.; printed forms, 466 per cent.; stationery, 162 per cent.; placards, 300 per cent.; binding (general) 300 per cent.; Corporation minutes, 293 per cent.; educational minutes, 308 per cent.; and binding minutes, 500 per cent. He thought the time had now arrived when new schedules should be prepared and tenders again invited. This part of the report was agreed to unanimously.

The City Treasurer also suggested that the whole of the school supplies should be secured in the open market through the Corporation's own stationery department. The school supplies were different from the ordinary Corporation supplies in that very large quantities of copy books, exercise books, drawing books, pencils and pens could be ordered at one time, provided there was enough room in the City Hall to accommodate the stock when purchased. He thought if contracts were placed with wholesale firms there would be an appreciable reduction in cost on the present system. In the course of the discussion on this recommendation it was stated that it would not cut out local firms, as they could still tender for the larger quantities of school requisites. This part of the report was also adopted.

In regard to Corporation printing the City Treasurer advocated the purchase of a Gammeter printing machine, by means of which, he said, a considerable saving might be effected, as a large proportion of the printed forms, etc., now included in the Corporation and educational schedules could be done on this machine quickly and at a little cost. The cost of the machine would be only £350 and it could be worked by two girls, one as a typesetter and the other as a machine-minder, and the wages of the girls should commence at 30s. a week. The Lord Mayor said there was a principle involved in this recommendation, namely, whether they were going to do a lot of their own printing instead of putting it out on contract. Councillor G. Fred Evans said he was against the proposal on the ground that the established firms of printers in the city had to pay heavy rates and the saving to be effected by the Corporation in doing their own printing would be very small. The Corporation's printing should go to the firms in the city, and he was against any extension of the municipal trading departments. Councillor R. J. H. Snook asked whether this meant the Corporation would be editing a paper in the near future, but the Lord Mayor assured him that there was no necessity for another paper in Cardiff just now. Eventually a sub-committee was appointed to inspect the Gammeter machine and report, without approving or disapproving of the principle referred to by the Lord Mayor. The City Treasurer stated that there was such a machine already in operation in Cardiff and that he could obtain girls in the city who were already trained.

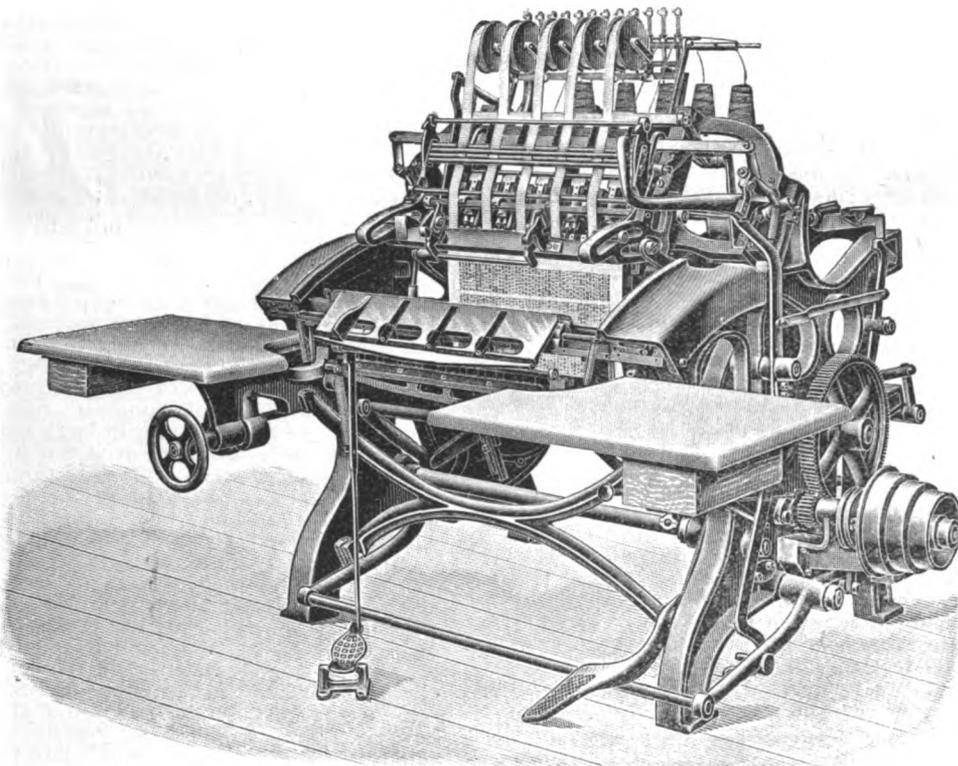
Papermaking in Morocco.

Studies are being made to ascertain the possibility of making paper in Morocco. The leaves and stalks of the asphodel are rich in cellulose, as also the dwarf palm. Trees suitable for pulp could easily be found for mills in the forests of Mamora and Azrou. In Eastern Morocco alfa could be utilised. To commence, it is proposed to build average sized mills, preferably at the ports where cheap coal is available and there are facilities for export. — *Le Papier*.

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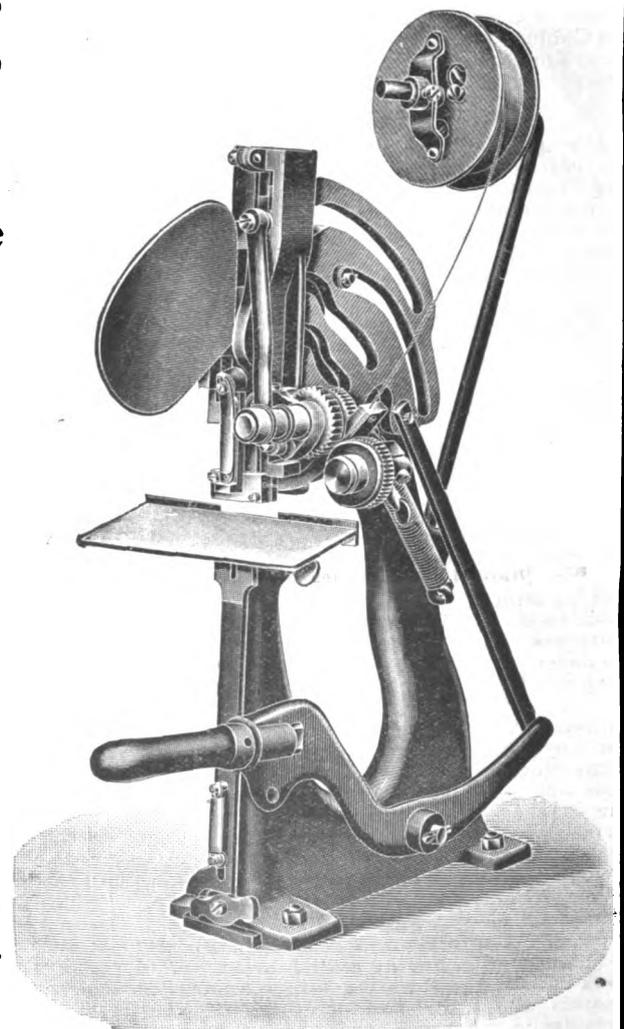
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Trade Notes.

PACKERS' STRIKE.—It is expected that the workers affected by the recent strike of publishers' packers will return to work during the present week.

MAKING J.I.C. AWARDS BINDING.—Between 20 and 30 Joint Industrial Councils, and Interim Reconstruction Committees for various important industries, have approached the Ministry of Labour with a view to obtaining legislation to make any wage award or agreement binding upon the whole of the industry concerned. The printing trade J.I.C. discussed this matter at a recent meeting, but no decision, we understand, was arrived at.

AMONG the week's announcements of dissolutions of partnership are those between Herbert Dudley Jackson, James Joseph Melly, and George Francis Murdoch, commercial printers, 65, Westow-street, Upper Norwood; James Casson Jones Stott, Joseph William Moss, and William Fletcher, law stationers, 4, Albert-square, Manchester; Johann Thiel and James Frederic Tangye, printers, 106, Princess-street, Manchester; Ernest Hemingway and Herbert Hoyle, printers, Townstreet, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; Henry Arthur Yeo, Brian Alexander Bilton, and Frank Ross Yeo, paper merchants, 22, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.

NO DUTY ON GOLD LEAF.—The Federation of Master Printers has been informed that the Board of Trade has received the report of the Committee recently set up, under the Safeguarding of Industries Act (Part II), to investigate the complaint made in regard to the importation of gold leaf from Germany. The Board of Trade state that the report advises that the Committee did not find the conditions laid down in Section 2 (1) and 2 (3) (a) of the Act to be fulfilled. Consequently, in view of the provisions of the Act, the Board is unable to take any further action in respect to the complaint. There will, therefore, be no Order made imposing a duty on imported gold leaf.

MR. GILBERT JONES, aged 34, the secretary of the Darwen branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, was at Darwen on Friday, last week, sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, for embezzling sums amounting to £600 belonging to the Union.

A COVENTRY printer, Andrew Hamblyn, 36, Ribble-road, was fined £10 on Wednesday of last week, for printing ready-money football betting coupons. Defendant admitted printing the forms for a man who had signed a form that the lists were required for credit betting only and pleaded that had he not obtained the signed form he would not have printed them.

At the annual general meeting of the Publishers' Association, held at Stationers' Hall on Thursday afternoon last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Geoffrey S. Williams; vice-president, Mr. Humphrey Milford; treasurer, Mr. C. F. Clay.

EARLY on Wednesday, last week, fire destroyed practically all the machinery and stock at the Selsdon-road, Croydon, works of Messrs. Harper, Woodhead, and Co., manufacturing stationers. The damage is estimated at £25,000.

ROCHDALE PRINTER BOWLERS.—The Rochdale Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation are organising a series of bowling matches for the coming season. A trophy is to be provided, and the teams will be recruited from the different workshops, smaller offices joining together. The local Master Printers' Association are taking an active interest in the social side of the craft.

MR. EMERY WALKER LECTURES.—"Letterpress Printing as an Art" was the subject of an interesting paper, read by Mr. Emery Walker, at the Birmingham Art School. The lecturer, who was a great friend of William Morris, poet, artist, and reformer, showed many lantern slides of exquisite examples of Morris's art in book illustration. In the course of his remarks the lecturer deplored that whilst there was little difference between the nature of paper now used in the publishing of books the design of the type used showed great deterioration from that used during the infancy of printing. Then beauty of design and construction was the result of man's pleasure in his work. Books printed by men who derived pleasure from so doing were real works of art.

A COMPLETE plant for the manufacture of counterfeit £1 Treasury notes has been discovered by the Manchester police in a raid on a house in Bedford-street, Hulme, and two men are consequently in the hands of the Warrington police.

At a Shoreditch inquest on Tuesday on a printer's machine minder named William Clark, who committed suicide by inhaling coal gas, it was stated that a doctor found a tobacco pouch containing several Treasury notes fastened under one of the man's armpits.

THE estimates for the salaries and expenses of the Civil Departments in 1922-23 include the sum of £2,679,937 for stationery and printing, which is a decrease of £1,507,507 on last year's figures.

RESTRICTION OF HOARDINGS.—Lord Newton has introduced into the House of Lords a Bill to extend the powers of local authorities under the Advertisement Regulation Act, 1907, to restrict the exhibition of advertisements in rural places and public pleasure resorts.

AN appeal on behalf of Miss Peacock—daughter of the late T. E. Peacock, who held the post of assistant secretary to the L.S.C. for a period of thirty years—is being made by the staff at St. Bride-street. It is earnestly hoped that considerable help will be forthcoming from the members, and that the result of the effort will show some acknowledgment of the services rendered by the late Mr. T. E. Peacock to the work of the Society.

CASSELL'S STAFF DINNER.—After an interval of eight years the staff dinner of the house of Cassell was resumed last week, when a gathering of several hundred, including directors, editors and members of the staff, met at the Trocadero Restaurant, under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Spurgeon, J.P. (managing director). Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, in proposing the toast of "The House of Cassell," briefly sketched the development of the house since its foundation by John Cassell, and Sir William E. Berry, Bart., replied. Mr. J. Gomer Berry proposed the toast of "The Chairman," and during the evening a presentation was made to Mr. W. H. Mellor, who had been with the house 50 years.

PRINTING CRAFT LECTURES.—We learn that the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board have in hand the arranging of a series of craft lectures to commence next October, on similar lines to those held by the Royal Society of Arts, but dealing only with craft subjects, including bibliography. The lectures will be free to all engaged in the crafts represented by the Worshipful Company of Stationers. The holding of these lectures in Stationers' Hall with all its associations with the inception and development of the Printing Art in England will appeal to those who have deplored the discontinuance next year of the St. Bride trade lectures, due to the School's transference to Stamford-street next session.

THE late Mr. John William Reid, of W. H. Lockett and Co., now Dawson, Payne and Lockett, printers' engineers, left £1,465.

MR. ALGERNON GRAVES, F.S.A., of London, print publisher and picture dealer, well known in the art world as the compiler of invaluable dictionaries of exhibitors and summaries of art sales, who died February 5th, aged 77, left £2,355.

CAXTON RELIC SOLD.—The copy of a first edition of Caxton's "Chronicles of England"—"emprynted by me William Caxton in thabbey of Westmynstre, June 10, 1480"—which was bought by a Cork man among an assortment of second-hand books, was sold by Messrs. Hodgson and Co., in London on Thursday, for £130.

At Sotheby's on Tuesday a copy of John Gower's "Confession of the Lover," printed by Caxton at Westminster, was sold for £300 to Mr. Quaritch.

THE world-famous library of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts will be sold at Sotheby's on 15th, 16th and 17th May. The outstanding feature of the library is the renowned "Daniel" copy of the first folio Shakespeare, which came into the possession of Baroness Burdett-Coutts in 1864 at a cost of 682 guineas. Thirty years later a first folio, known as the Brayton Ives example, was purchased in New York for £840.

MESSRS. COLE AND Co. are installing a monotype plant at their works in Vauxhall-bridge-road, and a member of the Chapel is undergoing a course of instruction at the Monotype School with a view to taking up the work. The firm are paying him full wages while so learning.

MR. WILLIAM TOWNEND, who has died at Leeds, had been employed in the composing-room of the *Yorkshire Post* for 44 years. He retired, through ill-health, about two years ago.

ELECTION POSTERS.—At the Court of Criminal Appeal on Tuesday were heard the cases of *Rex v. Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd.*, and *Rex v. Charles William Glover*. These were appeals on law against convictions for corrupt practices in connection with the posting of posters in the East Hertfordshire by-election. The *Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd.*, had been fined £100, and Mr. Glover, one of their employees, £20. The result was that as to the company the conviction was quashed, but as to Glover the appeal was dismissed.

OWING to dislocation caused by the packers' strike, the *World's Work* for April will not be published until April 10th.

IN asking the public to apply direct to the publishers for copies of the *Nineteenth Century* review, the editor complains that the March issue of that journal has been boycotted, owing to the wage dispute in the London publishing trade, the trade union having given orders that the journal shall not be sold from railway bookstalls or by the leading distributors.

THE *Stockport Advertiser* on Friday published a centenary number, which included a facsimile copy of the first issue on March 29th 1822.

DUBLIN NEWSPAPER RAIDED.—In the early hours of Thursday last a large armed party, said to represent the I.R.A., entered the *Freeman's Journal* office in Dublin and held up the entire staff, who were collected and ordered to a room on the ground floor of the building. The raiders proceeded to smash the machinery with sledge hammers, and then, having sprinkled the different floors and stairways with petrol, set fire to the place. The staff was then allowed to depart, the building being in flames. The fire brigade was later called to the scene, and thanks to their efforts the fire was quickly suppressed, and the building is practically intact. But 14 or 15 linotype machines, three rotary printing machines, and other items of the plant were smashed up. The *Freeman's Journal* announces that it will continue publication, and "will continue to say what it chooses."

"NEWSPAPER reports," said Mr. Justice McCardie, during the hearing of a case in the King's Bench Division last Thursday, "are extraordinarily accurate nowadays."

Dispersal of Plant.

The container-making and engineering plant of the British Hard Paper Ware Co. (in voluntary liquidation) was sold by auction last Thursday. The company's factory was at Stockholm-road, Bermondsey, and the sale took place in a hall near the premises, and Mr. S. J. Baker acted as auctioneer, the firm of Robert H. Ruddock having charge of the disposal of the plant. Among the lots sold were the following: Three 23-in. adjustable twin roller tube rolling machines, for hand power, £4; five similar machines, £5 10s.; a 26-in. glueing machine, £2; a "Waller" open back seaming machine, £10; a 60-in. barrel winding machine, fitted for power, £12 10s.; a 42-in. brought the same price; a 54-in. core winding machine, £12; a 38-in. lever mill-board cutter, £8 5s.; a "Langston" automatic spiral winding equipment, £70; a box-maker's reel-feed automatic wire-stitching machine, by Brehmer, £25; a steam-heated waxing tank, £30; a metal stamping press, £42 10s.; a 5-cwt. lever platform weighing machine, £12; a "Waller" open back seaming machine, £13; another metal stamping machine, £50; a fully automatic double-ended seaming machine, £87 10s.; a twin mandril rotary tube cutting machine, £6; and a "Perfection" automatic wire-stitching machine, by Morrison, £20.

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 Stereo and Type Metals.
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The Future of Colour Work.

Mr. William Gamble's Views.

Mr. William Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S., editor of *Penrose's Annual*, in a lecture delivered on the 24th ult., under the auspices of the Derby Master Printers' Association, at the Derby Technical College, laid stress on the importance of good colour rendering in the negatives. Whether for blocks, offset, photogravure or collotype, he said, the aim in colour production must be to "get it in the negative." So long as colour rendering had to depend on the fine etcher and retoucher there must be great divergence in the quality of the results obtained.

Improving the Apparatus.

Whatever improvement might be made in colour work in the future must depend on improved colour photography. We had by no means reached finality in regard to the colour filters. In particular the making of a good green filter was a difficulty which could be solved with such dyes as were at present known. If we could sensitise our plates more effectively it might be possible to dispense with filters altogether. We had at present non-filter plates for orthochromatic photography, but these are not useful for three-colour work. They showed, however, there were possibilities of making plates which required no filter. Years ago we had a non-filter collodion emulsion which was quite successful. Collodion emulsion lent itself better to colour sensitising than gelatine plates, but this material had gone out of use in England, though still being worked extensively and successfully in Germany.

Another direction in which we might perhaps look for improvement was in the illumination of the original. Arc lamps yielded a too violet light which falsified the colour rendering. Daylight was the best illuminant for colour work, but it was too uncertain in its quality and intensity in this country. Attempts had been made from time to time to illuminate the original with coloured light. Another scheme was to project coloured light on to the image from a lantern, and it was possible to localise the coloured illumination by projecting a positive of the picture at the same time so that it fitted in register and shaded certain parts of the picture. There was also a scheme of illuminating the original by the light of the spectrum itself.

Error in Colour Theory.

It might be that the reason why so much fine etching and retouching are required and why there were so many difficulties in colour printing was that there was some missing link in the theory. There were a number of thoughtful people who believed that the three-colour idea had had its day, and there were some who went so far as to say that it was fundamentally unsound. These opinions seemed to converge on one point, viz., that to obtain the best results four printings were required.

It was pointed out that the inability of the process to reproduce pure greens and blues, and the fact that it did not yield brilliant crimsons, violets, pure black and homogeneous greys, showed that there was something wrong with the method, though its faults were usually ascribed to the inks. It had been contended that by introducing a green printing with suitable modification of the other colours a far better result would be obtained.

This suggestion was first made by Mr. C. G. Zander, the well-known expert on printing inks. This gentleman devised in 1905 what he called "Complementary Colour Process," using four filters instead of three. This, of course, necessitated four printings, the additional colour being green, and the red, yellow and blue being modified.

Mr. Zander did not succeed in convincing the trade and his method had almost been forgotten. Last year, however, there was a pronouncement by Dr. Edridge Green at a meeting of the Oil and Colour Chemists Association which recalled Mr. Zander's early work. Dr. Green, whilst working with the spectroscope, found that lemon yellow was not produced by a mixture of red and green light, as was generally believed, but by a mixture of green and yellow light. The general misconception was found to be due to two causes; first, that all the green and red pigments commonly used for experiments in colour reflected or transmitted a considerable quantity of yellow—thus when light from them was mixed the real red and green produced the effect of white as usually found, but

the yellow common to the two became the only apparent hue; secondly, that a considerable amount of red light might be added to lemon light without perceptibly altering its hue. Thus a mixture of green, yellow and red looked very much the same as one of green and yellow only. The reason for this was that clear lemon yellow was the most luminous of all hues to the eye, which had great difficulty in detecting even considerable impurity in an admixture with white light. The addition of red to lemon yellow composed of green and yellow merely gave the impression of yellow and white, since green and red gave the eye this sensation. Mr. A. E. Bawtree had arrived at the same conclusion independently by working with his Colourmeter.

The three-colour inks were generally stated to produce black by superimposing them, but it was only a rough approximation. Many workers had groped after superior results by adding a fourth printing in black, taken through a lemon yellow, or an orange, screen. This was a fundamentally sound idea and marked an improvement, but there was still something wanting in the process and probably that was the reason why no marked progress in the method had been made during the last ten years or more.

Need for Four Colours Established.

Now that the error of supposing that red and green made yellow had been proved, and yellow had been given its proper place as a fundamental point in the colour circle, the necessity for a four-colour process had become established.

In America solid blacks in colour work were only printed with the black and blue, the blockmaker omitting the yellow and red in the blocks. Another variation from the regular method was to print the colours in the order, black, blue, red and yellow, the contention being that a slight error in registering in the red and yellow did not show so much as in the first two colours. Further, it was easier to determine the correct strength of the yellow when it was the last printing.

These things showed that there was quite a lot to be done yet in improving colour rendering whether for block printing or for lithography, collotype or photogravure.

Bankruptcy.

RE HORACE STANLEY PAGE-HENDERSON, stationers' agent, 22, Pandora-road, West Hampstead, N.W.—The debtor attended at the London Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, for his public examination before Mr. Registrar Mellor on a statement of affairs showing liabilities £1,582 14s. 11d. and assets £40. He stated that at the beginning of 1899 he began trading in partnership with another person under the style of the Alert Printing Co. He possessed no capital, and they traded at 14, Henrietta-street, Strand. His partner, however, absconded, leaving partnership liabilities amounting to £800 which he (the debtor) afterwards paid. The debtor subsequently acted as agent for a firm of printers and stationers. In March, 1916, he was granted a commission in the R.D.C., in which he served until September, 1919. He had since again acted as agent for a firm of printers and stationers on commission which had averaged some £600 per annum. The debtor attributed his failure and insolvency to living beyond his means and to interest on borrowed money. The examination was concluded.

PROCESS ENGRAVERS.—The annual meetings of the Federation of Master Process Engravers were held at Birmingham on March 29th and 30th, when there were important discussions relative to the maintenance and improvement in these difficult times of the mutually strengthening co-operation of the capital and labour of the craft. Attention was given also to the continued furtherance of good relations with master printers, who, it was thought, often did not quite appreciate the engravers' difficulties and burdens. Various delegates spoke as to the efforts being made to maintain the high quality of British engraving. At the annual dinner, Mr. A. Dargavel presided, and the toast of "The Federation" was proposed by Mr. Frank Colebrook. Mr. Dargavel, in replying, remarked: "We need not go to a seaside place for our annual meeting while we have Colebrook to invigorate us." Mr. A. Dent, the recently-appointed secretary of the Association, told of some of his observations during an American tour. Mr. Siviter Smith, of the Birmingham Association, assured the Federation of Birmingham's pleasure at the meetings being held in their city.

PENSIONS

Corporation Annual Meeting.

Sir William Waterlow Presides.

Sir William Waterlow presided, in the absence of Sir G. Rowland Blades, M.P., over the annual meeting of subscribers to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation, held at St. Bride Institute on Saturday afternoon.

Sir William, in moving the adoption of the report, said that this was the most successful year in the history of the Corporation, with the exception only of 1920, when the Prince of Wales presided over the annual festival. His congratulations, he said, were all the more sincere and hearty because this success was achieved notwithstanding a year of extremely bad trade generally.

The report states that there are now 780 aged printers and widows of printers receiving pensions at an annual cost of about £18,750. Over 1,200 orphan children of printers killed in the war are receiving grants amounting to £12,000 a year, and there are now over 2,000 recipients of benefits at a total cost of £32,000 per annum.

The Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman seconded, drawing attention to the inauguration of the special fund for War orphans, and remarking that to his certain knowledge no other trade in the United Kingdom had undertaken such work. Referring to the valuable assistance given by Sir Wm. Waterlow and his firm, Mr. Bowerman reminded the meeting that Sir William had presided at last year's annual festival, which resulted in a subscription list of £28,000.

Mr. T. Timberlake, chairman of the London Society of Compositors, congratulated the Corporation upon the excellent report presented.

The report was adopted unanimously and with acclamation, and the meeting ended with cordial votes of thanks to the Governors of the St. Bride Foundation Institute for the use of the hall, to the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation and to Sir William Waterlow.

This Year's Pensions List.

The following are the elected candidates: (£35), Thomas A. Mathews; (£30), Rose L. Beatty, William H. Alderman, John G. A. Codling, Harry Strahan, Albert Wettlauffer, James Dellagana, Joseph Perrett, Thomas Cullingham, Ernest Tomlinson, William Malin, John E. Jones; (£26), John W. Apps, Harry Blauks, William Groom; (£25), Richard Colling, Maria E. Cass, Leah A. Adams, Frederick Burkmar, William Watson, Frederick Turner, John J. Smith; (£20), Thomas Little, Henry Nicholls, Charles S. Beves, Charles Sheppard, William Norris, William J. F. Suggate, Frederick J. Finn, Arthur Hulbert, George F. Jackson, Harry Shepherd, Ernest Ward, Charles D. Shorter, Annie M. E. Osborne, Ann Keir, Mary Ashton, Louisa A. Scott, Mary E. Albrecht, Annie W. Wareham, Sabina Smith, Helena Moreton, William Hayward, Henry Gibbons, George Lovick, Frederick Mitchell, Willard R. Sawyer, George Baker, William Seargent, John T. Wallwork, Thomas C. Pignon, Frederick J. Walker, Sarah A. Sewell, Charles Carrington, Robert Hilton, Matilda Treble, Elizabeth Bull, Rose M. Preston, Mary Andrews, Edward J. Culver, Emily M. Cannadine, Thomas Johnson, Harry J. Dall, Jane Chambers, Alice A. Dyer, William Dean, Alfred Miles, John W. Olinski, James W. Underwood, Alfred Romney, William Smith, Thomas F. Collins, Emma S. Philpott, William L. Crickett, John Williams, Sarah H. Healy, Isabella Baker, Richard A. Williamson, William Munns, Thomas A. Smith, Henry Gilligan, Mary Moyce, Leonard Haddon, Agnes M. Rignall, Alfred D. Marshall, Elizabeth Cunningham, and Harriett Rhodes.

Unsuccessful candidates, each receiving £5, are: Alexander Munro, Frank Long, Louisa Delaney, Walter W. Wilkinson, Arthur Lazenby, Henry C. Norman, Sophia Mann, Henry W. Frampton, Thomas D. Hewer, George J. Bishop, Robert L. Lawson, Caroline A. Tout and Maria M. Banks.

ITALIAN pressmen and master printers are uniting to tackle the situation created by the Fascisti. Several newspaper offices have been stormed and their machinery destroyed during the past year and many journalists were assaulted and injured.

Fifty Years with Edinburgh Printing FIRM.

Remarkable Record of Five Employees.

In these unsettled times, when disputes in the realm of industry recur with monotonous and tragic regularity, it is refreshing to turn for a moment to another, and more pleasing, aspect of the relationship between employer and employed, as exemplified by an interesting function which took place in Edinburgh on the 24th ult. Instances in the printing trade of long, unbroken, and devoted service are fortunately by no means uncommon, but it was surely a remarkable, if not unique, record that was celebrated on the date mentioned by Messrs. Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., the well known Edinburgh firm of printers. No fewer than five employees of this firm have completed fifty years' work, and the occasion was taken by the directors to recognise this splendid achievement in fitting manner.

At a social gathering of over five hundred workers and their friends the five honoured veterans—Mr. John C. Wilson (who has risen from the position of office boy to that of works manager), Mr. James Miller (a member of the country house staff, Mr. John McIntosh (reader), Mr. James Milne (case room), and Mr. Daniel Hall (case room)—were each presented with a wallet, bearing suitable inscription and containing Treasury notes, as a tangible recognition of the directors' appreciation of their long and valuable connection with the firm. The gifts were handed over by Sir John Cowan (chairman of the directors), who cordially congratulated the recipients, and remarked upon the amicable relations which had always existed between the heads of the firm and the large body of workers. Referring to the future of the printing trade, Sir John Cowan emphasised the point that co-operation and good will between employer and employed were more than ever necessary for the successful conduct of the industry and for the welfare of all concerned in it.

Sir John Clark, of T. and T. Clark, Ltd., Mr. C. D. O. Morrison and Mr. D. S. Curr, managing directors of Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., also spoke, the notable fact that no fewer than 130 employees had been in the service of the firm for 25 years or more being mentioned by Mr. Morrison.

Speeches interestingly reminiscent were delivered by the guests of the evening in acknowledging the generosity of the firm and the esteem and good wishes of their colleagues, Mr. J. C. Wilson recalling that when he joined the firm in 1872 it was known as Messrs. Murray and Gibb; from 1879 till 1896 as Messrs. Morrison and Gibb, and from the latter year to the present as Messrs. Morrison and Gibb, Ltd.

Of Mr. Wilson and the other gentlemen honoured it might be said, in the words of Tennyson, "He wrought all kind of service with a noble ease, that graced the lowliest act in doing it."

THOMAS BROWN,

English Gold Leaf.
 Bookbinders' Sundries, etc.
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 Gold Skewings and Rubbers Bought.

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to **STONHILL & GILLIS.**

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
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Situations Vacant.

A FIRST-CLASS Firm of Wholesale Stationers require a TRAVELLER with a good connection among City Printers.—Apply H. H., Box 18789.

A REPRESENTATIVE required by London firm of Paper Agents and Merchants; must have sound connections, buying, selling and executive ability, energy and business enthusiasm; state fullest particulars, which will be treated in strictest confidence.—Box 18742.

GUILLOTINE MACHINE CUTTER wanted, for the Paper Trade.—Reply, with full particulars, stating age, salary required and experience, to "Cutter," care Phillips, Mills and Co., Ltd., Bridge Wharf, Battersea, S.W. 11. 13924

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

BOOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

COMPOSITOR and PLATEN HAND.—High-class Catalogue and Colour Work; Half-tones; London district; society.—Box 13928.

ELECTRICAL FITTER, young, desires charge of Motors (all kinds), Lighting, Lifts and other Electrical Gear.—S., 22, Montreal-road, Ilford. 13908

ENGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

LETTERPRESS OVERSEER (32) desires change, present position 5 years (12 hands); Charge Composing, Machine and Warehouse; Estimator, thoroughly practical; C. and G. Certificates.—Box 13930.

MACHINE MINDER (Miehles), Single, Twin or Trip Tandem Machines, well up in best class Work, Black and White and Colour Process, desirous of change; single, and with good references; Cross Feeder knowledge, etc.; society.—Box 13931.

MINDER, well up Half-Tone Colour Process, Cartons, Labels, Com., etc.; Wharves, Two-Revs., Bate's and Summits; home or abroad.—Box 13909.

MINDER (young) seeks perm.; all classes Cylinder Machines, Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; wages by agreement.—Sherreard, 25, Durrington-road, London, E.5. 13916

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY (18), head of his House, seeks OPENING.—Box 13923.

WAREHOUSEMAN-CUTTER seeks situation; 12 years' in charge; sound knowledge of Paper; practical all operations, Commercial and Publications; Estimating; keen and alert; excellent references.—Box 13929.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Sale by Auction of Letterpress Plant and Machinery

BY

FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I.

By Order of the Executors,
 H. H. SQUIRES (Decd.).

PETERBOROUGH.

MR. FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I., is favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 11th, 1922, at 2 o'clock, on the Premises, Crown Street, Peterborough, the nearly-new LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY, comprising Royal Wharfedale (by Fieldhouse, Crossfield and Co.) with geared inkers, wind-up flyers, and two sets of rollers; Foolscap Folio Platen (by Jardine), 24 in. Treadle Perforating Machine, Numbering Machines, Staple Press, Iron Imposing Surface, Cases, Racks, Frames, Gallies, Chases, New Metal and Wood Type, etc., etc.

On view morning of Sale. Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 146, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Holborn 2288.

Agencies.

CHALK-CRAYONS —AGENTS wanted for all parts of the United Kingdom, by Manufacturer of all kinds of School Chalks; must have good connection amongst Jobbers in School Requisites.—Apply to Box 13926.

TRAVELLERS calling on Engineering, Motor, Produce, Corn, Asbestos, and similar firms, to sell SMALL CALICO SAMPLE POST BAGS; cheapest on market; 10 per cent. commission (weekly).—Box 13921.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by 1/2-in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1922.

The Wages Negotiations.

THE expected special meeting of the Joint
Industrial Council for the Printing and Allied
Trades was held on Tuesday afternoon at the
Ministry of Labour, Mr. James MacLehose,
M.A., LL.D., being in the chair. The whole
subject of wages in the printing trade was
fully discussed, and eventually it was decided
to adjourn consideration of the matter until
the next meeting of the J.I.C. In the mean-
time conferences with the various unions are
to be resumed.

Postage Reductions in View.

IT appears that the issue is still in the bal-
ance as to whether the Postmaster-General is
to carry out the promised reductions of postal
charges or the Chancellor of the Exchequer
be allowed to run away with the profits
reaped from high postal rates. We note that
one London daily newspaper remarks that
"the Postmaster-General has taken so strong
a line in this matter in public, and has led us
to expect so much, that he could scarcely re-
frain from resignation if he were refused the
money he wants by the Cabinet." The
matter is certainly a serious one, and it is
evident that the time has not yet come to
cease drawing public attention to the strong
case, already iterated and reiterated, of those
who demand an early revision of the rates.
All possible support should be given to Mr.
Kellaway. Mr. W. H. Burchell, we are glad
to note, continues his propaganda on the
subject. Writing to us last week, he remarks:
"Recommendations will soon come before
the House of Commons for reductions in the
postal rates, which are paralysing trade and
commerce and creating great unemployment."
He continues: "On the basis of existing rates
the Post Office revenue, as indicated in the
estimates now prepared for the next financial
year, shows a big surplus over estimated ex-
penditure. Indeed, this surplus is not far off
£10,000,000. By employing it as the public
expect, and as the Postmaster-General has
promised, in the reduction of charges it would
be possible immediately to: Reduce the In-
land Letter Rate from 2d. to 1½d.; reduce the
Post Card Rate from 1½d. to 1d.; reduce the
Printed Paper Rate from 1d. to ¾d.; reduce
the Imperial Letter Rate from 2d. to 1½d.;
and restore Sunday collections—besides reduc-

ing the telephone charges by an average of 10
per cent. all round." Such reductions would
certainly do a great deal to set the "life-
blood of commerce" circulating more vigor-
ously again, and the printing trade would be
one of the first to feel the benefit of the re-
moval of the present unfair and pernicious
tax on industry.

Unemployment Insurance.

AN interesting and important pamphlet is
being issued by the National Federation of
Employers' Approved Societies on the ques-
tion of unemployment insurance. It seems
clear that the State handling of the subject
has not been a success. Opinion is fairly
general that it is too expensive and cumber-
some, apart from lacking in that personal
touch which can achieve so much. Accord-
ingly there is strong support for the sugges-
tion that unemployment insurance should be
undertaken by groups of industries themselves
or by individual firms. The whole subject is
well ventilated in the booklet referred to. A
broad view of the subject is taken by Mr.
Henry Lesser, president of the National
Federation of Employers' Approved Societies,
who submits for consideration and discussion
a scheme for the administration of unemploy-
ment insurance in individual firms, with the ul-
timate object of its expansion and application
to each organised industry as a separate, self-
supporting entity. The argument is that
such a scheme would result in considerable
saving to the public funds, in the more
economical administration of each industry
itself, in a better regard for the common
interests of employers and employed, and in
the reduction of unemployment generally.
Contributions to the discussion in the publi-
cation are made by Lord Askwith and others
who have studied the question. Experience
of the past twelve months goes to show that
the haunting evil of unemployment has not
been approached in the right way, and it is
clearly in the interests of the country that
some practical method should be adopted for
dealing with it in a more effective way than
has yet been found. The publication of the
pamphlet before us should help in reaching
this desirable end.

The Market for Strawboards.

STRAWBOARDS are almost scarce; a new
turn of events. It is most difficult to secure
exact requirements from stock, and there is
no talk of price concession to-day. Deliveries
from Holland are uncertain, unless extra
charges are paid for transport by alternative
route. There is so little margin of profit on
strawboards that an extra 10s. per ton on
carriage would pave the way for loss unless
the consumer bears the cost. Anyway, it is
much more healthy for the trade to have the
consumer thinking how much he can pay,
rather than have the agent left to think how
little he can get. It is about time straw-
boards began to have a normal market.

The Australian Preference.

THE Australian preference to British news-
print apparently rests on firm ground. The
publishers in Australia, if their views are
at all represented by the Country Press
Association, have not only expressed ap-
proval of the preference given to news-print
made to this country, but go so far as to
voice the hope that nothing will be done to
render the preference nugatory by extending
it to Canada without inquiry as to the
methods adopted by "the American and
Canadian combine" in supplying news-print
to Australia during and since the war. This
resolution implies a fine compliment to those
who have hitherto represented English houses
in the Commonwealth, and the attitude of
the newspaper proprietors, who are never too
ready to look favourably upon their suppliers,
is a reward for faithful service in the past.

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Personal.

A RESOLUTION to confer the freedom of Ramsgate on Lord Northcliffe is to be made at a meeting of the Town Council to-day (Thursday), in recognition of his services to the borough and of his work during and since the war.

SIR JOHN FINLAY, chairman of directors of the *Scotsman* newspaper, presided at a luncheon held at the Savoy Hotel last Thursday, in connection with the opening of the handsome new London offices which this well-known Edinburgh journal has just built at 63, Fleet-street.

WHEN the Society of Women Journalists held their largely-attended At-Home at the Lyceum Club last Thursday afternoon, the president, Miss E. A. Stout, received the guests, among whom were Viscountess Burnham, Lady Norah Bentinck, Lady Brittain, Mrs. Massey-Lyon, and Miss Cora Hind, the well-known representative of the *Manitoba Free Press*.

MR. J. A. SPENDER was entertained to dinner at the National Liberal Club on Thursday night in recognition of his great services to Liberalism, and of his 26 years' editorship of the *Westminster Gazette*.

MR. A. G. GARDINER, late editor of the *Daily News*, was one of the speakers, and remarked that largely as a result of causes over which no one had any control, journalism had become a vast commercial machine, from which great independent publishers had very largely disappeared. The high priest of the machine was Lord Northcliffe, and if they asked themselves whether Northcliffism was a sufficient substitute for Spenderism they would understand something of the nature of the change. This was a matter of the highest interest to society.

MR. J. D. WISE was re-elected president of the South-West London Master Printers' Association at the annual meeting on Tuesday evening, Mr. E. G. Cole vice-president, and Mr. F. A. Cole hon. secretary. A strong resolution on the wages question was passed for submission to headquarters.

MR. E. H. MCLEOD delivered a much-appreciated lecture on "Printing Inks" to the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association on Tuesday evening. Report next week.

MR. G. A. EDEN, late general secretary for 14 years of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, is to be made the recipient of a presentation at the annual dinner of the Association on Saturday at the Holborn Restaurant.

AT the monthly meeting on Tuesday at St. Bride Institute a short paper on the history of the Association, prepared by Mr. Eden, was read by Mr. A. G. Aves, the financial secretary, in the absence of the late secretary, who was unavoidably absent through indisposition.

AT the same meeting congratulations were tendered from the chair to Mr. James Walker on his being elected as a councillor at the recent Wood Green District Council election. Mr. Walker was a former president of the Association.

AT the election at Cranham for the Romford Rural District Council on Monday, Mr. Arthur O'Connor polled 69 votes as against 24 polled by Lieut.-Col. R. Prioleau, and therefore the general secretary of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association was declared elected.

MR. REGINALD KNIGHT, well known in Leeds printing circles by his association with Messrs. Knight and Foster, printers, Leeds, was on Saturday elected a Rural District Councillor for the Templenewsam Ward of Hunslet, Leeds.

MR. J. W. HAMMOND, proprietor of the *Pembroke County Guardian*, was last week elected to the Haverfordwest Town Council with a majority of 227 over his opponent.

MR. JAMES PROUDFOOT, who is retiring from the position of chief reporter of the *Glasgow Herald* after 40 years' service, was made the recipient of a presentation at the annual staff dinner of the publications of Messrs. George Outram and held on Saturday evening at Glasgow.

THE presentation, which took the form of a series of etchings, a clock, and a diamond ring for Mrs. Proudfoot, was made by Sir Robert Bruce, who recalled some of the early experiences of the guest of the evening as a special correspondent in notable events.

MISS MABEL RUSSELL, a young member of the staff of Messrs. Archibald and Co., 11, Pilgrim street, has been selected as a member of the British team of women athletes to compete in the International Sports to be held at Monte Carlo at Easter. The first of these Women's Olympic Meetings was held last year, and Miss Russell had the honour of being a member of the winning team on that unique occasion.

Scottish Master Printers Confer.

Annual Meeting and Lunch at Glasgow.

The annual meeting and luncheon of the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades, held on Tuesday of last week in Glasgow, drew a large attendance of members from all parts of Scotland.

Dr. MacLehose Honoured.

An event of special interest occurred at the luncheon in the Central Station Hotel, when the Alliance presented Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., president of the Federation of Master Printers, with his portrait in oils (painted by Sir James Guthrie), in recognition of the services he has rendered to the Scottish Alliance and to the printing industry throughout the Kingdom.

Mr. James Paterson, president, occupied the chair and made the presentation. Referring to Dr. MacLehose's term of office as president of the Scottish Alliance, the chairman said he was one of the most indefatigable workers on behalf of their industry that the industry had ever produced. It was well to remember that Dr. MacLehose was a Glasgow man and a Glasgow printer. London might claim him for a little, and the Scottish Alliance might boast that he was once their president, but he remained a citizen of Glasgow. The printing and allied trades in Glasgow had produced many eminent men. In a comparatively short term of years five members of the trade occupied the position of Lord Provost, a record of which he thought no other trade could boast. After referring to various movements in the printing industry in which Dr. MacLehose had taken a leading part, the chairman on behalf of the members asked him to accept his portrait, which, he said, had been so ably executed by Sir James Guthrie.

Dr. MacLehose, in acknowledging the gift, said he desired to express his gratitude not only for the portrait but also for the kind expression of appreciation which had been voiced by the chairman. He was proud to have been president of the Scottish Alliance, but he did not know that he had ever been prouder of that post than he had been in recent months, when his experiences in London had shown what strength the Scottish Alliance possessed. He had always felt that the stronger the organisations were on both sides—employers and employed—the better the relations between the two bodies were likely to be. In no part of the country were the relations between employers and employed in the printing industry better than they were in Scotland, and that he attributed largely to the strength of the Scottish Alliance. His experience was that in the past years, during which Mr. Paterson had occupied the chair, the Alliance had gained in influence, mainly on account of his unfailing good humour, his strength of vision, and the manner in which he had faced the difficulties that confronted him. Dr. MacLehose also expressed his appreciation of the honour that had been done him in making him president of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain, but at the same time he assured them he was looking forward with eagerness to the time—ten weeks hence—when this work would end. They had had many difficulties to face, and these could only be overcome by extraordinary self sacrifice and generosity on the part of the members

of the Alliance, who were willing to waive their own particular interests for the common good. It was in that spirit that they had made the Scottish Alliance, and it was that spirit that would give it strength in the future. To himself and his family the portrait with which he had just been presented would always be a source of gratification and a reminder of their goodwill, which he valued more highly than he could express. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaikie, Edinburgh, who proposed a vote of thanks to Sir James Guthrie, referred to the services which Dr. MacLehose had rendered to the industry and the esteem in which he is held.

Annual Meeting Elects Officers.

At the annual general meeting in the afternoon Mr. Robert Wilson, of Messrs. H. and J. Pillans and Wilson, Edinburgh, was appointed president; Mr. Jas. Monte Wilson, of Messrs. Wilson, Guthrie and Co., Glasgow, vice-president; and Mr. George D. Stewart, of Messrs. George Stewart and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, was re-elected hon. treasurer.

Mr. James Paterson, the retiring president, was presented on behalf of the members with a piece of silver plate suitably inscribed, a "smoker's companion," and a rope of pearls with diamond pendant in a silver casket for Mrs. Paterson. Mr. Wilson, in making the presentation, referred to the esteem which Mr. Paterson, as president, had won both from employers and workers throughout Scotland. His endeavour at all times to get a square deal with the workers had been an invaluable asset to the Scottish Alliance. He dealt with the strenuous time through which the industry had passed during the three years of Mr. Paterson's occupancy of the chair. Mr. Paterson, in replying, thanked the members for their gifts, but particularly for the loyal support which he had at all times received from both the Board and members of the Alliance. He assured the Alliance that he would, at all times, be only too pleased to place his services at their disposal, and congratulated the Alliance on their choice of a successor in the person of Mr. Robert Wilson.

Master Printers at Chester.

Rally from Lancashire, Cheshire and Wales.

An important meeting was held at Chester on Monday, when there was a big rally of master printers of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance and the North Wales Alliance to meet the president of the Federation of Master Printers.

The executives of both Alliances were entertained to lunch at the Grosvenor Hotel, the chair being taken by Mr. A. E. Harrison the popular president of the North Wales Alliance.

At the meeting which followed, a warm welcome was given to the Federation president, Mr. J. MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., Mr. Harrison referring to the self-sacrificing way in which the president was devoting his time and energy to the work of the Federation.

Dr. MacLehose outlined the many-sided work successfully handled by the Federation, and made a clear and reasoned statement as to the position of the wages negotiations. He made it plain that while he occupied the chair no unreasonable proposal would be brought forward, but said that in the interests of employees as well as employers it was essential that a reduction of wages should take place in the printing trade.

Mr. J. C. Coppock referred in eloquent terms to the statesmanlike way in which the president of the Federation had discharged his duties during the past ten months, and confidently called upon members for renewed evidence of their loyalty and confidence.

Mr. H. A. Bethell, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance, also urged the necessity for giving full support to those in charge of the negotiations.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation, replied in detail to a number of questions. He explained how the cost of living figure was arrived at, and pointed out that the proposals put forward did provide for a substantial improvement in the basic wages of all the workers in the industry.

All those attending the meeting were entertained to tea by the president and members of the Chester Master Printers' Association, and a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. MacLehose and Mr. Harrison concluded the proceedings.

The Bookbinder.

The British Museum Bindery.

Task of Caring for Four Million Volumes.

Doubtless the general public—and even the majority of those connected with the book-binding trade—are unaware that the British Museum Library is well equipped to meet its own requirements in the matter of the binding and repairing of books. The fact is not a very patent one, as the Museum bindery is modestly tucked away behind the main block of buildings, and is accessible only to those "on business." But, though unobtrusive, this bindery is a fairly extensive one, and the need for it will be realised when it is stated that the British Museum Library contains an ever-growing collection of some four million bound volumes (apart from the smaller publications, which bring the total number of items up to about six millions), and that a great many of these require to be bound or repaired when first admitted, whilst the ravages of wear and accident at this much-used library provide a constant additional demand for the application of the binder's art. Once a publication is delivered to the British Museum Library, it is prohibited by rule from leaving the premises thereafter; thus any bindery attention required, either initially or subsequently, has to be provided on the spot. All the newspapers published throughout the country come to the Library regularly, and these are all bound into volumes. A total of somewhere about four hundred volumes of newspapers have to be bound every month, as well as some eight or nine hundred books.

The British Museum Bindery is a private branch of the house of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the King's printers, and is under the management of Mr. W. A. Godin,

J.P., by whose courtesy a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* was privileged the other day to look round this little-known establishment.

As sound workmanship is in this case the primary requirement, one is not surprised to find that but little machinery is used, hand work being employed as far as possible throughout. Bookbinding materials are also chosen with an eye mainly to their wearing qualities, everything, from the substantial coverings and boards down to the first quality flax thread and hemp, being chosen for durability.

With regard to covering materials, it is interesting to note that specific experiments and long experience at the Museum Library have resulted in the conviction that for high-quality library bindings there is nothing to beat Cape goat leather, and this, dressed in different ways, is the only leather used. Every piece of leather supplied has to bear a guarantee that it is pure sumach tanned and free from mineral acids and all deleterious substances. Linen buckram and a good quality of cloth are also utilised for less important volumes, but all valuable and well used books are bound in leather. Workmanship, like materials, has to be of the best. Hand sewing, on cords, is the general practice, and the mere "casing-in" of books is rigidly eschewed.

The art of repairing damaged books is, of course, in frequent demand at this bindery, and some of the most highly skilled craftsmen in the trade are employed in the mending of valuable specimens. And very wonderful some of their work is. Examples can be

shown—for instance rare Persian or Arabic manuscript books excavated from far Eastern deserts—which were received at the Library in most pitiful plight, some with a good quarter of their substance eaten away by insects, or otherwise so damaged as to look fit only for the rubbish heap, but which, under the hand of the expert book-surgeon, have patiently, page by page, been made whole again, so as now to give little or no indication of the disaster that had previously befallen them.

Many extremely rare and valuable books are, of course, handled in this bindery, some of them being quite unique and of immense historical interest. One example of an irreplaceable volume now passing through the hands of the Museum binders—its market value runs well into the thousands—is the Log Book of H.M.S. "Victory," covering the period from September 19th, 1805, to January 15th, 1806, "Kept by Thomas Atkinson, Master," and containing brief entries regarding the events of Nelson's last battle, with the record of the death of the famous Admiral. This unique volume, preserved in the original sail-cloth wrapper, is now being enclosed—sail-cloth and all—in a substantial and handsome morocco binding.

That is but one example of numerous treasures of our great national repository which receive the attention of the craftsmen of the British Museum bindery. Surely a noble work is theirs! It is their high office to preserve for the benefit of present and future generations the contents of the most important of all the great libraries of the world.

Notes and News.

The Bookbinder's Docket.

Our note on the bookbinder's docket went without official comment, as we naturally expected it would. Unofficially, however, it has received a fair amount of attention and in at least one quarter has formed the basis for platform surveyance. There is movement in book-binding circles if not at headquarters, and the feeling is growing stronger that there should be no further dallying with a matter which is at the root of much of the price-cutting that is going on. It is sometimes claimed that even if time dockets were agreed to throughout the whole of the binding trade there would not be a great many houses ready to exercise the privilege. In fact this has already been borne out in practice in towns where the use of dockets is allowed. There are non-progressive houses in every town in the country that neither want dockets nor know how to use them. For the moment that is their own affair, many of them regard a low wage as the only means of making bookbinding profitable. It is the houses that prefer to run their business on organised and properly conducted lines that find the lack of the time docket a breaking point in their departmental organisation. And a salient fact worth careful deliberation by Binding Union officials is this: that if they will observe the character of the houses which really do desire to make use of time dockets in the binding room, they will find that they are among the most respected and that they have the welfare of trade unionism more at heart than the great majority of the rule-of-thumb establishments which only look for profits when the auditor comes.

Business Revival Slow.

The bookbinding trade has not properly wakened up yet. Business is a little better, no doubt, but unemployment is still the most disturbing factor in the trade. There are few large contracts about and very little Government work in hand. Banks are issuing the best orders but even there the policy of economy prevails in almost every instance. Practically all stationery clerks are working under set orders to practice strict economy in buying.

The Loose-Leaf Boom.

The bookbinding industry will have to look well to its laurels in coming years. Practically every wholesale stationery house is already handling or is contemplating loose-leaf ledgers and the multitudinous auxiliaries that go in with loose leaf and system equipment. The typewriter and modern methods of duplicating and filing have effectively damped the letter copying book and duplicate book trade. Ring books and patent cases have made inroads into the memo and pocket book trade. Now we have an influx of new styles of ledger mechanisms to combat. There is nothing like a bound book as yet, but as yet the loose-leaf ledger is only in its infancy.

The Board Market.

Strawboards are hardening a little and stocks in the country are at a low ebb. It is difficult to secure small supplies at less than £8 10s. per ton, light weights, unlined, and there is no prospect of any lowering in price for some time to come. Millboards are steady, varying in price from £25 for low

grade foreign boards to £50 per ton for hand-made English blackboards. Wood pulp boards are quoted £20 per ton, carriage forward from port.

Glues and Gold Leaf.

Glues continue to be steady, and to-day's values run from 45s. per cwt. for seconds, bone glues up to 60s. per cwt. for first quality hide glues, and the latter are always worth the extra money for good work. In pastes the keen competition between wet and dry varieties has served a good purpose by forcing prices down. Gold leaf remains firm, and there is not much danger of a tariff lifting the prices up.

Book-Covering Materials.

We are still waiting to hear of a reduction in the price of book cloths and linen buckrams, but so far there seems no sign of the manufacturers giving any concessions. The demand is exceedingly low, as well it might be, and there are not likely to be any commitments on a large scale until the price drops. When the fall comes it will come suddenly and without warning, as is the way with the manufacturers of these commodities. Meantime there is a fairly good demand for low-grade or mixed buckram, which can be secured at about 2s. 5d. per yard. Fabrics have become easier just recently, boxmakers' white calico is quoted 4½d. per yard, bookbinders' common lining calico 5d., and fine pasting calico 5½d. Some grades of patent leather cloths have fallen about 3d. per yard and American leathers have also eased slightly. Duxeen is in good demand and is very highly spoken of by manufacturing stationers.

Marble Papers.

Marble papers are much cheaper judging from recent quotations for hand-marbled papers. Spanish and Storment is offered at 20s. per ream copy, 25s. per ream medium, 27s. 6d. per ream double-cap, and 30s. per ream royal. Nonpareil is quoted 32s. 6d. per ream copy and 50s. per ream double-cap. There is so little difference between to-day's prices for hand-marbled against machine-printed varieties that the latter are almost out of consideration.

Leathers.

Leather prices remain unaltered from our last list and there is no prospect of any material difference. The market is dull and merchants are anxiously trying to stimulate business by offering specially attractive parcels. We note that Russells of Hitchin have commenced to manufacture basils and skivers in addition to parchments and forils for which they have long held an enviable reputation.

Bindery Supplies for Canada.

Drawing attention to the opportunities which the Canadian market could offer to British manufacturers, a correspondent indicates the bookbinding industry as being one section in which the development of British overseas trade could be stimulated if sufficient attention were paid to it. Canadian buyers, however, complain of the difficulty of getting British manufacturers to accept orders, and of greatly delayed deliveries in cases where orders have been accepted. In regard to book cloth it is said that during the war the supply of British book cloth was cut off and Canadian users had to depend on American book cloth, which they found inferior in all respects, as it curled up and no amount of treatment would keep it flat, whereas the English book cover keeps flat and in proper condition all the time. It is now stated that it is impossible to buy this cloth in Toronto, although repeated requests have been made for it. We have no details of the particular case referred to, but it would seem at any rate to indicate that British suppliers might keep a keener eye on Canadian possibilities.

A Bookbinder's Challenge.

It would be interesting to know what response was forthcoming to an American bookbinder's recent claim to be the champion practical binder in the trade. A challenge to any bookbinder in the country to equal or better his record was issued by Mr. G. A. Kowalker, of Boston, who claims the championship of his trade. In five hours, Mr. Kowalker is said to have bound and trimmed 17 volumes of thicknesses ranging from 240 to 750 pages in nine different sizes and varieties of covers. The average was 17½ minutes to the book and included sheepskin, Russia, morocco, cloth and combinations.

Various Bearings of Valuation.

Mr. Frank Colebrook, F.A.I., addressed a meeting of the Derby and Chesterfield Master Printers' Association, at the Jacobean Cafe, Derby, on Monday of last week, and took as his subject the bearings of valuation upon insurance, costing, income tax and local rating. Mr. J. H. Simpson (Messrs. J. W. Simpson and Sons, Ltd.), presided. The company also included Councillor Hudson (Messrs. Bacon and Hudson), Messrs. C. E. Evans and E. Lucas (Messrs. Bemrose's), W. J. White, J. Hill, H. Harpur, B. W. Jennesson, etc.

Mr. Colebrook emphasised several sometimes not quite realised facts, as for instance that an insurance policy was simply a contract of indemnity. If actual insurance equalled the actual loss, he said, the printer was all right. If it exceeded the actual loss, on a total burn-out, the printer found he had simply paid some premium money for nothing. If he had too much insurance in one division, it would not help him in a division in which he had insured enough to meet the actual loss. Regarding the average clause, he thought if it were generally inserted, it would tend to plants being fully insured instead of three-parts insured as now was too often the case, and fire office competition might eventuate in full insurance being obtained for little, if any, more than was paid for the present too general three-parts insurance. But the danger involved in the average clause—that a man might be unconsciously and substantially his own insurer, and the dangers in literal stringent warranties—must be always borne in mind. He thought printers were often really paying for independent valuations without having those valuations, because, in default of the guidance they would furnish, many printers penalised themselves every day in some degree in their costing, and failed to build up a correct plant replacement fund. Further, they were not able to state their case as convincingly as they might before the Income-Tax Surveyor when discussing depreciation. He dealt with the ease with which annual valuation revisions could be made, once values had been carefully recorded; with the liability for customers' property; with the problems of the value of machinery misbought or in excess of needs; with the value of capital over and above what should have sufficed; with the general attitude of fire offices. One's depreciation account could be just as truly, and more pleasantly, called a plant reinstatement account. The capital needed for the difference between the actual fire loss figure and the new prices of the items destroyed could now be provided by insurance. Balance-sheet and probate values were also considered. The attitude of income-tax surveyors regarding plant values when cotton factories had changed hands by sale to strangers, or by transfer from private ownership to limited company ownership was discussed. There seemed a hint for printers derivable from this. Mr. Colebrook finally dealt briefly with the question of the rating of machinery. Printers must consider whether they should not help the private members of Parliament who were trying to get through a short Act giving effect to the majority recommendation of the Royal Commission upon

local taxation, viz., that only such machinery should be rated as was part of the hereditament or was such as could not be detached without injuring the hereditament.

Mr. Evans (Messrs. Bemrose's) said the subject had seemed to portend a rather dull talk, but it was very interestingly and indeed racily and humorously dealt with. He had acquired information on many points. He moved their thanks to Mr. Colebrook, and Mr. Hudson, seconding, said Mr. Colebrook was a born lecturer, and that another time those present would, he felt sure, all come again and would bring others. A number of questions were put and answered.

Important Fusion.

Wiggins, Teape and Alex. Pirie.

The directors of Wiggins, Teape and Co (1919), Ltd., and Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., announce that a provisional agreement has been signed for a fusion of their interests. Shareholders will receive details of the proposals in due course.

Alex. Pirie and Sons carry on the business of papermakers at Stoneywood Works, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire, and Wiggins, Teape and Co. at Withnell Fold, Lancs, at Dover, at Wooburn Green, Bucks, and at mills near Cullompton, Devon.

Alex. Pirie was established in 1770 and incorporated as a company in 1898. It has interests in France and South Africa. The authorised and issued capital is £1,100,000, and from 1918 to 1920 a dividend of 8 per cent. was paid on the ordinary shares.

Wiggins, Teape dates back to 1761, became a company in 1890, and was re-organised and extended in 1919. The authorised capital is £1,500,000, of which £1,450,000 has been issued and paid up. For the year 1920 the ordinary received 5 per cent.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A London firm of general agents and shippers desire to get into touch with a United Kingdom firm in a position to supply vignette pouches, shading and general engraving tools, for the printing trade. (Reference No. 324.)

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Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$, 6 $\frac{3}{8}$, Pref., 18s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord: 7 p.c. Cum., 21s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Pref., 16s.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 15s.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 5s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 106, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; J. Dickinson, 22s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1st Pref., 75; Illustrated London News, 2s., Pref., 7s.; International Linotype, 54; Kiley's Directories, 24s. 9d., 23s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 21s. 9d., 22s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Linotype B Deb., 53; George Newnes, 14s., 13s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Pref., 13s. 9d., 14s. 3d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 103 $\frac{3}{4}$, 105; Odham's Press, 9s. 9d., 10s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s. 3d., 15s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 71s. 3d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 18s., 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Raphael Tuck, 19s. xd., Pref., 68s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 71s. 3d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 14s., 13s. 9d., Def., 5s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 3d., 14s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Weldon's, 32s. 3d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 15s. 14s. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—International Linotype recommend final dividend of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., making 6 per cent., against 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. previous year.

THE "FINANCIAL NEWS."—For 1921 the profits amounted to £13,436 (against £57,475 for 1920), to which is added £16,842 brought in. Owing to the existing depression of trade and commerce and the uncertainty of the industrial outlook, the directors do not think it opportune to recommend the payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares, and advise that the whole of the available balance of £22,901 remaining after payment of the preference dividends should be carried forward (subject to national taxation). For 1920 the ordinary shares received a dividend of 20 per cent., less tax.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY Co., LTD.—Profits of Lamson Paragon Supply Co. for year ended January 31st were £84,354, plus £19,784 brought in, making £104,139. After providing £10,285 for depreciation, reserve and directors fees, £10,396 for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. preference dividend, £15,857 for new 10 per cent. preference dividend, directors propose transfer of £10,000 to investments and loans suspense account, and recommend dividend for year of 10 per cent. on ordinary shares, carrying forward £17,601.

ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT Co., LTD.—Profit of Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. for year ended August 31st, less depreciation, interest charges, etc., was £90,190. Directors have written £20,000 out of profits off cost of issuing £800,000 Guaranteed Second Mortgage Debentures. After providing for sinking fund, and including £195,661 brought in, there remains credit balance of £250,983.

NEW COMPANIES.

O. F. BATES, LTD.—Capital £50,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with O. F. Bates, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers, printers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: O. F. Bates and F. J. Broomhead. Registered office: 71, Fleet-street, E.C.

SALISBURY TIMES Co., LTD.—Capital £8,000; to adopt an agreement with the proprietors of the Salisbury Times newspaper for the acquisition of the business carried on by the Salisbury Times Co., and to carry on the business of printers, publishers and circulators of newspapers or other publications, etc. Private company. First directors: H. G. Gregory,

M. F. Batts, H. Lapham, H. C. Moody, and J. C. Hudson. Registered office: Dews-road, Salisbury.

UNIVERSITY PRESS OF LIVERPOOL, LTD.—Capital £5,000; to adopt an agreement between the University Press of Liverpool (in liquidation) of the first part, L. P. Abercrombie of the second part, the University of Liverpool of the third part, Hodder and Stoughton of the fourth part, and the company of the fifth part, to produce, publish and sell and become proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, reports, transactions, magazines, books, documents, papers, artistic productions, and other works and printed matters, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: Sir Ernest Hodder-Williams, G.V.O., R. P. Hodder-Williams, C. K. Webster, C. S. Jones, and P. H. G. Boswell.

GUNSTON, GREEN AND SIMPSON, LTD.—Capital £5,000; to adopt an agreement with A. J. D. Gunston, H. M. Green and A. H. Simpson for the acquisition of the business of designers and printers carried on at 61, Wilson-street, E.C., and at Manchester, as "Gunston, Green and Simpson," and to carry on the business of designers, printers and publishers, designers of advertisements, machine, letterpress, copperplate, lithographic, offset and other printers, engravers, artists, etc. Private company. First directors: A. J. D. Gunston, H. M. Green, and A. H. Simpson. Registered office: 61, Wilson-street, E.C.

F. H. CASTLE AND Co., LTD.—Capital £3,000; to acquire the business of printers, publishers and stationers carried on by F. H. Castle and Clara Castle at 131, High-street, Thame, Oxford, as "F. H. Castle." Private company. Permanent directors: J. G. Filleul, F. H. Castle, Clara Castle and A. J. Castle. Registered office: 131, High-street, Thame, Oxon.

ASTON PRESS, LTD.—Capital £2,000; printers, lithographers, bookbinders, rulers, marblers, wholesale or retail stationers and dealers in fancy goods, paper merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: W. H. Lloyd, H. Heath and H. P. L. Biggs. Registered office: 12, Aston Cross, Birmingham.

CHARLES BRADY AND Co., LTD.—Capital £1,500; to acquire the business carried on at 195, Strand, W.C., as the "St. Paul's Printing Co." and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, letterpress printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. P. Brady and W. Y. Moore. Registered office: 195, Strand, W.C.2.

SWANN AND IBBOTT, LTD.—Capital £500; printers, stationers, printers' and stationers' manufacturers, advertisers, bookbinders and general agents, etc. Private company. Life directors: A. J. Ibbott and T. F. Swann. Registered office: Ram yard, Bedford.

PANDEAN, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; music publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: Mrs. Hatie King-Reavis and T. J. McInerney. Registered office: Prince's-chambers, Coventry-street, W.1.

LAMSON PARAGON (INDIA), LTD.—Capital £20,000; to acquire the business carried on by the Lamson Paragon Supply Co., in India and Ceylon, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in check books, check slips, advertising apparatus, shop fixtures, fittings and furniture, pneumatic tubes, etc. Private company. First directors: J. M. Evans and R. Graham. Registered office: 132, Cheapside, E.C.

FOULKES AND EVANS, LTD.—Capital £1,000; to take over the business of Foulkes and Evans, printers and stationers of Liverpool. Private company. First directors: E. D. Kendall and W. T. Kendall. Registered office: 9, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool.

ROSIER, MORGAN AND HIGGS, LTD.—Capital £1,500; booksellers, printers, publishers, bookbinders, stationers, music and fancy goods dealers, etc., and to acquire the business carried on by R. J. Rosier at 1a, Mansel-street, Swansea. Private company. First

directors: R. J. Rosier, D. H. Morgan and D. J. Higgs. Registered office: 1a, Mansel-street, Swansea.

MASONIC RECORD, LTD.—Capital £6,000; to adopt an agreement with H. Davies and to carry on the business of publishers and printers of the Masonic Record, and any other masonic works and periodicals, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Davies, L. Stuart Mills and H. Shaylor. Registered office: Haslett House, Southampton-buildings, E.C.

RAND ADVERTISING AND SALES SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,000. Private company. First directors: W. J. Rand and P. Macnamara. Registered office: Barham House, Handel-street, W.C.

W. S. AND M. AUSTIN, LTD.—Capital £2,000; manufacturers of boxes of cardboard, wood, metal, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. S. Austin, Maude A. Austin and F. J. Stokoe. First directors: W. S. Austin and J. H. Williams.

MACHIN AND KINGSLEY (1922), LTD.—Capital £50,000; to take over the business of paper, cotton, wood and general merchants, manufacturers, importers and exporters, carried on by Machin and Kingsley, Ltd. Private company. Permanent directors: P. J. Machin, A. C. Machin and A. R. Kingsley. Registered office: Hare-court, 62, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

JOHN WILLIAMSON Co., LTD. (printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc., London).—Mortgage on 42, Gerrard-street, W., dated March 17th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and M. Bank.

HILL AND AINSWORTH, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.).—Mortgage dated March 18th, 1922, to secure £1,000, charged on certain land and premises in Stoke-on-Trent. Holders: Stoke-on-Trent Permanent Building Society.

"MID-CUMBERLAND AND NORTH WESTMORLAND HERALD" NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING Co., LTD.—Mortgage dated January 25th, 1922, to secure £2,100, charged on certain buildings and land in King-street, Penrith. Holders: Penrith Building Society.

E. AND F. N. SPON, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Particulars of £3,000 debentures, authorised November 15th, 1921; present issue, £1,000; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

DARWEN PAPER MILL Co., LTD.—Satisfaction in full (a) on August 30th, 1920, of mortgage dated July 11th, 1910, securing £20,000, and further advances not exceeding £35,000, and (b) on March 10th, 1922, of mortgage dated December 12th, 1912, securing £20,000 and further advances not exceeding £25,000.

STANDARD CATALOGUE Co., LTD.—Particulars of £50,000 "Engineers' Debentures" authorised February 24th, 1922; present issue £250; charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

KELLNER - PARTINGTON PAPER PULP Co., LTD.—A trust deed dated March 15th, 1922, to secure £1,500,000 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debenture stock, repayable at 102 per cent. Property charged: Lands, mills, factories, works, buildings, forests, water rights and other real property in Norway and Austria, and all other real property belonging to the company wherever situate, together with all buildings, erections, works, plant and machinery thereon and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees: Law Debenture Corporation, Ltd. (The stock was sold by the company at the price of 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.)

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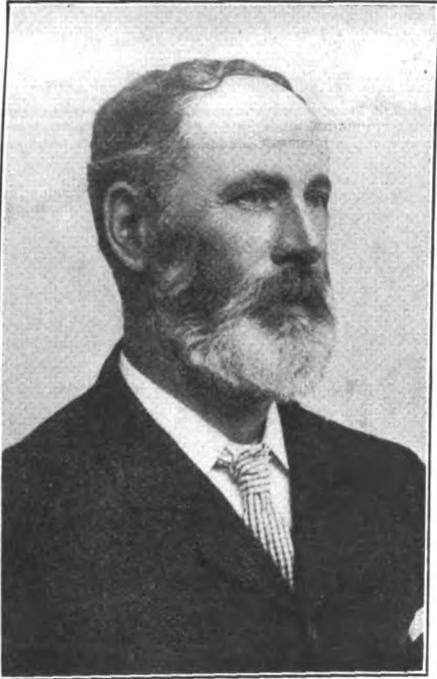
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Daily Telegraph Mills.

Retirement of Mr. John Greig.

After service with the *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mills at Dartford extending over a period of 55 years, Mr. John Greig, the manager, retired at the end of last week. Mr. Greig in 1869 went to Dartford with his father (Mr. George Greig), who took over the management of the concern when it came into the hands of the *Daily Telegraph*. At a subsequent date, Mr. George Greig was succeeded in the management by his son, William, who 22 years ago passed on the control to his brother, Mr. John Greig, who is now retiring.



MR. JOHN GREIG.

Previous to accompanying his father to Dartford, Mr. John Greig had considerable experience in paper mills in various parts of the country, first in Wales and subsequently in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A tall, striking figure of a Scotsman, Mr. John Greig is of a singularly retiring disposition, but nevertheless he has proved himself a very capable paper mill manager. During his management of the *Daily Telegraph* Mills, these have been constantly brought up-to-date and rendered ever more efficient in the manufacture, first of news-print, and afterwards of various classes of printings and bonds.

Since the *Daily Telegraph* undertook the somewhat venturesome experiment of manufacturing paper for its own consumption, extensive developments have taken place. There are five large machines installed at the mills and the whole plant occupies an area of ten acres. Mr. John Greig has himself been responsible for many of the improvements which have been adopted in connection with the manufacture of paper. In conjunction with the engineer, Mr. Alexander Henderson, another robust Scotsman, he was responsible for various useful contrivances, for which patents were obtained. One of them was a spray cutting apparatus, by means of which a web of paper on the top of the wire was cut so as to form a point for leading the paper from the wire cloth to the first press felt. Another patent concerned reeling-up gear, which enabled the reels of paper to be turned round and changed without the expenditure of physical effort, ensuring at the same time hard winding and consequent heavy webs. A recent installation at the mills which has helped towards efficiency has been the equipping of an overhead gangway for the transportation of pulp from the wharf right into the machine-room.

In recent years the mills, as already indicated, have gone far beyond the scope of news-print, and are now manufacturing various classes of paper for the general market. The products now include S.C. printings, cream wove, glazed imitation parchment, tinted banks and cartridges. All are excellent grades of paper, and are meeting with a big demand through the mill agents, Messrs. C. O'Leary Mears and Co., of 26, Wardrobe-chambers, 146, Queen Victoria-street.

Interesting Paper Action.

Question of Continuous Revolving Credit of £50,000 re Printers' Exchange.

An action was heard before Mr. Justice Bailhache in the Commercial Court of the King's Bench Division last week, in which Nordskog and Co., Ltd., paper exporters and merchants, of Christiania, Norway, sued the National Bank, Ltd., Old Broad-street, E.C., to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract by the bank in respect of a letter of credit that was issued in connection with the financing of large shipments of paper by the plaintiffs from Drammen to the United Kingdom and Ireland to the orders of an organisation called The Printers' Exchange in London. It appeared that there were contracts amounting to 5,650 tons of paper and heavy shipments were made, but the plaintiffs said that the defendants eventually cancelled the credit, and the result was plaintiffs had left on their hands quantities of paper which they had had to store and also pay insurance charges upon, and they claimed damages based on the difference between the market price and the original contract price. The plaintiffs said that they were given to understand before they agreed to these heavy commitments to ship paper that the credit would be a continuous revolving credit and they relied on that warranty. The defendants said that they never agreed to open any credit other than one for £50,000, which was in the course of time exhausted, and they denied that they were under any liability to the plaintiffs.

Judgment.

The hearing of the action was concluded on the 29th, ult., when Mr. Justice Bailhache gave judgment.

In an exhaustive review of all the facts and the evidence, his Lordship said it was hard to him to understand how Mr. Nordskog, who had received the original official letter of credit through the proper channels, could have been satisfied with a cable received from the agents in London saying that the branch manager in the Strand had confirmed that this was really a continuous running credit and not merely one for £50,000. In his view, if Mr. Convin, the manager of defendants' Strand branch, gave any assurance at all to the plaintiffs' agent, it related only to the financing of the first two contracts and not the third. Nor could he find that Mr. Convin had any authority to say that this was a continuous credit. He was satisfied it was realised by all concerned that Mr. Convin had no authority to bind the bank. He held the action failed, and gave judgment for defendants with costs.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Burkart, A. Process for transfer of drawings, etc., on to lithographic stones. 8,240.
 Crabbe, M., and Mitchell, A. H. Clamps for forms of printing presses. 7,468.
 Crawshaw, E., and Stuart, W. Securing printing rollers on mandrils. 8,138.
 Creasey, A. Playing cards. 7,635.
 Davis, G. H., and Reed, F. Type casting machines. 8,665.
 Dessau, M. M. Printing on india rubber and production of articles thereby. 8,032.
 Dring, J. B. Folding boxes, etc. 7,748.
 Ellis, G. B. (McCall Co.). Pattern charts or envelopes. 7,605.
 Evans, A. B. Printing processes. 7,718.
 Evans, A. B. Web printing machines. 7,719.
 Evans, A. B. Type casting machines. 8,473.
 Evans, G. J. Printing apparatus. 8,074, 8,075.
 Hamlett, H. W. Binding devices for loose-leaf ledgers, files, etc. 7,587.
 Hopkins, H. S. Printing letterpress lithographically. 8,312.
 Hughes, G. Method of printing upon glass, etc. 7,714.
 Ishida, K. Printing ink. 8,095.
 Jackson, J. E. Evans. (Hesser Maschinenfabrik-Akt.-Ges.) Device for folding paper bags. 8,562.
 Johnston, T. R. Rotary off-set machines for printing fabrics. 7,909.
 Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Justifying spacers or space bands for typographical composing machines. 7,827.

- Moiseiwitsch, J., and Roneo, Ltd. Type-printing, etc., rotary duplicating machines. 7,657.
 Moore, R. F. Printers' galley. 8,189.
 Renyi, A., Renyi, P., and Renyi, S. Rolling mills for manufacturing corrugated paste-board, sheet metal, etc. 8,689.
 Rogers, G. W. Colour, etc., printing. 8,268.
 Shirley, F. J. Fastening devices for cardboard boxes, etc. 8,475.
 Stephen, E. Means for detaching and delivering lengths of paper, etc., from roll. 7,357.
 Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd. Apparatus for regulating supply of fuel to, and temperature of, furnaces, etc. 7,971.
 Walker, A. J. N. Apparatus for manufacture of printing plates, etc. 7,642.
 Wolters, O. Device for production of registering strips for automatic type composing machines. 7,469.
 Young, G. W. Bookbinding machines. 8,257.

Specifications Published.

1920.

- Alexander, A. E. (Stokes, J. S.). Composite mats for making printing plates, sound records, and the like. 176,828.
 Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., and Barber, J. E. Method or means for setting up and fixing printing type within a chase or the like. 176,526.
 Hitchings, R. Binder for securing together sheets of paper, printed matter, periodicals, books, patterns, and the like. 176,538.
 Jackson, W. J. Mellersh- (Weeks Photo-Engraving Co.). Process of electrically etching printing reproduction or relief plates for various purposes. 176,412.
 Murray, J. Bookbinding machinery. 176,448.
 Staubli, H., and Staubli, R. Laying on apparatus of book fastening machines. 176,460.
 Taylor, E. H. Price ticket. 176,888.
 Young, G. W. Rotary gathering and collating machines. 176,901.

1921.

- Eva, A. Cartons or cases for containing domestic and other commodities. 176,994.
 Evans, A. B., and Payne, R. P. Delivery mechanism of sheet printing machines. 176,959.
 Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., and Curzon, F. B. Colour printing. 176,972.
 Lowther, W. F. Ruling machines. 177,041.
 Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg Akt.-Ges. Front lay-on marks for printing machines. 163,697.
 Morgan, G. S. G. Calendars. 176,966.
 Rockstroh, W. M. Platen presses. 157,805.
 Trussell, C. D. Loose-leaf binders. 177,065.
 Walmsley, W. E. Collapsible boxes. 176,936.
 West, J. W. Temporary binder for music or double leaf papers and the like. 176,592.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

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- Bueno, E. Apparatus for the reproduction on paper of autochrome and other plates in their proper colours. 176,777.
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Papermakers' Technical Library.

Mr. Lewis Evans, the ex-president of the Papermakers' Association, has made another contribution to the technical library which Mr. A. W. Foster, the secretary of the Papermakers' Association, is getting together. His last gift is "Timperley's Encyclopædia of Literary and Typographical Anecdote," published in 1842. The work represents a history of printing and papermaking from the earliest times to the date of publication. The author, who was born about the year 1795, was an old Manchester Grammar School boy and served in the army from 1810 to 1815, when he was discharged in consequence of wounds received at the Battle of Waterloo. He then appears to have started as an engraver and in 1821 was apprenticed as letterpress printer to the proprietor of the *Northampton Mercury*. The "Encyclopædia," which is a very stout volume, is founded on lectures given in 1828 and was published by Henry G. Bone. The book plates of Sir John Evans and Dr. Arthur Evans appear inside the cover.

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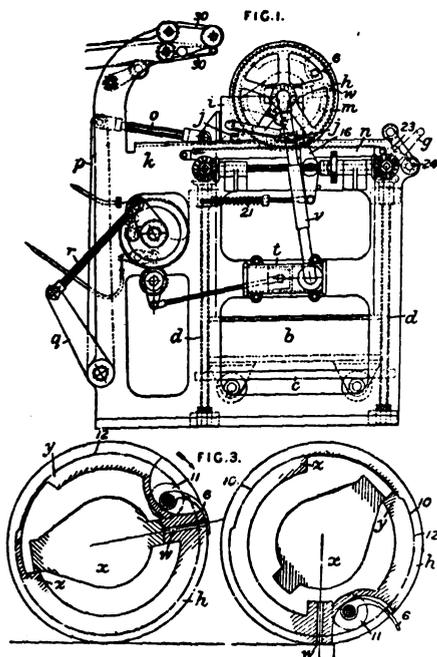
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New Inventions.

Sheet-Feeding Mechanism.

Mr. H. J. Salmon has patented an invention by which sheets are fed to printing and like machines by a reciprocating drum *h* which is mounted in a carriage *i* and moved to and fro over a pile of sheets, the drum being connected to a vacuum pump *l* by a telescopic connection *v* and formed with ports *w* which lift the top sheet and curl it around the drum, the separated sheet being subsequently held to the drum by grippers *6* which are mounted on the drum and hold the sheet on the drum until it is in a position to be seized by forwarding tapes *30*. The pile of sheets is supported on a trolley *b* carried by supports *c* operated by screws *d* geared together and capable of operation by a hand lever *g*, or automatically by a pawl oscillated by the action of an adjustable feeler *15*, carried by shaft of the drum *h*, on a lever *16* controlled by a spring *21* and connected by bevel gears to the pawl-carrying arm. The drum *h* is

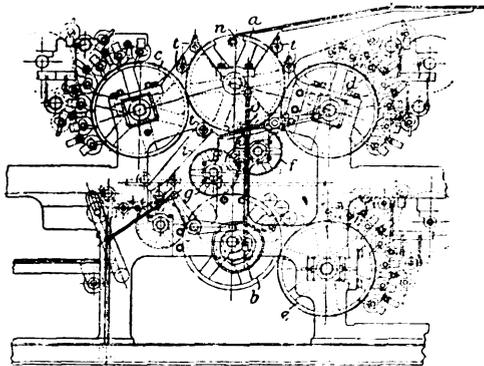


mounted in a carriage *i* reciprocated by crank and lever mechanism *o, p, q, r*, and guided by rollers *j* which move over stepped side frames *k* and prevent twisting movements of the drum. At the commencement of each feed the drum *h* is in the position shown at the right of Fig. 3, the suction ports *w* being open to the inside of the drum, and the grippers *6* open. As the drum moves to the left it rotates counter-clockwise, and after rotating through half a right-angle a freely-mounted valve *x* moves by gravity to cover the ports *w* and cut these off from the vacuum, the gripper *6* being previously closed on the sheet by a stationary groove cam *10* acting on an eccentric disk *11* on the gripper shaft. The valve *x* is limited in its movements by stops *y, z*. As the top sheet is rolled upon the drum *h*, the remaining sheets are held by grippers *23* on a spring-controlled spindle *24* which is rotated by the drum carriage to move the grippers from the pile as the drum carriage returns to the position shown in the right of Fig. 3. The drum is oscillated by a gear *m* and rack *n*. In a modification, two drums as *h* feed sheets alternately from different piles to a common forwarding mechanism, so that the speed is greater than with one pile and one feeding mechanism.

Rotary Printing Machines.

A rotary machine of the kind having an impression cylinder, divided into a number of sectors corresponding to the number of times each sheet is to be printed on, and a transfer drum or drums for transferring the sheet, after it is printed on, from one sector to the next in rear is provided with a second impression cylinder for perfecting the sheets in one or more colours and with a transfer drum for transferring the sheet to the second im-

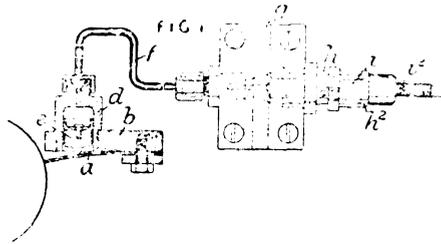
pression cylinder from a transfer drum of the first impression cylinder. As shown in sketch an impression cylinder *a* is formed with two sectors provided with grippers *u, v*, and co-operating respectively with printing cylinders *c, d*. A sheet fed to the grippers *u* and printed by the cylinder *c* may be delivered by a chain *i* printed on one side only, or may be taken by a transfer drum *f* and transferred to the grippers *v* and printed twice on the same side and delivered by the chain *i*. The sheet may



pass from the drum *f* to a second transfer cylinder *g*, and thence to a second impression cylinder *b* co-acting with a printing cylinder *e*. The cylinder *a* may be formed with more than two sectors and be used to print several colours on one side of a sheet. In a modification, the machine is arranged to print more than one impression on one side of a sheet, which is then transferred to a second impression cylinder and has one or more impressions printed on the opposite side. This modification differs from the first in that one or more transfer drum is arranged in conjunction with the cylinder *a*. The printing surfaces may be of any kind, e.g., lithograph or offset. Retaining rolls *t* co-acting with the cylinder *a* to keep the sheet upon it. The patentee is Mr. H. J. Salmon.

Inking Apparatus.

In this invention the duct blade of an inking apparatus is adjusted at various points of its length by fluid pressure means operated from a control station. As shown in Fig. 1, the blade *a* is secured to a support *b*, on which are mounted a number of cylinders *d* containing pistons *e* in contact with the blade. The cylinders are connected by pipes *f* to a hollow support *g*, to which fluid under pressure, which is preferably oil, but may be water, air, gas or ink such as that used in the duct, is



supplied from the tank or pump. When the cylinders *d* and pipes *f* are full of the fluid, communication with the supply is cut off by means of valves formed by the conical ends of cylinders *h* screwed into the support *g*. The cylinders *h* contain plungers *i*, having extensions *i²* screwed through the cylinder covers *h²*, and adapted to receive an operating key, by which the pressure in the cylinders *d* may be adjusted as required. The cylinders *d* may be fitted with pressure releasing valves, and, when ink is employed as the pressure fluid, these valves may communicate with the duct. In a modification, the plungers *i* are replaced by diaphragms, and the pistons *e* are actuated through diaphragms. An indicating plate, which may be the side of the support *g*, is provided at the control station to indicate to which parts of the blade the various cylinders *h* relate. The inventors are Messrs. J. H. Butler and T. E. Phythian.

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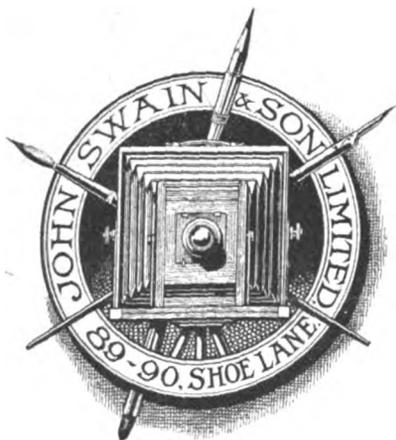
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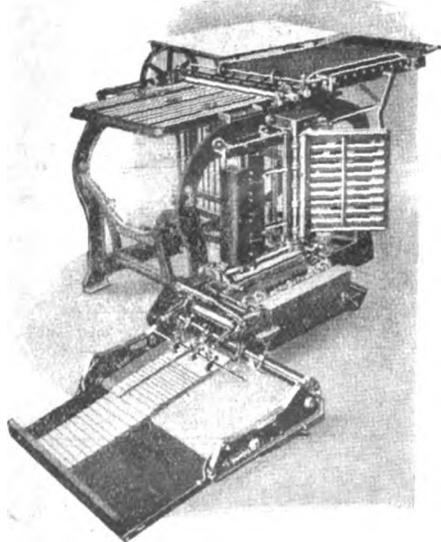
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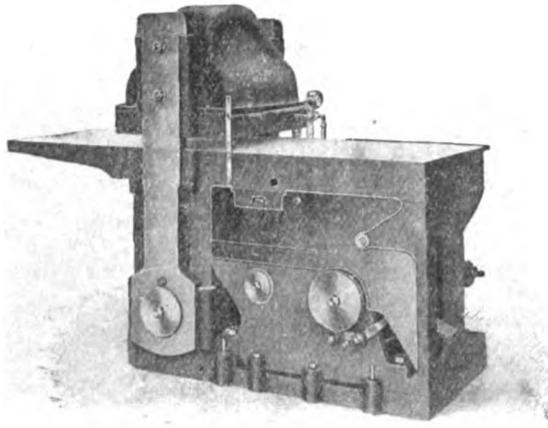
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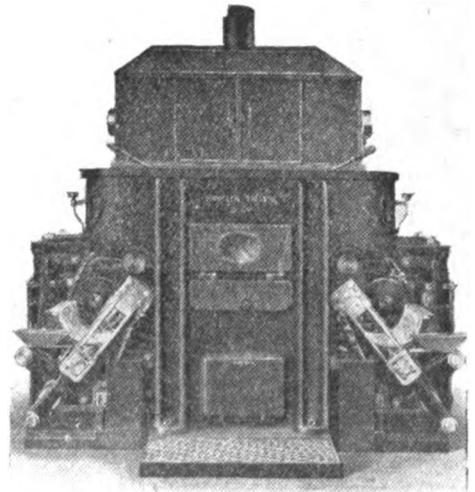
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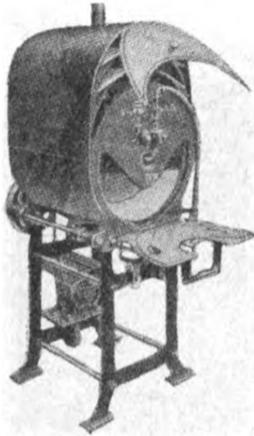
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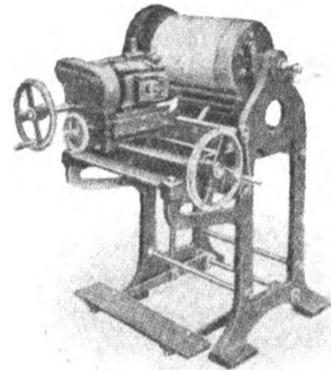
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VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 16.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: APRIL 13, 1922.

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Printing Ink: Its Manufacture and Uses.

By E. H. McLEOD (Chemist,
Messrs. Ault and Wiborg, London).

It is an axiom of all trades that a workman should be familiar with his tools, and that of printing is no exception. Every printer should know the materials he makes use of, and of all the materials entering into the production of good printing none is of more importance than the ink.

The manufacturing of printing inks, originally carried out by the printers themselves, has gradually become so complicated and so specialised that it became absolutely necessary to separate it from that of printing in order to insure economical large scale production and careful study of the best and cheapest methods of manufacture. The present day methods used are the result of close co-operation between the printers and specialists who have devoted their lives to a study of the requirements of the printing industry. These requirements are so varied and complex that it is difficult to know where to begin to describe them. The most logical division of printing is into the three general classes of letterpress (from raised type), litho (from flat surfaces), and intaglio (from an engraved or etched surface), and the inks made for each of the above processes differ considerably from one another.

Under the above headings come many special requirements, such as inks to withstand hot paraffin wax without bleeding, alcohol proof inks for whisky and chemist labels, soap wrapper inks to withstand alkali, poster inks for outdoor work to withstand the action of sun, rain and weather, tin printing inks to withstand stoving, inks for transparent signs, for rubber to withstand the vulcanisation process, and many other peculiar uses.

In view of the above, it can well be realised that the life of a printing ink maker is not a bed of roses, and that one problem after another duly presents itself to be overcome. With this great diversity of requirements it might be interesting to know that about five hundred different raw materials are used by an up-to-date manufacturer making a general line of inks.

Printing ink consists essentially of a pigment and a vehicle intimately mixed and thoroughly ground to a high degree of fineness. The accompanying diagram shows the various ingredients used. Printing inks are composed of some or all of the following: Pigments, compounds, dyes and vehicles. In the technical sense a pigment is a material insoluble in water or oil, which is suitable by reason of its softness to be used in the manufacture of printing ink. A dye, on the other hand, is a substance which is soluble either in oil or

water. A vehicle is any material which is used as a medium for carrying the pigment from the block or plate to the paper, and generally is an oil or oil varnish, but sometimes consists of water or a water varnish, for example, in the case of water photogravure inks.

The Pigments Used.

Pigments may be divided into two classes, the organic and the inorganic. The organic

Coal tar dyes form the second most important of all classes. The dyes are derived from coal tar by the process of distillation and other chemical processes, and the pigments are made from these dyes by precipitation, generally with metallic salts, such as alum, etc. These colours in general are not so permanent to light as some of the other classes, but there are exceptions, and permanency can be obtained. In general, these colours may

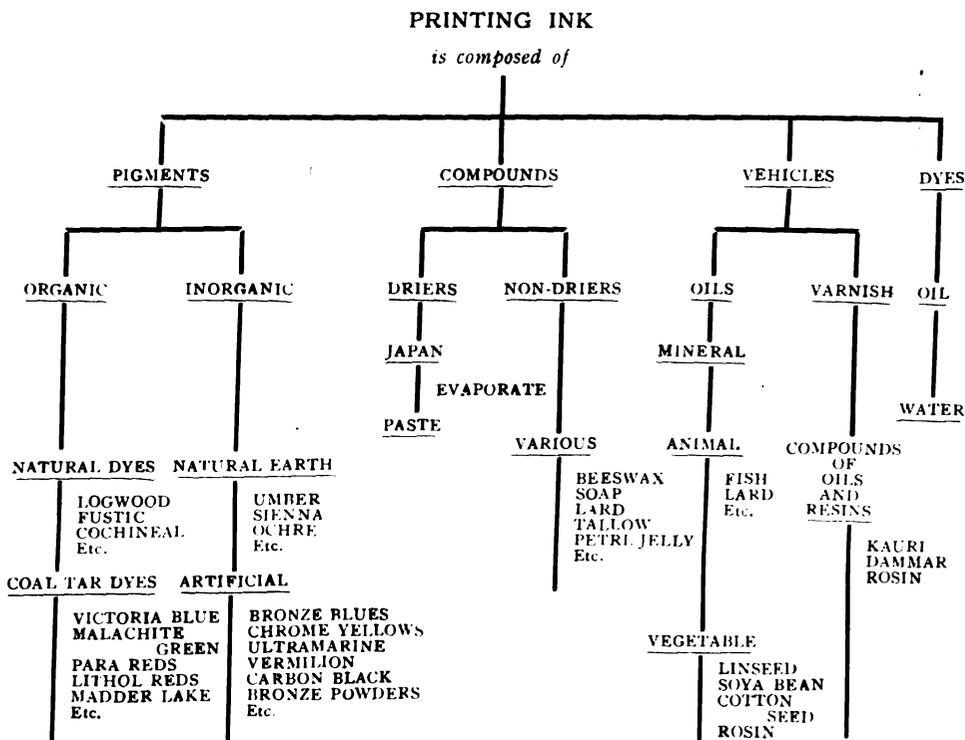


Chart showing the Constituent Parts of Printing Inks.

pigments being compounds of carbon and the inorganic all other pigments. The organic pigments may again be divided into two sub-divisions, those from natural dyes and those from coal tar dyes.

Natural dyes were formerly very widely used but are of practically no importance today, being the least important of the four classes of pigments. They are dull and generally are more expensive for a given strength than any of the other classes.

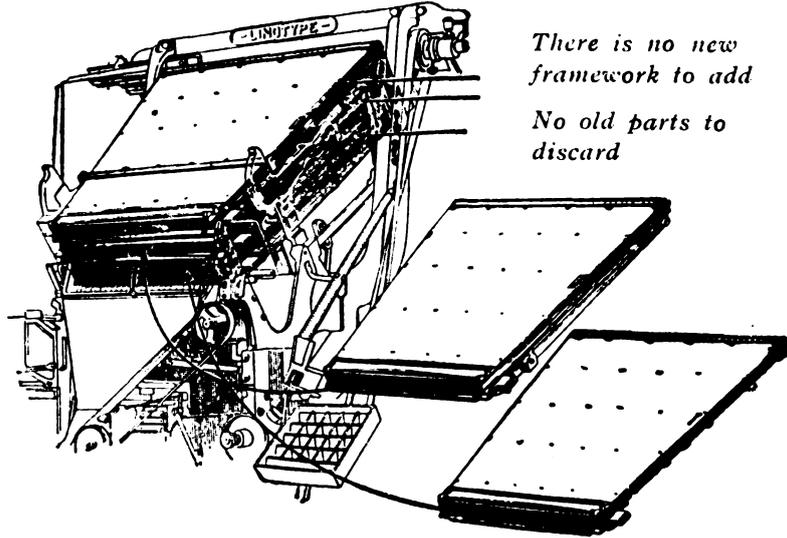
be divided into three classes: Derivatives of benzene, or the single ring; compounds of naphthalene, the double ring; and anthracene, which is the triple ring. Brightness is usually in inverse proportion to permanency, and the brightest colours in this class are generally fugitive.

Natural earth colours rank third in importance. These colours have rather a limited use in the manufacture of printing inks.

The artificial inorganic colours are the

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most important of all. Three-fourths of all pigments used in printing ink belong to this class.

Bronze blues are mixtures of ferro and ferrocyanides of potassium and iron, and may be divided into three classes: Bronze blue, with a very bronzy overtone; milori blue, not so bronzy and of a greenish undertone; and Prussian blue, which has no bronze, but is quite purple in undertone. All these blues are strong and permanent, acid and sun proof, but not alkali proof. They are sometimes used to tone blacks.

Chrome yellows are very important and are made by precipitation of potassium bichromate with lead acetate. They vary in shade from pale yellow to deep orange. Pale yellow shades contain an excess of lead sulphate, being made in acid solution, whereas the deep orange shades contain an excess of basic lead chromate and are precipitated in alkaline solutions. These colours are all brilliant in tone, dense, opaque, strong and quite permanent. They are not alkali proof, however.

Chrome greens are mixtures precipitated together of bronze blues and chrome yellows. By precipitating together quite a different result is obtained than by simply mixing the two colours made separately.

The above three colours, blues, yellows and greens, are good natural driers when ground into varnish and are quite fast but not alkali proof.

Ultramarine blue is made by heating together china clay, soda, sulphur and charcoal. These ingredients are thoroughly mixed, ground and carefully roasted, but the finished product has a crystalline tendency and works with difficulty. On account of the sulphur, ultramarine should not be used on copper electros.

The same remark applies to vermilion, which is a sulphide of mercury of a brilliant scarlet tone. This pigment occurs sometimes in nature, but is generally made artificially. It is very opaque and very heavy. It is considered permanent to light, but, strange to say, it turns dark with fading instead of lighter. It is expensive to print owing to its heavy specific gravity, which does not allow as many impressions to be obtained per pound as from a normal pigment.

Carbon black is most important of all pigments to the printing ink maker. Among the blacks which consist principally of carbon there are many varieties. Carbon black is the name generally given to gas black made by burning natural gas with insufficient supply of air.

Lamp black is made by burning oil, generally creosote or tar oil, in specially designed burners, with a minimum supply of air. Lamp black is more opaque than carbon black and gives flow to inks whereas gas black makes short buttery inks.

Bone black is made by charring bones and then grinding to the required degree of fineness. It is somewhat crystalline and rather heavy in specific gravity. Its use is confined generally to plate inks, and it has a very deep mass tone but is relatively weak. Vine black is made by charring vines and other vegetable matter, similar to the way bone black is prepared. Acetylene black is made from acetylene gas which is obtained by allowing water to drop on calcium carbide. It is a very expensive black, but is an excellent one. Its expense, however, precludes its use to-day.

What the public calls a black is really a blue black. An iron blue or aniline blue is almost invariably added to black printing inks.

Bronzes are made by pulverising metals such as aluminium, copper, brass and so forth, in stamp mills to the required degree of fineness. They are sometimes dyed with aniline colours, giving greens, violets and other shades of bronzes.

In matching, the choice of colours is very important. For example, to get a bright green, a greenish yellow and a greenish blue must be used; because an orange shade of yellow or a red shade of blue will give a dirty olive green. A good general rule is to pick out colours nearest in shade to the colour one is trying to match. Complementary colours are the best to use to get an attractive design, for when these colours are used a pleasing result to the eye is obtained; for example, red and green are complementary colours and this combination goes well together.

Permanency is a term that is only relative, as there is no such thing as an absolutely permanent colour; even carbon black, which is considered the most permanent pigment in existence, will fade in time; nothing is abso-

lutely permanent. Guarantees of absolute permanency are, therefore, quite useless.

Compounds and Driers.

These are used to counteract adverse conditions in the press-room. They are essential ingredients, but indiscriminate use of unsuitable compounds makes a bad condition worse. On a wet day even the best paper will absorb moisture, thereby affecting the binding property of the glue coating, and inks that print satisfactorily on a dry day will "pick" on a wet day, due to this reason.

Atmospheric conditions are beyond the control of the ink-maker, and he should not be blamed for conditions over which he has no control. Some steps have been taken in America to standardise atmospheric conditions by means of manufactured air. In the Carrier system the air is drawn into the press-room by means of large fans and is passed through sprays of water and heating coils in order to obtain uniform humidity and temperature.

There are three ways of drying an ink: by absorption, oxidation and evaporation. Some inks dry all three ways. Most inks dry two ways. Newspaper ink generally dries in one way only. Newspaper ink dries by absorption, and for this method of drying the paper should be soft and porous. Inks printed on coated, art, or bond paper generally dry by oxidation—absorption of oxygen from the air. This absorption can be hastened by driers, but even the strongest drier will not dry an ink in less than four hours under ideal conditions. Only certain oils and varnishes will oxidise, and it is a waste of drier to put it in those which will not dry by oxidation. Intaglio or rotogravure inks dry by evaporation principally, and the speed of evaporation depends on the temperature and vapour pressure of the solvents.

An increase of temperature hastens all forms of drying. The following figures, taken from our laboratory, may be interesting:—An ink which dried in 24 hours at 60 degs., dried in five hours at 80 degs., and skinned on the press in four hours at 90 degs. Inks may set in a few seconds, but cannot be dried hard by oxidation in less than four hours. Humidity generally retards drying, and damp, cold days are the hardest in which to get quick drying. Certain paper retards drying, due to chemicals contained in it, and extra driers are needed. The porosity of paper also affects the drying due to differences in absorption. Thin films naturally dry better than thick.

There are two kinds of driers, japan driers, which evaporate, and paste driers, which do not. Japan driers are made by dissolving metallic salts of weak acids, such as resinates, acetates, tungstates, etc., in solvents, such as boiled oil and turpentine. Lead, manganese and cobalt are generally used. These salts act as catalysts and are carriers of oxygen, causing it to combine more easily with the oils and varnishes, and changing drying from a question of days to a question of hours only. Paste driers are like japan driers, only more concentrated. They contain no turpentine or other solvents, and are of a short buttery body, especially adapted for litho work.

Non driers are various ingredients added to eliminate trouble, for example, beeswax reduces tack or stickiness, retards drying slightly, and shortens the ink. It can be used in litho work and is the best material to use, but rather expensive. It has a tendency to dull the ink and to make it look grainy, as though it were not ground, but this appearance causes no trouble in running. Soap lubricates an ink, and reduces tack likewise. It has a tendency to shorten the ink and to give a clean and sharp impression. It prevents clogging of the type, and aids distribution, but retards drying slightly. Some soaps are dangerous to use owing to the free alkali contained in them, and care should be exercised to choose the proper soap. Lard, tallow, petroleum jelly and vaseline should be used very cautiously, as they retard drying very much. They also reduce tack quickly.

Printing Ink Vehicles.

These are probably the most important constituents of a printing ink. They may be divided into two divisions—oils and varnishes.

Oils may be divided, according to their source, into three divisions—mineral, animal and vegetable. Mineral oils are obtained from the crude oils from wells, and are two general classes, those of paraffin base and asphaltic base. These are refined into a series of products, ranging from very thin materials, like petrol, to wax from the paraffin base oils, or tar from the asphaltic base oils.

All of these products are used somewhat in printing inks, especially in the cheaper grades. They aid lubrication, but should not be added to inks indiscriminately, as they will not dry by oxidation, only by evaporation and absorption, and are especially dangerous where bond paper or hard-surfaced paper is used. Fish oils are very seldom used, but their future use will probably be more extended as processes are worked out for their de-odourisation. These oils are very hygroscopic, becoming sticky in damp weather. Lard oil and neat's foot oil are occasionally used for inks for duplicating machines, stamp pads, etc., where drying must not take place. They will not oxidise, and are considered non-drying oils, like mineral oils. Linseed oil is the most widely used oil for medium and better grade inks. It is made from flaxseed, which is grown in various parts of the world.

As regards varnishes, in America the grades run from 0000, the thinnest, to No. 8, the heaviest. In England they are called tint, thin, mid, strong, extra strong—double extra strong, being the heaviest. These are made by heating the oil from between 550 to 700 degs. F. During the boiling process the fumes arising from the kettle are sometimes set on fire in order to make burnt varnishes. These are not so greasy, and are somewhat shorter than the boiled varnishes. All linseed varnishes dry excellently by oxidation, and acidity varies from one-half to 10 per cent. The lower the acidity, the better and cleaner the varnishes. Soya bean oil, sometimes used as an adulterant to linseed oil, is not so good a drier as linseed. Cotton seed oil is considered a non-drying oil. Rosin oil has a characteristic odour, will oxidise, but not as readily as linseed, and is used extensively for the cheaper grades of black. China wood oil, sometimes called tung oil, is a very powerful drying oil, more so even than linseed. It is very little used, owing to its high price. Varnishes are made from the oils described above by melting in them resins. The above are added to the oils to give body, tack and gloss.

Dyes for Printing Ink.

The dyes used may be either oil or water soluble. Oil soluble dyes generally bleed in alcohol. They are used in toners for blacks and duplex inks. In this class of inks a mixture of pigment and dye is incorporated in the varnish, the dot carries the pigment, and the oil spreads around it, which gives the two-toned effect, and may be described as an island of one colour in a sea of another. These are very tricky inks, and the paper, temperature and rate of drying all affect the shade. They should dry slowly in order to spread properly, and a good match cannot be determined until 24 hours after printing. Water dyes are very little used in printing ink, but have some application in making copying inks, ruling inks, and sensitive check inks.

It will be seen, therefore, that the physical and chemical properties of an enormous number of materials must be known to the manufacturer of printing inks, who must blend these in the proper proportion to obtain the best results. After the proper choice of raw material has been made, there still remains the proper mixing and grinding. After grinding the proper number of runs through the mill, which vary from two to 20, the ink should be cooled and carefully compared with a standard sample representing the previous lot furnished to printer.

While on the subject of testing, let me say that the best service that a manufacturer of ink can give to the printer is to keep his inks uniform week in and week out, and the most progressive manufacturers to-day carefully control every ounce of raw material entering their plant by tests for its uniformity before it goes into their stock to be made up into ink, and the finished product is carefully tested for colour strength, mass tone, over tone, under tone, and, where possible, drying before it is allowed to leave their plant. This means that a complete set of standard samples must be kept of every raw material used and of every finished ink manufactured, and an elaborate and well-equipped testing department must be maintained. While this adds somewhat to the expense of the business yet it is of vital necessity.

Ink is the most important material in the printed job, no matter how good your paper is, how fine your press work, how good your blocks or transfers are; without appropriate ink your job is a failure. Ink makes or breaks the job, for in a printing job one hundred per cent. is sold by looks and looks only, and it is the ink in a printing job that makes the looks.

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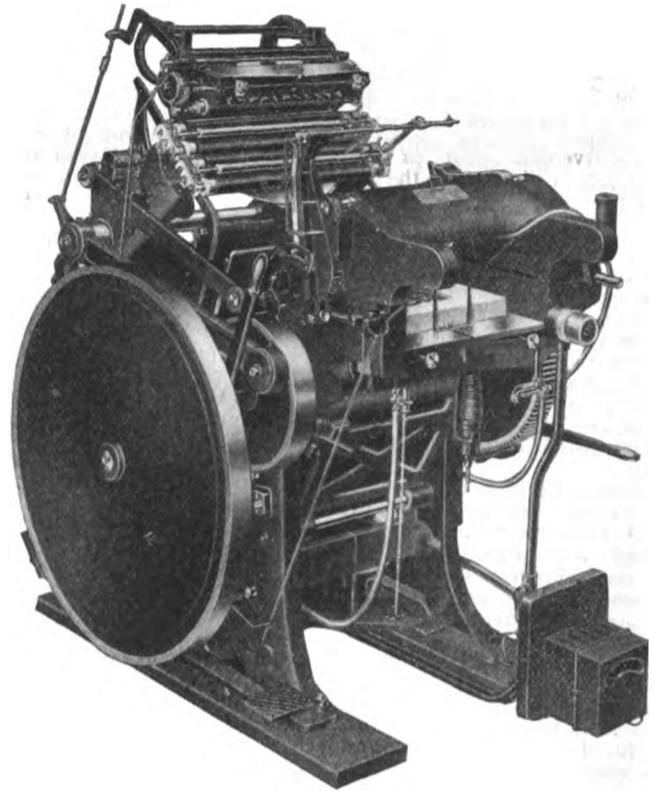
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Printing ink is really a prescription made by the doctor ink maker, who prescribes the formula dependent on the colour strength desirable, character of printing and the press which will use it, the kind of stock it is to be used upon, atmospheric conditions attending the printing process, and then compounded by the apothecary ink maker. An ink maker diagnoses printing ills, prescribes for them, and makes the medicine. He is in essence a personal service merchant rather than a dealer in commodities.

Service First, Price Second.

The foregoing facts were mentioned to you briefly to demonstrate that the ink making business is not and never will be anything else than a personal service business, not one of competitive commodity prices. On a £100 printing job, statistics say the printer spends about £3 for ink. A 25 per cent. reduction, which is a big one, would mean a reduction to the printer of just 15s. on every £100 job, and that reduction does not mean a saving necessarily. Bear in mind, that a saving is only accomplished when the cheaper ink per pound will do what the dearer ink per pound will do. You will find that more expensive ink of the same colour is more concentrated. It has more colour. You need a smaller film to get your impression. In a cheaper ink you need a larger film for the impression, thus using up more ink per impression and increasing the chances of offsetting, delay and many other troubles.

So that when some salesman canvasses with an "I can sell cheaper," he is more likely taking the difference in price out of the ink and inducing you to gamble with a loss of a re-order, and the gamble is not worth the price cut, with ink only three per cent. of the whole job. By creating a competition of price-cutting, you are making the ink maker rack his brain for the cheapest kind of material with the hope of its "getting by." Rather should the printer have him working to produce the best possible ink to make the job the best possible looking. Buying ink is buying quality and personal service of your ink maker and not bucking prices. Ink makers and printers have a common problem to create a demand for ink, which is the result of the creation of a demand for printing, and on the solution of that problem depends the success of both. Beauty is attractive, even in a printing job, and ink is the dominant factor in the beauty of a printing job, for it takes dead type, blank paper, and puts life where there is none before, therefore, give your ink the consideration it deserves.

Type Metal for Egypt.

The Acting British Consul at Cairo reports that the Egyptian Government Press are inviting tenders for the supply of type metal required for the year 1922. The metal required is: (1) 20,000 kilos of monotype to be made of the purest guaranteed metals, and with the following proportions—lead 63, antimony 20, tin 17; to be packed in strong barrels containing 250 kilos; (2) 3,500 kilos of refined soft lead, virgin metal, in pigs of 50 kilos.

Tenders on the proper forms, and accompanied by a provisional deposit of 2 per cent. of the total value of the offer, addressed to the Superintendent, Government Press Bulaq, Cairo, will be received up to noon on May 20th next. Representation by Agent resident in Egypt is essential. The Department of Overseas Trade is prepared to place United Kingdom firms not so represented in touch with merchants who have branch offices in Egypt and may be prepared to handle tenders on behalf of third parties. One copy of the conditions of contract and specification can be seen by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (room 47), 35, Old Queen-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Further copies are available for loan to firms in the provinces unable to arrange to inspect the documents in London. (Ref. 7788/FE/PN).

An interesting gift of pictures has been made to the Parliamentary Press Gallery by Mr. Sidney Robinson, M.P. The Sidney Robinson Collection, as it is to be named, will be displayed in the library and writing-rooms of the Press Gallery. It comprises several hundred pictures and sketches, including engravings, lithographs, and woodcuts.

Paper and Stationery at Leipzig.

Impressions of the Fair by an English Visitor.

I have been asked to give my impressions of the Leipzig Fair, naturally more from the paper and stationery standpoint than any other. But the Fair was so vast and bewildering that it is somewhat difficult to know where to begin. I myself, being more interested in paper than in any other article, came back with the very decided opinion that the German paper manufacturers, at any rate for the immediate future, will not be wanting orders, and our own manufacturers have little to fear from their competition, their present prices, to say the least of it, not being competitive, and their production being apparently well sold ahead.

No makers confined to flat papers were exhibiting, but I was able to obtain quotations for them through two firms showing every variety of fancy stationery. These, however, offered no advantages over our British mills, as writings, printings, and M.G. lithos could be made in England at a very near figure. Banks and bonds they would not quote for. Furthermore, they would not commit themselves to any date for delivery, which is the most important thing of all.

From what I could see, stationery generally is in a more or less similar condition, with the possible exception of some of the small articles, such as pencils, pens, etc., in regard to which the supply appeared to be immense, and the prices, so far as my limited knowledge of the articles are concerned, very favourable.

From what I could gather, the Fair as a whole has been more or less of a disappointment to the buyers. Frequently I was informed by those in other trades that the very things they were wanting they could not obtain. What impressed me most of all was the vastness of the whole organisation and the variety and extent of the articles shown. It seemed to me that absolutely every conceivable article one could require was being shown by manufacturers; in some cases the same article was shown by what appeared to be hundreds of different firms, and it struck me as representing a very difficult task for buyers to be sure they had placed their orders with the right or actual manufacturers, when there were so many to choose from.

Over and above everything, I formed the opinion that our own British Industries Fair at the White City had been held too soon. At Leipzig there were visitors from every part of the globe, walking along the Fair thoroughfares in one solid mass, almost scrambling to place orders with firms who, I was given to understand, were already very largely oversold. It occurred to me that if our Fair had been arranged to follow on after the Leipzig Fair, instead of preceding it, we could have secured some of the unplaced orders, especially as there are now quite a number of lines which we formerly imported from Germany and which we are now able to manufacture in this country without fear of German competition. When the Board of Trade started our Fairs, we were able to choose our own date; but we are not yet in the position to be able to ignore the proximity of the Leipzig Fair. It may not be very agreeable to many of us to have to appear to play second fiddle to the German Fair; but to my way of thinking it is, at any rate for the next few years, advisable to fix a date subsequent to the Leipzig exhibition. However successful our own Fair has been, it is useless to overlook the fact that our own will not "pull" the world's buyers to anything like the same extent as the long-established Leipzig Fair. The whole world visits the latter, and it is therefore policy on our part, while the buyers are in Germany, to make our best efforts to get them over to London. I am afraid it will be a long time before we can draw anything like the majority of them to London first.

Another impression left on my mind was the fact that the very smallest manufacturer could get his show, as well as the most important and well established firms. If one visits the White City, there is a uniformity about the whole of the stands that appears to shut out the very small man; but at Leipzig, if the man of apparently little consequence has a really good thing to display he soon finds himself established, with immense possibilities for the future, by the aid, on the one hand, of the orders that he can secure from the vast numbers of buyers who see his

productions, and, on the other hand, by the assistance his bank is always ready to give him on the strength of such orders.

The present condition of Germany appears to be this: There are no unemployed, the manufacturers are full up with orders, and the workers set to the task like niggers. I was told that the German workman is putting in better work than before the war, and the unions, objecting to the eight-hour day, are now getting permission to work longer hours. This attitude, to say the least of it, is somewhat of a contrast to the present condition of things in our own country. P.C.L.

Stationers' Social Society.

The Golf Programme.

The golf programme of the Stationers Social Society promises to be an attractive feature of the summer activities. There are already a number of good players in the ranks of the Society, and the fixtures which have been, and will be, arranged should prove an attraction for others who are keen on the game.

Wednesday, May 17th, has been decided upon as the date for the Horsburgh Cup Competition, which is an 18 hole medal round on lowest club handicap. This event last year, when there were 40 entries, proved a great success, which, we have no doubt, will be repeated next May.

In addition, there will also be held a "knock out" competition, which lasts from May to the end of June. Apart from these attractions, the Society hopes to arrange various matches with other sections of the trade. So that there will be ample opportunity for the experts to exhibit their prowess.

Concert at Printers' Almshouses.

The inmates of the Printers' Almshouses at Wood Green had a very pleasant evening on Saturday last, when a concert was given in the Board Room by the Chequers Concert Party. Mr. W. Vandy (chairman of the Almshouse Committee) occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Jos. Mortimer O.B.E. (secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation), Messrs. Geo. Tams and W. A. Perkins (members of the Council), Mr. J. Griffiths (manager, the Cornwall Press), Mr. J. A. Goodall (*Evening News*), Mr. Griffiths, junr. (Iliffe and Sons), and a number of ladies.

Songs, duets, choruses, etc., followed each other in quick succession, the various items giving evident delight to the old people. The members of the party were Misses W. Griffin and L. Parker, and Messrs. L. Chandler (manager), Alf. Maynard, S. Willis and E. Mynott, with Miss F. A. Goodall, A.V.C.M., as accompanist.

During an interval the inmates were provided with refreshments by Messrs. Goodall and Perkins; and a number of gifts from Mr. Goodall were distributed to those having certain numbers on their programmes (which had been distributed indiscriminately).

At the end, Mr. Vandy, in a characteristic speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the party for their excellent entertainment and to Mr. Goodall for bringing them along. Seconded by Mr. Geo. Tams, the motion was heartily adopted. The chairman also was thanked, on the motion of Mr. Perkins, seconded by Mr. Goodall.

Readers' Pensions Dinner.

Lady Hulton has consented to preside at the next annual dinner on behalf of the funds of the Readers' Pensions Committee, which will be held on Saturday, October 21st, in the Venetian Chamber at the Holborn Restaurant.

The object of the committee is to secure pensions for old and disabled printers' readers and the widows of readers. Fourteen pensions have already been established at a cost of over £6,500, and the fifteenth (to be named the James Feldwick Pension, to commemorate the work of that gentleman in various offices) is in course of formation.

Lord Burnham is president of the committee, Mr. W. A. Perkins chairman, Mr. J. Hood treasurer, and Messrs. P. J. Greene and H. M. Gurr hon. secretaries.

SOUTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association was held on Tuesday, April 4th, at Stanley's Restaurant, Lavender-hill, London, Mr. J. D. Wise, presiding.

Mr. R. Kent, the treasurer, presented the annual statement of accounts. Total receipts amounted to £29 8s. 5d. and the expenditure was £32 5s. 6d. It was pointed out that while the total receipts for 1920-21 were £80 8s. 10d. the year under review showed a falling-off of approximately 36 per cent., while the expenses revealed a decrease of more than 50 per cent. So on the whole the Association was to be congratulated on such a small deficit, taking into consideration the propaganda work and the interesting meetings which have been held.

On the motion of Mr. T. J. Mountain, the statement of accounts was adopted.

Fourth Annual Report.

The secretary (Mr. F. H. Cole), in submitting the committee's fourth annual report for the year 1921-22, said:—

The year under review has been a year of exceptional slackness from the trade point of view, and to many master printers a source of trial; but there are great hopes that with the expected reduced postal charges the craft will again speedily recover its lost ground. The question of reduction of wages is again in the foreground, and it is hoped that the members will show a united front against any resistance of the men's unions. It is certain a reduction is needed, and it cannot be denied, that as a body, we do not wish or want to see wages reduced to pre-war figures, but we must emphasise that the present wages are a source of much concern to us.

During the year we have received much pleasure and benefit from addresses delivered to us, and last month we had great pleasure in recording our appreciation of the very fine work done by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the late president of our Alliance, during his two years of office.

It is also gratifying to be able to report that our membership during the year has again increased, the number now standing at 101. We would appeal to all members to help the Association to gain strength, not so much by increased membership, as by a ready desire to attend the monthly meetings more often and joining in the discussions, so that by receiving useful hints they may also impart knowledge and experience to others. The average attendance during the year was only 17.52 per cent.

Your Committee have met five times during the year with an average attendance of 11.4 per cent. They have discussed several questions and gone into matters of disputes between members; and we hope that, as no complaints of our judgments have been made, the decisions have proved satisfactory.

Turning from general subjects to the personal and domestic, the Association has had in Mr. J. D. Wise a hard-working and untiring president. He has not missed a single monthly meeting and only one Committee meeting, and that caused by illness. He has been accessible at all times to the members and for the work of the Association; the Committee feel it must have been a year of very real strain and hardship for Mr. Wise. His genial manner has often been as oil upon troubled waters. The Committee also thanks those members who have represented the Association so ably on the various committees of the Alliance.

Your Committee has endeavoured to do its duty without fear or favour, and the list of attendances will show the individual fidelity to office.

Your Committee cannot close their report without expressing the pleasure it has been to them to serve the Association during the past year, and express the hope that a brighter day is beginning to dawn for the craft, the Association and its members. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. R. B. Simnett, seconded by Mr. F. E. Tacey, the report was unanimously adopted.

President's Review.

Mr. Wise, before vacating the chair during the election of the president, reviewed the position of the industry during the past year. Pointing out the difference in regard to the wages question now as compared with 12

months ago, he mentioned that in May last year a demand was made for a reduction of 15s. from £5. The cost of living was then 128 per cent. above pre-war, which, on 39s., came to £4 9s. But to-day they had an increased cost of living of 86 per cent., which was 33s. 6d. on 39s., a wage of £3 12s. 6d., which from £4 15s. left a margin of £1 2s. 6d. Then they had to consider the shorter hours and the payment for 12 days (two weeks during the year). The Federation, which had adopted the suggestion of holding a conference, suggested that 18s. 9d. should be set forward as a basis for discussion.

Mr. Wise went on to refer to the suggestion of a scheme by which wages could be belowered as the cost of living fell, but that had been rejected by the unions, who declined to accept a basic wage. He urged that they had to consider this matter very seriously and to advise a settled policy.

Proceeding, Mr. Wise urged that master printers did not want these continual interruptions every few months, and if they were bound to fight let them fight for a sum that would carry them on, at any rate, for a year. He pointed out that the craft did not belong to individuals, but to all who were employed in the industry. He was sure everyone of them desired comfort and happiness and a sufficient wage to enable those who worked for them to live in some degree of comfort, but they could only pay according to what the industry at the moment would permit. Bringing wages down would not alone revive trade, though it would help.

Re-Election of President.

Mr. Wise insisted upon leaving the room while the meeting elected its president for the ensuing year, but his re-election was quite unanimous.

Mr. E. G. Cole, in supporting the nomination of Mr. Wise which had been made by Mr. Spring, said their retiring president was the right man to lead them in the coming year. He had the whole position at his fingers' ends, and as he had been asked by the Federation Costing Committee to address the Annual Congress in Glasgow on "costing" it would be nice that the representative of the South-West Association should visit Glasgow in the office of president. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mead seconded the nomination.

Mr. T. J. Mountain, speaking in support, paid a tribute to the sterling work of Mr. Wise, and said the Association was to be congratulated upon being able to secure the services of such a gentleman.

Mr. Wise was accordingly unanimously re-elected and assured the meeting of his best endeavours in the coming year.

On the motion of Mr. Wise, seconded by Mr. Mountain, Mr. E. G. Cole was re-elected vice-president, and Mr. Kent was re-appointed treasurer, following commendation by the president.

The president spoke in high terms of the help he had received from the secretary, although he did not forget what they owed to the previous secretary, Mr. Mold. He accordingly moved the re-election of Mr. F. H. Cole, who had carried out the duties wholeheartedly and with energy and enthusiasm.

Mr. Mountain seconded the nomination, which was cordially carried, and Mr. Cole suitably replied.

The following were elected to the committee: Messrs. R. B. Simnett, E. Trim, J. W. Nicholls, G. W. Young, E. J. Pegg, W. G. Mead, H. Chivers, G. Rangecroft, A. C. Musselwhite and P. Walmsley.

The president mentioned that as the Association was now in the position of having 101 members, it entitled them to another representative on the Council. He acknowledged the work of Mr. Johnson, the organiser, in this connection.

The president, Mr. Young and Mr. R. B. Simnett were accordingly elected the three representatives on the L.M.P.A. Council, with Mr. E. J. Pegg as deputy.

Various amendments to rules of the S.W. Association were then made, and the rules were adopted in their new form.

The wages question was then very fully discussed and a strong resolution was passed for submission to headquarters.

MOTION STUDY.—The annual report of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, presented at the Society's meeting, stated that in the tin box industry investigations in a factory at Wolverhampton had made it possible to abolish stooping to pick up the fallen lids as they were stamped. The new method saved over an hour per day on a single operation.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Interesting Reminiscences Related at the Monthly Meeting.

The steady progress that is being made by this Association was clearly evidenced by the large attendance at the usual monthly meeting on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. The premises and seating accommodation that amply sufficed a few years ago are now often hardly sufficient to afford reasonable comfort. The president (Mr. A. W. Hunt), who presided over the meeting, was supported by the vice-president (Mr. H. Milton). During the evening an interesting paper, briefly reviewing the past history of the Association, prepared by the late secretary (Mr. G. A. Eden—who was absent through indisposition), was read by Mr. A. G. Aves.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Cox (the general secretary) submitted several items of correspondence. These included a letter from a provincial member, who wrote saying he was desirous of returning to London and would be glad to be informed of a vacancy if any members knew of one; from a member out of employment and from Mr. S. M. Bateman (president, P.M. and O.A.), expressing his thanks to the Association for the invitation to attend their annual dinner.

New Members.

The meeting next proceeded to the election of the following new members:—Messrs. S. C. Baker—warehouse—Amalgamated Press, Ltd.; J. E. Regan—warehouse—Williams, Lea and Co., Ltd. The new members' election was greeted with hearty applause, the feelings of the meeting being filicitously voiced by the president.

The consideration of the report by the Association's honorary technical representative, Mr. G. A. Eden, on the progress of the new technical school, which was to have been presented, was deferred.

The secretary then read a letter from Mr. F. C. Peacock, reminding the Association of its usual grant to the Vellum Binders' and Machine Rulers' Pension Society. It was unanimously agreed that the sum of three guineas be granted. Mr. Peacock tendered his sincere thanks to the Association.

Mr. C. W. Atkins then drew the attention of the members to the long list of candidates for the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes, and Mr. A. E. Walters moved that a sum of three guineas be also granted to that Institution. This was seconded by Mr. T. Hunt and carried.

Mr. Aves then read to the meeting Mr. Eden's paper on the history of the Association, which may be summarised as follows:—

Early Days of the Association.

Early in 1904 a few pioneers among overseers in the machine ruling and kindred trades approached the P.M. and O.A. for inclusion within its ranks, but these overtures were refused on the ground that their trades were not covered by the P.M. and O.A. title. Feeling somewhat hurt, they decided to form their own organisation. A circular was addressed to machine rulers, book and vellum binder overseers from the "Four Swans" calling a meeting at the "White Lion," in Thames-street, on Wednesday, September 7th, 1904, at which their present president was made one of the rules committee. The hotel names associated with their early beginnings were symbolical and might easily be used in fable for the stately approach of the "Four White Swans" was rebuked and changed into a roaring "White Lion." Mr. S. J. Wills then joined the small group who were entrusted with the task of formulating rules, one or two meetings for this purpose being held at the "Sugar Loaf" in Little College-street. Their early labours were charged with the sweetness of success, and they were accommodated next at the "Bull and Bell," Ropemaker-street, on the first quarterly night in December, 1904. The rampant progress at that time being made had a clamour in it which stamped all obstacles. A lecture on the advantages of co-operation given by an ex-president of the vellum binders' trade union marked the first real effort. The appointment of Mr. Wills to the trusteeship gave confidence to the members, while Mr. Hunt was raising questions on the inclusion of country members. A concert committee was later formed, and in 1905—with a membership of 32—it is interesting to see it recorded that the officers

pledged themselves to take five tickets at 1s. each in order to secure the success of a concert. At that time Mr. Peacock was also plumping for the idea of the concert as being the best means of extending the membership.

In March, 1905, Messrs. F. J. Ibbott, F. Pearse and the late Mr. W. J. Rumble were elected to membership, the last named gentleman being eventually responsible for some important clauses in their rules as they exist to-day. At that period is mentioned in the minutes of the Association the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, of which copies were purchased giving a report of a concert.

The first annual meeting was held in December, 1905, and was full of business. Among other things discussed was the extension of the scope of the Association, and it was early in 1906 that a resolution for the inclusion of honorary members was carried. In May of that year the meeting place was transferred to the "Ship Tavern," Ivy-lane, and in June of that year a minute states that the candidature of Mr. G. A. Eden was accepted and confirmed.

Much activity was shown during the year, and October brought the late Mr. W. J. Rumble's famous resolution which safeguarded the funds in the event of their falling below £30 after January, 1908, the members in the meantime loyally pledging themselves to make no claim on the funds before that date.

The Association had made steady progress under the presidency of Messrs. F. C. Peacock, J. Walker, J. Dixon and A. J. Daines. He concluded by appealing to the members to let the Association be a real brotherhood, a brotherhood of the kind which brings out the finer qualities, and approaches that ideal of friendship which tends to make life worth while.

Contributions to a discussion relating to the early activities of the Association were made by Messrs. F. J. Ibbott, F. C. Peacock, J. Lee, J. Walker, A. J. Daines and the president.

The secretary was instructed to send a letter of sympathy and the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Eden.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

Paper Workers' Union.

Darwen Local Secretary Sentenced for Embezzlement.

At the Darwen Police Court on Friday, Gilbert Jones, the local secretary of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, was sentenced to six months hard labour on a charge of embezzling £588 12s. 6d., the monies of the Union.

Mr. A. J. Watson, prosecuting on behalf of the Union, said the accused was appointed in November, 1919, and had been in receipt of a salary of £338 per annum, equal to £6 10s. per week. In the course of his duties he received sums of money, collected by the Union collectors at the various mills, and he had to account for that money. As a matter of fact, the amount collected during January and February of this year was £269 17s. 11½d. Out of that sum the accused had embezzled £134 12s. 11½d., and it was on account of that amount that he proposed to proceed that morning. The charge was confined to two months of January and February.

William Ross, secretary of the Paper Workers' Union, said it was the duty of the accused to receive the money collected by the collectors from the members, and to submit a statement and a balance-sheet to the head office in London.

In the course of the proceedings, prisoner entered a plea of guilty, and in a sworn statement to the Bench, said he could not give them any account of where the money had gone. The only thing he could say was that he got a lot wrong whilst paying out unemployment benefit. At the same time he was running a distress fund for the benefit of members of the branch and ran a football competition in connection with the fund. The work proved too much for him, and he found out that he had been paying out too much in benefits and also paying out money where he should not have paid it.

A DECISION has been given by the Norwegian courts declaring to be ultra vires an order issued a year ago by the Norwegian Government, forbidding the import or export of the literature of the Third International.

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GUILLOTINE MACHINE CUTTER wanted, for the Paper Trade.—Reply, with full particulars, stating age, salary required and experience, to "Cutter," care Phillips, Mills and Co., Ltd., Bridge Wharf, Battersea, S.W.11. 13924

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

BOOK-KEEPER (age 38), married, one child; knowledge Typing, Correspondence, Advertising and Press Work, etc.—D/o, Box 13878.

COMPOSITOR and PLATEN HAND—High-class Catalogue and Colour Work; Half-tones; London district; society.—Box 13928.

ELECTRICAL FITTER, young, desires charge of Motors (all kinds), Lighting, Lifts and other Electrical Gear.—S., 22, Montreal-road, Ilford. 13908

ENGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

LETTERPRESS OVERSEER (32) desires change, present position 5 years (12 hands); Charge Composing, Machine and Warehouse; Estimator, thoroughly practical; C. and G. Certificates.—Box 13930.

MACHINE MINDER (Miehles), Single, Twin or Trip Tandem Machines, well up in best class Work, Black and White and Colour Process, desirous of change; single, and with good references; Cross Feeder knowledge, etc.; society.—Box 13931.

MINDER, well up Half-Tone Colour Process, Cartons, Labels, Com., etc.; Wharves, Two-Revs., Bate's and Summits; home or abroad.—Box 13909.

THE *Gloucester Journal* reached its 200th birthday on April 8th, 1922, and to celebrate the occasion printed a bi-centenary number, double the usual size, with complete history of the newspaper, specially illustrated, also as a unique supplement an exact facsimile reproduction of the first number of the *Journal*, with its peculiar faced types and its old-fashioned phraseology.

ON Saturday and Sunday there were gatherings in Gloucester to commemorate the bi-

MINDER (young) seeks perm.; all classes Cylinder Machines, Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; wages by agreement.—Sherreard, 25, Durrington-road, London, E.5. 13916

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY (18), head of his House, seeks OPENING.—Box 13923.

WAREHOUSEMAN-CUTTER seeks situation; 12 years' in charge; sound knowledge of Paper; practical all operations, Commercial and Publications; Estimating; keen and alert; excellent references.—Box 13929.

Agencies.

CHALK-CRAYONS—AGENTS wanted for all parts of the United Kingdom, by Manufacturer of all kinds of School Chalks; must have good connection amongst Jobbers in School Requisites.—Apply to Box 13926.

TRAVELLERS calling on Engineering, Motor, Produce, Corn, Asbestos, and similar firms, to sell SMALL CALICO SAMPLE POST BAGS; cheapest on market; 10 per cent. commission (weekly).—Box 13921.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by ¼-in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.1. 13919

FOR SALE, "LEADER" MACHINE, to Fold and Gum Large Court Envelopes 5½ by 4½, in perfect condition, scarcely used, erected end of 1920; £500 at works.—Box 18765.

FOR SALE, by financial concern, Several LINO-TYPES with all Accessories; also ROTARY PRESSES. Good opportunity for buyers.—For full particulars, apply Box 13932.

FOR SALE, Quad-Royal WHARFEDALE, by Fieldhouse and Crossfield; geared inkers, balanced flyers; good running order. Also AEROGRAPHING MACHINE, by Aerograph Co., Ltd., and a CROPPER (inside measurement of chase 13 in. by 9 in.), by S. Cropper and Co.—Write, Printing Manager, Electrical Press, Ltd., 13-16, Fisher-street, W.C.1. 13927

Miscellaneous.

LUNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPE-WRITER PAPER." Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunnon and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4. 13863

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

WANTED, BLOCKS (Odd or Series), Half-Tone, Line, etc.; suitable for small Magazine.—Particulars and price, to Simpson, Large, Ayrshire. 13915

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

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

centenary of the *Gloucester Journal*, founded by the father of Robert Raikes, of Sunday School fame, on April 9th, 1722. The Mayor (Councillor J. O. Roberts) presided over a banquet at the Bell Hotel on Saturday night, which was attended by leading citizens of all shades of thought. On Sunday morning the Mayor and other representative citizens accompanied the proprietors and staff of the *Journal* to service at St. Mary de Crypt Church, where are buried Robert Raikes and his father.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1922.

Wage Conferences Resumed.

IN accordance with the decision of the Joint Industrial Council, as reported last week, conferences between the Federation of Master Printers and the various trade unions are being resumed. Arrangements were made to meet the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation and the Lithographers this week, whilst immediately after the holidays conferences are to take place with the Typographical Association, the London Society of Compositors, the Electrotypers and others. The Joint Industrial Council is to meet again on the 26th inst. to consider the position reached.

Wages in British Paper Mills.

NEGOTIATIONS are still proceeding between the Employers' Federation of Papermakers and the representatives of the unions with regard to the proposed revision of the wages agreement, and a further conference was held last week in London to consider the points which have been raised. Although this matter was at first approached in a rather aggressive manner, a more conciliatory tone was adopted when the parties met together round the table. So far, the negotiations have been conducted in a very amicable manner, and there is every reason to hope that an agreement will be reached without any open break. As things are, the work-people stand to lose more than the employers if it should come to a strike or lockout, an eventuality which is neither desired nor anticipated. Trade is not so brisk that manufacturers are anxious to continue to produce paper, as they are doing, at costs which represent either no profit or a direct loss. It also stands to reason that the employees will not go to extreme lengths so long as they are met in a reasonable spirit. In the end, questions of wages and conditions must be a matter of compromise, and it is better that agreement should be reached with as little interference to the industry as possible. It is to be hoped, therefore, that both sides will adopt a really conciliatory attitude, and, to use a familiar phrase, explore every avenue in the hope of reaching a settlement.

The Paper Market.

VARIOUS opinions appear to be held with regard to the condition of the paper market, and it is quite difficult to gauge the true relation of affairs. On the one hand, it is stated that home mills are fairly well occupied, and in some cases this is certainly true. News mills, for instance, are fairly active, according to all accounts. Scottish manufacturers, on the other hand, continue to experience a pretty dull time. In spite of some cheery views held here and there, the selling side of the industry is not generally very optimistic. Many of those engaged in selling paper tell a doleful tale and decline to regard the future in any spirit of hope. According to one authority, people are not able to buy and there is no real trade about. Indeed, a visit to the Provinces quite recently gave the impression that things had even grown worse, and facts and figures are quoted in evidence of this. The fact is that the market, to quote a phrase used this week, is "tricky." There appears to be no confidence anywhere, and in spite of improvements which have been reported from time to time—improvements which have been spasmodic and isolated—dealers are not inclined to anticipate recovery in the market, preferring to wait until actual business presents itself.

Paper Merchants' Position.

AMONG the merchants we find a better spirit but not much satisfaction. There are so many clearancelines about just now that it is difficult to get on with the straight business. Practically every merchant is sending out these special offers and some of the prices are really very finely cut. Of course, in the face of the keen and often absurd competition which the printers have to meet just now, it is essential that paper merchants should strive to meet the need for low-priced material, and it cannot be said that they are shirking the issue. Another reason for so many special offers is the fact that merchants are trying hard to get on to the new level by wiping out all old stocks. There is still an amount of war-time paper about, some of which will never be used unless it finds its way back to the mill as waste stack. It is a striking commentary on the slowness with which we are adjusting our business to post-war conditions that nearly two-and-a-half years after the war the great majority of paper houses find themselves unable to issue sample books.

Railway Rates.

THE decision of the railway managers to postpone considerations of any reduction in transport rates until a later date was not unexpected in view of the crisis in the engineering dispute. Not that the trouble has any real or immediate bearing on the issue so much as that it presented a favourable opportunity for leaving things as they are a little longer. It is held in well-informed circles that any reduced rates that are ultimately announced will apply mainly, and perhaps solely, to coal. We need a much wider application than this if lowered costs of production in other industries are expected to operate. Meantime, a reduction in the price of coal, as a main fundamental of manufacture, could be welcomed as a preliminary contribution; but it will need the united effort of all industrial organisations to force even that concession from the railway authorities.

THE special performance in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund arranged to take place at the Hippodrome on Sunday, April 23rd, has been abandoned. The Lord Chamberlain notified the organisers that he could not allow artistes to appear in fancy costume, and, as it would not be possible to present a satisfactory programme under different conditions, the entertainment, which would have raised several hundreds of pounds for a deserving cause, will not take place. Last year a Sunday performance at the Coliseum brought in nearly £2,000.

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Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM is to preside at Stationers' Hall on the 24th inst., when an entertainment provided by *The Times* Musical and Dramatic Society will be given in aid of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution.

VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE arrived in London from the South of France on Thursday night.

By a unanimous vote, the Ramsgate Town Council has decided to confer the honorary freedom of the borough on Lord Northcliffe, in recognition of the services he has rendered to the town and the Island of Thanet, and in his country's service.

SIR FREDERICK BECKER has returned to London.

SIR FREDERICK was given a great reception on his visit to Chicoutimi, the Mayor (Mr. Levesque) paying tribute to him as one who had done much to promote the progress of "the Queen City of the North."

A HOCKEY match between the Three Rivers and the Chicoutimi teams for the distinguished visitor, who was the guest of the town, was played and was won by Chicoutimi.

LIEUT.-COL. J. R. TRUSCOTT, president of the London Master Printers' Association, was to be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of West & North-West Master Printers' Association on Tuesday. The meeting will be reported in next week's issue.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN, secretary Federation of Master Printers, proposed the toast of "The Firm" at the jubilee dinner of Messrs. Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., on Monday evening, response being made by Mr. C. A. Bates, managing director.

TANGIBLE recognition of the services rendered for so long by Mr. G. A. Eden to the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association was made on Saturday at the eighteenth annual dinner of that association at the Holborn Restaurant. The presentation—which took the form of a gold watch to Mr. Eden and a canteen of stainless cutlery to Mrs. Eden—was made in the presence of a large gathering, which included several representatives of kindred overseers' associations. A full report of the proceedings will appear in next week's issue.

MR. GILBERT A. GODLEY, advertisement manager of the *Daily Mirror* for 14 years, has been elected a director of the *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, Ltd.

MR. H. W. BENNETT, the editor of the *Gloucestershire Echo*, has been elected president of the Three Shires Newspaper Society for the ensuing year.

MR. A. J. RHODES, formerly chief sub-editor of the *Western Daily Mercury*, has been appointed editor of the *Illustrated Western Weekly News*.

MR. W. SLINN, instructor of bookbinding to the Sheffield Technical School of Art, lectured on "The Art of Bookbinding" under the auspices of the Joint Industrial Council on Friday.

MR. WILLIAM PENMAN, one of our paper trade enthusiasts in bowling, has generously presented a cup to the London Scottish Bowling Association. To be known as the "Manson Memorial Cup," it will become the property of any player who wins it three times during the next ten years.

MR. PENMAN, who is an old member of the London Scottish and also of the Belmont B.C., is keenly interested in developing the bowling section of the Stationers' Social Society.

MR. A. ALLAN, who has been associated with Messrs. A. Johnson and Co. (London), Ltd., 3, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., since July, 1921, has been appointed their paper department manager. Mr. Allan has had an extensive training in the paper trade, both in this country and the East.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Henry Featherstone returned last week from a voyage along the Mediterranean much improved in health.

MR. J. P. HAWORTH is vacating his position at the Spring Vale Mill of the Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., where for a number of years he has been inside manager.

MR. HAWORTH has been appointed to a similar position at the Star Paper Mill, and will go into residence at an early date at Feniscowles.

MR. WALTER HARTLEY, of Messrs. George Hartley and Son, wholesale stationers and paper bag makers, Providence Works, Stamford-street, Leeds, has recently been appointed organist to Selby Abbey, which is one of the three Chapels Royal. This is considered one of the six highest appointments in England.

Imperial Paper Mills.

Presentation to Mr. Wilfred Wood.

A large gathering of the staff and employees of the Imperial Paper Mills met in the West Mill Salle, on March 29th, for the purpose of making a presentation to Mr. Wilfred Wood, chief foreman of the West Mill, who has been appointed general manager to Messrs. Chadwick and Taylor, Salford.

Mr. W. H. Salmon (engineer-in-chief), speaking on behalf of the staff, said they had met together on what he might call a unique occasion to bid a formal farewell and God speed to their colleague, Mr. Wilfred Wood, who had obtained a better and higher position in the paper world. Mr. Wood had been one of the staff of the Imperial Paper Mills doing very important work for the past 11 years, and all could testify to his trustworthy business integrity. He had been most regular in attention to all his duties, even to a degree which meant, under Mr. Aitken, that he has considerably helped towards the success of the Imperial Paper Mills. Take 11 years out of the life of the Imperial Paper Mills, and they had but a healthy strong baby; Mr. Wood had helped to raise it to strong manhood.

Mr. W. A. Aitken (manager, West Mill), then presented to Mr. Wood a handsome barometer, and also asked him to accept on behalf of Mrs. Wood a silver tea pot and spoons. Performing the very pleasant duty, Mr. Aitken said one little thought which had occurred to him when seeing Mr. Wood pass on his way to work was how many thousands of times he had travelled the same old ground; and now, what must be the thought when he travelled on that same journey for the last time! They were sorry that he was leaving them; but it was very satisfactory to know that he was going a step higher. It spoke well for the mill's success to know that four of the staff had left to take up managers' places. (Hear, hear.) That was a lesson for all the young people around to do their work well, take an interest in it and strive to better themselves. Mr. Aitken hoped that the barometer would always recall to him the pleasant association they had always had together and may it bring him very fair weather. (Applause.) As to Mrs. Wood, the speaker trusted the gift to her, which carried their very best wishes, might always recall happy thoughts of the time she had spent in Gravesend. (Applause.)

The gifts were then duly handed to Mr. Wood, the barometer bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Mr. Wilfred Wood as a token of esteem from the staff and employees of the Imperial Paper Mills, March 31st, 1922."

Mr. Wood, in reply, said that it was very difficult for him to express his feelings as they should be, as his words were very broken and rough and required refining a good deal. Nevertheless he thanked them all very much from the bottom of his heart. It was rather extraordinary that 11 years should see the end of his association with the Imperial. In his first place, where he started as a boy, he spent 11 years. In his next situation with Messrs. Lloyds' he remained 11 years, and now again 11 years at the Imperial. Proceeding, Mr. Wood expressed his own and his wife's thanks for the choice presents which, wherever he went, would bring back memories of the 11 happy years spent at Gravesend.



Continuation Schools.

SIR,—The attack on continuation schools, made by Mr. W. H. Burchell in your issue of March 30th, is so violent, and so overstates the case, that it is difficult to avoid replying to the same in similar manner, but I content myself with putting forward the remark that there are two sides to this question, as there are to all others.

I fear, however, that there is some danger of Mr. Burchell's letter causing a misunderstanding which might damage the prospects of certain other educational work which I feel is essential to the development of the British printing industry.

Here in Leeds, and in other printing trade centres, many progressive employers are looking to another kind of part-time education to solve many of their present and future labour problems. The conditions of modern industry, with its severe specialisation, render it necessary to supplement shop experience by systematic technical instruction, and this can only be given in special trade schools, properly equipped and staffed. There are such facilities in Leeds at the Technical School Printing Department, and similar schools exist elsewhere.

Many of my fellow employers in the Leeds and District Master Printers' Association have come to the conclusion that the only successful way to obtain full value from these facilities is to send the apprentices to part-time day courses, one or two half-days a week in their working hours, for, although at the evening classes much excellent work has been done, yet the drawbacks of evening work greatly lessen the extension of its usefulness.

It may be that those who are clamouring for the abolition of higher instruction during the daytime hold the view that evening classes should be resorted to instead, but, being purely voluntary, they do not attract a sufficiently large proportion of the workers to have their full effect on the progress of the trade. If, however, the apprentices are released for classes in working hours without loss of wages, it is practicable to secure their attendance one or two evenings weekly as part of the scheme.

Whilst in the foregoing remarks I have confined myself to the education of apprentices, it must not be supposed that I overlook another and equally important function of such trade schools. If properly equipped and run on up-to-date lines, they afford opportunities to journeymen, foremen, managers, and even heads of firms, to obtain technical knowledge and new experience of great value in an industry that is always progressing in complexity. In colour-printing particularly there is more than one Leeds firm that has made use of these opportunities with marked results.

I submit the foregoing for the consideration of Mr. Burchell and those who think with him.

Yours, etc.,

E. GEORGE ARNOLD.

Leeds, April 7th, 1922.

Printers' Valuation.

SIR,—You have been good enough to give in your issue of April 6th a report of some remarks which I addressed to the Derby and Chesterfield Master Printers' Association on the subject of plant values and insurance and other related topics. I find that the important little word "not" somehow missed its due place in one sentence, which should have read: "If a printer had too much insurance in one department, it would not help him in a department in which he had *not* insured enough to meet the actual loss." I have italicised the second "not" which was accidentally omitted.

Yours, etc.,

FRANK COLEBROOK.

146, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

April 7th, 1922.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.—Sir P. Lloyd Greame has stated in reply to a question that there is a British Commercial Mission at Moscow, and it is hoped shortly to send a British commercial agent to Petrograd. There is at present no British representative elsewhere in Russia.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 7, 7½, Pref., 17s. 6d.; **Associated Newspapers**, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 21s. 3d., Pref., 16s. 7½d.; **British Glues and Chemicals**, Pref., 13s. 7½d.; **J. Byrom**, 12s. 4½d.; **Country Life**, Pref., 13s. 9d., 13s. 6d.; **R. W. Crabtree and Sons**, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 4s. 10½d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 6d.; **Thomas De La Rue**, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 107, 106½; **J. Dickinson**, 20s. 3d. xd.; **Illustrated London News**, 2s., Pref., 8s. 1½d., 7s. 6d.; **International Linotype**, 50½; **Lamson Paragon Supply**, 21s. 3d., 22s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 9d., 24s. 6d.; **Linotype, A Deb.**, 51, **B Deb.**, 56; **Edward Lloyd**, Pref., 2s. 6d. xd.; **Mansell, Hunt**, 24s., 24s. 6d.; **George Newnes**, 13s. 10½d., 13s. 7½d., Pref., 13s. 6d., 14s. 6d.; **Odham's Press**, 9s. 3d., 9s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 6d., 15s. 1½d., 10 p.c. A Pref., 18s. 6d., 19s.; **C. A. Pearson**, Pref., 72s. 6d., 71s. 3d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 19s., 18s. 6d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 21s. 3d., 21s. xd.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, Def., 5s. 9d., Pref., 14s. 6d., Deb., 63; **Warrilows**, 22s. 6d.; **Waterlow and Sons**, Deb., 16½, 4 p.c. Pref., 6½ xd.; **Weldon's**, 33s. 1½d., 33s. 3d., Pref., 17s. 1½d.; **Wiggins, Leape and Co.** (1919), 15s., 15s. 1½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s., 19s. 1½d., 8 p.c. 1st Mort. Red. Debs., 104.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

AMALGAMATED PRESS.—The Amalgamated Press announces dividend at 30 per cent. per annum, less tax, on ordinary shares for half-year, payable May 1st.

NEW COMPANIES.

CHAS. STRAKER AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with Chas. Straker and Sons, Ltd. (incorporated in 1892) and the liquidator thereof, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail printers, bookbinders, stationers, account book manufacturers, paper and bag makers, envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: P. Holman and A. S. Watson. Registered office: 4, Bishopsgate-avenue, E.C.3.

J. F. HILL AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; printers, bookbinders, stationers, advertising agents, publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. F. Hill for the acquisition of the business carried on by him in Derby and elsewhere. Private company. First directors: J. F. Hill, A. H. Hill and Capt. T. Thornton. Registered office: 6, Cheapside, Derby.

NATIONAL CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of cardboard box manufacturers carried on by Albert and Henry Einbinder at 258 and 258A, Cambridge-road, E., as the "National Cardboard Box Manufacturing Co." Private company. Directors: A. Einbinder and H. Einbinder. Registered office: 258A, Cambridge-road, Cambridge Heath, E.

L. B. MAY, LTD.—Capital £750, in £1 shares; paper cutters, slitters, packers, wrappers, reelers, re-reelers and agents, importers and exporters of paper, paper products and raw materials connected therewith, dealers in wood pulp and wood pulp boards, etc. Private company. Subscribers: L. B. May and F. P. Barnes. Subscribers appoint directors.

E. GOULD AND SON, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; chemists, publishers, stationers, photographers, oil and colourmen, etc. Private company. Provisional directors: J. S. Stooke-Vaughan and A. Wilson. Registered office: 35, Moorgate-street, E.C.2.

PERCY HARGER, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with A. P.

Harger, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of fancy leather goods, letter and writing cases, pocket books, etc. Private company. First directors: S. P. Harger and Mrs. L. Harger. Registered office: 32, Fortescue-avenue, Hackney, E.8.

R. H. JACKSON, LTD.—Capital £2,000; advertising agents and contractors, designers, draughtsmen, printers, stationers, envelope manufacturers, bookbinders, account book manufacturers, papermakers, paper bag and box makers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: R. H. Jackson, Mrs. Marian Jackson and P. Brodey. Registered office: 56, Cannon-street, Manchester.

HERCULIN GLUE AND COMPOUNDS CO. (1922), LTD.—Capital £100 Private company. Permanent directors: C. H. E. Stevens and K. E. Bartlett. Registered office: Fulwood House, High Holborn, W.C.

GORDON HOLDSWORTH AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,500; to acquire the business carried on at 7, Rook-street, Manchester, as "Gordon Holdsworth and Co.," and to carry on the business of pharmaceutical, manufacturing and general chemists and druggists, etc., manufacturers of boxes and cases wholly of card, wood, metal or otherwise, printers, colour printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. G. Holdsworth and G. Roper.

TRAVERS CLEAVER, LTD.—Capital £10,000; advertising agents and contractors as formerly carried on by G. Cleaver and M. F. T. Cleaver, at 48, St. Martin's-lane, W.C., as "Cleaver and Co.," and at 10, Arthur-street, Belfast, as "Travers and Co." Private company. Permanent directors: G. Cleaver, M. F. T. Cleaver and H. S. Baker. Registered office: 48, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

HEALEY AND WISE, LTD.—Capital £3,000; to acquire the business of Edwin Healey and Co. and other assets, and to carry on the business of stamp importers and dealers, philatelic publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. A. Wise and T. J. Wise. Registered office: 14, Wormwood-street, E.C.

STAMP PILLAR ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Capital £10,500; to acquire the benefit of an agreement for the hire of automatic stamp machines and cases, dated February 6th, 1922, between the British Stamp and Ticket Automatic Delivery Co., Ltd. and J. E. Gurdon and W. F. J. Harvey, together with the business carried on in connection therewith by the said two last-named parties, and to carry on the business of general advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Hon. E. Fielding and W. H. Thomson. First directors: Hon. E. Fielding, W. H. Thomson, J. Gurdon, M. P. E. Harrison, J. E. Gurdon, and W. F. J. Harvey. Registered office: 9, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

WATKINS' (CARDIFF) PRINTING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on March 1st, 1922, of debenture dated October 21st, 1913, securing £550.

W. HEFFER AND SONS, LTD., booksellers, stationers, etc.—Deposit on March 28th, 1922, of deeds of 18 and 19, Sidney-street, Cambridge, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank.

L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD.—Issue on March 7th, 1922, of £520 debentures, part of a series already registered.

EDWARDS AND SONS (OF REGENT-STREET), LTD., stationers, jewellers, etc.—Debenture charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, except 157-9-61,

Regent-street, W., dated March 28th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank.

BURNLEY TRADESMEN'S BILLPOSTING AND ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Covenant to surrender dated March 10th, and a surrender dated March 25th, 1922, to secure £1,700, charged on certain properties in Burnley. Holders: Burnley Building Society.

COLTHROP BOARD AND PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Second mortgage on various freehold properties at Thatcham, Berks, dated March 25th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Williams Deacons' Bank not exceeding £65,000.

HUDSON SCOTT AND SONS, LTD.—Satisfaction on March 31st, 1922, (a) to the extent of £2,450 of "A" debentures dated November 16th, 1906, securing £10,900, and (b) to the extent of £4,750 "A" debentures dated March 30th, 1917, securing £19,750.

HILL AND AINSWORTH, LTD., printers, etc.—Particulars of £5,000 debentures authorised March 24th, 1922, and covered by trust deed of even date, whole amount issued; charged on certain lands and premises in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle-under-Lyne and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees: F. W. Carter and J. T. Sandland.

GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD. London.—Particulars of £20,000 debentures authorised March 9th, 1922, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

SMITH AND WALE, LTD., paper merchants, etc., Leeds.—Debenture dated March 25th, 1922, to secure £2,000 and all other moneys due or to become due from the company to the mortgagees (National Paper and Pulp Co. (1920), Ltd., 66, Upper Thames-street, E.C.), charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

PHILIP AND TACEY, LTD., educational, stationers, etc., London.—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,500 on March 14th, 1922, of charge dated June 8th, 1921, securing £7,000.

JOHN E. DALLAS AND SONS, LTD. (musical instrument merchants, music publishers, etc., London).—Debenture dated February 28th, 1922, to secure £2,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. M. A. Dallas, 52, Verdant-lane, Hither-green, S.E.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re RICHARD WILLIAM JULIUS MEYE, 53, Myddleton-square, E.C.—The debtor, described in the receiving order as company director, had been engaged in the lithographic printing trade; he was adjudged a bankrupt in February, 1913, and his affairs came before Mr. Registrar Francke at the London Bankruptcy Court on Friday last week on the hearing of his application for an order of discharge. In reading his report, the official receiver stated that the debtor's estimate of £1,002 of his liabilities appeared to be approximately correct. No available assets were disclosed by the debtor and nothing had been or was likely to be realised. After having served his apprenticeship in the lithographic trade the debtor obtained employment in it until January, 1900. Then with capital of £80 he began business as a lithographic artist at 29, Spencer-street, Goswell-road, E.C. Early in 1906, however, he gave up the business, and having discharged all the liabilities joined in partnership another person who was carrying on business as a lithographic printer at 68, Aldersgate-street, E.C. They traded under the style of Woodroffe, Meye and Co., but the trading proved unsuccessful, and the losses, which amounted to £600, were discharged by the debtor out of borrowed money, some of which was still owing at the

date of the receiving order, and the partnership was dissolved in January, 1907. The debtor then continued the business alone, but met with no success, and in January, 1912, with the assistance of another person and with a view to pulling the business together, he sold the goodwill to Richard Meye and Co., Ltd. He became director of that company, his remuneration being one-third of the profits. He attributed his insolvency to lack of capital, to loss owing to inability to attend to business through an accident and to bad trade for some four or five years. The official receiver opposed the application on the grounds that the debtor's assets were not of a value equal to 10s. in the £; that he had omitted to keep proper books of account; and that he had continued to trade with knowledge of insolvency. His honour granted the debtor an immediate discharge subject to judgment for £5 being entered up against him.

Re Arthur Westwell.

A Bankruptcy Puzzle in the Paper Trade.

Arthur Westwell, a paper merchant, formerly of Southport, but now living in Sussex, appeared in the Manchester Bankruptcy Court on Friday to explain certain discrepancies in his accounts of transactions between his firm and that of Messrs. Strafford, Ltd., which at one time carried on a similar business in Mosley Street, Manchester. These discrepancies had been disclosed at a previous hearing, and the examination had been adjourned in order that the bankrupt could file an explanation of them.

The Official Receiver (Mr. J. Grant Gibson) said that in Westwell's books sales of paper by Westwell to Strafford were entered at figures much lower than those which appeared in the books kept by Strafford. Under the date April 11th, 1918, for instance, there was an entry in Westwell's books of a sale of a certain kind of paper for £450. But in Strafford's book the purchase price was entered as £615. This amount appeared also on the invoice. The bankrupt said there was an arrangement between them, suggested by Strafford, that he should invoice the goods at a fictitiously high price, that Strafford should pay that price to him and enter it in the books of Strafford's company, Strafford afterwards receiving from Westwell the difference between the true price and the fictitious price.

The Official Receiver called attention to another entry in Westwell's books. This related to 5,568 lbs. of paper at 2s. 0½d. per lb. No sum was entered in Westwell's books as having been received in respect of this transaction, but in Strafford's books £568 was entered as the purchase price paid. Debtor said the transaction appeared to be fictitious, the amount being returned privately to Strafford at his request.

In a similar transaction dated November 20th, there was no entry in Westwell's books of money received, but in Strafford's books there was an entry of £349 paid. Debtor said he could not trace this, but he believed the explanation was the same as in the case just mentioned. The prices entered in his books were the same as those at which his firm was selling similar classes of goods to other clients.

The Official Receiver: There are three conceivable explanations. One is that Mr. Strafford got the whole of the difference. The second is that you got it. The third is that you and Strafford divided the difference between you?—Yes.

All the documentary evidence—your invoices, the cheques Strafford gave to you, the entries in your pass book, and the cheques you drew in favour of your firm for the amounts paid—favours the view that you put the differences into your own pocket. I am not challenging your explanation. I am only stating this fact?—I agree that you could assume that.

And the suggestion that Mr. Strafford received the money rests upon your *ipse dixit* or your oath, if you like, and nothing else?—Quite.

And you are not able to give the court to-day a single receipt, formal or informal, or any acknowledgment by Mr. Strafford, of the receipt by him of these sums of money?—No.

The official receiver suggested that Strafford's showing that he paid these large sums and Westwell's entries of the smaller sums might reduce the claims for excess profits duty. Bankrupt denied that this was the motive.

The Official Receiver: I don't say it was. I only put it forward as a possible explanation. The examination was closed.

Re George Ernest Whitehouse.

Described in the receiving order as of King-street, Covent-garden, W.C., the debtor formerly carried on business as a manufacturing stationer at 76, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, and he attended before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court last week for his public examination. His statement of affairs showed liabilities £4,793 and assets £1,000. Before January, 1910, the debtor acted as managing director of a company which had taken over his business of an engineer. He was afterwards engaged as a commercial traveller in the stationery trade. In April, 1912, he began business as a manufacturing stationer at 76, Hanover-street, Edinburgh. At that time he possessed a capital of £3,000, which he borrowed, and had since repaid. In April, 1918, the business was taken over by a company formed for the purpose and styled Ludgate Limited. As vendor, he received 4,160 preference and 5,000 ordinary shares, all of £1 each, and credited as fully paid, and he became chairman and managing director of the company at a remuneration of £1,000 per annum. Afterwards his remuneration was increased to £2,000 per annum, but eventually it was reduced to £1,200 per annum. On May 9th last the debenture holders appointed a receiver who took possession of the company's assets. He had since been without regular occupation. He had been mainly engaged in journalistic work and in the publication of a monthly magazine called *Impressions*, which he had intermittently issued for several years past. The debtor attributed his failure and insolvency to the failure of Ludgate Limited to discharge a debt of £4,500 due to the petitioning creditor for the payment of which he (debtor) had assumed liability. The examination was concluded.

Irish Paper Mills.

Debentures Bought for Redemption.

The directors of the Irish Paper Mills announce that the provision of the trust deed for the redemption of the 8 per cent. guaranteed first mortgage debentures, three months prior to July 1st, 1922, have now been carried out by purchase in the market of £6,400 of the debentures for cancellation, and that drawings of the bonds will consequently not be necessitated.

The original issue was £150,000, and there will remain outstanding after July 1st £143,600.

The Wiggins Teape-Pirie Fusion.

Proposed Terms of Share Exchange.

Details are now available of the terms of the proposed fusion of interests between the two well-known papermaking firms of Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919) and Alex. Pirie and Sons.

The terms are on the basis that Wiggins Teape will acquire up to 60,000 £1 Consolidated Ordinary shares of Alex. Pirie at 18s. 6d. per share, to be satisfied in fully-paid £1 shares in Wiggins Teape. This will effect an exchange of shares in the proportion of six Pirie shares for five shares of Wiggins Teape.

To give effect to the arrangement it will be necessary to increase the share capital of Wiggins Teape to £2,000,000 by the creation of 500,000 £1 ordinary shares, which will rank for dividend as from December 31st, 1921, while no further dividend will be declared in respect of ordinary shares of the Pirie Co. pending the completion of the deal.

It is stated in the circular to the shareholders that little or no profit has been earned by either company in the past year owing to the trade depression and depreciation in stock values.

MR. CHARLES H. WALTER, paper merchant, of 61, Fleet-street, owing to the expiration of lease, has removed to 9, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2. T.N., Holborn, 5,047.

Trade Union Matters.

"NATSOPA" AFFAIRS.—The ballot of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants calling for an increase of contributions has resulted as follows:—For, 3,424; against, 3,326. There were 20 neutral voters and 37 spoiled papers. Notice was accordingly given that the increased contributions would be payable by all members affected on and after Monday, April 3rd, as follows:—Members previously paying 1s. will pay 1s. 6d.; male juniors previously paying 9d. will pay 1s. 1d.; members previously paying 6d. will pay 9d. The negotiations for the taking over of the premises in Gough square have had to be abandoned. The "Natsopa" Executive have now come to the decision to return to their original project of building in Blackfriars-road to suit their requirements. This matter was submitted informally to a meeting of the London delegates, who expressed a vote of encouragement for the Executive to continue with this idea. Plans are now being completed, and the Executive will shortly have before them a complete scheme for consideration.

UNEMPLOYMENT.—"Certainly better"—says a representative of the London Society of Compositors—"that is our comment on the state of the London printing trade last month. But still very bad—that is what we would impress upon the minds of men in the provinces who may be casting their eyes towards London. We would like our provincial friends to remember, before they accept work in London, that there are nearly a thousand L.S.C. members out of employment. In such circumstances, how can they expect to be received with open arms?"

EMIGRATION.—The suggestion was made at a recent delegate meeting of the L.S.C. that members should be encouraged to emigrate as there is a demand from Australia for men who are prepared to work on the land as peasant proprietors. The question has been raised whether it would be to the Society's advantage to subsidise any of its younger members who might be disposed to make the effort.

Book Trade Strike Settlement.

It is announced that an agreement has been signed between the Book Trade Employers' Federation and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling, and Paper Workers, which recognises the present reduction of 5s. in the wages of packers and porters, together with further reductions stretching over the period until April of next year, amounting in all to 14s. 6d., after which date the employers have agreed that no further reductions shall be made before January, 1924.

It is further agreed that three months' notice shall be given of any intention to apply for a revision. It is understood that the men are returning to work this week.

Swedish Lock-out Settled.

Agreement Reached at Paper Mills.

News reached the Swedish Consulate in London last week that the lock-out at the Swedish paper mills had been raised. It is evident from this that agreement has been reached on the question of wages. Whether this result arises from the intervention of the Government, an action which was expected, has yet to be learned.

A later message states that the 10,000 Swedish paper workers are accepting a reduction of their wages to half those of 1920.

It may be recalled that the lock-out followed the unwillingness of the workers in the paper mills to accept a reduction in wages by 42½ per cent. The proposal had been approved by the union representatives, while the workers themselves turned it down.

Cable intimation of the settlement of the dispute came to hand with mail advices, which spoke of an improvement in the paper market, especially as regards news-print and wrappings. Prices of these classes of paper have displayed a rising tendency during the last few weeks. The effect of the lock-out, however, was to have a crippling action on new sales.

Trade Notes.

POST OFFICE SURPLUS.—The *Manchester Guardian* understands that a compromise will be reached about the disposal of the Post Office surplus. Probably half of it will go to the Treasury and half to the Post Office. The Post Office half will probably be used in reintroducing the penny post card, restoring Sunday collection of letters, and making a beginning at least in the reduction of telephone charges recommended by the Select Committee.

AMONG the week's announcements of partnerships dissolved is that between Philip Hawkins, Abraham Freeman and Ernest John Mitchell, printers, 10, Essex-street, Strand.

LAST month's fires included printing works at Belfast, with an estimated loss of £27,000, and wholesale stationers, at Croydon, with a loss of £20,000.

TICKETS for the opening of the new Lloyd Memorial Home for Women at Deal on April 15th can be obtained from the Secretary of the Home at 80, Blackfriars-road, S.E.

FIVE thousand applications have been received for entry forms for the Great Western Railway Poster Designs competition, which is to close on April 30th.

CARDIFF TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY has sent £2 to the Cardiff Technical College, to be awarded as prizes in the classes in typography and linotype machine work.

COST CONGRESS IN JUNE. — Arrangements for a cost congress in Glasgow on June 5th are engaging the attention of the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, and a programme containing many items of interest is being prepared.

AT the New Gallery Kinema, Regent-street, W., on Sunday afternoon, a number of cinematograph films of interest to newspaper makers and newspaper readers were exhibited before a large audience. Among them was a complete record of the production of *The Times*, shown for the first time in public.

THE Photographic Fair at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, is to be open from May 1st to the 6th.

NEW annual members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom include Svenska Dagbladets A.-B., Stockholm (printers and publishers); A. L. Wise and Son, 40-43, London (paper mill agents), and Mr. John de Matern, of Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags A.-B. Agency, Ltd.

THE following goods imported into Portuguese East Africa are subject to the "contribution" or additional tax mentioned: Playing cards, 10 per cent.; books for commercial book-keeping, ruled, printed, etc.; gummed papers, lithographs, etc. (except printed books in any language, books, blocks, maps, etc., for school use, periodical publications not especially referring to the Province of Mozambique, catalogues, etc.), from any source, 25 per cent.

AN important sale by auction by Messrs. Goddard and Smith, in the Estate Auction Hall, 22, King street, St. James', S.W., is announced for Thursday, April 20th. By order of the mortgagees the business of the Glendower Aircraft Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), will be offered with the property at Kew, Surrey, as a going concern, and, if not so sold, then as to the land and buildings absolutely without reserve. An excellent opportunity is presented for manufacturing concerns to acquire extensive modern factories and land, with vacant possession. For particulars, etc., apply to the auctioneers as above.

NEWSPAPER "DICTATION."—Mr. Ramsden has asked the Prime Minister, "in view of the very large monopoly certain newspaper proprietors have acquired and are acquiring in this country, thereby dictating to a very large section of the community their personal policy and opinions, if he can see his way to make it compulsory for all newspapers, etc., to have the name of the proprietors printed on the front page of each edition, so that the public may know to whom the paper belongs." The Prime Minister's written reply is: "My hon. friend's proposal would in many cases only disclose the name of a company, and would not be effective for the purpose that he has in view."

THE death has occurred of Mr. John William Simpson, a promising young journalist on the staff of the *Sunderland Echo*.

A PETITION has been presented to the King in Council for a charter of incorporation by the Federation of British Industries.

THE death of Sir John Benn, of Messrs. Benn Brothers, removes a well-known owner, printer and publisher of several prosperous trade journals.

MR. T. C. DONNELLY, of the *Irish Independent*, and a well-known figure in Fleet-street, died in London on Monday.

MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS, the well-known war artist and correspondent, of the *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News*, and other journals, died last week.

THE death has occurred of Mr. William Nicholas Willis, of London, Sydney, and Straits Settlements, author and publisher.

THE death has taken place at Carnarvon of Mr. Shaw Burslem, a retired printer's overseer. Mr. Burslem belonged to Chester, and was for many years engaged in the printing department of the *Herald* office at Carnarvon. He was seventy-four years of age.

THE death occurred on Sunday, at Leeds, of Mr. William Fountain, who had been a member of the staff of the *Yorkshire Evening Post* since its inauguration, and in all had been employed in the offices of the *Yorkshire Post* for more than 50 years.

THIS week has brought the decrease of the price of the *Daily Telegraph* to 1½d., also the inclusion of the *Westminster Gazette* among the dailies running free insurance schemes for subscribers.

THE April number of the *Falcon*, replete with engagingly written news relating to all departments and activities of the house of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., and produced with typographic excellence, makes an admirable issue.

THE *Stockport Advertiser* has celebrated its hundredth birthday by publishing an excellent centenary number, in which the history of the paper and of the social and industrial life of the town is adequately and attractively presented.

IN the King's Bench Division on Monday it was decided that the action by Sir Philip Dawson, Coalition Unionist M.P. for West Lewisham, against Lord Alfred Douglas, as editor of *Plain English*, and the publishers and printers of the paper, for damages for libel, would not be proceeded with, a settlement having been reached.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party for the publication of a new monthly magazine in the labour interest. The first issue will probably be made next month, under the title of the *Labour Magazine*.

LABOUR PUBLICATIONS' CRISIS.—The crisis in the history of the *Daily Herald* is the subject of comment by the *Co-operative News*, which remarks that the printing world is going through a lively time. In a few weeks the *Daily Herald* may have ceased to exist, it says; the *Woolwich Pioneer* has suspended publication after a plucky fight of 17 years; the London establishment of the National Labour Press has been sold; and in the Co-operative world the printing department of the C.W.S. shows a loss of £3,000 for the past half year. The *Co-operative News* comments that it is because the struggle to make ends meet has been too much for many papers that there has not yet been launched a daily paper under co-operative control. "Our progress towards the establishment of such a daily has been slow; we have convinced the co-operative Union, the two wholesale boards, and the C.P.F., that our policy and plans are on the right lines; and their representatives, at the recent special conference, agreed that National Co-operative Publishing Society should be supported in its developments in the direction of a daily." The journal adds that it would be a reproach to the labour movement if the *Daily Herald* were allowed to go under, and appends, as a sort of footnote, the remark that under Co-operative control even a daily paper could be launched at once if the movement gave evidence of its willingness to shoulder the responsibility involved.

BECAUSE of the heavy decrease in the export of Finnish cardboard during the past year, the managing director of the Central Association of the Finnish Wood-working Industries (Mr. Axel Solitander) pleads for a removal of the Finnish export duties on wood products, especially on cardboards.

A COMPETITION has been opened for designs of seven new postage stamps for French Indo-China.

SUPPOSED to be the rarest stamp in the world, the one-cent. British Guiana of 1856 was sold in Paris on Thursday for 300,000 francs.

THE world-wide work of the United Press Associations, New York, is described and illustrated in an interesting booklet just issued.

THE American Photo-Engravers' Association has published, in quarto pamphlet form, a detailed review of costs and prices during the last few years, so as to explain to block-buyers why prices have risen and why they are not now reduced.

PRINTERS' SUMMER SCHOOL.—With a view to improving the instruction in the various schools of printing throughout the country, and in an effort to help the teachers in these schools to conduct their work on a sound pedagogical as well as trade basis, the Department of Education of the United Typothetae of America proposes to conduct a conference for printing instructors during the coming summer for two weeks, from July 6th to the 20th. The sessions will be held at the United Typothetae School of Printing, at 1500, East Michigan-street, Indianapolis.

A TORONTO correspondent states that printers in Canada cannot obtain adequate supplies of English-made super-calendered papers, and it is urged that British paper manufacturers should keep their agents properly supplied. "Yet, on the other hand," says the writer, "I read that the mills in Yorkshire are standing idle, and that the paper market in England is depressed. What is the trouble?"

ARTICLES of association are being prepared for a Sydney (New South Wales) morning daily newspaper, of which Sir Joynton Smith will be chairman of directors. For the past two years the directors of *Smith's Weekly* have been perfecting the organisation, which will be distinct from this publication. The new daily will make its appearance in August of the present year.

A NEW AUSTRALIAN HOUSE ORGAN.—"Appertaining to Paper" is the title of a handsome and useful new house organ (to be published monthly), which, according to a statement contained in its pages, is launched with the laudable purpose of rendering a service to the printing and allied trades, and incidentally to the publishers, B. J. Ball, Ltd., paper and cordage manufacturers, Melbourne. The articles appearing in this first issue cover a wide variety of subjects of special interest to the papermaker and printer. The careful selection of suitable paper, together with the artistic typographic arrangement of its ornate cover and pages, have combined to make the booklet a very commendable production.

ON Tuesday, the 28th ult., a permanent exhibition was opened in the Rue de Ligne, in the centre of Brussels, by the Federation of British Industries. The opening ceremony was attended by Sir George Grahame, British Ambassador.

THERE has just appeared the first number of the first daily newspaper ever published in Germany in the English language. It is called the *Daily Berlin American*, and announces that it has come to fill a long-felt want among such members of the Anglo-Saxon and the Irish community in Berlin as are unable to read the German papers and are unwilling to pay ten to twenty marks for a London newspaper which is two days old when it arrives. It costs five marks the copy—some eight times more than other Berlin daily newspaper.

RUSSIA last year imported paper and paper goods to the extent of 30,000 tons, the value of which in gold roubles calculated on 1913 prices was 7,954,000. The weight of these consignments per cent. of total imports was 3.3 and the value per cent. of total imports 3.2.

M. TRANMÆLL, editor of the Norwegian *Social Demokrat*, and who was originally fined 1,000 kroner for articles published regarding the conduct of the police during the Norwegian Grand Strike was, on official appeal, sentenced by the Supreme Court to 120 days' imprisonment and 200 kroner costs.

MR. THOMAS REED (67), a foreman employed at the Ely Paper Mills, Cardiff, was working at the top of a twenty-foot ladder last week when the ladder slipped and he fell to the ground. He was removed to King Edward VII. Hospital in a critical condition, suffering from a fractured skull and a lacerated scalp.

The Argentine Market.

Tenders Wanted for the Mint's Paper Requirements.

The commercial secretary to H.M. Legation at Buenos Aires reports a call for tenders by the Argentine Mint for the supply of paper required for stamps, bills, forms, lottery tickets, wrappings, etc.

In all 17,400 reams of 500 sheets are required

in various sizes and weights, the stamped paper to be watermarked according to specifications.

Tenders on stamped paper and accompanied by a certificate of a deposit in the Bank of the Nation of an amount equal to 3 per cent. of the tender price are to be presented in Buenos Aires addressed to Senor Director de la Casa de Moneda on July 3rd, 1922.

Quotations are to be c.i.f. Buenos Aires, and payment will be made against delivery to the authorised representative of the tenderer.

Samples of the paper required and transla-

tion of conditions of contract, specification, etc., may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 42), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, up to April 6th, after which date they will be available for loan to provincial firms who are not in a position to inspect them in London.

In the event of any United Kingdom firms not being represented in the Argentine Republic, the Department will be pleased to assist by furnishing the names of firms likely to be in a position to act as representatives.

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Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Business Meeting and Instructive Lecture.

The April meeting of the Parent Association was held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, the chair being occupied by the president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, and there being a fair attendance of members.

Arising out of the minutes of the March meeting, the subject of pensions was raised by the hon. pensions secretary, Mr. G. H. T. Freeman, who asked how the Association's four candidates had fared at the recent Printers' Pension Corporation election.

The President replied that every one of the four candidates had obtained a pension, Mr. John J. Smith having received 2,075 votes (singularly enough being awarded the P. M. and O. A. pension), Mr. Harry Blanks receiving 1,448 votes, Mrs. Mary Moyce, 997, and Mrs. Agnes M. Rignall 988.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Thos. Rignall expressing his gratitude for the Association's efforts on Mrs. Rignall's behalf. He also read a letter from Mr. Mortimer, secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation, drawing attention to the fact that one of the war orphans assisted by the Corporation was reaching the age of 14 years, and wished to be apprenticed to his father's trade as a printer. Mr. Whittle asked that any apprenticeship vacancy should be reported to him.

Mr. Freeman pointed out that the election of four more P.M. and O.A. candidates for pensions made eight elected within five years. He asked that the council should complete the Association's third pension at the earliest possible moment.

The following were, in the usual formal manner, elected members of the Association: Mr. E. M. Chesterman (Associated Newspapers, Ltd., Carmelite-street, E.C.4., overseer, machine room); Mr. W. J. Geddes (G. W. Bacon and Co., Ltd., Norwich-street, Fetterlane, E.C.4., works manager); Mr. G. E. Peeke (Harrison, Jehring and Co., Emerald-street, London, W.C.1, overseer, machine room); and Mr. F. G. Nobbs (University Press, Cambridge, Overseer, monotype department).

The President at this point drew attention to the fact that Mr. E. H. Berryman was present for the first time since his recent serious illness. He expressed the Association's pleasure at seeing him again.

Replying to a very hearty ovation, Mr. Berryman expressed his gratitude for the many kindnesses shown to him during his illness.

United Gathering at Liverpool.

The meeting then gave its attention to the subject of the forthcoming united gathering of the Association, the council having put forward the following recommendations:—"That the president, vice-president, general secretary, with Messrs. A. E. Jarvis, W. H. Gill and J. C. Pugh attend the united gathering at Liverpool on May 13th, 1922, to represent the Parent Association"; and "That the Parent Association pay half railway fare of any London member desirous of attending."

Mr. Dawson asked whether the gentlemen mentioned in the recommendations would be the only London members going to Liverpool. He raised objection to the paying of members' expenses, remarking that this was a new idea.

The secretary replied that he knew of several other members who intended to go. He said that the terms of the recommendations were the same, word for word, as appeared two years ago in the case of the united gathering at Leeds. There was nothing new in the matter.

Mr. Dawson recalled in detail the arrangements made in connection with previous united gatherings. He moved that the Association pay the expenses of two representatives only, the president and the secretary. In the course of his remarks he suggested that there was a recrudescence of "cliquism" in the Association. This remark, together with some personal allusions made, evidently roused the ire of many members present.

Mr. Jarvis said that as one of those proposed to represent the Association, he would be very happy to second Mr. Dawson's motion, as he thought it would exclude him (Mr. Jarvis) from going to Liverpool.

The chairman suggested that the recommendations before the meeting be dealt with first, and Mr. Dawson's motion be taken afterwards as an amendment.

Accordingly, the adoption of the council's

first recommendation was formally proposed and seconded.

Mr. Dawson then moved his amendment. Mr. Jarvis seconded the amendment, various members taking part in the discussion on the subject, and there being many strong protests against the suggestion of the existence of "cliquism" in the Association.

After Mr. Dawson had briefly replied, the chairman put the amendment to the meeting, but there was a large majority against it, only three members voting in support.

Mr. Jarvis then pointed out that the proposition before the meeting was a recommendation only, and if members wished to add other names, this could be done by vote. Protesting strongly against Mr. Dawson's remarks, he said he did not wish to represent the Association at Liverpool. He proposed that Mr. Dawson's name be added.

Mr. Dawson declined to allow his name to be put forward, saying it was his intention to go in any case. He remarked that he was the only London member who had attended every united gathering that had been held.

The chairman asked whether the Association's representatives should be confined to six.

On the motion of Mr. Jarvis, seconded by Mr. Moore, this was agreed to.

The chairman then put the first recommendation to the meeting and it was adopted with only one dissident. The second recommendation, specifying payment for half railway fare of representatives was carried unanimously.

Discussion on "Printing Ink."

The business of the evening having been concluded, the chairman called upon Mr. E. H. McLeod to lecture on "Printing Ink." The lecture, which is reproduced in another part of this issue, was followed with close attention throughout, and an interesting discussion ensued.

The discussion was opened by the chairman, who stressed the practical value of a knowledge of ink technology and made humorous references to his apprentice days when many tints had to be produced by the workmen from a very limited number of inks. In regard to the difficulty of printing ultramarine, he recalled that when the foreman had a grudge against an apprentice or journeyman he used to give him the ultramarine form to print. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. H. Burton expressed keen interest in the lecture, and asked for more information as to the base upon which the colours were precipitated.

The lecturer, in the course of his reply, said that a base was used in the same way as textiles absorb a dye; it was very difficult to precipitate a dye without a base. A great many bases were used, white lead was one, but had a tendency to "body up" and become almost unworkable. China clay, though much in demand for paints, was not much used in printing ink, he thought, as it tended to pile. The best medium was aluminium white. Aluminium hydroxide was an excellent worker and had a strong affinity for dye stuffs. Almost any of the pigments could be used as a base, but the most commonly chosen were aluminium white or barium sulphate.

In reply to other questioners, the lecturer said he had not experienced trouble in working with a zinc base. In case of difficulty it might be helpful to add varnish of mid consistency and wax, together. Asked as to the use of solidified china wood oil, he said it was practically insoluble, and he did not see how it could be used. Water rotogravure inks were not used in America; he thought the idea of using them was a mistake.

Mr. Burton proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, from whom he felt they had derived much information.

Mr. French seconded. The vote being carried with acclamation, the lecturer briefly responded, remarking that he appreciated the honour of being asked to address the P. M. and O. A.

THE late Mr. Enoch Ward, R.B.A., formerly of the staff of *Black and White*, left £15,235.

THE "Compositors' and Printers' Handbook" for 1922 contains not only its usual mass of useful information, but has this year been enhanced by several new features. The "Handbook," which makes a ready appeal to the compositor, also contains within its covers useful data regarding the industry likely to be of service to those who have to do with printing in any shape or form. The price is 6d., and the booklet can be secured at the offices of the London Society of Compositors.

John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

Presentation to Mr. J. W. Peacock.

Mr. J. W. Peacock, who has been the factory manager at the Nash Mills of John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., has just retired after a service totalling 52 years. In this connection an interesting ceremony took place on Saturday evening, March 25th, when the firm entertained Mr. Peacock and the whole of the staff and workers of the mill to tea, followed by a concert and the presentation to Mr. Peacock of a tea and coffee service, with good wishes from the whole of his fellow workers at Nash.

Mr. H. Goldstraw (the manager) was in the chair, and said the occasion was very unique, as it terminated the papermaking service of the Peacock family with the House of Dickinson. The grandfather of Mr. J. W. Peacock was a papermaker in the time of John Dickinson, he being followed by his son and his grandson—the guest of the evening. The total length of service was an uninterrupted period of 103 years. In asking Mr. H. Lane to make the presentation on behalf of the staff and workers, the chairman mentioned that Mr. Lane had a service even longer than Mr. Peacock's, namely, 58 years.

Mr. H. Lane, making the presentation, said the fact that the honour of making the presentation had been allotted to one of the employees indicated the spirit of unity which prevailed in the works of the company. He (Mr. Lane) had been in touch with Mr. Peacock for many years—he had been side by side with him at the bench. Referring to the time when printing and plate papers were made at Nash Mills, and when Mr. Peacock became head finisher, or *salle foreman*, he (Mr. Lane) was under him, also when he became factory manager, and he had been in touch with him ever since. Knowing him thoroughly, therefore, he would sum up Mr. Peacock's character in the words: "He is a gentleman," or, if they liked to have it in the words of the song, "He's a jolly good fellow." (Cheers.) They all desired to congratulate Mr. Peacock on his retirement, and trusted he would be spared long to enjoy a well-earned rest.

Mr. Peacock, in his reply, thanked his colleagues for the very handsome present and particularly for the kind feeling shown to him. He said he was born almost on the spot where the presentation took place, and he commenced his career at Nash Mills nearly 52 years ago, and included amongst his colleagues at that time were the fathers, grandfathers, and in some instances great grandfathers of those present. Mr. Peacock said during the time that he was at Nash he had seen many changes, and watched the mill grow enormously in output.

On the motion of Mr. H. Freeman, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the firm and to the management for a very enjoyable evening.

Paper Demand in China.

From statistics published in a recent issue of *Finance and Commerce* (Shanghai) it appears that of late years there has been a growing demand in China for paper. Between 1913 and 1920 Chinese purchases of the foreign product practically doubled. In 1913 the value of the paper imported was 7,169,255 Haikwan taels; whilst last year's figure was 14,159,186. Shanghai is the principal market, having absorbed no less than 8.1 million taels worth last year. Tientsin, which uses most of the commoner kinds of printings, comes next with just over a million and a half taels. Canton takes considerably less (817,000 taels last year), and Hankow imported direct less than three hundred thousand taels' worth. Dairen generally takes much more than her last year's supply of 40,791 piculs, which cost 530,000 taels, and Antung's share in the trade was only just over a half of the amount she took in 1919, but the whole of South Manchuria is a good paper market. As to the principal sources of supply, last year's returns placed Japan in the premier position, with shipments amounting to 319,297 piculs, valued at 3,802,987 Hk. taels; the United States being next with 194,095 piculs valued at 2,874,721 Hk. taels; followed by Sweden, which supplied 182,835 piculs, valued at 2,128,806 Hk. taels; Norway, 136,326 piculs, valued at 1,550,566 Hk. taels; and Great Britain, 60,567 piculs, valued at 1,059,478 Hk. taels.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Avis, A. Collapsible boxes or cartons for electric lamps. 9,238.
 Canadian - American Machinery Co., Ltd. (Liberty Folder Co.). Paper, etc., sheet folding machines. 9,224.
 Collins, T. Embossing, etc., machines or presses. 9,152.
 Evans, A. B. Printing processes. 9,342.
 Halley, J. Printing machines. 8,989.
 Hunt, R. Folding box or carton. 9,081.
 Jackson, J. E. Evans- (Hesser Maschinenfabrik Akt.-Ges). Devices for folding paper bags. 8,871.
 Linotype and Machinery Ltd. (Mergenthaler Setzmaschinenfabrik Ges.). Stereotype plate casting apparatus. 9,358.
 Smith, Ltd., T. J., and J., Spurin, R. M., and Webster, F. Loose leaf books. 9,664.

Specifications Published.

1920.

Evans, A. B., and Payne, R. P. Sheet feeding mechanism for printing presses. 177,272.
 Hudson, S. Apparatus for assisting the drying of printed matter. 177,232.
 Johnson Fare Box Co., and Tanner, A. J. Apparatus for printing and issuing tickets for fare systems. 177,191.
 Rose, W. H., and Rose Bros. Machine for enclosing in wrappers sweetmeats or other material in the form of blocks or slabs. 177,278.

1921.

Hawkes, W. Striker pen ruling machines. 177,351.
 Hunt, W. Rings for holding or binding sheets of paper or other material. 177,419.
 Rutherford, H. Collapsible boxes. 177,415.
 Standard Envelope Sealer Manufacturing Co. Envelope sealing device. 164,745.

1922.

Johnson Fare Box Co., and Tanner, A. J. Apparatus for printing and issuing tickets for fare systems. 177,475.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Justifying spaces or space bands for use in typographical composing machines. 177,511.

Paper Competition in Australia.

Canadian paper suppliers are concerned about the keen competition in the paper trade of Australia and New Zealand, and the following figures are quoted:—English s.c. printings are being quoted at 4d. f.o.b. British port, including export packing. There is no duty. English cream laid paper is quoted at 4d. f.o.b., including the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. This price is below the cost of manufacturing in Canada.

Advices received from Australasia state that the paper business is still in a very depressed state. Stocks of all classes are very heavy and very low indent orders are being placed, while those orders that are placed are very small indeed. English and Scandinavian prices for all goods are very low.

Addressing the members of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association at its annual convention, the president (Mr. Percy B. Wilson) referred to this matter as follows:—"The effect of this discrimination against Canada, which is placed on the same footing as Germany and other countries outside the Empire, will, unless alleviated, be to exclude Canadian paper from the Australian market. Numerous representations on the subject have been made by our executive to the Canadian Government and there is reason to believe that action looking to an amelioration of the situation may shortly be forthcoming."

Messrs CANA, MORTON AND CO., of 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, inform us that they would welcome correspondence from manufacturers and exporters desiring to supply the Indian market. They handle machinery for the printing and allied trades, paper, inks, print shop supplies of all kinds, and stationers' supplies.

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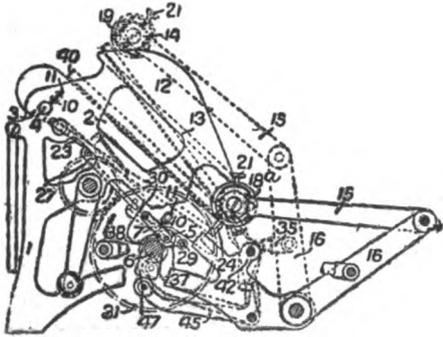
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New Inventions.

Type and Stencil Printing.

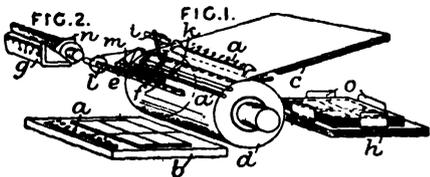
Mr. A. Mathes has patented a machine for type or stencil printing which comprises an inclined frame 2 in which is mounted type, or which can be fitted with a zinc-covered wooden frame when used for stencil printing. An impression roller 19 is mounted in adjustable spring-pressed bearings 18" carried by a pair of connecting rods 15, at the outer ends of which bearing rollers 14 are fixed which engage the undersides of rails 13 as the roller 19 is moved in an upward direction by crank discs 31, connecting rods 35, and links 16. The sheets are registered against front stops 24 on an adjustable frame 23 normally held raised by a cranked lever 27 operated on by a lever 30 which is on a shaft 29 controlled by a roller 37 on a lever arm and by a cam 38 on the shaft 6 of the crank disc 31. The stops 24 are depressed slightly from their normal position by the roller 19, and at the end of the upward travel of the roller 19, the cam 38 permits the stops to fall and the sheet is de-



livered in a downward direction. The rollers 14 return over bridge pieces 12 of the frame 1, and a new sheet is positioned against the stops 24 before the roller 19 reaches the full line position. The frame 2 is mounted in the main frame 1 by means of slots 3 which take over a rod 4, and by means of pivoted arms 7 with rollers 5 which rest on shaft 9, the position of the frame being controlled by set screws 11 in lugs 10 arranged to press on the rod 4 and on the arms 7. When printing from type an ink cloth is arranged above the type carried by the frame 2. When it is desired to print from a waxed sheet or stencil, this is fixed in a frame 40 which is mounted in bearings 42 on the frame 1. This frame is moved to and from the frame 2 by means of a lever 45 acted on by a cam 47, and the hard rubber roller 19 is replaced by a soft roller which receives ink from rollers not shown and acts both as an inking and impression roller.

Registering Scales.

In this invention two or more of the essential parts of a cylinder printing machine are provided with transverse scales in exact register with each other to enable the operative parts of the machine to be set in correct co-operating position without the necessity for taking trial prints. As shown, a centimetre scale *a* provided on the form

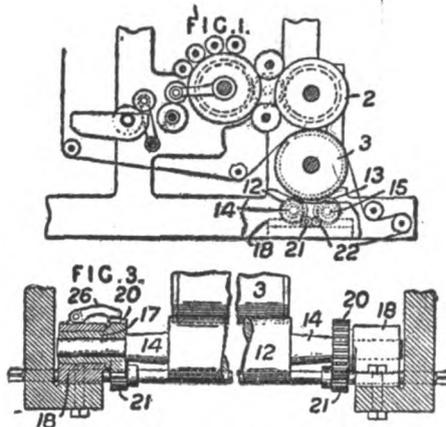


carriage *b* enables the form to be adjusted to the required lateral position. By means of other scales on the feed board *c*, compression cylinder *d*, and delivery table *h*, corresponding adjustment may be made of the front stops *i*, the cylinder grippers *k*, and the knocking up devices *o* respectively. Similar scales are provided on the parts *e*, *f* for adjusting the rolls *l* and levers *m* of the tape devices for pressing the sheets against the impression cylinder, which tape devices may be similar to those described in Specification 139,162 or

of other type. A scale is also provided on the ink duct *g*, Fig. 2, for setting the partitions *n*. The patentee is Mr. C. Winkler.

Supporting Impression Cylinders.

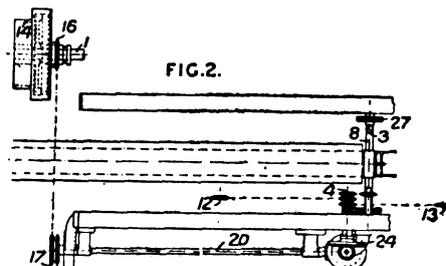
In an invention relating to fast rotary printing machines, patented by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., the impression cylinder is supported throughout its length, against throwing or jumping, by means located below the cylinder and vertically adjustable to vary the impression, and serving also to iron the blanket. In the arrangement shown in Fig. 1, the impression cylinder 3, disposed vertically



below the form cylinder 2, rests on a pair of hard metal rollers 12, 13 disposed on opposite sides of the cylinder. The rollers are eccentrically mounted in sleeves 17, Fig. 3, on shafts 14, 15, and are adjusted simultaneously through gearing 20, 21, 22 retained in adjusted position by a latch 26 pivoted on one of the bearing blocks 18.

Envelope Making Machines.

This invention, which is patented by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. and F. G. Hawdon, relates to envelope making machines in which the finished envelopes are fed to a drying and delivering device consisting of pockets formed on the links of an endless chain. The invention consists in driving this device from the main drive of the machine, and in providing means for transferring the drive to a secondary drive, when the envelope forming mechanism, etc., is stopped, in order that the chain may be cleared of envelopes without driving the gummets, folders, etc. In the construction shown in plan in Fig. 2, the machine is driven



by a clutch pulley 14 mounted on a shaft 1 and this shaft is connected by gearing (not shown) with a ratchet wheel 27, which is mounted on and drives a shaft 27, geared with a shaft 4. This shaft 4 drives the chain shaft 8 and shafts 12, 13 of supplementary motions. The clutch pulley 14 is connected by means of sprockets 16, 17 and a shaft 20 with a second ratchet wheel 24, which is mounted on the shaft 4. The gears are so arranged that, when the pulley 14 is clutched to the shaft, the machine is driven through the wheel 27, the wheel 24 rotating at a slower speed than the shaft 4, and thus running free. When the pulley 14 is declutched, the shaft 1 ceases to rotate, and the pulley continues to drive the chain shaft 8 and the shafts 12, 13 through the ratchet wheel 24, thus allowing the chain to be cleared without driving the folders, gummets, etc.

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The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 16.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: APRIL 20, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1921.

King George and Lloyd George Tackled the Irish Question.

Sir Ernest Shackleton Set Out on the "Quest."

The Prince of Wales Sailed for India.

Dempsey Knocked Out Carpentier in the Fourth Round.

Humorist Won the Derby.

Sir William Waterlow presided at the Printers' Pension Dinner.

Mr. T. E. Naylor was Elected M.P. for S.E. Southwark.

GEO. MANN & CO., Ltd., showed their New Patent Two-Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset Machine, with Front Delivery, at the Printing Trades' Exhibition.

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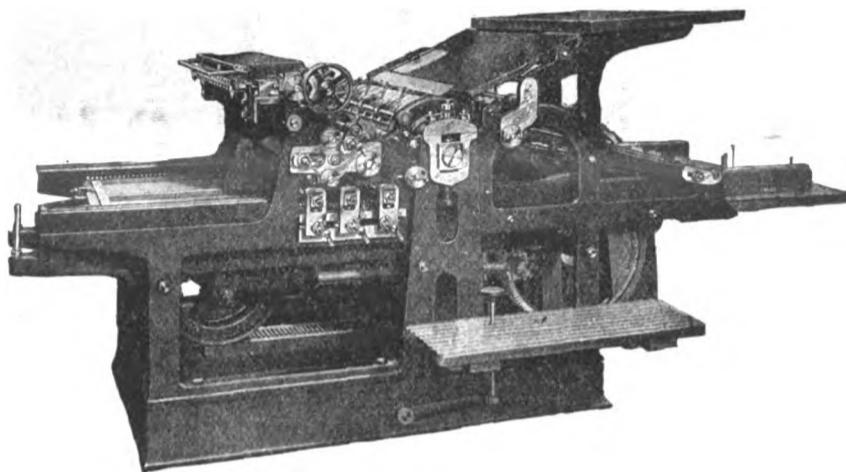
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LONDON: APRIL 20, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Bookbinders' Overseers at Dinner.

Eulogiums and a Presentation to the Retiring Secretary,
Mr. G. A. Eden, at the Annual Dinner of the Printing,
Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association.

A most enjoyable evening was spent on Saturday of last week at the Holborn Restaurant, the occasion being the eighteenth annual dinner of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association. Following on last year's success the Crown Room was again engaged and the organisers of this year's function, to judge by the satisfaction unanimously expressed, were fully recompensed for their labours. An important event of the evening was a presentation made to Mr. G. A. Eden, whose resignation of the post of general secretary after fourteen years, has been keenly felt by the members. The gift took the form of a gold watch, which bore the following inscription: "Presented to G. A. Eden, Esq., as a mark of appreciation after fourteen years as secretary of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association, April 8th, 1922." A canteen of stainless cutlery was also presented to Mrs. Eden. Mr. A. W. Hunt (the president), who presided over the gathering in his usual courteous and dignified manner, was capably supported by Mr. H. G. Milton (vice-president). The company numbered close upon 200 ladies and gentlemen, and among those present were Messrs. W. Alleston, C. W. Atkins, A. G. Aves, S. M. Bateman (president, P. M. and O. A.), W. Bullett (secretary, Electrotypers and Stereotypers Overseers' Association), G. A. Clifford (the Association's hon. solicitor), A. J. Daines, J. Dixon, G. A. Eden, J. Fleming, T. Goodall, W. H. Hillman, T. Hunt, D. Keats, J. Lee, W. T. Lingham, F. C. Peacock, A. W. Sandilands, B. J. Sansom, J. Walker, A. C. Ware, E. W. Whittle (secretary, P. M. and O. A.) and Arthur Cox (general secretary, P. B. and K. T. O. A.).

The stewards were Messrs. A. G. Aves, A. J. Daines and G. A. Eden.

Full justice having been done to the many good things provided the company then turned its attention to an excellent musical programme, between the items of which were interspersed several brief but well-rendered toasts. Mr. Gilbert Chester, who long ago earned a good reputation in connection with the Association's musical arrangements, was responsible as musical director and accompanist. Other artistes who contributed to a much-appreciated programme were Miss Nellie Beare (soprano), Miss Edith Price (humorous vocalist), and Messrs. Harry Hodsdon (baritone), Rex Harold (humorist), Gordon Marsh (entertainer) and Barnes and Elliott (black and white artistes).

The Association.

The toast of "The King" having been duly honoured, the president submitted that of the "Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades'

Overseers Association." Referring to the Association's standing to-day compared with what it was a few years ago, Mr. Hunt said he could not help feeling proud at seeing such a distinguished gathering before him. It was a gathering which gave every evidence that their progress was in full swing. Referring to one or two points of the Association's activities, he said they had added 31 members during the past year; they had increased their funds, their subscriptions and also their benefits. Considering the adverse times, he thought they had made very substantial progress. The presence that night of such a representation of not only their own membership, but of representatives from kindred societies was proof of the developments they made during the last 18 years. Much of the success that had been attained was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Eden, whom Mr. Hunt eulogised for the assiduous manner in which that gentleman had carried out the duties of general secretary. He was pleased to be able to draw attention to the fact that the Master Printers' Association had honoured them by including their Association in its annual report as one of the societies of standing in connection with the printing and allied trades. They wanted to make their Association even more effective, and that could only be done by individual effort on the part of the members by endeavouring to bring into their ranks overseers and managers, of whom he believed there were quite a lot who ought to be members of their well-conducted and well-established society. (Cheers.)

The toast was heartily accorded.

President and Vice-President.

In offering this toast Mr. J. Walker said he had known Mr. Hunt practically since the inception of the Association. That gentleman had now come into his own, and he had revealed himself as one of the finest presidents who ever held the position, and they had had some good ones. He was sure he voiced the feelings of everyone present when he wished him long life and prosperity. He coupled with the toast the name of Mr. H. G. Milton (vice president), who, he felt sure, would in due course ably exemplify in the chair what had been accomplished in it by previous occupants.

The toast having been enthusiastically received, Mr. Hunt, in expressing his thanks, said throughout his long connection with the Association it had been his sole aim to create among the membership a spirit of goodwill and sociability.

Mr. Milton also briefly returned his thanks for the manner in which his name had been associated with the toast.

The Presentation.

Mr. E. A. Clifford, in making the presentations on behalf of the Association, made appreciative references to the zeal and enthusiasm Mr. Eden had put into his work as secretary. They all knew he was not relinquishing the post because he was tired of the job. Mr. Eden was identified with a Government Department, and that Department had decreed that he should give up the post. As far as Mr. Eden's withdrawal was concerned it was brought about by no fault of his own, but was what his (Mr. Clifford's) profession would describe as *force majeure*. Their late secretary's energy and ability had brought distinction to the Association, and, in spite of what he termed his *force majeure* resignation, he was glad to know his services were to be retained as the Association's honorary technical representative. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Clifford then, in the name of the Association, handed the gifts to Mr. and Mrs. Eden as described.

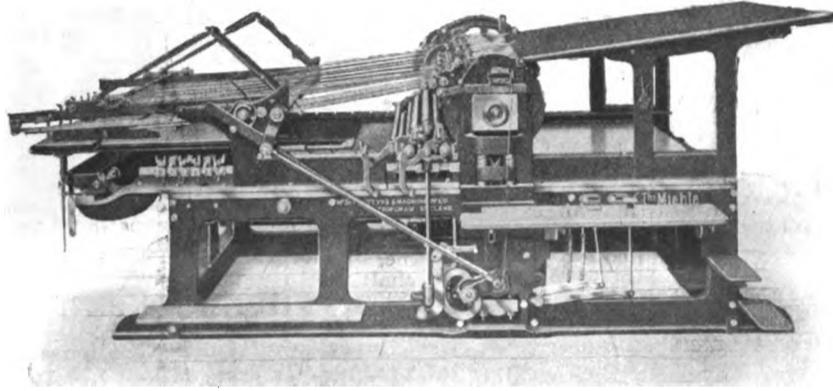
Mr. Eden, who, on rising, was received with loud applause, said he fully appreciated the intrinsic value of the gifts, but what he prized far more was the sentimental worth conferred by their feelings of goodwill towards him. The work he had done for the Association had been to him a pleasure. Regarding the watch, he would prize it for a very long time. It was the second one he had had in his life-time. At the age of 13 he was engaged with a broom, sweeping a bookbinder's shop at a remuneration of five shillings weekly. From this he was allowed 20 per cent. by a good mother, and with it, in the course of time, he purchased his first watch. That watch he had possessed off a few weeks ago. (Laughter.) The gift they had made to Mrs. Eden was also greatly appreciated. He felt unable to adequately express his thoughts, not only for what the tokens signified, but also for all the kind letters he had received from many of the members. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Eden, in response to calls for a speech, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you all very much indeed for the beautiful gift."

Our Guests.

The toast of "Our Guests—especially the Ladies" was eloquently given by Mr. A. J. Daines. On behalf of the Association he wished especially to welcome the ladies. Apologising for telling tales out of school, he said there was a time when a minority of their members thought it was right that only the male element should be invited to be present at that annual function. Looking round the room he could not see one of that small minority left. Among the guests whom he was pleased to welcome were Mr. Clifford;

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Mr. S. M. Bateman, president of the P. M. and O. A., and the worthy secretary of that Association, Mr. E. W. Whittle, and also Mr. W. Bullett, the secretary of that thriving organisation, the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Overseers' Association. They felt highly honoured by the presence of these gentlemen, representing as they did kindred associations to their own. He also heartily welcomed a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, a journal which, he said, had contributed in no small degree to make their Association what it was to-day. Alluding to the overseers' associations, Mr. Daines concluded by saying that he longed for the day when there would be one united association of managers and overseers representing the many phases of the printing world. He coupled with the toast the names of Mr. Bateman, Mr. Bullett and Mr. Whittle. (Cheers.)

The toast was heartily endorsed.

Mr. S. M. Bateman, in responding, congratulated the president on the excellent company he had got around him, and remarked that both their Associations had many objects in common, although he thought they could possibly be brought into closer contact than they were to-day. (Hear, hear.) When questions affecting the trade came to the front, he thought it might be a good thing if a preliminary conference could be held to decide on a common course of action. Their own Association had put up a strong representation to the Whitley Council, which, in fact, they thought to be irresistible, but it resulted in the door being slammed in their faces. Managers and overseers had to be tactful and had to exercise discretion with the difficulties that arose from time to time. The P.B. and K.T.O.A. had made one advance on his Association in inviting the ladies to their annual dinner, although in future he thought the P.M. and O.A. would rectify that. After paying a tribute to the work of Mr. Eden, Mr. Bateman concluded by expressing his and Mr. Whittle's thanks for the invitation, and also for extending it to their wives, a courtesy which he hoped would be returned in due course. (Cheers.)

The Stewards.

Speaking at a late hour, Mr. J. Dixon briefly eulogised the excellent manner in which the stewards had carried out their duties. Their efforts had been crowned with success and he was sure they all felt deeply grateful for what they had done. (Cheers.)

On behalf of the stewards a reply was made by Mr. A. G. Aves and a happy and memorable evening was brought to a close by the joining of hands and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Paper Trade Golf Circle.

A movement has been set on foot to form a golf circle for papermakers in the home counties. It is hoped to arrange friendly matches and competitions, which are bound to strengthen the social element in the industry. The gatherings will be of an informal character; and if a sufficient number of papermakers notify their intention of joining, a medal round will be fixed up at an early date. It is suggested that this should take place in the morning, and that in the afternoon, after a friendly luncheon, foursomes should be played. After the circle has been launched it is proposed to form a team for the purpose of challenging other allied golf organisations. A number of promises of support have already been received, and any papermakers in the Southern area who have not been approached can obtain full particulars on applying to Mr. A. W. Foster.

Messrs. DAVIES AND ROYLE, the well-known paper agents, of 7, Old Swan-lane, London, have opened new offices at Leeds and Manchester. The Leeds address, where Mr. W. A. Cuss is in charge, is Owen's Chambers, 4, Duncan-street; Telephone No., 26703, and telegrams Elroy, Leeds. The Manchester office at Cromwell-buildings, Blackfriars-street, is in charge of Mr. H. Attoe; telegrams Elroy, Manchester. Both Mr. Cuss and Mr. Attoe have been delegated from the London office of Messrs. Davies and Royle. It might also be mentioned that the Glasgow office of the firm, which is under the control of Mr. R. Mellis, is at Waterloo Chambers, 19, Waterloo-street, Glasgow; Telephone, Central 6467; and telegrams Elroy, Glasgow.

Up-to-Date Overlay Processes.

The American "Oak Leaf Overlay."

Writing to us anent the article on "Overlay Processes—Old and New," by Mr. William Gamble in our issue of January 5th last, the director of the Department of Research of the United Typothetæ of America, Mr. W. R. Colton, is good enough to send us fuller particulars than we had previously possessed of an interesting variant of the chalk overlay. The new process is in very extensive use in the United States and Canada, in the States under the name of the "Oak Leaf Overlay," and in Canada of the "M. B. Overlay," the patents being controlled by the Miln-Bingham Limited, 6, Johnston-lane, Toronto. The variant from the usual chalk board is that this board is coated on both sides, and an impression and an offset impression are taken from the half-tone at the same time. The board is then etched, and used in the method described by Mr. Gamble in the article cited above.

The Oak Leaf Process Described.

The basic material required for this process is what is known as "Oak Leaf" overlay paper—an etchable coated paper or board for making overlays for half-tone printing. It is an article of American manufacture and is used in the leading printing establishments of the United States. Then there is required also "Oak Leaf" overlay ink—a specially manufactured ink for use in pulling overlay proofs, and intended to be used only in making the overlay. "Oak Leaf" overlay etching powder also is required; it is furnished in powdered form and, when mixed with water, is used to etch the print, making it into a relief overlay. The print can be etched immediately after pulling or can be laid aside for a more convenient time. Properly to etch or "develop" an overlay requires from three to five minutes—depending upon the strength of the etching solution and the dexterity of the operator.

When the overlay is made it forms an exact reproduction of the original cut, showing in perfect relief all of its variations and shades and retaining all of its many values, even to the minutest detail.

The official instructions for the use of "Oak Leaf" overlay paper on a platen press direct the user first to take two impressions—one on top of the other—upon a sheet of the best coated paper obtainable. Next place a sheet of overlay paper, cut to size, upon the coated paper and pull one impression. This will give an impression on the front of the overlay, with an offset impression on the reverse side. Now remove both the overlay and the coated paper. Place a clear sheet of coated paper on the press and make two impressions; again place the overlay on the coated paper and pull another impression. It is necessary to repeat these operations as described in order to secure sufficient ink density on the front and back of the overlay. If a shallow overlay is desired, however, it is necessary to make the impression upon one side of the overlay only. It is recommended that overlay proofs be made upon a platen press, as this method has been found to be the most satisfactory.

If, however, it is desired to make the overlay in a cylinder press, the first point is to see that all cuts are type-high when locked in chase to insure an even impression. It is important that care be taken in underlaying the cuts, so that an even, yet light and firm, impression may be obtained. When the cuts are even and type-high, place a sheet of good coated paper on the cylinder as a top sheet. This sheet takes the offset and should be a smooth, non-picking paper which will take the ink well and give an even, clear offset print. Directly under the offset place four or five sheets of soft thin paper, preferably news. This increased and soft impression is necessary in order to obtain a clear offset on the overlay paper without mottling. Before printing the offset sheet, wash and dry the cuts thoroughly so that no dirt or grease will be left on them. Then lift rollers and thoroughly ink the cuts with a hand-roller, using overlay ink. Take an impression on a sheet of coated paper to determine whether enough colour is being carried (which should be very full), being careful that all the values in the cuts can be plainly distinguished. This sheet is also necessary to stretch back the offset sheet so that a perfect register will be obtained. Take two or three impressions—one on top of the other—on offset sheet, ink-

ing up form each time with hand-roller; run press very slowly, preferably by hand, to prevent picking. Sheet bands and brushes should be lowered so they will not smear the print. With feed-board raised, place the overlay paper on the cylinder on top of offset print, letting grippers close on same, and take an impression. This will give one impression on the face of the overlay paper and an offset on the back from the offset sheet. The overlay is now ready to etch.

Etching the Paper.

The etching of the paper is done in an etching solution prepared with the special etching powder. The operator has before him one pan of the etching solution and one of clear water. The method of operation is to grasp the edge of the overlay with a special paper-holding clip and work it slowly through the etching solution until the chalky substance near the edges and in the high lights is entirely removed. Occasionally dip a camel's-hair brush into the clear water and pull it lightly across both sides of the overlay, laying the overlay during this process upon a smooth sheet of glass or metal. Watch the overlay with care while etching and hold it to the light from time to time so as to ascertain whether all high lights are clear and the solids retained. Care should be taken not to etch the sheet too much, as the detail is then lost. Test by drawing through the fingers along the margins or some unprinted part of the picture. If the chalk is easily removed and the paper feels rough, the etching is complete. When sufficiently etched, wash the overlay thoroughly in the pan of clear water, brushing it gently but firmly with the camel's-hair brush to remove loose ink and partly dissolved coating. This brushing will not remove that part of the coating which should adhere to the overlay. Then place between blotters and press lightly to take up surplus water. Lay upon a wooden table or steel base to dry, turning the overlay occasionally to equalise the drying. When dry the overlay is ready for printing. For vignettted half-tones remove screen edge by scraping with a knife before etching.

Another process—distinct from the above—is used specially for the purpose of printing a deep etched half-tone on writing papers which is put out by the Crocker-McElwain Co., Holyoke, Massachusetts, under the name of "Flex O-Lay," which is practically the same as the "Typo-Lith" process which was extensively advertised some years ago, but is meeting with more success because of the careful methods laid out by this concern.

Messrs. Thom and Cook.

The new offices which Messrs. Thom and Cook have taken at 56, Carter-lane, London, are well adapted for the increased business which has gradually been built up since the firm was established in January, 1912, in Queen Victoria-street. The whole of the ground floor has been entirely reconstructed by Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert and Partners, providing just the accommodation which is required for a paper agent's business. In the centre of the ground floor is the general office, from which radiate the various departments. On the right of the entrance passage is the private office of Mr. W. Thom and Mr. A. F. Cook, who before they came into partnership 10 years ago had each of them had wide experience in the paper trade. Adjoining this large and well-lighted office is the private room of Mr. E. M. Thom, the son of Mr. W. Thom. Close to the counter in the general office is a convenient waiting-room, and adjoining are four offices, three of which are placed at the service of the travellers now in the employment of the firm, the fourth being reserved in the event of improved business allowing of another to be engaged. In addition, there are a sample-room, which is specially fitted for the purpose, the typists' office, and a store for office stationery. The whole of the rear section of the ground floor, representing an area of 2,500 square feet, is being fitted up as a stock-room, to which access is obtained by separate entrance from Carter-lane. Here there is also accommodation for a cutting machine, which previously had been housed in a warehouse apart from the offices. The whole of the new premises have been re-decorated and fitted with electric light, so that there is all the light that is required in the handling of paper, while economy of motion is studied in the general lay-out of the extensive ground floor.

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Trade Notes.

It is reported that Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., of New York, are printing the postage stamps for the new Irish Free State.

THE collection of Morland engravings and colour prints which was formed by the late Sir Edward Coates, M.P., will be sold at Sotheby's next month.

THE Argus and *Financial News* Athletic and Social Club—of which Sir Ernest Flower is the president—will hold a dance and concert at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street, on Tuesday next. Tickets are 1s. 6d. single and 2s. 6d. double, and may be obtained on application to any member of the committee or to the secretary.

IN Stockport County Court last week, Augustus Fossett Vaughan was awarded £50 and costs against Mr. Horatio Bottomley in respect of a deal in debentures. It was stated that the plaintiff, in reply to a circular advertising the issue of debentures in the Sunday Publications, Ltd., of which Mr. Bottomley was chairman, forwarded a cheque for £50 payable to Horatio Bottomley or order. Despite several letters from plaintiff and his solicitors, neither debentures nor bonus shares had been received.

MR. W. BULLETT, secretary of the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association, writes under date April 18th:—"I wish to point out that the statement made by one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers Association to the effect that my association was the younger of the two associations is incorrect. Being founded in 1899, we respectfully claim seniority as to period of existence. At the same time I wish to say that I fully appreciate the cordial spirit shown both to myself and my Association on the occasion in question."

MESSRS. CHARLES HOOPER AND CO., LTD., inform us that they are, as from April 1st, taking over the works and plant of Suffolk and Watts, Ltd., at 12, Wilson-street, E.C.2. For many years the directors of the two companies have been the same, and the management and staff will be continued.

MR. EDGAR SAMUEL LEWIS, who had been editor and director of the *Hull Daily Mail* since 1890, has died in his 69th year.

THE death has occurred, after a brief illness, of Mr. V. D. Hughes, secretary for a number of years to the Irish Newspaper Owners' Association.

MR. ALBERT F. BAILEY, editor of the *Dursley Gazette*, a Gloucestershire weekly, was found dead on Thursday morning in his office chair with his pen in his hand.

THE death has occurred of Mr. William Harry Price, of the well-known firm of Pryce and Son, printers and stationers, Powis-street, Woolwich.

MR. CHARLES BERNARD HEYES, for many years a member of the staff of the London News Agency, *Reynold's Newspaper* and other journals, died, at the age of 59, on Thursday.

MR. WILLIAM WALL, managing director of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Wall and Sons, Ltd., printers, of Wigan, and editor of the *Wigan Observer*, died on Tuesday at Southampton in his 69th year.

THE death occurred on Tuesday at Whetstone, London, of Mr. Robert Eadon Leader, who was formerly editor of the *Sheffield Independent*, and a member of the family that founded and owned the paper for many years, and who was at one time chairman of the Committee of Management of the Press Association.

MR. DAVID LEITH PRESSLY, for eighteen years managing editor of the *Yorkshire Herald*, died last week at York, aged 67. Mr. Pressly commenced his journalistic career on the *Aberdeen Free Press* in 1872. Subsequently he went as a reporter to the *Cape Times*. He held positions afterwards on the *Londonderry Standard*, *Londonderry Sentinel*, *Belfast Telegraph*, and was editor of the *Aberdeen Daily Journal* and the *Eastern Morning Gazette* at Norwich. He was appointed editor of the *Yorkshire Herald* in 1904.

At the first annual conference of the National Union of Travellers, held on Saturday in London, the executive were empowered to publish a journal to be called the *Commercial Travellers' Journal*.

TENDERS were invited last week for the goodwill and copyright of the *London Mail* (in voluntary liquidation).

AN agreement has been entered into by the *Illustrated London News* and the *Sketch*, Ltd., and the *Sphere* and the *Tatler*, Ltd., subject to modification, with the object of the two companies co-operating in the production and sale of their respective publications. The agreement also provides for the pooling of the two companies' profits and a scheme for the distribution of dividends.

WITH the publication of its issue of the 12th inst. the *Kelso Mail* completed the 125th year of its career. Its first printer, publisher, and editor was James Ballantyne, the founder of the Ballantyne Press, of Edinburgh, now represented by Ballantyne, Hanson, and Co., London.

Trade Union Matters.

PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE of the Jobbing Guild of the Typographical Association reports that much success is attending their efforts to increase the membership of this body. The Manchester branch of the Guild now comprises 561 members, Birmingham has 230, Liverpool 204, Halifax 80, Hull 70, and branches have been formed in most of the important centres of the Association.

MESSRS. W. BOTTOMLEY (Leeds), F. Dunn (Birmingham), J. Morgan (Liverpool), J. D. Harvey (Newcastle), and H. T. Whitley (Belfast) have been re-elected without opposition to the Executive Council of the Typographical Association. Election has yet to take place of the remaining 16 places on the Council, the number of which is to be raised to 22 under the new constitution recently approved by the members.

THE annual conference of the National Union of Journalists opened on Thursday at Nottingham under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Jay, of Bristol, and was continued on Friday. About 60 delegates attended, representing 4,900 members. A civic welcome was given to the visitors.

By an overwhelming majority the London District Council of the Newsagents' Federation has decided that, in the event of a strike or lock-out in the industry, newsagents will not handle any paper or periodical produced by non-union labour.

Costing Classes.

Keen interest is still being maintained in scientific methods of ascertaining cost. During the past session, St. Bride, the London centre for teaching this important subject, has had overflowing classes, some 150 students having passed through the classes. An examination takes place on Monday, May 8th at 6.30 p.m. at Stationers' Hall.

Subject to sufficient enrolments, a summer term is to be held on Wednesdays during May and June. This is a short course of eight weeks and intended for those holding executive positions. Any readers desiring to enrol for this course should make early application to the Principal. The first class commences on May 3rd, and will be held every Wednesday until the end of June.

Printing Trade Football.

The final match in the "Natsopa" Charity Shield Competition was played off on Good Friday at Tilling's Sports Ground, S.E. After a keenly contested game, which attracted a good crowd, the play resulted in a win for the *Daily Mirror* over *The Times* by 2 goals to 1.

On Easter Monday, at the Dulwich Hamlet F.C. Ground, under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, a match in aid of the Printers' Pension Funds was played between Fry's Metal Foundry and the Stereotypers (Rest of the Trade). After extra time the game resulted in a win for the Stereotypers by 5 goals to 2. At the close of the match a handsome cup was presented to the winning team by the president of the P.A.T.C.S.A. (Mr. W. R. Masters, managing director, Fleetway Press, Ltd.). The medals for the winning team are to be presented at the Stereotypers' concert in October.

Lloyd Memorial Home.

Annexe Opened at Deal.

On Saturday several hundred London members of the newspaper and printing trades visited Deal for the opening of the Lloyd Memorial Caxton Seaside Home Annexe for Women. When the "special" carrying the delegates arrived, a crowd of people were present to welcome their guests. The Mayor and the officials of the Corporation welcomed Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Lawson, D.S.O., M.C., Mrs. Lawson, and the delegates, who were later entertained to luncheon at the Royal Hotel.

Responding to the toast of his health, the Mayor said they in Deal were glad that the usefulness of the Lloyd Memorial Home had so grown that it was necessary to open an annexe. Thanks were due to the good work of the committee and their excellent matron, Miss Gray.

Proposing "Success to the Annexe," Lieutenant-Colonel Lawson said the institution was originally designed for sixty-four patients, but the need for more accommodation was such that the annexe was purchased to give accommodation for 100 patients in all, and when further building was carried out next year the number would be increased to 140. Last year 1,679 patients were received, making a total since the opening of the institution of 10,941. The home was doing invaluable service for the workers in the printing and allied trades. The purchase of the annexe, with its fine view of the sea, channel shipping, and the French coast, involved a debt of £2,000, but the secretary, Mr. Parker, had very little to learn in the art of persuasion, and they were inviting donations to meet the deficit.

The toast was seconded by Alderman Edgar, who was Mayor of Deal when the home was opened in 1911, and supported by Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., who spoke of the institution as a permanent memorial of the fraternity between the workers and employers in the printing and allied trades.

Mrs. Lawson responded to the toast of "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. W. R. Stuart.

The Mayor proposed the health of the chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Lawson, and, in seconding, Mr. W. T. McMullon, chairman of the home, said he was specially pleased to do so because Lieut.-Colonel Lawson had helped to raise the tone of English newspapers to a higher level than ever before, and had also won the attachment of those working under him, and was, moreover, a craftsman in every branch of the printing trade.

Lieut. Colonel Lawson made suitable response.

The secretary presented to Mrs. Lawson a souvenir key of the annexe, and the health of the secretary was proposed by Mr. Doherty.

At 4.30 the Mayor and Mayoress and members of the Deal Town Council held an "at home" at the Winter Garden Theatre, where many of the delegates spent an enjoyable time, the Mayor and Mayoress of Maidstone, the county town, being also present in their official capacity. At 6.30 half the delegates returned by their special train to London, the Mayor leading the cheering and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" as the train left the platform. The remaining delegates accepted free passage to pier and pavilion concerts in the evening arranged and given by the Deal Amusements Committee.

A WALKING stick made of paper is the work of a Bridgewater cripple named Arthur Brooke. It is composed of 17,000 pieces of the *Daily Telegraph*, cut into small circles, soaked, and passed over a steel rod, and then compressed. The only tools employed were a razor, a rasp, a file, and a small spanner. The stick has the pliability of a Malacca cane, retains its natural colour, and is polished. It bears on an embedded coin the date 1855, the year when the *Daily Telegraph* was founded.

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 Stereo and Type Metals.
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 The only Temperature-controlled Melting Furnaces
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WEST AND NORTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association

Alliance President Attends Annual Meeting.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott, president of the L.M.P.A., received a hearty welcome when he visited the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association for the annual meeting, which was held on Tuesday of last week, the meeting being attended not only by a goodly muster of local members, but also by several prominent representatives from other district associations. The gathering took place at the Norfolk Hotel, London-street, Paddington. Light refreshments were provided and the proceedings brightened by an excellent programme of music. Very cordial appreciation was shown of pianoforte playing by Miss Burt, and of singing by Mrs. Emlyn Jones, whilst songs by Mr. Harry Wyatt called forth enthusiastic applause.

The chair was occupied by Mr. E. W. Wormald, who opened the meeting by expressing the Association's very hearty welcome to the new president of the London Master Printers' Association. He also welcomed individually the visiting members—Messrs. C. A. Bates, J. R. Brigenshaw and F. Mason from the South-East Association; Mr. F. H. Cole from the South-West; and Mr. W. J. Mizen from the North London Association.

The Secretary's Report.

After the minutes of the last annual meeting had been approved and a number of apologies for absence conveyed to the meeting, the hon. secretary of the Association, Mr. J. R. Burt, read an interesting detailed report for the year 1921-22, the ninth year of the Association's existence. The report recalled a year of uncertainty and bad trade, of increased competition and reduced profits. Stress was laid upon the height to which wages had risen and the smallness of the wage-reduction obtained, whilst high postal rates and excessive taxation were also mentioned as serious hindrances to economic production. The report went on to detail the many useful activities of the Association during the year. Efforts had been made on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation and the Master Printers' Benevolent Fund; the question of direct dealing by the wholesale houses had been brought to the fore; a local directory with other information was in course of preparation, and it was hoped to circulate it in May; and it was proposed also to issue a list of overhead expenses. The report went on to recall the various useful meetings arranged by the Association from the time of the big joint meeting at the Printing Exhibition up to the recent lecture by Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi on the subject of "Simplified Printing"—a report of which, it was mentioned, appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of March 25th. Thanks were expressed to the visitors and the local members who had devoted time and interest to the welfare of the Association. Appreciative reference was made to the Association's monthly lunches, under the presidency of Messrs. Langley and Pollock, and gratitude was expressed to Mr. and Mrs. J. Emlyn Jones for the oversight of the provision of light refreshments for the convenience of members attending the monthly meetings. Regret was expressed at the death during the year of Mr. J. Hastie. It was announced that 22 new members had been admitted, this being a record since the early days of the Association, and bringing up the total membership to 160. The appreciation of all members was expressed to the retiring president, Mr. Wormald, for the consistent attention and efforts made for the good of the Association, not only during his year of office but since the Association's inception. The thanks of the Association were also offered to Mr. A. T. Philp for his services as publicity secretary. The report closed with another reference to the wages question, stress being laid upon the harm done to the trade as a whole by the high wages at present paid, and hope being expressed that the conferences now taking place would not only be temporarily effective, but also provide a basis for such adjustments as might from time to time become necessary.

The Chairman suggested that, to be complete, the report should make some reference to the estimable work of the secretary.

Mr. A. Langley thereupon moved, and Mr.

Pollock seconded, the adoption of the report with the addition of an acknowledgment of the services Mr. Burt had rendered to the Association.

This was agreed unanimously.

The treasurer, Mr. F. Scarsbrook, then presented the financial statement, which showed a small deficit for the year.

Mr. F. Perry, in moving the adoption of the balance sheet, said he approved of the debit balance, as it showed that they had been doing something. He also expressed the Association's obligation to Mr. Scarsbrook for his work as treasurer.

The motion was seconded, and agreed unanimously.

Officers for the Coming Year.

Proceeding to the election of officers, Mr. Wormald, after expressing his thanks to those who had assisted him during his term as president, proposed Mr. S. Sidders for the presidency. This was duly seconded, and agreed *nem con.*

Mr. Sidders accordingly took his place in the chair.

As vice-president, Mr. Sidders proposed Mr. J. Emlyn Jones, eulogising the unobtrusive and kindly work which Mr. Jones had been performing on behalf of the Association ever since it started. Mr. King also, in seconding, spoke very highly of the services rendered by Mr. Jones, who was then unanimously elected vice-president.

As treasurer, Mr. Scarsbrook was re-elected.

Mr. Philp having asked to be relieved of the duties of publicity secretary, several nominations were made, but it was eventually agreed to let the matter stand over to be dealt with by the committee.

As representatives to the council, the meeting elected Messrs. J. R. Burt, A. Langley, F. Perry, and S. Sidders.

Mr. J. R. Burt was enthusiastically re-elected as secretary, the Chairman speaking of his work for the Association as "immeasurable," and referring to him as the "pioneer" of the district associations.

The formal business being concluded, the Chairman called upon Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Truscott to address the meeting.

L.M.P.A. President's Address.

After some humorous remarks as to the demands which his occupancy of the presidency made upon his time, Colonel Truscott referred to the very real work that the representatives of the West and North-West Association were doing on the L.M.P.A. council, and he expressed appreciation of the long and trying services thus unselfishly rendered. In the course of some interesting remarks on the subject of the wages negotiations, Colonel Truscott struck an optimistic note, asserting that there was no question whatever that a large section of the men realised that in order to get back to good trading conditions it was necessary that wages should come down. He thought they on their side might have to make certain time sacrifices in order to give the wives of their workmen an opportunity of getting accustomed to the reduction. The President intimated, however, that it was impossible for him to go into detail on the subject of wages, as the negotiations were still in progress.

Mr. C. A. Bates, being called upon to address the meeting, referred first to the very friendly and happy spirit animating the North-West Association, and went on to point out the need for progressive organisation, and the efforts being made in this direction by the South-East Association. After stressing the necessity of a reduction of wages, Mr. Bates touched on the subject of the sending of printing abroad. He told of the widespread circularisation of London firms by a Berlin printing house, which laid emphasis on its ability to undercut British printers on account of lower wages, cheaper paper and cheaper postage. He suggested a vigorous Press campaign against printing abroad.

Colonel Truscott suggested that this introduced the danger of advertising the possibilities of printing abroad.

Some discussion ensued on this point but without any consensus of opinion being reached. Reference was made to personal canvassing in this country for printing orders to be sent to Germany.

Mr. J. R. Brigenshaw, being asked to speak, congratulated the North-West Association on being "broke." They of the South-East were "doubly broke." The valuable propaganda work carried out was cheap at the price of the small deficits incurred. He indicated, however, that there would probably be in future an increase in the proportion of funds returned from headquarters to district associations for local expenses.

Mr. F. Mason expressed very cordial appreciation of the work of Mr. Burt, and referred to the North-West Association as being in many ways exemplary.

Mr. F. H. Cole spoke in similar strain, expressing appreciation of the hearty welcome given by the West and North-West Association to their visitors.

Mr. W. J. Mizen, in telling of the activities of the North London Association, suggested arranging with the West and North-West a joint outing of trade interest.

The proceedings ended with a hearty vote of thanks to those who had provided the musical items, and to the visitors.

North London Master Printers.

Annual Meeting of Association.

A goodly number met at Finsbury-park on Monday, April 10th, for the annual general meeting, at which Mr. D. A. Whitehead occupied the chair.

New members were elected as follows:—F. T. Herbert, 28, Balls Pond-road; Gordon Robinson, 110, High-street, Ponders End; W. J. Sparey, 116, Hertford-road, Enfield Wash; Samson and Hakes, 37d, Mildmay Grove, N.I.; A. E. Pettett and Co., 218, Seven Sisters-road; and the Cowper Press, 97, Church-street., Stoke Newington.

The presence of the L.M.P.A. secretary, Mr. Whyte, and Mr. J. Johnson was appreciated, and much helpful information was given during the evening by Mr. Whyte.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was as follows:—Mr. L. F. Hunt, president; Mr. Wilson, vice-president; Mr. W. J. Mizen, hon. secretary; Mr. W. R. Cummins, hon. treasurer and publicity secretary.

The representatives on the council for a number of years have been Mr. W. J. Mizen and Mr. H. C. Hill. The latter had intimated that for health reasons he must resign, but so unanimous was the opinion that his services were invaluable to the Association, that it was decided that Mr. Hunt should deputise for him until such time as he was able to resume full duties. The committee was then elected and consists of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Curtis, Hammond, Woolridge, Whitehead, Brockman, Malcolm, Hayllar, Orchard, Soule, Wilson and Williams.

The hon. secretary, Mr. W. J. Mizen, gave an extensive report on the activities of the preceding year, and said North London had a membership of 100. He was very emphatic as to the position of the trade through the wages difficulty, subsequently moving a resolution that was seconded by Mr. Wilson, of Tettenham, and carried unanimously "that this Association welcomes the effort made by the L.M.P.A. for a reduction of wages and will do all in its power to support them in any action to bring it into effect."

Some little time was spent on the matter of wholesale stationers supplying direct, and on the motion of Mr. D. A. Whitehead it was decided that members with grievances in this matter should inform the branch secretary or write Mr. Langley of the North-West London Association.

A further resolution was moved by Mr. D. A. Whitehead—to be sent to the P.M.G., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and each M.P. of the various constituencies in North London—"that this meeting of North London printers considers that in the interest of trade, a reduction in postal rates to pre-war standard is imperatively necessary."

The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. D. A. Whitehead for his able presidency during the past two years.

Paper Merchants' Partnership.

The case of Haynes v Skelton came before Mr. Justice Sargant in the Chancery Division last week on a motion by the plaintiff for the appointment of a receiver of the partnership business of paper merchants and storage contractors carried on by plaintiff and defendant. The latter did not appear, and his Lordship said it appeared from the report of the accountant who inspected the books of the partnership that it was insolvent. It was quite clear that a receiver should be appointed, and he made the appointment accordingly.

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A FIRST-CLASS Firm of Wholesale Stationers require a TRAVELLER with a good connection among City Printers.—Apply H. H., Box 18789.

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COMPOSITOR and PLATEN HAND.—High-class Catalogue and Colour Work; Half-tones; London district; society.—Box 13928.

ENGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

LETTERPRESS OVERSEER (32) desires change, present position 5 years (12 hands); Charge Composing, Machine and Warehouse; Estimator, thoroughly practical; C. and G. Certificates.—Box 13930.

MACHINE MINDER (Miehles), Single, Twin or Trip Tandem Machines, well up in best class Work, Black and White and Colour Process, desirous of change; single, and with good references; Cross Feeder knowledge, etc.; society.—Box 13931.

MINDER, well up Half-Tone Colour Process, Cartons, Labels, Com., etc.; Wharves, Two-Revs., Bate's and Summits; home or abroad.—Box 13909.

WAREHOUSEMAN-CUTTER seeks situation; 12 years' in charge; sound knowledge of Paper; practical all operations, Commercial and Publications; Estimating; keen and alert; excellent references.—Box 13929.

Agencies.

CHALK-CRAYONS.—AGENTS wanted for all parts of the United Kingdom, by Manufacturer of all kinds of School Chalks; must have good connection amongst Jobbers in School Requisites.—Apply to Box 13926.

TRAVELLERS calling on Engineering, Motor, Produce, Corn, Asbestos, and similar firms, to sell SMALL CALICO SAMPLE POST BAGS; cheapest on market; 10 per cent. commission (weekly).—Box 13921.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by 1/4-in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C. 1. 13919

FOR SALE, by financial concern, Several LINO-TYPES with all Accessories; also ROTARY PRESSES. Good opportunity for buyers.—For full particulars, apply Box 13932.

FOR SALE, Quad-Royal WHARFEDALE, by Fieldhouse and Crossfield; geared inkers, balanced flyers; good running order. Also AEROGRAPHING MACHINE, by Aerograph Co., Ltd., and a CROPPER (inside measurement of chase 13 in. by 9 in.), by S. Cropper and Co.—Write, Printing Manager, Electrical Press, Ltd., 13-16, Fisher-street, W.C. 1. 13927

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED, Second-hand CROWN and FOOLS-CAP FOLIO TREADLE PRINTING MACHINE.—Write, Box 75, c/o 35, New Oxford-street, W.C. 1. 13933

Business for Sale.

TO PRINTERS and OTHERS.—For Sale as a Going Concern, an Old-established PRINTING BUSINESS in Liverpool, with extensive connection; turnover last year £6,800; good living for practical man or opportunity for opening branch.—For further particulars apply to Simon Jude and West, Chartered Accountants, 10, Cook-street, Liverpool. 13934

Miscellaneous.

LUNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPE-WRITER PAPER." Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunnon and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C. 4. 13863

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

WANTED, BLOCKS (Odd or Series), Half-Tone, Line, etc.; suitable for small Magazine.—Particulars and price, to Simpson, Large, Ayrshire. 13915

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

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

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Messrs. HOWE & HINDLE

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The machine is capable of making plain bags of varying sizes from 1 1/4" by 3" to 7 1/4" by 12", and satchel bags and satchel-shaped bags from 1 1/4" by 3" to 4 1/4" by 12".

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Tender forms, particulars and conditions, may be obtained from the undersigned. Sealed Tenders are to be delivered not later than Twelve o'clock noon on Thursday, the 11th May, 1922.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1922.
Wages Negotiations Continue.

WAGES conferences with several trade unions were held before Easter, as indicated in last week's issue, and further conferences are being held this week, it being expected that all the unions concerned will have conferred with the employers' representatives before the meeting of the Joint Industrial Council on the 26th inst. Several unions acting together under the auspices of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation conferred with the Federation of Master Printers on Tuesday of last week and are to resume conference on Friday next; the lithographers had a meeting on the Wednesday; and conferences are arranged for this week with the London Society of Compositors, the Typographical and the other unions. We understand that the employers have submitted a revised demand for a reduction of 15s. a week by instalments, to operate between the second pay-day in May and the first pay-day in December. The employers were prepared to give an undertaking that, after these proposals were recommended for acceptance, no further application for a reduction of wages should be made to become operative before March, 1923.

Postal Rates Suspense.

THE question of the future of the postal rates would seem to be still in as doubtful a position as ever. The report which obtained currency in the Press last week to the effect that a compromise would be reached about the disposal of the Post Office surplus, half of it to go to the Treasury and half to the Post Office, remains without official confirmation. It would, indeed, be amazing as well as disappointing if—as the report referred to indicated—a compromise were made which left the rates for printed matter unaltered. The rates for printed matter have received an immense amount of emphasis in the representations which have been made from all quarters in respect of the burden which dear postage imposes upon industry in general. To maintain the present rates for this class of matter would mean the retention of a tax on trade which has already aroused universal

protest, and to the alleviation of which the Postmaster-General has very definitely set his hand. We cannot suppose, therefore, that it can be the serious intention of the Treasury to attempt to force a compromise so obviously unacceptable to the whole business community. Official silence, at any rate, gives room for hope that any such blunder will be avoided, for the latest statement drawn from Mr. Kellaway in the House of Commons is only a repetition of what has so often been said—that he is aware of the great anxiety in the printing and allied trades on the question of the adverse effect on their industry of the present postal rates, but the question is still under consideration by the Government, and he is, therefore, not yet in a position to make a statement on the subject.

Paper Prices.

THE trend of price, comparing April with March, has been slightly downward. We heard one well-known paper representative developing the theory that falling prices, or, more correctly, as he put it, low prices, were no good for the printer, as the profit return was proportionately less. This does not correspond with the printer's point of view, whose chief argument is that high prices are driving the big printing orders out of the country and causing consumers of print to curtail their requirements and altogether drop certain classes of work. If high paper prices give a bigger return, so does a high cost of production; but, logically, it is far better to have ten orders on a medium basis of price than one on the high rate. In the end, it is the aggregate that tells, and that can only be satisfactory when orders become plentiful enough to keep full staffs working.

Recent Reductions.

WITHIN the last month prices have eased in all directions, though only slightly. Hand-made papers have dropped 1d. and 2d. per lb.; E.S. papers are on the average about ½d. per lb. cheaper; cartridges and manillas show the same reduction; tub-sized papers of the better class have fallen by from 1d. to 3d. per lb. with different makers. Keen competition in cheap account-book paper has forced the price down another ½d. per lb., while wrappings stand much where they did a month ago.

Progress in De-inking.

IF the Elliott process of de-inking and repulping printed waste paper is as successful economically as it is materially, we should be within sight of a solution of one of the problems that has faced papermakers for a long time. The samples we have had passed on to us are small pieces of pulpboard produced from old copies of this journal. The colour is perfect, the fibre well retained, and there is not the slightest trace of ink or dirt. In the war days of paper scarcity, innumerable patents were taken out in almost every country for the reclamation of white pulp from printed waste, and there can be few readers of this journal who have forgotten the commotion aroused by the Winestock process. But it cannot be claimed that the problem of commercially economical reclamation has yet been properly solved. Our greatest contribution to the subject is the work of Mr. Strachan whose treatise, "The Recovery and Re-manufacture of Waste Paper," contains the most complete and authoritative information extant in published form. The progress of this new method, which is being developed at Bolton, will be watched with interest.

VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE, hon. treasurer of the Empire Press Union, is to be entertained by the home membership of the organisation at a luncheon to be held on May 10th, at the Hotel Victoria. Viscount Burnham (president of the Union) will take the chair.

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Johnson-Riddle Jubilee Dinner.

A Memorable Occasion.

An interesting function significant of the trend of relationship between employer and employed took place at the Hamilton Hall, Great Eastern Hotel, on Monday of last week, when the directors of Messrs. Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., the well-known poster and general colour printers, of Sumner Works, 32, Southwark Bridge-road, S.E.1, entertained their staff at dinner in celebration of the jubilee of the firm. In addition to the staff, numbering about 250, there were present some 30 guests, representing "the guiding brains of several of the largest industries of the world" to quote the remarks of Mr. Gunn, during the evening.

Dinner was served at 7.15, and after the splendid menu had been done justice to, the chairman, Mr. C. Arthur Bates, managing director, proposed the toast of "The King," which was loyally received and responded to with musical honours. A very excellent musical programme had been arranged, the following artistes delighting the audience with their talent—Miss Dorothy Greene, Miss Gladys Peel, Mr. Edward Halland, Mr. Archie Naish, and Mr. Lionel King, the conjuror, Mr. Chas. Forwood, accompanying.

Amongst the musical portion of the programme were interspersed three toasts. That of "The Firm" was proposed by Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Master Printers Federation, and in the course of his speech he remarked upon the extremely useful service to the whole community that had been rendered by the firm in having done as much as any other house in the Kingdom to establish what is known as "The People's Picture Gallery." This was emphasised in the elaborately produced programme and history of the firm presented to everyone upon the occasion, in which it was mentioned that such well-known posters as Pears' "You dirty boy," the famous *Tit Bits* picture of the errand boy and the cat, "Skegness is so bracing," the well-known railway poster, and artistic productions such as the Japanese garden and the peacock design produced for the Royal Horticultural Association (to mention only a few) were printed by Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., thus increasing business and enlivening the drab surroundings of our large towns. Mr. Goodwin also pointed out that the firm was always ready to take in new ideas and was always amongst the first to install up-to-date machinery, and employ every process that looked liked being a good one.

After the very excellent conjuring entertainment by Mr. Lionel King, interspersed with humorous patter which was much appreciated, the managing director, Mr. C. Arthur Bates rose to respond to the toast of "The Firm," and drew attention to the little history contained in the souvenir programme, which demonstrated that "we are a very active and happy family." He paid affectionate tribute to the help and work of his brother directors, and thanked Mr. Goodwin on his own and their behalf for his appreciative and encouraging sentiments. He suspended his further remarks till later in the evening.

Later in the evening Mr. Arthur L. Gunn, proposed the toast of "The Visitors," assuring them of the delight it was to entertain them and the honour he felt was done to the firm by their presence. Mr. Gunn coupled with this toast the name of Sir Percy Simmons, K.C.V.O., and Mr. Harold Walters.

Sir Percy Simmons, in responding for the visitors, said it had been a great pleasure to be associated with Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., for so many years. He paid a personal tribute to the chairman and wished continued success and prosperity to the firm of Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Harold Walters, in supporting Sir Percy Simmons' remarks, recalled the connection of the early days both of his father and himself with Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd. He paid a warm tribute to the founder of the firm, Mr. Walter Eldridge Johnson.

Towards the close of the evening, the chairman proposed the toast of "The Staff." He remarked that the printing industry was one which depended largely on absolute correctness of every detail in its numerous processes, and pointed out how much the quality of the finished article reflected the zeal, initiative and care of the staff as a whole. He mentioned that there is no question of passing on second-quality goods, because there are only two destinations for the printer's productions

—either to those who want them or the waste paper bag. On behalf of himself and his brother directors he stated that they much appreciated the keenness, intelligence and common-sense exhibited by the staff. Briefly condensing the appreciation which the board felt, Mr. Bates touched upon the energy and zeal of the sales staff, the importance of the estimating side of the business, and expressed much appreciation of the technical ability and loyal support of the designing, artists, composing, machine and warehouse personnel. The counting-house and correspondence staff were also complimented upon the very efficient and zealous manner in which their exacting duties were carried out. He also touched upon a few of the old and well-known members of the staff, both past and present, recalling to many of their colleagues present incidents which had occurred since 1872. He then mentioned how the policy of the firm was to keep the plant as up-to-date as possible, giving some details as to recent installations, including the photo process department.

The works manager, Mr. A. G. Coleman, in responding to the toast, said that it was no easy task to do full justice to the staff's appreciation of the generosity and splendid hospitality which they had received that evening, pointing out that the success of the firm was undoubtedly due to the directors' initiative, foresight and far-seeing policy, backed up by the hearty support of the staff, and felt sure that the latter was created by the sympathetic and tactful manner in which the directors—particularly Mr. Bates, who is more intimately concerned with the inside matters—dealt with all questions relating to the well-being and comfort of the employees. Mr. Coleman also laid much stress on the fact that the directors' office was undoubtedly a good pattern for the works to copy, inasmuch as the directors "did not come to business, but to work, which were two entirely different things." He concluded by assuring the directors that the whole of the staff, from the youngest to the oldest, could be relied upon to do their utmost, and more than might be expected of them, to ensure if possible that the second half of the firm's century might be more successful than the first. He then called upon the staff to demonstrate personally their gratitude and sincere feelings for their directors, which they did by loud and continued cheers.

An extremely pleasant and memorable evening concluded with the hearty singing of Auld Lang Syne, and the company dispersed at 11 p.m., with lasting impressions of such a jubilee celebration as any firm could be proud of.

Personal.

THE King and Queen will attend a matinée which is to be given at Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday, May 16th, in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund. It is being organised by Mr. B. A. Meyer and a committee.

THE matinée is under the patronage of Lord and Lady Burnham, Lord and Lady Northcliffe, Lord and Lady Rothermere, Lord and Lady Riddell, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord and Lady Bathurst, Sir Edward and Lady Hulton, Lord Dalziel, Sir Frederick and Lady Jones, Sir William and Lady Berry, Lord Leverhulme, chairman of the 59th Newspaper Press Fund Festival, and others.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, the Leader of the House of Commons, was entertained by the Lobby journalists on Tuesday, last week, at luncheon at the House of Commons.

THE new Lord Chief Justice is to be the principal guest at the dinner of the Newspaper Society on May 10th, at the Waldorf Hotel.

SIR ANDREW CAIRD, K.B.E., presided at the Abercorn Rooms, E.C., on Thursday evening, at one of the large annual gatherings of the composing staffs connected with the newspapers with which Viscount Northcliffe is associated.

AT the same time another gathering of the *Daily Mail* and *Weekly Dispatch* machine managers was being held at the Royal Adelaide Galleries, Strand. Mr. A. Beggs, deputy overseer of the *Daily Mail* machine room, was in the chair. Among the guests were Mr. H. W. Howes, secretary of the Printing Machine Managers' trade society; Mr. E. M. Chester-

man, overseer of the *Evening News* machine room; and Mr. E. Reynolds, overseer of the engineers' department.

MR. W. M. BOWER, of Linotype and Machinery Limited, was the lecturer at the April meeting of the Manchester Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, and took as his subject "An Hour with Modern Linotypes." A report will appear in next week's issue.

MR. C. CROSS, having completed a period of 25 years as proprietor and editor of the *Rushden Echo*, the whole of the staff has joined in presenting him with a very handsome hall barometer and an address.

MRS. STAN. HARDING, the British journalist who was imprisoned by the Soviet authorities in Russia, described some of her experiences at the annual conversazione of the London District of the Institute of Journalists, in aid of the Institute Orphan Fund.

MR. JOSEPH ORCHARD, letterpress printer and Mr. William Thomas Bassham, operative printer, are among the new guardians for Islington.

MR. J. B. SHORTER, the racing editor of the Press Association, has retired after having completed over half-a-century with the agency.

MR. A. P. ROBINSON, the well-known Yorkshire newspaper-owner and huntsman, has been appointed Master of the Tipperary Hounds.



Continuation Schools.

SIR,—As a London printer who has for many years taken a keen interest in secondary and technical education, particularly in regard to our craft, I deplore the publication of Mr. Burchell's letter, in regard to continuation schools, and am grateful for Mr. Arnold's effective reply.

It is rather wasting time and your valuable space in these days, to point out that modern industry demands severe specialisation, and with it systematic technical and scientific instruction; and it is very obvious, even to the simple, that such a training needs as a basis a much higher standard of education than any lad of the tender age of 14 can possibly attain. Just as the university demands of its candidates on admission a certain standard of education, so—even if in a lower degree—the printing student must have reached a standard of education by which alone he is capable of acquiring anything but the most rudimentary facts of science or technical knowledge. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that a greater knowledge of mathematics, grammar and composition, and language, and a grounding in the wide range of subjects required by a printer, should precede the technical school training.

How can this be done except time is allowed from the workshop during working hours? Surely Mr. Burchell would not desire to send a boy of 14 to an evening class in London after a day's work?—at the close of which the lad would arrive at his home after 10 o'clock, and be obliged to leave it again at 7 a.m.!

Mr. Naylor, in the L.S.C. report on apprenticeship, rightly says that "the status of a trade is high or low in proportion to the skill and intelligence of its workers," and I had indeed hoped that in these days it was not necessary to remind a London printer that in America and in Germany the success of their expansion and development is entirely due to the wise and generous expenditure of money on education.

Many of us printers have for many years anticipated the Fisher Act, to our own benefit, and to the advancement of our craft and citizenship, and such a retrograde step as that Mr. Burchell advocates is not only deplorable, but inimical to the best interests of the individual printer, the craft and to citizenship.

Yours, etc.,

GEO. EATON HART.

St. Clements Press,
Portugal-street, W.C.2.
April 19th.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

A amalgamated Press, 6½, Pref., 19s. 3d., 19s.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 21s. 3d., 21s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 3d., 17s. 9d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 13s. 4½d., 13s. 6d.; J. Byrom, 13s. 3d., 13s. 4½d.; Cassell and Co., 4 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 70; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 3d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. 108½, 108; John Dickinson, 22s., 21s. 6d.; Financial News, Pref., 11s. 9d.; Ilford, 21s. 3d., 20s.; Illustrated London News, 1s. 6d., Pref., 8s., 7s. 6d.; International Linotype, 5½, 5½; Lamson Paragon Supply, 20s. 3d., 21s. 9d. xd., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 53½, B Deb., 54; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 20s., 21s.; Mansell, Hunt, 25s. 6d., 24s.; George Newnes, 14s., 14s. 3d., Pref., 14s. 3d., 13s. 7½d.; Novello Pref., 5½, 5½; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s., 15s. 7½d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 19s. 8½d., 19s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 71s. 3d., 70s. 10½d.; A. M. Peebles, 25s., 25s. 9d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s.; Raphael Tuck, 20s. 4½d., 20s. 9d., Pref., 72s. 6d., 68s. 9d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 13s. 10½d., 13s. 8½d., Def. 5s. 4½d., 6s., Pref., 14s. 9d.; Warrilows, 22s. 10½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def. 16½, 16½, Pref., 9½, 4 p.c. Pref., 6½; Weldon's, 33s. 6d., Pref., 17s. 3d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 7½d., 15s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 1½d., 8 p.c. 1st Mort. Red. Debs., 10s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH."—No dividend recommended on ordinary; £23,000 to reserve; £413 forward. No distribution on either class of shares previous year.

JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD.—The directors have declared an additional interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares of the company in respect of the year ended December 31st, 1921. It is not anticipated that the directors will recommend the payment of any further dividend in respect of that year.

WESSEX ASSOCIATED NEWS, LTD., in the year ended June 30th, 1921, made a profit of £2,719 and £3,624 was brought forward. A dividend of 5 per cent. absorbed £1,272, and £5,071 was carried forward, subject to corporation profits tax. The directors have decided to make an issue of £20,000 8 per cent. debentures to provide additional working capital, and to cancel the existing £8,000 of debentures. The company has acquired the goodwill of the Mendip Press, Ltd., of Weston-super-Mare.

NEW COMPANIES.

TULLIS, HUNTER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £50,000, in £1 shares; stationers, paper merchants, printers, lithographers, electrotypers, die-sinkers, account book manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: T. D. Hunter and S. A. Alexander. Registered office: 7, George-street, Edinburgh.

HAMPSON, BETTRIDGE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £17,200, in £1 shares (17,000 10 per cent. cum. pref. and 200 ord.); to adopt an agreement with J. Hess, A. Hess and A. J. Hess for the acquisition of the businesses carried on by them (1) at 2 and 4, Fann-street, E.C., as "Hampson, Bettridge and Co."; (2) at 5, Fann-street, E.C., as "N. J. Hill and Co."; and (3) at 3, Errol-street, E.C., as "S. Robson," and to carry on the business of printers and mechanical engineers, founders, manufacturers of printers and other machinery, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Hess, A. Hess and A. J. Hess. Registered office: 2 and 4, Fann-street, E.C.

PARTRIDGE AND COOPER (OFFICE EQUIPMENT), LTD.—Nominal capital of £2,000, in £1 shares; to take over the office equipment business of Partridge and Cooper, Ltd. (in-

corporated in 1902) and to carry on the business of office furnishers, stationers, printers, lithographers, paper bag and account book makers, box makers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: Sir Geo. W. Truscott, H. D. Truscott, J.P., Lt.-Col. J. R. Truscott and T. R. Dewell. Registered office: 15, Clerkenwell-close, E.C.

ARTHUR LOWE, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with A. Lowe and to carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, bookbinders, art journalists, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Lowe and J. H. Lowe. Registered office: 42, London-road, Sevenoaks.

PIBEL AND MUDDITT, LTD.—Nominal capital of £2,500, in £1 shares; printers, machine rulers, stationers, envelope and paper and box makers, etc. Private company. First directors: G. N. Crisford, W. D. Mudditt, A. Grevatt, R. V. Cook, H. R. Bridges, G. L. J. Tuck and A. Seates. Registered office: Central-buildings, Blackfriars.

W. RAWLINGS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,200 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with C. Wynes, W. Hance and H. Oakley, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, machine rulers, typesetters, stereotypers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. Wynes, W. Hance, H. Oakley and H. W. Rawlings. Registered office: 9-9½, Love-lane, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

GRAPHIC ENGRAVERS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 ord. and 1,000 pref.); engravers by photographic or any other process, electrotypers, stereotypers, manufacturers of blocks, plates and dies, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. T. Cooke and D. G. Cooke. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: Westown House, Brislington, Bristol.

OXFORD MUSIC Co., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; music publishers, printers, engravers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. L. de Leeuw and R. C. Hardy. Registered office: 3, New Oxford-street, W.

M. A. RAPPORT AND CO., LTD.—Capital £15,000 in £1 shares (10,000 7 per cent. preference and 5,000 ordinary); to carry on the business of importers, exporters and manufacturers of and dealers in fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: M. A. Rapport, H. Rapport, and M. Rapport. Registered office: 75, Bridge-street, Cardiff.

VARCOES CHINA CLAYS, LTD.—Capital £55,000, in 40,000 ordinary and 15,000 7½ per cent. non-cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each; preparers for market of and dealers in china clay and stone of all kinds, papermakers' materials, chemicals and cognate substances, to acquire the merchants' business of Wm. Varcoe and Sons, Ltd., and to adopt agreements with the said company, Cornish Kaolin, Ltd., and Tehidy Minerals, Ltd. Private company. Directors: C. S. Varcoe, W. Varcoe, R. G. Varcoe, G. M. Johnson, C. A. Moreing, M.P., and A. H. Moreing. Registered office: Bank Buildings, High Cross-street, St. Austell, Cornwall.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

PORTALS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Whitchurch).—Issue on April 3rd, 1922, of £5,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

JONATHAN POTTS, LTD. (paper stock merchants, etc., Grimsby).—Particulars of £5,000 debentures authorised March 9th, 1922, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re D. SMITH AND SONS, Cardboard box manufacturers, 19 and 20, Rupert-street, Leman-street, E.—The receiving order in this case was made at the London Bankruptcy Court on December 15th, 1921. Upon the petition of B Lipton, Ltd., the debtors being Colman Smidck, otherwise Smith, Gabriel Smidck, otherwise Smith, and Mrs. Jennie Littman. The two male debtors commenced business in 1905, and attribute their failure to the loss of law actions, depreciation in the value of stock and slump in trade. The liabilities are roughly estimated at £20,000 and the assets are valued at £3,000. A sitting of the Court was appointed to be held last week before Mr. Registrar Mellor for the public examination of the debtors. Mr. W. Boyle, official receiver, reported that at a previous sitting his Honour made an order upon the debtors to lodge the statement of their affairs on or before March 14th. That order had not yet been complied with, but the accounts were in course of preparation by accountants and would be completed very shortly. The Registrar made an order for the statement to be lodged by April 30th, and adjourned the sitting for the public examination of the debtors till May 30th.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Stanley Hallas, William Hallas, Arthur Westlake Sealey, and Ernest Gillett, wholesale stationers, 2, Victoria-street, Bristol; so far as concerns Arthur Westlake Sealey.

Joseph Bringham Marsh and Samuel Arthur Newman, advertisement contractors, Oxford House, 9, Oxford-street, W.C.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

T. Gerald O'Sullivan, 5, Green-street, Leicester-square, London, advertising agent, April 12th.

Harry Oddy Witton, 62, Haydock-street, Bolton, wholesale paper stock merchant, April 12th.

Government's Help to Trade.

The following amounts, included in the guarantees for loans which the Treasury have approved up to March 31st, under the Trade Facilities Act, 1922, relate to the paper and board industry:—

CROPPER AND CO., LTD.

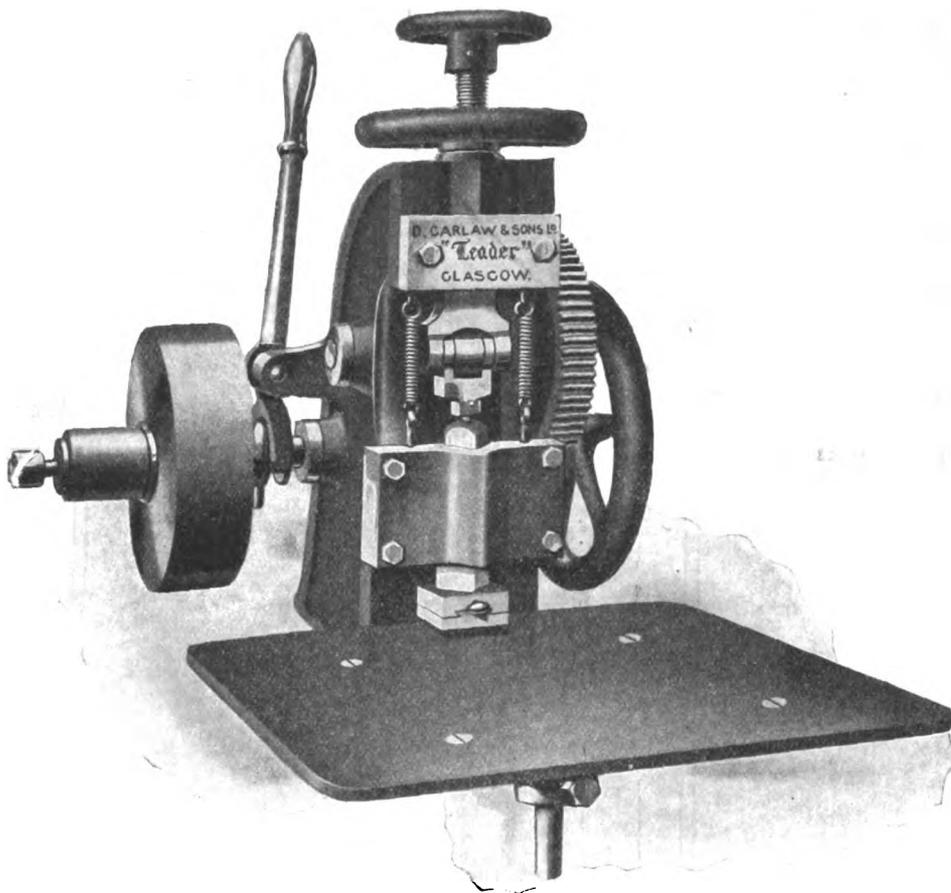
£100,000 (ten years) for building and equipment of new factory for manufacture of folding boxes at Thatcham.

MERTON BOARD MILL, LTD.—HUGH STEVENSON AND SONS, LTD.

£100,000 (ten years) to complete erection and equipment of board mill by erection of buildings and provision of engines and boilers.

The agreement reached in the Swedish paper industry, it is reported, provides for its operation until February, 1923, and for a wage reduction immediately and another on September 1st.

The

“LEADER”
**POWER STAMPING AND
EMBOSSING MACHINE**


DESIGNED for Plain, Relief, or Cameo Stamping of all kinds of notepaper, envelopes and cards. The illustration shows the Machine for plain stamping work, with hand clutch giving continuous running. For a small extra charge this machine can be adapted for colour work by fitting a foot operating clutch which gives continuous running or single blow and stop.

All parts on above Machine subject to pressure and wear are made of hardened steel.

PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, Limited,

31, FINNIESTON STREET,

 Telegrams:
 "AUTOMATON," GLASGOW.

GLASGOW,

SCOTLAND.

The Paper Doctor.

By E. A. DAWE.

To that excellent publication *St. Bride Students' Cake*, which consisted of ingredients by students and staff of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, and which was issued with the object of raising a sufficient sum of money to found a St. Bride Students' Printers Pension in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation, Mr. E. A. Dawe, of H.M. Stationery Office, contributed a pleasant little sketch under the title of the Paper Doctor. Mr. J. R. Riddell, the principal of the St. Bride School, has given us permission to reproduce the article and Mr. Dawe's own drawings which accompanied it:—

I have the greatest difficulty in convincing myself that it was only a dream. It seems to me that I have experienced it all in another existence, and that at any moment some of the *dramatis personae* will meet me round the next corner. However, you want the story.

It was December 20th. The staff of St. Bride School had celebrated the 25th anniversary of the School by dining well (and wisely) at a City restaurant. We had talked shop, and we had talked otherwise, and had an excellent time. Reaching home tired and comfortable, I stretched in a chair by the fire and dozed. Then I must have started a train of thought influenced by the talk of the evening.

It appeared that I was walking from Ludgate-circus to Blackfriars, when I glanced down Tudor-street, and was somewhat astonished to see little figures coming along. They were small in girth and not more than two feet six inches in height, walking as though suffering from sickness of some kind. They reminded me of a troop of undersized children formed up in a queue outside one of the dispensaries in Blackfriars, excepting that the hopefulness of the London gamin was absent from the narrow, cadaverous faces.

"Queer creatures; what can they be?" said I to myself. Just then one stumbled and fell, and I assisted it to its feet. I could see what it was. It was a roll of paper, with a pinched face and sad features, and a broken bottle was regarded ruefully by this strange figure. There were three of these curious creatures, two of which had passed on and were now out of sight, having turned from Tudor-street into New Bridge-street, E.C.4.

The little fellow I had righted bore at his waist a manilla tag, which bore the words, "Art Paper: Complaint: Picking."

"Come, now," I said, "what's the matter with me? Surely, I'm sober." I picked up the broken bottle and read the label:

HOT AIR
not exceeding
90° F
Dose for one hour:
(Repeat if necessary.)
P. A. PYRUS, D.Sc.
Tudor Street, E.C.

More puzzled than ever, I looked at the quaint figure again. It was clearly a sheet of art paper, rolled on a strawboard tube, a little longer than the sheet. It murmured, "I'm all right now. Please give me my bottle and I must go." I did as requested, and rubbed my eyes.

I saw more of them coming along the street. "Now," thought I, "let me solve the mystery," and I marked the building from which they emerged.

I stopped outside and looked at the brass plates. Yes, this was what I sought. "P. A. Pyrus, D.Sc., Paper Specialist. Third Floor," announced a very new plate. I ascended the stairs, passing a figure from whose head came forth long electric flashes, but I was now ready for anything. Reaching the third floor, I saw the office of the specialist and entered. "Kindly go into the waiting-room," said the attendant. I did so, and saw further figures seated in this apartment, each with a tag, and a more or less cheerless expression. One was covered with dark patches, and was otherwise yellow. Another had a wrinkled appearance, and was labelled "Cockly edges." I felt, surreptitiously, to see if I had a label on. Just then a serious-looking, young, middle-aged man, with a fair moustache and not too much hair on his head, looked in, and seeing me, exclaimed, "Hallo! whatever do you want here?"

"I beg your pardon," said I, "but are you Dr. Pyrus?"

"Certainly," he replied; "can I be of service to you?"

"Indeed you can. First, tell me if I am awake or asleep; drunk or sober; on my head or on my heels; in the city or the tomb?"

"Come, come," said the doctor. "Perhaps you will follow me into the consulting-room."

I went. When the door was closed, I commenced, "Who are you, and what are all these strange fellows I meet in the street, on the stair and in the waiting-room?"

"Half a minute," the doctor interposed. "It is my turn. Who are you? and what use shall you make of such information as I may communicate?"

I pondered a moment, gave my card, and said, "I am assisting in the concoction of a

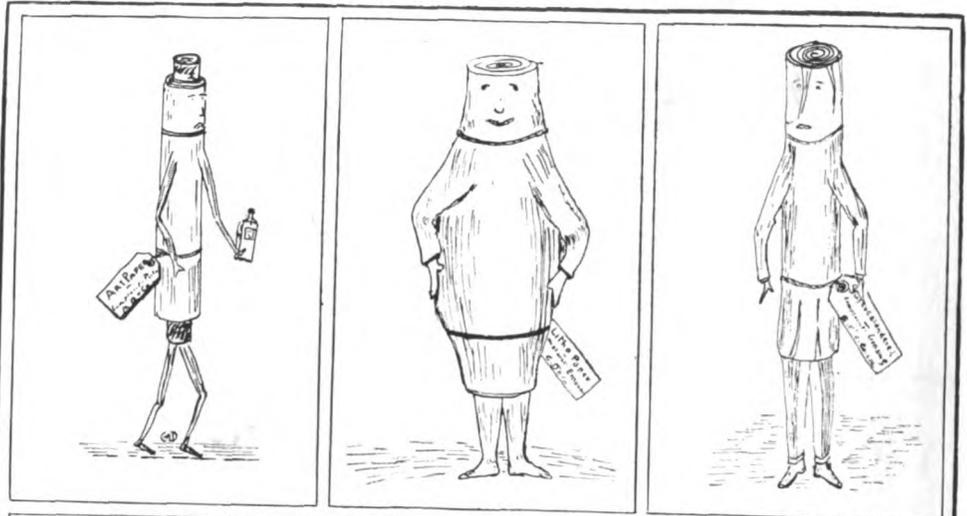
I read so far when the doctor asked me, "What do you think of it all?"

"Marvellous!" I said. "Why hasn't it been thought of before? How did you start? Is it worth more than the wages of a news comp? Do you want a partner?"

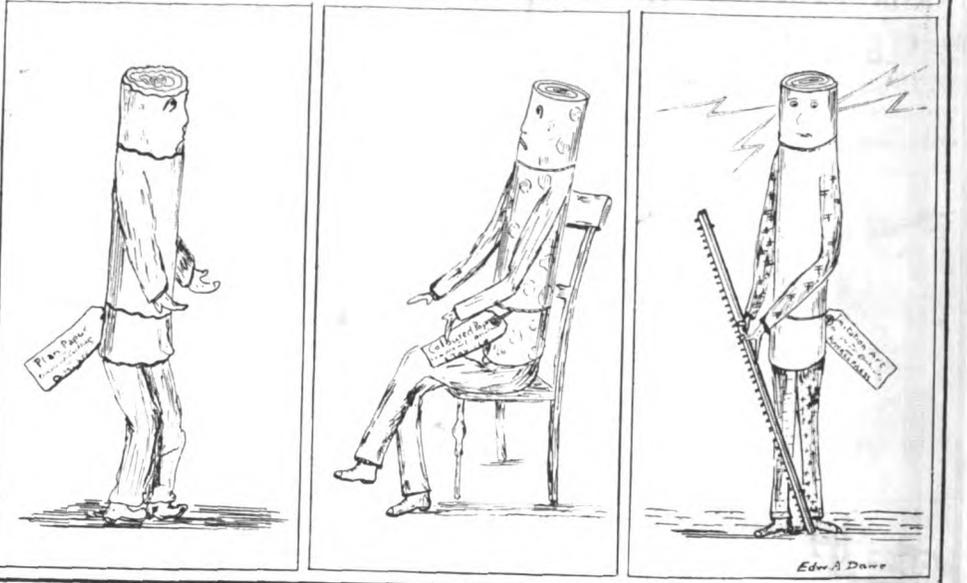
He laughed outright.

"One at a time, if you don't mind, and I will make you my father confessor. Once upon a time, I was like you, a technical instructor. I enjoyed the work, but found it very trying. While the students seemed to get younger every year, I felt I was ageing. So on my fortieth birthday I said, 'P.A., it is time you struck a new line, and let a younger man teach the young mind how to earn £1,000 a year.' A pile of students' queries set me thinking. This was the order of my thoughts in form of questions:—

1. Whose troubles are these?



Panel Patients
of the Paper Doctor



cake, and methinks this will afford some spice for it. The cake is *St. Bride Cake*."

"Ah!" the doctor said, "honours easy. Well, here goes. You know my name; you see my profession. I am THE Paper Doctor. There is only one of us—Pyrus. Successful? Yes, indeed. My work? Curing the troubles to which paper is heir. Oh, yes, as the sparks fly upward so do complaints come upon paper. There is one disease which, I am sorry to say, is incurable in paper."

"What is it?" I hoarsely asked.

"Consumption," he replied. "There is no cure. The disease increases daily and gives printers more concern than anything else."

"Would it be asking you too much to tell me the names and complaints of your visitors of to-day?" I ventured.

"Not at all; not at all. He reached behind him and handed me his consultation book, when I read:

Date.	Patient.	Complaint.
Dec. 29	Art Paper Litho Paper Supercalendered Plan Paper Coloured Paper Imitation Art	Picking Expansion Creasing Cockling Discoloration Electricity

2. Who benefits by my advice?
3. Who pays for the information?
4. What do I get out of it?

I need not give you my answers. But the next day I started this venture here, and now the employer pays for the employer's troubles, and I pocket the dust. I would show you my laboratory, my curious cases and all the bag of tricks, but I have a long day's work in front of me, and your other questions too. I manage to improve even upon the income of a news comp., and to enjoy life, and to spare a little for the Printers' Pension Corporation. As to a partner, I have your card, and will not forget you. And now I must say good-bye. I am very pleased to see you, and mind you send me some *St. Bride Cake*."

He accompanied his request with a hearty hand-shake and a crisp Treasury note.

I bade him farewell, and retraced my steps through the consulting room, where the

Prescription.	Charge to
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Advise as 152/19	C. & D. Ltd.
Questions 21-32	E. F. & Co.
Advise as E173/20	G. H. Ltd.
For investigation	I. J. & Co.
Two Neutralisers	K. L. M. & Co

patients were discussing the merits of black and double-tone inks for half-tone work.

I descended to the street again, and who should run against me but "Art Paper: Complaint: Picking."

"Give the child his bottle," shouted the figures from the third floor window.

I woke, rubbed my eyes, saw it was three o'clock, and started upstairs to obey the order.

Was it all a dream, or is it a prophetic message from Mars?

MARTIN AND CLARKE.—This firm of paper-makers' agents and wholesale paper merchants of 3, Joiner's Hall Buildings, Upper Thames-street, London, have issued their April stock and price list, which makes very

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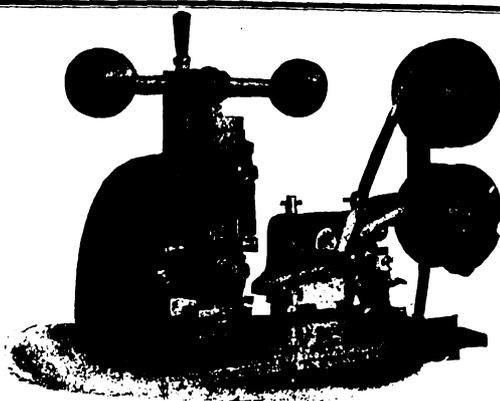
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Mr. F. M. Carson.

President of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants.

Mr. Frank Murray Carson, the new president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, was born on Valentia Island, South-West of County Kerry, in the year 1869. His father, Mr. James Hamilton Carson, late manager of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., Ltd., who was one of the pioneers of Ocean Telegraphy, was stationed at Valentia in that year, engaged in the laying of the 1869 cable.

Mr. Frank Murray Carson, who was privately educated, inherited his father's leaning towards engineering and started his business career in the City of London, setting up in

apart from his business association with the paper trade, Richard Herring placed it under other obligations. Some of his writings became standard works. Among his publications were "Paper and Papermaking, Ancient and Modern," which ran to three editions; "Collection of Rags" and "A practical guide to the varieties and relative values of Paper"; the latter a large quarto volume which made a big reputation.

In addition to his writings, Richard Herring displayed his industry by inventing a telegraph printing machine for the manual transmission and definite record of morse signs, which, curiously enough, was utilised by Mr. Carson, senior. In 1855, at the suggestion of Matthews Marshall, Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, he introduced "Pure Wove" writing paper, which has been on the market ever since and carries as a watermark, the facsimile signature of the originator. A short time prior to Richard Herring's death, on October 5th, 1886, the business was purchased

similar associations in other parts of the country, was merged into what is now the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants. During the years 1915 and 1916, Mr. Carson held the Presidency of the Association of Wholesale Stationers, and he now occupies that position in the larger amalgamation.

Public Work.

A man of energy, Mr. Carson has devoted a great deal of time to political and public work. He started his political activities in North St. Pancras in 1903. Seven years later he stood as Progressive candidate in the L.C.C. election for North Kensington, but failed to be elected. In the same year, 1910, he stood for Parliament for the same division in the Liberal interests. In 1918 he was adopted as Liberal candidate for Harrow, but did not go to the poll. Mr. Carson, who is a man of fine appearance and has the faculty of expounding his views, has not yet given up his Parliamentary ambitions, and he hopes to follow a political career when he has more time on his hands. In the meantime he is devoting himself to public work at Whitstable, Kent, where he has resided since the War. For two years he has been chairman of the local Urban District Council and was largely instrumental in setting on foot the housing scheme of 51 houses, which has been a considerable success. He also formed one of the first ten Child Welfare Centres in Kent. His strenuous life has left little time for recreation. He was at one time known in London chess circles and still enjoys an occasional game, is a reasonably capable musician, but to-day makes his principal recreation motoring.



MR. F. M. CARSON,

President of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants.

business on his own account as an engineer some 30 years ago. He is still conducting this undertaking as well as developing his daper connections.

He is managing director and chairman of Messrs. Richard Herring and Co., Ltd., a fine old paper business, which was established by Mr. Richard Herring in Watling-street, London, in 1855. This business was converted into a private limited company in 1907, when Mr. Carson joined it as managing director, a position he has held ever since.

Richard Herring and Co., Ltd.

All through its business career, the house of Richard Herring has been associated with progress in the paper trade, and the name stands high in the paper annals of this country. Looking back through some old editions of the *World's Paper Trade Review*, printed on deckle-edged antique laid, we found in the issue of October 15th, 1886 (vol. 6, No. 16) an obituary notice of Richard Herring. He was the son of George Herring, wholesale stationer of Walbrook, and was taken from school before he was fourteen years of age and entered the house of Messrs. Herring, Dewick and Hardy in 1844. Shortly after Richard Herring commenced business in 1855, he was appointed Stocktaker of H.M. Stationery Office and held that position for a number of years. So high a place did he hold in the paper industry that in 1864 he was proposed to Lord Palmerston for the vacant position of Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, and Lord Palmerston received Mr. Herring at a private interview at Cambridge House, but the Patronage Secretary had by then arranged the new appointment.

by Mr. William Patey, father-in-law of Mr. Frank Murray Carson.

After this event, Richard Herring's son Alfred managed the business until his death in 1903. From that time, Mr. Alfred E. Loft carried on the business for Mr. Patey and later for his executors until the formation of the present company in 1907. Mr. A. E. Loft, who, by the way, is a director of the company, has been associated with the business for 36 years, that is all his working life, and he joined the board three years ago. It may be interesting at this point to mention the other three directors, who are Mr. H. W. Patey (nephew of William Patey), Mr. C. F. Corbould-Ellis and Mr. A. J. Mitchell.

The business has been situated in Finsbury at any rate from May, 1886, being now established at 14, Bunhill-row, E.C.1. During Mr. Carson's association with it, this old House has been inspired by new enterprise and its developments are by no means yet at an end.

Married into the Paper Business.

Mr. F. M. Carson married the eldest daughter of Mr. William Patey, who, as already indicated, purchased the business from Mr. Richard Herring; thus he married into the paper business. But for this fortuitous circumstance, Mr. Carson might never have become identified with the paper trade in the way he has done. Once in the trade, however, he was bound to come to the front by reason of his strong personality, his keen business instincts and his eloquence. His firm were elected members of the Association of Wholesale Stationers in March, 1910. This body, which represents the Southern portion of the United Kingdom, about two years ago, together with

British Paper in Siam.

Serious Competition on Price.

The 1920-21 imports of paper into Siam were valued at Ticals 3,521,436 (£367,582), as against Ticals 2,846,131 (£252,316) in the preceding year. The contributors, in order of importance, were:—The United Kingdom, 35 per cent.; Japan, 27 per cent.; China, Hong Kong, Norway, and Singapore.

More than half of the total import consisted of unprinted paper, the largest contributor in this line being Japan (£65,905), and the next largest the United Kingdom (£39,255).

These facts are presented in a report on the commercial situation in Siam at the close of the third quarter, 1921, prepared for the Department of Overseas Trade by Mr. J. Crosby (H.M. Acting Consul General, Bangkok).

The writer is advised that the British manufacturer has much to fear from Japanese competition as regards news-printings and tissues, and from German competition as regards the good papers. The sole objection to the British article is on the score of price. German and Japanese prices are said to be now so low as to cut even Swedish paper.

Details are given in an appendix of the paper, imports and countries of origin, as follows (£1 = Ticals 958):—

UNITED KINGDOM, Ticals 1,243,093 (£129,761), consists of printed matter other than books, music, etc., Tcs. 569,886; unprinted paper, Tcs. 376,067; paper manufacturers, Tcs. 225,077; books, music, etc., Tcs. 72,093.

JAPAN, Ticals 946,527 (£98,795), chiefly unprinted paper, also printed matter other than books, music, etc., and paper manufactures.

CHINA, Ticals 325,321 (£33,960), chiefly unprinted paper.

HONGKONG, Ticals 205,931 (£21,498), chiefly unprinted matter.

NORWAY, Ticals 204,798 (£21,378), mostly unprinted paper.

SINGAPORE, Ticals 185,302 (£19,342), chiefly printed matter other than books, music, etc., and unprinted paper.

OTHER COUNTRIES, Ticals 410,464 (£42,848).

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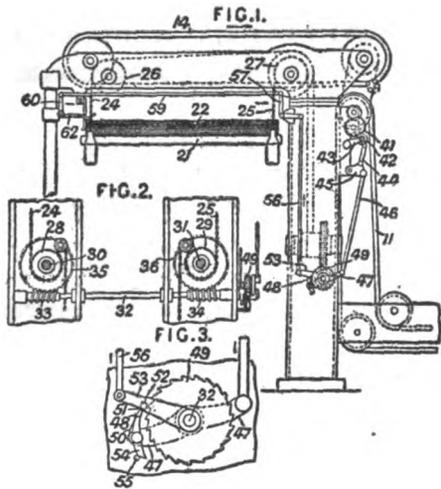
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New Inventions.

Sheet Delivery Apparatus.

Table lowering mechanism of sheet delivery apparatus for printing, etc., machines, as patented by the Harris Automatic Press Co., is normally held out of action by a reciprocating mechanism comprising a trip latch when the same is actuated in full stroke, and is brought into operation when the stroke of the reciprocating mechanism is restricted by the increasing height of the pile of sheets on the table. The pile table 21 is supported by chains 24, 25, passing over idler wheels 26, 27, and then wound round sprocket wheels 28, 29, the latter being rigid on shafts 30, 31, with worm gears 35, 36, which engage with worms 33, 34 on a shaft 32. Said shaft is fitted with a ratchet wheel 49, adapted to be rotated step by step in each cycle of operation of the delivery chains 11, 14, by means of the cam 41 engaging a roller 42 on a pivoted arm 43 connected by links 44, 45, and 46 to one end of a rock lever 47 loose on the shaft 32. A pawl 48 pivoted at the other end of the rock lever 47 is normally held out of engagement with the ratchet 49 by means of a notch 51 on a

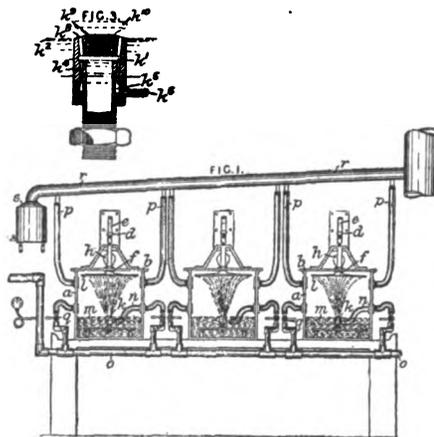


lug 52 on the under side of an oscillating guard 53 loosely pivoted on the shaft 32 and connected by a rod 56, bell crank 57, and rod 59 to a pivoted lever 60 carrying a detector arm 62, located immediately above the pile 22. If the height of the pile is such that the rocking detector 62 does not contact therewith, the guard 53 rises and falls with the rocking lever 47, and the pawl 48 is held out of engagement with the ratchet, the table-lowering mechanism being thus inoperative. When the pile has increased to such a height that the detector contacts therewith, the downward stroke of the guard 53 is restricted so that the pawl 48 leaves the notch 51, and is forced by the spring 50 into engagement with the ratchet, whereby the pawl on its next upward stroke becomes operative for lowering the table. On the next downward stroke of the pawl, an incline on the rear end 54 thereof engages a pin 55 for the purpose of resetting the pawl against the notch 51.

Etching Printing Plates.

In an invention by Messrs. H. C. and A. J. Lucas, etching apparatus of the kind in which the surface of the plate, etc., to be etched is supported in an inverted position and in which the etching fluid is projected upwards thereon in the form of spray produced by compressed air, comprises a closed ventilated chamber, adapted to be clamped on the chamber, and suction devices on the lid for supporting the plate, etc., to be etched. The air passages of the spray-producing nozzles, which are immersed in the etching fluid, are interrupted by a transverse chamber below the level of the fluid, the air issuing from the lower portion of the air passages forcing the layer of fluid in said chamber through the upper portion of the air passages in the form of a fine spray. As shown in Fig. 1, the lids *b* of the etching chambers *a* are carried by vertically hinged brackets *e* and are clamped in position by

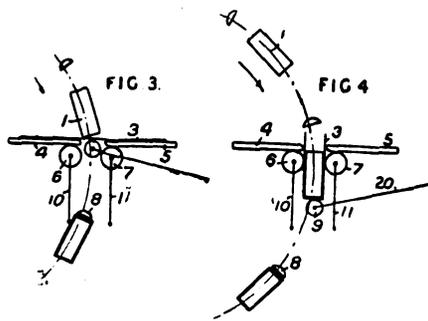
screws *d*. The plates *l* to be etched are supported by suction plates *f* provided with suction bulbs *h*. The spraying nozzles *k* immersed in the etching fluid *m* are connected by pipes *n* to the compressed air supply pipe *o*, other pipes controlled by cocks *q* being adapted to admit air to the upper part of the etching chambers for expelling evolved gases, etc., along pipes *p* to the conduit *r*, fitted with a draining chamber *s*. Fig. 3 shows the construction of the spraying nozzles. Compressed



air is admitted by the pipe *k* to an annular space *k*^o and issues therefrom through a series of passages *k*^a into a thin annular space *k*ⁱ which is below the level *k*^o of the etching fluid. The fluid in the space *k*ⁱ is thereby atomised and blown through the upper passages *k*^a. The nozzles may have an aperture *k*^o so that the surrounding atmosphere above the fluid may be associated with the induced fluid, and a deflector *k*¹⁰ may be provided.

Making Paper Bags.

Mr. G. Orstrom has patented an invention that relates to machines for making paper bags or capsules in which a blank is folded around a mandrel, and consists in making the fold by means of rollers between which the blank is forced by the movement of the mandrel. The mandrels 1, Fig. 3, are carried by a disk or by arms rotating in a vertical plane, or they may be attached to a chain or the like moving in an endless path. A gummed blank 3 is fed on to two top folders 4, 5 and the mandrel is then moved downwards through the space between the folders, carrying with it the blank. During this movement, two rollers 6, 7, mounted on pivoted arms 10, 11 drawn together by springs, bear



against the mandrel and wrap the blank around it, as shown in Fig. 4. The mandrel stops in this position while the upstanding edges of the blank are folded down on to the mandrel by inward movement of the folder 4, 5. A presser 8, associated with the mandrel, then presses the flaps to ensure that they stick together. A third roller 9, mounted on a pivoted arm 20, which is drawn upwards by a spring, holds the blank against the lower side of the mandrel during the folding operation. The end of the bag is then formed by any suitable mechanism and the mandrel then passes between spring-actuated presser rollers which form sharp edges at the end of the bag.

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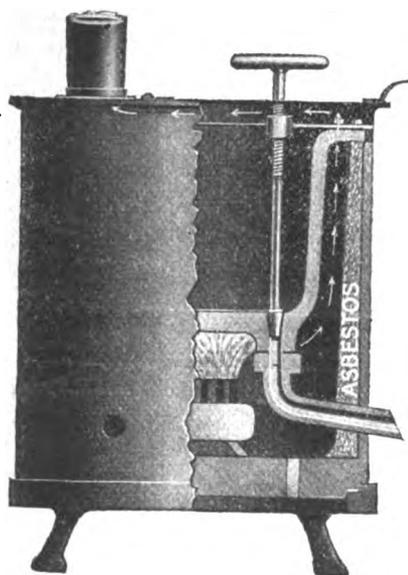
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VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 17.

[REGISTERED AS
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LONDON: APRIL 27, 1922.

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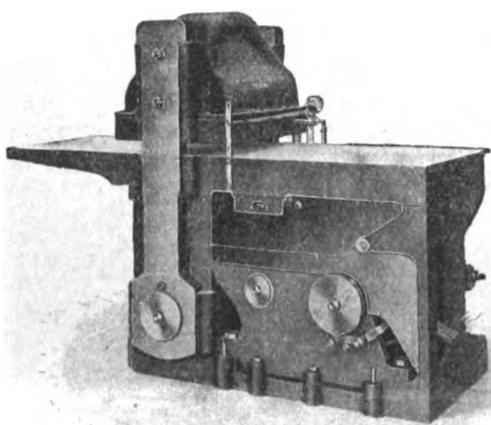
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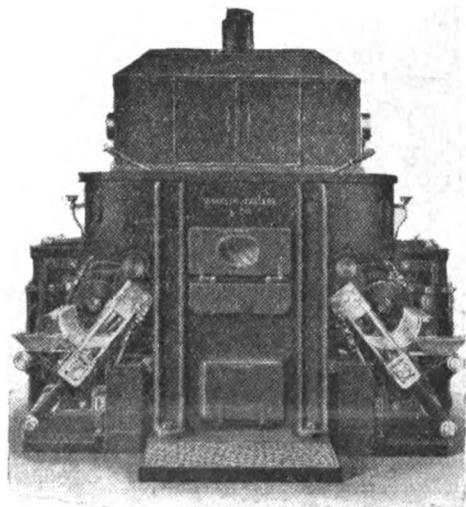
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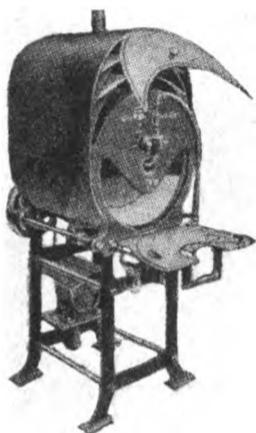
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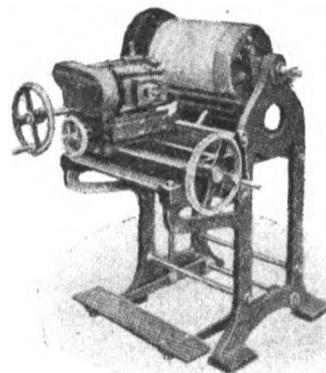
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EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Cardiff's Printing and Stationery.

City Council Discusses Municipal Trading Project: Local Printers Make Strong Protest.

There was a long debate at a recent meeting of the Cardiff City Council on the question of the cost of printing and stationery, and the proposal of the Finance Committee that a Gammeter printing machine be inspected with a view to its purchase for the execution of the smaller printing jobs required by the different departments of the Corporation.

Councillor Curran elicited from the Lord Mayor that the binding of the Council's minutes had gone up 470 per cent.; that the printing of the Education Committee minutes had gone up 235 per cent.; and that on the Council's minutes there had been an advance of 271 per cent.

The Lord Mayor said the Committee felt that the time had come when these contracts should be reconsidered.

Councillor Curran: I should think so. There is no other commodity which can show such increases at the present time.

In regard to stationery supplies and the Gammeter printing machine the reference back of this part of the recommendation was proposed.

In seconding, Councillor Sidney Jenkins objected that the Council proposed to set up a new department which would mean fresh clerks and extra expenditure. They were seeking to increase the industries of Cardiff, yet they proposed to compete with a large firm, who were large employers in the city who paid heavy rates and took extensive supplies of power and light from the Corporation. The firm supplying the stationery had always given entire satisfaction, as no department of the Corporation after ten years could do.

When another councillor asked whether this latter statement was correct, the Lord Mayor said they were not satisfied with the services rendered, and the Director of Education added that the quality of the paper obtainable to-day was not as good as before the war.

Councillor Curran said paper had been supplied to the schools that the children could not write upon. The council was paying through the nose and being badly treated, and it was time something was done.

Councillor Hiles said head teachers were complaining bitterly about the quality of the goods. One brought him an article which was charged at 12s. 6d. per thousand and the same day he had purchased in the open market a better article for 4s. 6d. a thousand. He said they must get back as soon as possible to the old system of contracting for everything they wanted. In regard to the firm in whose favour Councillor Jenkins had spoken, he would suggest that they should at least pay their workpeople decent wages.

Answering a question as to whether the proposal would mean increased staff, the Lord Mayor said that it might mean they would have to put some people on packing and distributing, but they might be able to do that with the existing staff.

Councillor Howell said that as they would not be buying paper direct from the mill but through agents they would be in no better position than any substantial firm, so they were not going to save what they thought. They were, however, going to add to their municipal trading, which they knew was an expensive item.

The Lord Mayor remarked that this was hardly municipal trading. The Council proposed simply to buy in the open market.

The proposal to refer the question back for further consideration was defeated by 15 votes to 11.

Deputation of Printers.

The printing and stationery trades at Cardiff have vigorously taken up the challenge and an important joint deputation representing the employers and operatives in the allied trades attended before the Cardiff Finance Committee on the 11th instant, to enter emphatic protest against the proposals. The deputation was introduced by Mr. E. W. Holder, president of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association, and Mr. W. C. Short, of the Educational Publishing Co., was the first spokesman.

Mr. Short began with a protest that the Council had come to a decision in the matter before the trade had been consulted or an interview granted, although a request for an interview was made on March 30th. Insufficient consideration had been given to the proposal to set up a stationery department. It was a highly complex question and there was a variety of material which had to be ordered from a large number of firms. Contractors could deal more cheaply because their orders were large. It was only by securing a large number of contracts that a school-contracting firm was able to carry on, and the loss of one large contract might easily make the difference between profit and loss. The Educational Publishing Co. employed about 150 men and women, paid in rates alone £250 a year, and paid the Corporation over £500 a year for electric lighting and power. Before the war they supplied materials on the lowest possible terms. It was found necessary to increase prices on a percentage basis during the war and particulars were always given and the committee always agreed. Prices reached their highest in 1918, when the advance on stationery was 484 per cent. By December last that had been reduced to 175

per cent. and prices were again reduced in March to about 150 per cent. The present prices were reasonable. The setting up of stationery stores would be unfair to local traders and would undoubtedly mean that the Council would have to increase their clerical and administrative staff. It was the thin edge of the wedge, and it was all very well to say that local firms would still be able to tender as mills, manufacturers, publishers, and so on would all be quoting direct. They regarded it as a clear case of infringing on the rights of contractors. It was quite possible that this move would be followed by the installation of a municipal printing plant. That was the logical conclusion of the whole proposal. Contractors had built up their businesses at great expense and considerable labour, and this scheme placed them at a serious disadvantage in that they would have to pay rates to support competitors.

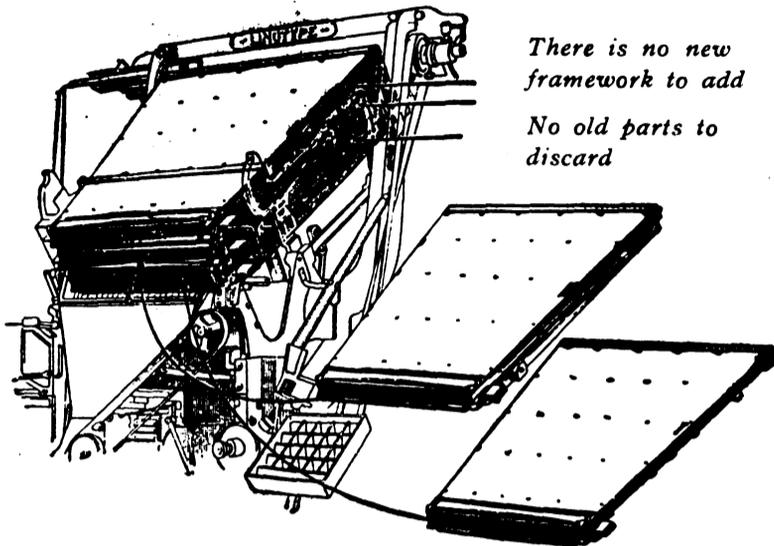
As to the charge of a member of the City Council that the Educational Publishing Co. did not pay fair wages, that was disproved by the fact that the fair wages clause appeared in every contract. Mr. Short pointed out that the high percentage of increase on binding related to work which did not amount to £50 last year. He was prepared to justify the increases, and the Master Printers' Association would welcome any investigation. Their businesses were run upon an approved costing system. The prices of material were up 100 to 200 per cent., the wages of men up 190 per cent., and the wages of girls up 200 per cent. Mr. Short said the increase in the prices charged the Corporation had all been granted by agreement and the decreases had been made without any application. In regard to distribution they had the organisation in being and could do the work cheaper than the Corporation could.

Mr. Holder said they were striving to make Cardiff a big printing centre. If the proposals of the Corporation were carried out, Cardiff printers would be swamped by traders from all over the country.

The Gammeter Machine.

Mr. A. L. Carter, chairman of the Cardiff Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and of the Cardiff Typographical Association, said that his Federation viewed the proposed introduction of the Gammeter machine with alarm, and their main objection was that it was proposed to employ girls at a wage of 30s. a week, which was only one-third that of an operative printer in the Cardiff district. There seemed some inconsistency about this question. Only recently they were invited by the Lord Mayor to an apprenticeship conference. An apprentice had to serve seven years

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at the printing trade and at the end of that time his wages were not good. If the Gammeter machine were introduced, would the committee observe the fair wage clause? This was the fundamental principle of trade unionism and they would have to fight it to the last. This was a printing machine, and they claim that the wage should be a craftsman's. They further contended that only an experienced craftsman could work the machine. Regarding the stationery stores, this would also affect the Federation, because it would result in 70 of their members being thrown out of employment. Mr. Carter said that from the operatives' point of view the Educational Publishing Co. was one of the houses in which they took a fair amount of pride as giving more generous conditions than some houses; 49 per cent. of the employees were getting more than the trade union rate of wages, and it had never been reported to his Federation, and it was not correct, that any men or girls on the distributing or any side had been working under unfair conditions. Mr. Carter stated that every printing house in Cardiff was now paying a fair wage.

Mr. Holder said he understood there was a Gammeter in one house in Cardiff, but it was used only for one kind of special account work and he believed it was worked by a clerk. If Mr. Carter's federation came to know of it he thought they might have something to say.

Mr. Carter: "If we know of it we shall have something to say. It is news to me." He added that in any trade union house the Gammeter would not be tolerated unless it was worked by a craftsman.

Mr. Robert J. Webber, a director and general manager of the Western Mail Ltd., said in regard to the increased prices which seemed to have occasioned so much surprise, he wished to remind the committee that in 1914, the basic year, the printing trade in Cardiff and in most other parts of the country was a sweated industry, and speaking for one firm they would never go back to those conditions. "We objected very strongly at that time," said Mr. Webber, "to the wages paid to the workmen; they had not a living wage. We were ashamed of it, and the reason was that the printers in this city were working for this corporation and other bodies for less than cost, fools that they were. Comparison with pre-war prices is not a fair comparison, our men have a considerably improved status, and we will close our works rather than go back to the old conditions."

Mr. Webber, continuing, said that in 1914 the wage was 36s. for a skilled workman. That was what those 1914 figures were based upon, for one of the most skilled classes of labour in the country in which men served seven years at the trade. That was why the comparisons appeared to be rather bad.

The Lord Mayor informed the deputation that the committee would postpone their decision until the next meeting.

Portuguese Tariff on Paper.

The *Diario do Governo* (Lisbon) for March 31st contains two Decrees (Nos. 8,084 and 8,085) of the same date, which raise two new headings in the Portuguese Customs Tariff, providing for the levying of duty on various articles not formerly included in that Tariff. One of the new headings is paper for printing and lithography, not specially mentioned (in the Tariff), and the rate of import duty is 0.4 centavo per kilog.

Russo-Finnish Paper Contract.

It is stated that Russia has signed, through the Trade Delegation, a contract with the Finnish Paper Combine for the purchase of 3,300 tons of writing paper, valued at about Fmk20 million. This is the first large contract made by Russia in Finland since the resumption of trade relations between the two countries.

Considerable orders have been booked recently by the Finnish paper mills, particularly for news print, at steady prices. The prices of wrapping paper, however, have been reduced by 15 per cent., in sympathy with the fall in the quotations of Swedish sulphate and sulphite. The export demand for high class writing paper is slow.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Manchester Lecture on Linotypes.

President Thos. Rignall presided over an exceptionally large gathering of the craft, at the April meeting of the Manchester and District Centre of the P. M. and O. A., held in the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral Gates.

Mr. Alfred Harrison, overseer, letterpress machine-room, Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., of Withy-grove, was admitted to membership.

The ordinary business being concluded, Mr. W. M. Bower read a paper entitled, "An Hour with Modern Linotypes."

Mr. Bower traced the history of linotypes from the genesis of the idea with five Congress reporters who were tired of the tediousness of transcribing their notes into long-hand; he mentioned the connection with the watchmaker, Mergenthaler, who produced a machine that was controlled by a keyboard, this being followed by a blower machine, by the square base linotype in 1892, and latterly the star pattern. There were in use over 43,000 linotypes, also other machines for mechanical composition, and yet, more than 75 per cent. of typesetting was still done by hand, the greater portion being jobbing work. Had master printers been enterprising and desirous of possessing more economical means of producing display work, the L. and M. plans would not have lain so long in the archives of the company. The hand compositor claimed superiority, but there was no difference between mechanical and hand composition as it did not require any art to set up types. If art was a question of type faces the honour should be given to the typefounder, as it was he who studied the designing of typefaces for the benefit of the compositor. Linotypes were built and issued in numbers, and the difference between one model or another was in the magazine or distributor equipment, some models being built to produce certain classes of work quicker than others. For instance, a book house did not require the same standard of machine as used by a jobbing printer. When machine composition for display work did come into its own, master printers who appreciated quality printing would employ lay-out men and consider those services as a sound investment.

Mr. J. Eddie inquired about the changing of moulds.

Mr. Bower replied that the operator need not move from his seat, as by turning a wheel he obtained the size he required. With the universal moulds the wheel could be placed into position and the correct liner inserted.

Mr. J. H. Nuttall asked how it was that printers could tell whether a job was set linotype or by hand; also, why was mechanically set loose type counted as something superior?

Mr. Bower answered that it was possible to produce bad linotype work, it being brought about by various causes. Printers' managers and overseers were not always able to give the operator what he required, and, should one or two defective matrices—where the walls were broken down—be allowed to run in a fount the work was sure to be deficient.

Mr. F. E. Robinson desired explanation where too lines were used to complete a measure and on a pull being taken there appeared a fine white space down the page.

Mr. Bower said there should not be a white if the operator had his machine adjustments in good working order.

Another speaker wanted a remedy for slugs going off their feet, particularly when run on a cylinder machine.

Mr. F. J. Hughes stated that the springing of linotype matter arose from several causes. To lock up a form correctly, the ends of the lines should receive the first squeeze, and then the foot of the page. The form should be lightly planed after being half locked, and then a final lock up again beginning with the end of the slugs. The operator assisted the springing of linotype matter by having hollow slugs, there being no solid metal for the bars to stand upon. The pressman sometimes overpacked his cylinder and produced undue strain on the slugs, or when washing out the form he allowed an excessive amount of liquid to run down the sides of the slugs, thereby causing them to slip. The sidesticks, footsticks, or furniture might be rocky, or the chase might not be level, one corner not

resting on the machine. The defective sidesticks and furniture should be changed, and the chase packed at the corner so that there would not be any rocking motion each time an impression was being taken. Some operators helped to make defective matrices as they did not take away those that had caused stoppages on the disse-bar. If the damaged matrices were immediately removed until there was time to give them proper attention, and afterwards they were run several times through the channels there would be less showing of hairlines between the letters after casting.

Mr. Richard Bates having made a special study of mechanical composition, mentioned that certain linotype faces did not print as heavy as ordinary type. On a competitive machine that heaviness had been secured. The tops of some of the characters usually broke away and spoiled the look of what might be a good job. The specimens on view were excellent work, but the ordinary run of slug faces did not give the same solidity.

Mr. Bower pointed out that the founts Mr. Bates had mentioned were brought out when printers used damp papers and those resembling parchment, which when printed upon from linotype bars gave all the details, but with the introduction of so-called art papers the old style matrices were unsuitable. As Mr. Bates had admitted, the specimens of work were perfect it proved that the suggested defect had been remedied. L. and M. had the largest range of faces in the world, and one of the advantages was that a customer could quickly be supplied with a desired fount. Furthermore, in the days when most of those present were apprentices, it was usual to have a great number of small founts, and as far as possible introduce them into each job. With modern display work many printers had set up in business and produced excellent work with a few founts, having series of each, this style affording greater opportunities for mechanical display work.

Mr. C. L. Stern followed with a chat on the standard cylinder machine which, he said, was a universal favourite with high-class printers. He explained that the bed was ground to the thousandth part of an inch, and the cylinder was subjected to a similar process, thereby insuring running in unison which gave an even impression all over. Before being sent out every machine was thoroughly tested, a job being mounted, made ready and good impressions taken before it was passed. Perfect impressions from every machine turned out of the works were kept, so that they could be used as references. Some persons did not take into consideration that if managers and overseers did not give the minder 100 per cent. of requisite materials and assistance they could not expect to get the best out of the machine. Oil was an essential factor in the smooth running of the machine. At each end of the bed of the machine there were two buffers to ease and take away the strain, and, when once set, these should not be moved whether running a full or small form. On a 60 by 40 machine the air pressure was about 60 lbs. at one end and 65 lbs. at the other end when running at a maximum speed. Buffers were a most important part of the machine and great care was exercised in their setting. If the air pressure was correct, the minder obtained better register and therefore better printing. In the operation of making-ready, minders had their own peculiarities, some using hard packing and others favouring soft packing. He had heard of a Continental pressman whose idea of hard packing was a sheet of zinc fastened around the cylinder and a sheet of manilla drawn over the top. That was the limit, and no doubt it provided a great amount of wear and tear to type, printing blocks and the machine itself. At the present time some minders used a thin canvas-backed rubber next to the cylinder and had a sheet of manilla drawn over it, thereby reducing the make-ready time by 50 per cent. Another school of pressmen obtained very good results by just cutting out the high lights of half-tone blocks. The rubber blanket dressing for the cylinder appeared to have the following advantages: it lengthened the life of the plates; less ink was used, and washing up was reduced to a minimum; also it had a tendency to keep the blocks clean, because the resiliency of the rubber gave a perfect impression at each revolution of the cylinder. Speaking of mounts, Mr. Stern recommended the steel grooved kind, as wood mounts might be dry one day and warped the next day. A great many printers were using metal—old soft metal—planing it down and nailing the plates upon it. If a block did not require interlaying, it did not require overlaying, therefore there was

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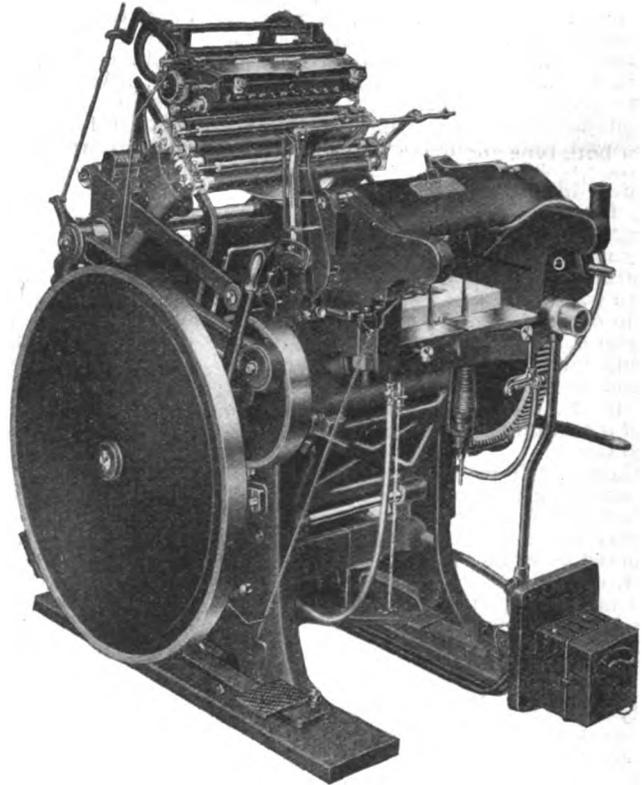
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a saving of time in make-ready. Money was made only in the press-room. [Voices: "The poor old comps again!"] Some houses would not allow any wood to go on to the machines, the materials being metal, iron or steel, and they found it to be an exception to have a block slur or wear on the edges.

Mr. E. C. Balls found that the rubber blanket kept the high lights in the blocks more clear.

Mr. Stern said the non-use of rubber allowed an indentation in the make-ready, the continual impressions forming a sink, and if the interlaid blocks were mounted on wood, the interlay would be forced into the mount and the desired printing effect lost.

Mr. W. Smith found some cylinders had not sufficient beard to allow of a thin canvas-backed rubber being used. He used dental rubber for both type and block forms.

Mr. Stern hinted that it was not necessary to use the rubber for type forms. By using the thin film of rubber, printers were able to run regularly and continuously. Certain houses still adhered to the big wood mount, and when any plate required moving it proved a waste of time. Some firms were using soft metal mounts, fixing around them pica reglets, and then nailing the plates on to the reglets, leads of varying points being used as packing for desired widths. Of course, that work had to be done on the machine as a piece of reglet might fall out when removing the form from the imposing surface to the bed of the machine. By that system a valuable machine was held up unnecessarily. As had been mentioned before, oil was a necessity, but when one heard of a machine causing a slur on a block, and finding that the pressman almost daily oiled the cylinder bearers one was inclined to the belief that oil was a curse in the hands of some persons. Another failing with certain printers was that they built down to the forme and had even been known to raise the cylinder and tack two or three manillas on the bearers expecting to print without a slur. A cylinder should not be moved after being correctly set. When pressmen found their cylinder sheets creeping either backward or forward it was a sure sign that the bed and cylinder were not travelling in unison. The day of hard packing had gone, the day of soft packing ought not to return, but there should be something that had a certain amount of yield, and that something lay in the use of the rubber blanket.

Mr. A. Young wondered if the use of a rubber blanket would avoid interlaying of vignettted blocks.

Mr. Stern advised painting the back of the blocks two or three times with shellac, then filing away the outer edge and bending down.

Mr. F. J. Hughes suggested that some houses doing fine vignette work usually sent duplicates to other printers who were unable to achieve equal results because the edges of the blocks were harsh.

Mr. Stern replied that it had been found so.

Mr. W. Smith had not much faith in the lay gauges. Seldom did he find them square to paper, therefore the register was affected. If they were more on the wedge principle there would be a better chance of obtaining register.

Mr. Stern agreed it would be an advantage. A great many printers were indifferent in setting the form in line with the take of the cylinder, therefore there was less certainty of obtaining register.

Mr. A. Young thought one might get trouble from air buffers when a machine was on a wooden floor.

Mr. Stern recommended building up the machine to make it more rigid.

A voice enquired whether the setting of the cylinder was timed with the rollers.

Mr. Stern replied that both were separate.

WEE MAC.

"FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."—After three weeks of partial disablement the *Freeman's Journal* reappeared last week-end in its old familiar form. Since the smashing up of the printing office by the irregular I.R.A. on the 29th ult. the *Journal*, copying the example of the *Manchester Guardian* during the printers' strike, has appeared as a typewritten summary of the day's news. The first day after the raid a single printed sheet in the form of a handbill was published, and this within three days grew into a bulletin of seven or eight sheets typewritten and duplicated. Later the original copy was duplicated by a photographic process, and appeared for sale on the streets and stalls in the usual way.

Starting a Boy in Industry.

Prospects in the Printing Trade.

"No industry is so sensitive to the general trade atmosphere as the printing industry. It is said that if you watch the printing trade you can judge pretty accurately the possibilities of the near future with regard to the whole trade of the country. When traders see signs of tightness the first thing in which they begin to effect economy is their printer's bill, and when they see things looking more promising they at once seek the printer's aid to enable them to make the most of the chances." So says a writer in the *Yorkshire Evening Post*.

Printing in all its branches, he says, is one of the best Leeds trades. Leeds ranks with Nottingham, Hull, and one or two other places as the chief centres of the industry outside London. In some printing offices, notably in London, it is the custom to employ a large number of boys who are not apprenticed, but who grow up to be packers, warehousemen, etc. Though in a good office these boys are well looked after, and qualify for very fairly paid posts, it is not recommended that a father should put his boy to such work, unless he is forced by circumstances to do so. Far better is it to find an opening in one of the definite crafts within the trade, and to apprentice him to that. The practice of the trade with regard to indentures varies, but whether an indenture is executed or not, the agreement is more or less binding on both parties. Two courses are open to the father. He may send his boy to a small jobbing printer's, where he will learn something of the whole trade, thereby qualifying himself to hold the position of journeyman or foreman in a small general business (or to start such a business on his own account), or to a large firm, where he will learn one craft only in the trade, and become a compositor, machine-man, lithographic artist, etc.

On the subject of chances for boys in industry, the writer says that all branches of the printing trade are specially suitable for intelligent boys; indeed, no boy who does not show signs of intelligence above the average ought to enter the trade. An ignorant and stupid compositor is a great nuisance, and one who tends instinctively to spell rightly and to form sentences grammatically, and to observe rules of punctuation, is a very valuable man. In all trades in the industry it is usual to serve at least five years' apprenticeship; some employers prefer seven years. A fairly rough list of the trades is as follows:—Compositors, machinists, lithographers, stereotypers, engravers and process workers. So far as compositors are concerned, the great need is for speed and accuracy. A lad usually starts by learning his cases, i.e., getting to know where the various kinds of type are. He then goes on to distributing type, after it has been used. He then learns to set histype, and finally comes to display, making-up, paging, insertion of blocks, etc. The more styles of display that an apprentice can get accustomed to the better.

Dealing with mechanical skill, the writer points out that the skill of a machinist is something quite different from that required by a compositor. Mixing inks, keeping his machine in order, regulating the ink supply, and duties of that kind fall to his lot. What is known as "making ready" is the chief process. The rest consists in making the machine do the work. In some shops a lad may be lucky enough to learn to make ready process blocks and colour work.

A lithographer may be a printer and transferer, an artist, or a designer. The last-named makes the design, the artist draws it on the stone or plate, and the printer does in lithography what the machinist does in typography. The printer or transferer does the more mechanical work. There is this difference between him and the typographical machinist—that he has to know about the action of the acids, so that a boy with a turn for chemistry would find the work interesting. The work of the artist and designer is obviously suitable for boys with a talent for drawing.

Stereotyping and electrotyping is highly specialised work, calling for a considerable degree of theoretical knowledge of chemistry and electricity. For a lad who is willing to study hard, the trade affords a first-class opening.

Process work and engraving is work calling for a high degree of technical skill and thepr-

etical knowledge. They are both most interesting trades, and are well paid, though openings are limited. In some firms collotyping is done. This is another trade calling for boys of exceptional intelligence; the wages earned by a journeyman are higher than in any other branch of the industry.

In conclusion, the writer observes that, take it all in all, the printing trade affords as good an opening as any, especially for boys who are inclined to be interested in science, or who give promise of artistic talent.

The F.M.P. Annual Conference.

Cost Congress at Glasgow.

The Federation of Master Printers having arranged to hold its annual conference in Glasgow from June 3rd to June 9th this year, a most interesting programme has been drafted, to include a reception and ball by invitation of the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of the City of Glasgow, various excursions to the numerous beauty-spots of the neighbourhood, a trip to Edinburgh, golf, and other social items—in addition to the important business sessions, the latter including a cost congress.

The programme for the cost congress is now arranged, and the following are the speakers and subjects:—Mr. W. Howard Hazell—"The Past, Present and Future of the Costing Movement"; Mr. J. R. Richmond, C.B.E. (partner with Lord Weir)—"The Value of Scientific Costing"; Mr. Alec Orrock—"Costing Publishers' Bookbinding"; Mr. Geo. D. Stewart—"Costing a General Bindery"; Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart—"What I Saw and Heard in U.S.A."; Mr. John D. Wise—"How a Small Printer Benefits by the Costing System"; Mr. H. V. Chappell—"The Organisation of a Small Printing Office"; Mr. A. Williamson (secretary of the Costing Committee)—"Costing as an aid to efficiency."

The State of Employment.

Only Slight Improvement Last Month.

In the paper and bookbinding trades employment continued bad generally during March—according to the official information of the *Labour Gazette*; it showed a slight improvement, however, in the printing trade, as compared with the previous month. A good deal of short time was still being worked in all three trades, especially in the paper and bookbinding trades.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.6 at March 27th, as compared with 8.2 at February 21st.

With letterpress printers employment, on the whole, showed a slight improvement on the previous month, both in London and the provinces. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued bad, and much short time was worked. Of over 7,600 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades covered by returns received by the Board of Trade, 24 per cent. were working short time and losing, on an average, 8 hours each per week; in London there was also some overtime worked by a considerable number of letterpress printers.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad generally. Of 2,900 workpeople concerning whom returns were received, 37 per cent. were working, on an average, 9 hours per week short of full time.

According to the returns received from trade unions for March, of 76,810 members engaged in the printing industry 6.0 per cent. were unemployed at the end of March as compared with 6.9 per cent. at the end of February and 5.7 March last year—a decrease of 0.9 on the preceding month, but an increase of 0.3 on a year ago. Of a bookbinding membership of 13,327, 11.4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of March as compared with 11.1 at end of February and 9.4 March last year—an increase of 0.3 on the previous month and of 2.0 on a year ago.

The late Mr. Ernest Wilberforce Smith, Llandudno, Carnarvon, until recently head of Messrs. Smith Bros., paper merchants, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham (died November 15th, aged 62) left £8,585.

The Post Office Surplus.

Renewed Demand for Fairplay.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having this week returned from Genoa, he is understood to be now giving his attention to the completion of his work on the Budget. This entails, no doubt, a decision on the question of the disposal of the Post Office surplus. It is very appropriate, therefore, that those who realise the vital importance of a cheap and efficient postal service—the "life-blood of commerce"—are on all sides making their voices heard through the medium of the daily Press.

On behalf of an organisation which does not represent a particular sectional interest, but aims at voicing the views of the general community, the secretary of the National Citizens' Union writes to demand that the Government be bound to the pledge given through the Postmaster-General in June of last year in which it was indicated that any surplus from the Post Office revenue would be applied to the reduction of postal rates and telephone charges. The National Citizens' Union is making definite recommendations for the following reductions: Letter rate from 2d. to 1½d., postcard rate from 1½d. to 1d., printed paper rate from 1d. to ½d., and the restoration of the collection and despatch of letters on Sunday.

Mr. W. H. Burchell has continued his useful correspondence campaign in the Press, stressing particularly the absurdity, in face of the P.O. surplus, of continuing postal rates which have led to a decrease of 190,000,000 items of printed matter carried, as well as a big falling off in other classes of postal matter, together with an immense weekly loss to labour because of the cutting down of trade entailed.

Mr. Burchell states that the eleven months' protest campaign against high postal rates is about to yield successful results. He has just received a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer who writes that he "will deal with the question of Postal Charges on Monday next."

Sir Adolph Tuck writes to emphasise the strong case for an immediate reduction of the postage on picture postcards. "We have it on the most incontestable evidence," he says, "namely, the heavy decline of the British picture postcard industry from the day, June 13th, 1921, the increase in the postage of picture postcards from 1d. to 1½d. took effect, that the prediction I made to the Postmaster-General when heading the deputation to him the previous month, that 'if he persisted in the threatened increase the use of picture postcards by the public would at once be decreased by 50 per cent. or more,' has been more than verified. The revenue actually derived during the past year from this source by the Post Office with the postage at 1½d. cannot be less than 25 per cent. below the amount which was realised when the postage was 1d. A once flourishing British industry has been brought to its knees; and this, sad to relate, not only without the slightest advantage to the postal revenue, but actually involving it in serious losses.

"The French postal authorities, who had made the same blunder, with the same result, by last year raising the postage on picture postcards to 20 centimes, reversed its decision three weeks ago, when the Senate confirmed the bill for the modification of postal charges, which had been passed by the Chamber of Deputies."

Sir Adolph concludes: "With all the foregoing indisputable facts before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would be clearly doing an injustice to his intelligence in assuming for a moment that he will not show the same consideration to the British picture postcard industry, at present stagnant, and so alleviate the distress caused by the unemployment of so many thousands of workers."

"How we won the Gold Medals" is the title of an attractive little folder issued by Messrs. Hill, Siffken and Co., Ltd., drawing attention to their prowess in poster printing, which led to their winning the only gold medal for pictorial posters at the Printing Exhibition of 1914 and winning another gold medal at last year's exhibition.

THE late Mr. James Ramsbottom, of Old Colwyn, papermaker, chairman of Messrs. Ramsbottom, Lyons and Co., Ltd., Manchester and London, died January 23rd, aged 75, left £11,620 (net personality £11,441).

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. BALLOT ON LEVY.—The following is the result of the ballot taken by the London Society of Compositors on the three levy proposals:—"Are you in favour of a levy to provide against a possible lock-out?"—for, 8,146; against, 1,955; majority in favour, 6,191. "Are you in favour of a levy based on the poundage system, at the rate of 1s. in the pound or part of a pound above 10s., up to £6, with an increase to 2s. in the pound above £6?"—for, 5,468; against, 4,106; majority in favour, 1,362. "Are you in favour of a levy of 7s. per week for all members in full employment?"—for, 3,246; against, 5,764; majority against, 2,518.

T.A. MEMBERSHIP ERROR.—When the last half-yearly report of the Typographical Association was published the trade press commented on the fall in membership—the first in the Society's history. The total was given as 30,580, a decrease of 651. An error, however, has been found in the totals with the result that the membership was 31,318 or an increase in membership of 84 over the previous half-year.

NON-UNION ELECTROTYPER.—The result is announced in the *Labour Gazette* of a dispute in which agreement was reached following negotiations by an officer of the Ministry of Labour. The case was the National Society of Electrotypers, etc., v. H.M. Stationery Office. Difference—As to the employment of a non-unionist who was being paid a rate below the trade union rate of £6 5s. per week. Agreement—The man concerned would be paid £5 10s. per week, to be increased to £5 15s. per week at the end of three months from the date of agreement, and to £6 at the end of six months. At the end of nine months he would be paid the standard rate of wages in operation in general printing firms (where compositors and machine men are employed) in the London Area.

THE N.U.J.—At the recent annual delegate meeting of the National Union of Journalists, held in Nottingham, it was stated that the year opened with a membership of 4,888, and closed with 4,680; new members to the number of 238 were admitted. The first proposal considered was that the union should withdraw from the Trades Union Congress. After lengthy discussion the proposal was rejected by a large majority. The conference adopted with complete unanimity and acclamation a resolution expressing regret at the breakdown of the negotiations between the union and the Institute of Journalists for the fusion of the two bodies, and declaring the readiness of the union to reopen negotiations with the Institute, providing the formula agreed upon by the executives of both bodies was adhered to. The meeting adopted a resolution of the E.C. that the organisations of newspaper owners should be approached with the object of establishing a joint super-annuation scheme. Mr. T. A. Davies (South Wales and Mon.) was unanimously elected president of the union in succession to Mr. Jay. Mr. W. Meakin (Surrey) was elected vice-president. It was decided to hold the next delegate meeting at Portsmouth.

Trade in Printing Type.

EXPORTS.—During the first quarter of the present year the total quantity of British printing type exported amounted to 57 tons (of the value of £17,819). This figure compares with 104 tons (£31,620) last year and 60 tons (£16,092) during the corresponding period of 1920.

IMPORTS.—During January-March 14 tons (of the value of £3,350) of printing type were imported into this country, as against 11 tons (£4,168) last year and 6 tons (£1,953) during the first three months of 1920.

IN the course of an address before the Edinburgh Rotary Club, on "the making of a newspaper," Mr. Edgar W. Smith said one daily newspaper in Britain used between 2,300 and 2,500 miles of paper (two pages wide) every day. That paper weighed from 170 to 200 tons, which meant the clearing of anything from ten to twenty acres of forest land to supply the necessary timber for its manufacture. When it was considered that that was only one newspaper, some idea was gained of the tremendous scale of the newspaper business to-day.



Mr. H. F. Harding.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. Henry F. Harding, manager of Messrs. J. B. Nichols and Sons. Born in London in 1846, he became apprenticed to Mr. R. K. Burt, whose printing office was on Holborn Hill. The completion of his apprenticeship was served under Mr. Burt at the Crystal Palace, where Mr. Burt had a printing office, and was authorised printer for the Crystal Palace Co. Later, when Messrs. Charles Dickens and Evans held the printing contract for the Crystal Palace, Mr. Harding transferred his services to the new firm. In 1873 Mr. Harding became the manager, and he remained in the employ of Charles Dickens and Evans for 16 years. Upon leaving that firm in 1888, to take over the management of Messrs. Nichols and Sons, he was the recipient of many testimonials, showing the esteem and regard in which he was held. Amongst them was a letter from his employers, Charles Dickens and F. M. Evans, which was dated from "Office of All the Year Round, November 3rd, 1888," and read: "Understanding that your friends are entertaining you to-day at dinner, we should like to take this opportunity of expressing our regret that the connection between us, which has existed so long and so pleasantly, has been terminated. In entering on your new sphere of action you have our best wishes, and it will always give us pleasure to hear of your continued prosperity and success." During the whole of his working life Mr. Harding took a keen, personal interest in every effort in aid of the charities connected with the trade. From his earliest years he took a special interest in the work of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and from the year 1885 until his death he was an honoured member of the Council of that Institution, as well as serving for many years as chairman of its Finance Committee. He organised the Crespin-Harding Pension Association, which has been instrumental in securing in annual payments to the Printers' Pension Corporation a total sum of £2,000. His name will be permanently identified with this work in the pension which bears his name. His was a nobly-spent life, self-sacrificing to a degree in the cause of works of benevolence, and his modest, lovable character endeared him to everybody with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Thomas Chapman.

A PROMINENT Irish master printer and newspaper proprietor has passed away in Dublin in the person of Mr. Thomas Chapman, managing director of the Athlone Printing Works Co., Ltd., and proprietor of the *Westmeath Independent* and the *Offaly Independent*. The deceased gentleman had been in delicate health for some time, but was making progress until November, 1920, when the premises of the Athlone Printing Works Co., Ltd., were completely destroyed by British armed forces. The total destruction of the works—the largest printing concern in the Irish provinces, and the monument of his life work, seriously affected Mr. Chapman's health. In 1883, having completed his apprenticeship to the printing trade in Dublin, the late Mr. Chapman went to Athlone and purchased the printing works and publication offices of the *Westmeath Independent*. At that time the *Westmeath Independent* consisted of a small sheet of little value as a newspaper. The offices were then practically derelict. The stock-in-trade consisted of a few cases of type, a small hand press and a tiny printing machine of ancient pattern. By dint of hard, fearless work, the newspaper developed, and as business grew, more up-to-date machinery and type were purchased and, in addition, the staff was increased. Mr. Chapman was actively identified with the public life of Westmeath and the political cause of his country. By his employees he was held in high regard, and the Athlone Typographical Society passed a resolution expressing their regret at his departure.

WILLS.—Mr. James Cope Cornish, bookseller and publisher, £41,098; Dr. Ralph Stapleton Ward Jackson, managing director, and for fifteen years editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, £2,185; Mr. Francis Frederick Gordon, proprietor of the *Advocate of India*, Bombay evening journal, £1,050.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during March:—

Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Group 115 (1922) — Admiralty — Specified Items, No. 4, Sect. A.—Odhams Press, Ltd., London, W.C.

Specified Items, No. 4, Sect. B; 6,000 Books, T.E. 1091.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Group 115 (1922) — Admiralty — Specified Items, No. 4, Sect. C.—John Corah and Son, Loughborough.

4,000,000 Forms A/cs. 325.—Swire and Sons, Rochdale.

10,000,000 Forms A/cs. 455.—F. Duffield and Sons, Leeds.

2,000,000 Forms, U.I.A. 80 Ex.; 150,000 Books, Med. 46 (Revised).—H. Blacklock and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

CONTRACTS FOR COMMAND ORDERS, ETC.

Northern Command.—Thos. Wood, York.

Southern Command.—Salisbury Times Co., Salisbury.

Eastern Area.—Cullingford and Co., Ltd., Colchester.

Western Command.—G. R. Griffiths, Ltd., Chester.

R.A.S.C. Records.—R.A. Institution, London, S.E.

Scottish Command.—McFarlane and Erskine, Edinburgh.

Welsh Area.—Livesey, Ltd., Shrewsbury.

Highland Area.—Wood and Son, Perth.

West Lancashire Area.—C. Tinling and Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

Dover Sub-Area.—Executors of late George Spicer, Dover.

Group 24 (1922)—Census of England and Wales, 1911, Vol. XIII., Part II.—Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Reading.

Division I. (1922) — England—Letterpress Binding; Division II. (1922)—England—Letterpress Binding; Binding 1,190 Telephone Directories, Vol. II.; Binding 3,495 Pilot Books; Binding 7,750 Copies Admiralty Manual of Navigation, Vols. 1 and 2.—James Adams, London, E.C.

Group 14 (1922) — Accounts Relating to Trade; Group 25 (1922) — War Office Miscellaneous; Group 26 (1922) — War Office Special Works, No. 1; Group 27 (1922) — War Office Special Works, No. 2; Group 28 (1922) — War Office Special Works, No. 3.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.

Division III. (1922) — England — Letterpress Binding.—Thomas de la Rue and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Confidential Letterpress Binding.—England; Binding 5,500 copies "Signal Letters of British Ships, 1922."—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

50,000 Registry Jackets.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

600 Books "Cash Receipts V. 27"; 1,000,000 Forms A.I.—I.; 2,500 Books, Mines and Quarries Form, No. 50.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton and Newton-le-Willows.

Binding 2,995 Copies "North Sea Pilot."—G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000 Occurrence Books.—Wm. Collins, Son, and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 6,000 Handbooks of "Physical and Recreational Training," Vol. 2; binding 3,955 London Telephone Directories, April, 1922.—J. M. Dent and Sons, Letchworth.

Binding 10,000 London Telephone Directories, April, 1922.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

Binding 1,995 Copies West Indies Pilot, Vol. III.—Webb and Sons, London, E.C.

24,000 Post Cards (Wallace Collection).—University Press, Oxford.

CONTRACT FOR STAMPING, ETC., PAPER, SCOTLAND.—G. S. Malloch and Co., Edinburgh.

Crown Agents.

PRINTING MACHINE.—Messrs. B. Furnival and Co., Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.

THE Pneumatic Rubber Stamp Co. (Buck's Patent), Ltd., of 18 and 19, Queenhithe, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.4, send us a number of leaflets which they have prepared, giving particulars and prices of their rubber stamps, rubber printing outfits, etc. In order to enable dealers personally to recommend the dovetail pneumatic cushion rubber stamp, the company offers to supply free sample stamp with dealer's own name and address.

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The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

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Situations Wanted	1 6
Situations Vacant	3 0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Shares for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Partnerships and Investments	3 0

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Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

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Situations Vacant.

A LONDON Manufacturing Stationers are requiring the services of a REPRESENTATIVE with an established connection, either in London or the Provinces, to sell Lithograph and Letterpress Work; Duplicate Books, Printed Paper Bags and General Stationery; good sound commission, no expenses; a good opportunity where a change is contemplated.—Write, in strict confidence, giving amount of turnover and district.—Box 13940.

A REPRESENTATIVE required by London firm of Paper Agents and Merchants; must have sound connections, buying, selling and executive ability, energy and business enthusiasm; state fullest particulars, which will be treated in strictest confidence.—Box 18742.

COMMERCIAL ARTIST.—A large firm of Printers has a vacancy in their Studio for competent ARTIST-ASSISTANT; must be good at Lettering and Figure Work, able to prepare Original Lay-outs; knowledge of Type Faces and Type Display essential. Write, stating age, experience.—Box 13939.

MIEHLE HAND.—Wanted, First-class MIEHLE MACHINIST; one with Newspaper Rotary experience preferred; society.—Box 18935.

PRINTER'S PRESS READER wanted for East Anglia; state age and experience.—Apply, Box 13936.

PRINTING.—REPRESENTATIVE required for well-known London and Country firm, well equipped for Fine Printing.—Write particulars, in confidence, Box 13937.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

ENGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

LETTERPRESS OVERSEER (32) desires change, present position 5 years (12 hands); Charge Composing, Machine and Warehouse; Estimator, thoroughly practical; C. and G. Certificates.—Box 13930.

MACHINE MINDER (Miehles), Single, Twin or Trip Tandem Machines, well up in best class Work, Black and White and Colour Process, desirous of change; single, and with good references; Cross Feeder knowledge, etc.; society.—Box 13931.

MINDER, well up Half-Tone Colour Process, Cartons, Labels, Com., etc.; Wharves, Two-Revs., Bate's and Summits; home or abroad.—Box 13909.

SALE BY AUCTION.

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To Paper Bag Makers, Paper Merchants and others.

Messrs. HOWE & HINDLE

HAVE received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises as above, on Friday, April 28th, 1922, at 3 p.m., the

Practically New No. 1
 EWART & COLLIS, LTD., IMPROVED
 PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINE,

complete with Attachments and Accessories for making plain and satchel bags, with 4 plain bag former plates, 4 4/5" wide, 4 1/10" wide, 3 3/5" wide and 7" wide, and 4 satchel bag former plates, 5 1/2" wide, 5" wide, 3 1/2" wide and 3 1/8" wide.

The machine is capable of making plain bags of varying sizes from 1 1/2" by 3" to 7 1/2" by 12", and satchel bags and satchel-shaped bags from 1 1/2" by 3" to 4 1/2" by 12".

On view any time during ordinary hours.

Auctioneers' Offices,
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YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

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TRAVELLERS calling on Engineering, Motor, Produce, Corn, Asbestos, and similar firms, to sell SMALL CALICO SAMPLE POST BAGS; cheapest on market; 10 per cent. commission (weekly).—Box 13921.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by 1/4-in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.1.
 13919

FOR SALE, by financial concern, Several LINO-TYPES with all Accessories; also ROTARY PRESSES. Good opportunity for buyers.—For full particulars, apply Box 13932.

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED, Second-hand CROWN and FOOLSCAP FOLIO TREADLE PRINTING MACHINE.—Write, Box 75, c/o 35, New Oxford-street, W.C.1.
 13933

Business for Sale.

TWO PRINTERS and OTHERS.—For Sale as a Going Concern, an Old-established PRINTING BUSINESS in Liverpool, with extensive connection; turnover last year £6,800; good living for practical man or opportunity for opening branch.—For further particulars apply to Simon Jude and West, Chartered Accountants, 10, Cook-street, Liverpool.
 13934

Miscellaneous.

LUNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPE-WRITER PAPER." Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunn and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4.
 13863

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES in principal British Colonies are invited to communicate to Box 13882.

WANTED, BLOCKS (Odd or Series), Half-Tone, Line, etc.; suitable for small Magazine.—Particulars and price, to Simpson, Largs, Ayrshire.
 13915

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

EDWIN W. EVANS,

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

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.

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 WEEKLY.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

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

 Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and
 also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South
 Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1922.

The Wages Negotiations.

AN important development in the current wages negotiations took place at the end of last week, and the following official statement was issued by the Federation of Master Printers on Saturday: "A conference was held on Friday with a group of important trade unions, by representatives of the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom and the Newspaper Society (which represents the provincial newspaper employers). Certain modifications were made in the original proposals for wage reductions, for men and women, and the representatives of the unions undertook to recommend the acceptance of these to their members, and ballots will be taken immediately. The conference was of a very friendly character, and if this arrangement is accepted by the members of the unions wages will be stabilised up to December 31st, 1923." The trade unions referred to were, we understand, those which are acting together under the auspices of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation, and the modified proposals specify a 15s. reduction in gradual instalments. The remaining unions are negotiating separately, and no official information is available as to the progress made; we gather that in regard to some of these the position is still a very difficult one. There was a meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers on Tuesday, when the question of wage-reduction was given careful consideration prior to the subject being discussed at yesterday's (Wednesday's) meeting of the Joint Industrial Council.

Postal Rates Position.

Those interested in the vital subject of cheap postage have their eyes now upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, just returned from Genoa, is completing his Budget proposals. He is treating the question of a decrease in postal rates as one of the many problems which his Budget involves, and he has not as yet given any public indication that he is considering more favourably the Postmaster-General's claim that the Post Office surplus is already earmarked for the relief of the overcharged patrons of the postal services, and must not be drawn upon to add

weight to the credit side of the Chancellor's balance-sheet. That there will be very strong opposition, not only in the country but also in the House of Commons if British industry is cheated of its long-awaited relief, seems now beyond question. To maintain the present heavy burden upon the circulation of advertising literature and other printed matter would be to adopt a policy now recognised as economically unsound and opposed to the interests not only of the printing trade but also of the whole industrial community.

German Printers' Efforts.

MEANWHILE our high postal rates remain, and we continue to notice further evidence of the efforts of Continental printers to make the most of their advantages. As an anonymous verse-maker remarks:—

"What drives our print far over sea,
 And gets it 'made in Germanee,'
 Leaves British printers up a tree?—
 The G.P.O."

German printers are certainly making efforts to take as many British printing orders as possible across the Channel. One office in Berlin announces as a speciality "mass-dispatch of printed matter by the million," and is prepared to undertake "addressing in all languages" at a charge of 100 marks (1s. 6d.) per 1,000. Postage for printed matter to places abroad is stated to be only 80 pfennigs, or about one-sixth of a penny, per 50 grammes (1 4-5 oz.). That the printing, as well as the posting, can be done on the Continent is made plain to clients, and German printers are not hesitating to point out the advantages which lower wage-rates, cheaper paper, etc., add to those conferred by cheaper postal services.

Three Months' Paper Imports.

A FEATURE of the imports of paper and boards into the United Kingdom during the first quarter of the year, as shown by the following figures, is the heavy arrivals during March:—

January ...	683,688 cwt.	£822,613
February ...	408,793 "	591,246
March ...	984,052 "	1,094,545

The total quantity received for the three months ended March amounts to 2,081,533 cwts., as compared with 1,344,963 cwts. for the corresponding period of last year, and 2,735,222 cwts. for the first quarter of 1920. An increased importation has to be recorded so far this year of 54·7 per cent. as compared with 1921, and a decrease of 23·8 per cent. as compared with 1920. Of the total imports during January-March last, the receipts of boards (mainly strawboards) account for 34·5 per cent., packings and wrappings 30·8 per cent., and printings and writings 27 per cent. During the last three months, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, important increases are shown in the imports of the following goods:—Boards, 173,072 cwts.; packings and wrappings, 365,821 cwts.; and printings and writings, 121,204 cwts. The total value of the imports of paper and board during January-March last stands at £2,508,404, and reflects the steady drop in prices. Notwithstanding that the quantity received shows an increase of 54·7 per cent., the value as compared with the corresponding period of last year marks a decrease of 19·2 per cent., and as compared with the first quarter of 1920 a reduction of 54·9 per cent.

Paper Exports Disappointing.

AT present the export trade in British paper, etc., is by no means satisfactory, but, fortunately, the outlook is more encouraging and it is to be hoped that the overseas demand will gradually improve. The following figures show the shipments during the last three months:—

January ...	146,915 cwts.	£581,481
February ...	119,201 "	421,560
March ...	137,935 "	460,882

The total quantity amounts to 404,051 cwts., as compared with 461,888 cwts. during the

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first quarter of 1921, and 437,453 cwts. in the previous year. The decreased exports during January-March, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, amount to 12.5 per cent., and, as compared with 1920, to 7.6 per cent. Of the total exports during the three months ended March last printings comprised 49.2 per cent., writings 7.7 per cent., packings and wrappings nearly 16 per cent., and coated papers 7.2 per cent. Owing to a falling off in exports to Australia, India, South Africa and other markets the shipments of printings to British Possessions during last quarter amounted to only 137,434 cwts. as compared with 198,349 cwts. during the corresponding period of last year; supplies to foreign countries, however, were on a larger scale, viz., 61,443 cwts. as against 49,715 cwts. As to writings a slump has been experienced in supplying both colonial and foreign markets, the former taking only 23,482 cwts. during last quarter as compared with 55,376 cwts. during January-March of 1921, whilst foreign countries took 7,809 cwts. as against 9,660 cwts. The total value of the exports during January - March amounted to £1,463,923, decreases being shown of £1,462,584, or 49.9 per cent., compared with last year and £511,494, or 25.8 per cent., against January-March, 1920.

The Paper Market.

THE recent slight improvement is well maintained; but there will have to be a much larger paper demand before the mills begin to feel real benefit. Here and there we hear of mills with satisfactory order books, mainly news-print mills; but, taken all round, the condition is poor. Machinery is still idle and unemployment prevails. Writing and printing mills still find it difficult to accumulate work which will keep the machines going for more than a week or two ahead. Merchants are certainly doing an improved business, and their prices are very competitive. For one thing, the mills are finding it necessary to look after inquiries for themselves and they are traversing much the same ground as the merchants. Naturally, the maker is not concerned about small lots; but he cannot sit idle while the larger inquiries are turned in any direction behind his back. Until the mills entered the arena, prices were maintained at too high a level, and the apparent disparity between English and foreign paper prices seemed enormous. Now that the mill figures are popularly known, it is seen that there is no great gulf between home prices and foreign quotations. In fact, there is no question of foreign paper when delivery, quality, standard and reliability have any bearing on the issue.

Sets of Samples.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND GREEN have solved the printer's difficulty of showing specimens of paper by producing a range of miniature sampling sets free from name, etc. They have also produced a new comprehensive sample book of their papers arranged to show the whole issue in a tabbed and sectionalised form. Not only are all the pre-war grades and colours embodied; there are also several additions. Then there is the new discount scheme which secures to the customer an allowance proportionate to his custom, a most equitable arrangement. In the matter of service there are a good number of houses which might do worse than emulate the efforts of the Bucks firm.

PRESIDING at the annual general meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, in London on Monday, Viscount Burnham (president) said what they in the trade supplied had become a necessity of life to the greater part of the community; they were not dealing in luxuries. The newspaper and allied trades had become, in a real sense, necessary for the life of the average citizen in the modern world.

Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM will preside at the 78th annual festival of the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union, at the Queen's Hall, London, on Monday next.

LORD BEAVERBROOK will preside at the 28th annual banquet of the Associated Wholesale Newsagents, Ltd., Sunday Newspapers Distributing Association, at the Hotel Cecil, on Wednesday, May 10th.

VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE, as hon. treasurer of the Empire Press Union, has accepted the invitation of the president and council of the Union to a luncheon to be given in his honour by the home membership of the organisation on Wednesday, May 10th, at the Hotel Victoria. Viscount Burnham will preside.

LORD ATHOLSTAN, the wealthy Canadian newspaper proprietor, has decided to give the £22,000 he recently offered for cancer research work to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, who have received a letter from him formally announcing this decision.

THE Lord Mayor of London (Sir John Baddeley) and Sir T. Vansittart Bowater attended the recent installation meeting of the Londinium Lodge of Freemasons, Sir Vansittart being an hon. member.

SIR JOHN LE SAGE, managing editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, received many congratulations on the celebration on Sunday of his 85th birthday.

AFTER a few years' journalistic work in the Provinces, Sir John Merry Le Sage joined the staff of the *Daily Telegraph* in 1863. In 1913 his colleagues entertained him at a banquet in celebration of his fifty years' service on this journal.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P., has received unofficial information that the Municipality of Athens has granted him its Freedom in acknowledgment of his Parliamentary efforts for the protection of the lives of Christians and of Greek rights in Anatolia.

LIEUT.-COL. J. R. TRUSCOTT, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, will attend a meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday next, May 2nd, at the Hotel Belgravia, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1, when light refreshments will be served, and time will be devoted to short addresses and discussion, interspersed with musical items.

INFORMATION concerning the new technical school was given by Mr. J. R. Riddell at the monthly meeting of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association on Tuesday evening. A report will appear next week.

MR. E. P. MATHERS, proprietor of *South Africa*, left on Friday last for South Africa.

MR. JOHN ADAMS has been appointed by the Co-operative Publishing Society as full-time secretary for Scotland.

MR. JOHN SMITH, of the composing staff of Messrs. George Outram and Co., Glasgow, has been the recipient of a handsome testimonial on completing 57 years' service.

MR. WALTER BIGGS, who this spring completes 50 years of service in the reporting department of the *Manchester Guardian*, was on Friday presented by Mr. C. P. Scott with a clock on behalf of the directors. On Saturday the National Union of Journalists and the Manchester Press Club jointly entertained Mr. Biggs at dinner, when another presentation was made to him.

MR. SIDNEY E. THOMPSON, of the composing department of the London and Norwich Press, has been made the recipient of a solid silver cigarette case, suitably inscribed, on severing his connection with the firm after 16 years' service to venture on a new life in Canada.



Continuation Schools.

SIR,—My recent letter in your columns concerning Continuation Schools was written mainly on account of the action the Municipal Reform Party intended to take with regard to these schools, and to show my fellow master printers their position with regard to the boys and girls engaged by them. It appears that my remarks have been misunderstood by your contributors, Mr. E. George Arnold and Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart. I am anxious to remove this misunderstanding.

In speaking of the ordinary continuation schools I had no intention of including the technical classes which are for the improvement of our apprentices in their trade. In proof of the high esteem in which I hold this instruction, and of the assistance I gave in the early days to the formation and conduct of these technical classes I will quote a letter which I received a quarter of a century ago from Sir Philip Magnus, Bart., M.P.

The letter is dated July 29th, 1896, from the City and Guilds of London Institute, Examination Department. Sir Philip Magnus writes: "I am directed by the Committee of this Institute to express to you their sincere thanks for the very able assistance you have rendered them in superintending and reporting on the work of the candidates at the recent examinations held by the Institute in Printing. The Institute is at all times very grateful for the assistance of anyone conversant with trade subjects who is willing to help the committee in their endeavours to promote technical education."

It is very desirable that a greater knowledge of mathematics, grammar, composition and language should be imparted to the boys and girls attending ordinary continuation schools prior to their technical school training, and if that were the result of their attendance then the schools would have my heartiest support. But when I find upon inquiry that the time of these lads and lasses is taken up with dancing, boxing, football, pyrotechnics and other frivolities, then the system has my heartiest condemnation.

Again, there is an unfair and vexatious side of the Education Act. Take an example known to me of three boys, one living at Mitcham, one at Penge, and one within the L.C.C. area. Mitcham and Penge boys are absolved from attending the continuation schools, whilst the boy living within the L.C.C. area is compelled to attend these schools—Mitcham and Penge being on the outskirts of the compulsory area. The effect of this absurd distinction is to make it difficult for the L.C.C. area boy or girl to get employment when pitted against the applicant from the outskirts. This becomes a hardship to poor parents badly needing the earnings of their boys and girls.

My opinion, as expressed in my former letter, is formed on the above facts, and it is the opinion of the Municipal Reform Party of the L.C.C. Their opinion is that the continuation schools—because of the little good they effect and the great friction they cause by the above mentioned anomalies—should be abolished altogether. If the Board of Education decides that the schools shall be made voluntary and not compulsory, then they will soon abolish themselves.

May I ask my critics, Messrs. Arnold and Eaton, to keep clear in their minds that I am a firm believer in the good effects produced by the continuation classes for the technical education of our apprentices, and that I will lend my fullest support to them. I am ever ready to support any educational work, which is properly administered and is essential to the development of the British printing industry.

Yours, etc.,

W. H. BURCHELL,
Governing Director, The Caxton Press, Ltd.

Hon. Sec., Association of Master Printers, London Central Districts.

13-15, Leather-lane, E.C.1.
April 24th, 1922.

MESSRS. EDWIN THOMAS AND CO., LTD., of 34, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4, have brought under our notice samples of their "Royalty Art." This speciality lends itself admirably for the work of the artistic printer, and at the prices quoted may be regarded as exceptionally good value.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 7 6½, Pref., 19s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 10½d., 17s. 7 p.c. Cum., 21s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 14s. 9d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 4½d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 109; Financial Times, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. 6d.; Hildesheimer, 24s. 6d., 24s.; Illustrated London News, 1s. 6d., Pref., 7s. 6d.; International Linotype, 55½; Lamson Paragon Supply, 21s. 6d. xd., Pref., 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 7½d.; Linotype, A Deb., 58, 55; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 20s. 6d.; Mansell, Hunt, 24s. 9d., 24s.; George Newnes, 14s. 6d., Pref., 13s. 9d., 14s. 6d.; Odham's Press, 9s. 10d., 9s. 1½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s., 15s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. A. Pref., 20s., 19s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 71s. 3d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 20s., 19s. 1½d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. Pref., 76s. 3d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 14s. 6d., 14s., Def., 7s., 6s. 9d., Deb., 65; Waterlow & Sons, Def., 16½, 16½; Weldon's, 33s., Pref., 18s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 15s., 14s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 4½d., 19s. 9d., 8 p.c. 1st Mort. Red. Debs., 106, 105½; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s., 14s. 1½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH."
—Dividend of 5½ per cent. per annum, less tax, on preference shares for half-year.

NORTH OF IRELAND PAPER MILL CO., LTD.
—Accounts of North of Ireland Paper Mill Co. for 1921 show loss from working account, after charging depreciation and crediting repayment of excess profits duty, of £57,124, making debit balance carried forward £34,667. Amount owing to company includes over £30,000 receivable in cash from Government for excess profits duty overpaid. Part of this has already been received, and balance is expected shortly. Position at bank is therefore, to-day considerably better than shown in balance-sheet.

NEW COMPANIES.

HALLETT, HOWES AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000; letterpress and general printers and lithographers, stationers, account book manufacturers, etc., and to adopt agreements with A. C. Hallett and H. Howes. Private company. First directors: A. C. Hallett and H. Howes. Registered office: Boston-buildings, James-street, Cardiff.

GEORGE ROBB (ADFLPH), LTD.—Capital £3,000; lithographers, printers, engravers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: William Watson, George Milne and William Leslie. Registered office: 13, Adelphi, Aberdeen.

WOOD, MILES AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000; to take over the business of type-founders and general engineers carried on by W. Miles and Co., at 44, Hounds Gate, Nottingham. Private company. First directors: C. A. Wood and W. Miles.

OLD TOWN RIBBON AND CARBON CO. (ENGLAND), LTD.—Capital £2,000; printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. M. Gould, A. King and G. M. Hedges. Registered office: 57, Farringdon-street, E.C.4.

STRINGER, LTD.—Capital £2,000; agents for advertising, lithography and printing and to adopt an agreement with C. H. Stringer for securing his services as managing director. Private company. First directors: F. G. Dixon and C. H. Stringer. Registered office: 113, Kingsway, W.C.2.

TUDOR STUDIOS, LTD.—Capital £1,000; designers, engravers, printers, lithographers, publishing and advertising agents, etc.

Private company. First directors: W. G. Briggs and R. Darby.

P. CASSIN, LTD.—Capital £500; printers, stationers, general merchants, agents, manufacturers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: P. Cassin and D. Marr. Registered office: 98, Great Tower-street, E.C.

CROSS PAPER FEEDER CO., LTD.—Capital £500; to carry on business as indicated by title and that of manufacturers of and dealers in machinery, implements and tools, engineers, founders, metal workers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. A. Phinney and E. S. Howard. Directors: H. A. Phinney, E. S. Howard and N. Reynolds.

ST. MICHAEL'S LAW STATIONERY SOCIETY LTD.—Capital £200; typewriters, printers and law and general stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. T. Garrett, G. N. Russell (?), H. M. Holman and J. G. Archibald. Registered office: 1 and 3, Creechurch-lane, E.C.

SPASHETT AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000; to take over the business of a stationer and dealer in fancy goods and toys, carried on by Mrs. M. J. Spashett at 43, London-road North, Lowestoft, as "Spashett and Co." Private company. Permanent directors: Mrs. M. J. Spashett, A. Spashett, and H. A. Spashett. Registered office: 43, London-road North, Lowestoft.

FILM ACCESSORIES, LTD.—Capital £1,000; producers and manufacturers of, agents for, and dealers in, cinematograph films, phonographic records, song, music, play and general publishers and printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. B. Judge and G. E. Binsted. Registered office: 3-6, Rupert-street, W.

TOPICAL ADVERTISING SERVICES, LTD.—Capital £1,500; general advertising agents, contractors, and canvassers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: T. S. Pullinger and S. C. Marchant. Registered office: 68, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

J. THOMAS CARR ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £500; to take over the business of an advertising agency carried on by J. Thomas Carr at 43, Springroyd-terrace, Bradford. Private company. First directors: H. Ramsden and J. Thomas Carr. Registered office: 45, Church-street, Halifax.

J. AND A. SMALLEY, LTD.—Capital £6,000; to acquire the business carried on in Manchester, Rhyl and elsewhere by A. E. Smalley as J. and A. Smalley, and to carry on the business of paper merchants, paper bag makers, manufacturing stationers, importers of toys and fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: A. E. Smalley F. T. Turner and W. H. G. Baker. Registered office: Mason-street, Swan-street, Manchester.

MORA PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000; manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper and other bags, coverings and receptacles of all kinds, manufacturers of and dealers in paper of all kinds, articles made from paper or pulp, etc. Private company. First directors: E. E. Fox, N. V. Barrow and J. S. Parkes. Registered office: 15, Tariff-street, Manchester.

CONKLIN, LTD.—Capital £5,000; manufacturers of, and dealers in stationers' sundries, haberdashery, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. M. Caporn and G. L. Campbell. Registered office: 7, St. Bride's House, Salisbury-square, E.C.4.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

HUDSON SCOTT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, etc., Carlisle).—Issue on March 31st, 1922, of £12,150 debentures part of a series already registered.

W. SPEIGHT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, publishers, stationers).—Mortgage dated April 13th, 1922, to secure £1,000, charged on certain freehold land in Norwich-street, Fetter-lane, E.C. Holders: G. J. F. Knowles and Miss M. M. Knowles.

ROBT. ROBERTS (PRINTERS), LTD. (Cardiff).—Debenture dated March 28th, 1922, to secure £15,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Public Trustee.

CLARE, SON AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, newspaper publishers, etc.).—Two mortgages dated April 3rd and 4th, 1922, to secure £1,000 and £550 respectively, charged on 9, High-street, Wells, Somerset. Holders: H. M. Gregory, Wells, and R. Bath, Glastonbury.

WINTON CAVEN CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., Leicester).—(a) Satisfaction in full on February 20th, 1922, of debenture dated March 2nd, 1921, securing all moneys due or to become due; (b) also registered particulars of £4,000 debentures authorised March 24th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

COLLIERY GUARDIAN CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,000 on March 24th, 1922, of debentures dated February 6th, 1902, securing £4,000.

HOLDERS PRESS, LTD. (London).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures authorised March 28th, 1922, whole amount issued; charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

ERSKINE MACDONALD, LTD. (publishers, printers, etc., London).—Debenture, dated April 11th, 1922, to secure £872 1s. 1d.; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: H. A. Hutchinson and S. Hutchinson.

FARRINGDON PRESS, LTD.—Mortgage and land registry charge on 4 and 5, Stonecutter-street, E.C., and an endowment policy for £3,000, both dated April 11th, 1922, to secure £3,000.

WOOLSTONS, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., Middlesbrough).—Satisfaction in full on February 22nd, 1922, of debenture dated June 14th, 1907, securing £350.

CARIBONUM CO., LTD.—Charge on Aspern Cottage, Harrow, dated March 22nd, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L. C. W. and Parr's Bank.

BRITISH STATIONERY CO., LTD.—Debenture dated March 25th, 1922, to secure £850; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: L. V. Oswald.

IRISH PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £6,400 on March 24th, 1922, of debentures dated May 25th, 1921, securing £150,000.

EBURITE PAPER CO. (1919), LTD.—Issue on March 20th, 1922, of £3,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

STANDARD CATALOGUE CO., LTD.—Issue on February 13th of £4,000, on March 13th of £3,000, and on April 5th, 1922, of £5,750 "B.S.E." debentures, parts of a series already registered.

THORNBORROWS, LTD. (stationers, etc., London).—Particulars of £300 debentures authorised March 25th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

PEERLESS PHOTO PAPER CO., LTD. (Rickmansworth).—Issue on April 10th, 1922, of £85 debentures, part of a series already registered.

FROST AND REED, LTD. (fine art publishers, etc., Bristol and London).—Mortgage dated April 4th, 1922, to secure £14,000; charged on 10 and 12, Clare-street and 2, Marsh-street, Bristol. Holders: Trustees of Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society.

Bankruptcy.

Re JACOB PINKUS SCHAFER (trading as Mark Miller), paper bag manufacturer, 6 and 8, Ward-road, Stratford, E.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held recently before Mr. Registrar Mellor for the public examination of this debtor, who filed his own petition on February 8th. The statement of affairs shows total liabilities £11,415 (unsecured £6,395), and net assets valued at £1,567, after deducting £60 for payment of the preferential claims. Questioned by Mr. W. Boyle, official receiver, the debtor said he was a Polish Jew and came to this country with his parents in 1889. Until 1903 he was employed, first by his father and afterwards by his brother, in the paper bag making trade, but in that year he started on his own account, and 1905 added the branch of a printer. In 1907 witness handed over both businesses to a creditor from whom he had borrowed money. He then went to New York where he made and sold paper bags, but returned to London in 1908. In the meanwhile his wife had commenced business as a dealer in paper bags under the style of "Mark Miller" at 58, Brushfield-street, E. Witness took over the business and subsequently removed it to 54, Brushfield-street, where he recommenced manufacturing. In February, 1913, he took larger premises at 6 and 8, Ward-road, Stratford, but gave up the latter premises in 1919. The debtor further stated that as the Ward-road premises were too large for his purposes he and another person converted part of them into a cinematograph theatre, "the Stratford Palladium," and he continued to run it until February 4th last, when his effects were sold under a bill of sale. He continued to trade as a stationer, printer and paper bag manufacturer at the factory in the rear of the theatre; in March, 1920, that factory was destroyed by fire; although his effects were worth £23,000 he was only insured for £5,250, and after payment of his claim and realisation of the salvage he sustained a loss of about £15,000. During reconstruction of the premises, witness, by arrangement with a firm who were to repair his machinery, continued his paper bag making business from their works at Sunbury-on-Thames; they subsequently sued him in respect of removal charges and new machines, and obtained judgment for £3,300, in satisfaction of which he gave them in July, 1921, the bill of sale previously referred to, covering all his effects, and payable by monthly instalments of £100 each. His factory at Ward-road was rebuilt and witness recommenced to trade from it in June, 1921; he continued to do so until the bill of sale holder took possession in January, 1922, and subsequently sold his effects, whereupon witness was advised to file his petition. He attributed his insolvency to loss by fire and consequent expense, to loss in the cinema business, to depreciation in the value of the lease, machinery and fittings, and to law costs. The examination was concluded.

De La Rue Removal.

Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., whose showrooms have been situated at Imperial Buildings, 56, Kingsway, have now removed to 17, St. Bride-street, E.C.4 (near Ludgate-circus, Fleet-street), where a combined display of the manufactures of Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Chas. Goodall and Son, Ltd., and Messrs. Warrillows, Ltd., will be on view as from May 1st, 1922. This will include a full range of fountain pens and stylos to retail at from 3s. 6d. to 10 guineas; metal and silver and gold-cased pencils at 7s. to 10 guineas; the latest patterns in British-made playing cards, in cardboard and leather-covered cases for all card games; fancy leather goods; children's picture books; boxed stationery; writing pads, and other articles.

STRETCH IT A BIT, OLD TOP.—With this heading the *American Printer* gives the following paragraph: In England chemists are experimenting with a substitute for paper, the substitute being composed basically of india rubber. By stretching our imagination a bit we can picture the advertisements of the near future: Buy the Stenographers' Daily Delight. You read it, then chew it. The Automobile Gazette—Full of news and fine for patching tyres. Read the Morning Mist—Then wear it as a raincoat.

Trade Notes.

AMONG the week's announcements of partnerships dissolved is that between Philip Alan Sainsbury and Charles Birstingi, 24, Peel-street, London, W., printers.

THE North-Western Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers is arranging a meeting for May 9th at Penrith, and it is expected that the president of the Federation, Mr. J. MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., will be present.

THE annual meeting of the East Anglian Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers is to be held on May 2nd. Dr. MacLehose and Mr. A. E. Goodwin have both undertaken to attend.

HORACE M. TALBOT (London), Maurice Taylor (Bradford School of Art), Gladys Rees (London), and John Wadsworth (Malvern) were the first four of the 400 competitors submitting designs for jam labels under the scheme originated by the Design and Industries Association.

£105 FOR POSTER.—A prize of 100 guineas lies at the office of the Executive Committee of the Combined Appeal for the Hospitals of London (19, Berkeley-street, W.1.) for an artist whose poster design for use in connection with the appeal campaign is selected. Designs must be delivered not later than May 15th.

FOR burglary and theft at the Reading office of the *Star*, Frederick Goddard (27), engineer, was at the Quarter Sessions on Friday sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and Robert Chapman, who was associated with him, to six months' hard labour.

A MEMORIAL to the Genoa conference to recommend the removal of all post-war restrictions on the freedom of trade and to agree upon such further measures as will ensure the progressive liberation of trade and commerce throughout the world as one of the chief means whereby economic property can be restored is signed by a large number of individuals and firms, including Becker and Co., Ltd.; Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.; Jacobsen, Welsh and Co., Ltd.; Livingstone, Page and Co.; Mather and Platt; A. W. K. Trueman and Sons, Ltd.; and Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd.

PRINTED BOOKS.—Printed books exported from this country during January-March of the present year amounted in quantity to 52,966 cwts., 83,794 cwts. last year and 57,491 cwts. in the first three months of 1920. The value in the respective periods were: £636,305 (1922), £969,173 (1921) and £722,729 (1920).

BOOK-PRINTING COSTS.—Mr. C. S. Evans, of the firm of William Heinemann, lecturing to the Society of Bookmen, on Tuesday evening, expressed the view that present prices were as low as they could be, in view of the costs of printing and binding. These were, roughly, 100 per cent. above pre-war level. They allowed for only a minimum return to author, publisher and bookseller, and any further reduction in price would be possible only with a reduction in production costs.

ON May 1st the price of the *Liverpool Post and Mercury* will be reduced from 2d. to 1d.

THE *Liverpool Courier* announces the reduction of its price from 2d. to 1d. as from May 1st.

THE *Civil Service Gazette*, which has ceased publication, was the oldest journal published in the interests of the Civil Service.

THE *Daily Herald* keeps up its campaign for funds. Towards a special £25,000 fund several thousands have been received. Much assistance is being arranged by trade unions.

MESSRS. SPERLING AND CO. having decided to discontinue the publication of *Sperling's Journal*, Mr. Sydney Brooks, its editor, wishes it to be known that he has severed all connection with the journalistic enterprises of that firm, including the *Saturday Review*.

IRISH NEWSPAPER RAIDED.—The office of the *Sligo Champion* was raided on Friday morning by a gang of men who completely smashed up the frames and type for last week's issue. The raiders broke up all the matter in type, and destroyed about ten thousand partly printed copies of the issue. Fortunately the raiders spared the linotype machines and printing machines, and it was hoped to resume publication this week.

MISSSED from his post in the rue Lepic, Louis Sensat (74), a Paris newspaper seller, was found dead in his lodgings by the police, who

found concealed in a straw mattress 10,000 francs in bank notes, some 60 deeds and bonds, and 384 francs in coin.

THE death took place on Thursday last of Mr. Walter Scarrow, of Rawtenstall, for many years manager of the *Rossendale Free Press* printing works.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Samuel P. Southwell, for about 40 years a member of the staff of the *Exmouth Chronicle*, and for a considerable part of the time reporter-manager.

THE death took place, on Monday, at his residence in Newcastle, of Mr. David Denholm for forty years cashier at the *Newcastle Chronicle* office, in which he was employed 50 years.

FOUND unconscious in the Edgware road last week, Mr. John Peat, who is understood to be the editor of a Halifax journal, was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he died four hours later.

LE BLOND COLOUR PRINTS.—The recent death, in his 78th year, of Mr. Bernard A. Maynard Le Blond—writes a correspondent of *The Times*—removed the last link with the producers of the Le Blond prints. He was the younger son of Mr. Abraham Le Blond, and was himself an artist of no mean ability. The business was a prosperous lithographic printer's, and although the subjects might sometimes be deemed commonplace, the process was brought to a high standard. Reproductions from Baxter's plates, and also designs of the Le Blonds' own, are much sought after on account of the excellent colour effects and precision of style of this past art. There are only one or two lists in existence printed by Abraham Le Blond of the prints. The Le Blond family was of Huguenot descent; it was a Le Blon or Le Blond, painter, engraver and printer in colours (1670-1741), who is generally regarded as the inventor of the modern system of chromo-lithography and similar processes of colour printing.

DURING 1921 the property of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution was increased to the extent of £8,222.

OVAL postage stamps for a limited "non-urgency" penny postage will be proposed at the conference of Post Office workers at Cheltenham on May 9th. The suggestion is that letters so stamped shall only be available for posting between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

AN official correction of the Spanish Customs Tariff shows that in tariff Nos. 1030 and 1031 (Paper) "100 kilograms" should be read for "100 kilograms G."

THE Italian Socialist Party has just founded a new daily paper, *Il Popolo Socialista*, which will be published at Turin.

A WIRE from Durango (Colorado) states that a controversy on prohibition in the editorial columns of the *Democrat* and the *Herald*, two local papers, has had a fatal result. Mr. R. S. Day, the editor of the *Democrat*, on meeting Mr. W. L. Wood, the rival editor, shot him dead with a revolver.

MR. EDWARD L. MEGILL, the inventor, patentee and manufacturer of Megill's gauge, notifies us that he is removing as from May 1st to new and more commodious premises at 761-763, Atlantic-avenue, corner Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, New York.

THE Lindenmeyr and Johnson Paper Co. Ltd., paper mill agents and contractors, 11b, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4, have arranged, with Messrs. Busbridge and Co., Ltd., to distribute their printing specialities for the British Isles. They think very highly of these papers, and are confident of great success.

LANCASHIRE PAPER TRADE GOLF SOCIETY.—The spring meeting of this Society has been arranged to take place on Monday, May 8th, on the links of the West Lancashire Golf Club, at Blundellsands, near Liverpool, which have been kindly lent for the occasion. In addition to the Partington trophy and silver replica, prizes have been presented by the following members: Messrs. J. Beswick, F. W. Bishop, N. Duxbury, J. Lockett and A. F. Norbury. The secretary (Mr. Harvey Hollows, 144, Princess-street, Manchester), will be pleased to hear from intending competitors, and entry forms should reach him not later than May 1st.

THE business of Tullis and Co., Ltd., wholesale and export paper merchants, Edinburgh, has been reconstituted, a new company having been formed under the name of Tullis, Hunter and Co., Ltd., to acquire the business. The management will remain the same.



SOME ACCOUNT OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1468-1921. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. Paper boards, cloth back; 112 pp.; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 7 in. Price, 5s. net.

This volume makes a valuable addition to the history of printing in England, presenting as it does an interesting and informative account of the past and present presses connected with the University of Oxford. Excellent in design, the book is printed in an old style type, with generous and well-proportioned margins, and its interest is enhanced by the inclusion of many quaint ornaments, reproductions of old title pages, illustrations, etc., as well as modern half-tones, the last-mentioned providing views of various buildings belonging to the Oxford University Press in this country and abroad, also of workshop interiors and other subjects. The earliest press at Oxford is acknowledged, as at any rate the oldest press but one to be established in England, its only predecessor being Caxton's press at Westminster. The latter issued its first book in 1477, whereas the actual date of the first Oxford book is believed to be 1478, though its colophon is dated ten years earlier. The first Oxford press came to an end about 1485, and it is from the second, which lasted from 1517 until 1520, that the present day Oxford University Press claims direct descent. Many interesting facts are here told of the early days and of the great later development of printing at Oxford. As regards the present day, one learns with interest that the total quantity of type in the Press is estimated at over one million pounds of metal, and includes some 550 founts of type in some 150 different characters. There are about 50 machines, ranging "from the last survivor of the old flat-impression double Platens to the most modern American double-cylinder 'perfecting' presses with their automatic feeders." There is a bindery too, which prides itself on the fine bindings it is capable of producing, and the Press also owns the Wolvercote Paper Mill of which a short illustrated account is included in this volume. In a chapter on "The Oxford Standard," stress is justly laid upon the high standard of scholarship, accuracy and literary excellence maintained at the Press, a standard which, it is believed, is unexcelled throughout the world. Not the least interesting sections of the book are those detailing the numerous important publications produced at the Clarendon Press. Outstanding among these is, of course, the great Oxford Dictionary of the English language. The work of printing this monumental production has been going on for about 40 years—one compositor, by the way, has had 38 years' continuous work on the Dictionary—and there still remain some important sections to be completed. Some indication of the immensity of the task is shown by the fact that the quotations, printed as illustrations of the uses of words, already number about one and three-quarter million. *The Times* referred to this dictionary as "the greatest effort which any University, it may be any printing press, has taken in hand since the invention of printing." Certainly the Oxford University Press can claim an unchallengeable place among the greatest printing houses of the present day, and this excellent account of its activities should serve a good purpose in making better known a printery which has played a big part in giving to British printing the good name it enjoys all over the world.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: THEIR SPELLING AS A FACTOR IN TYPOGRAPHIC STYLE, by Douglas C. McMurtrie. Greenwich (Connecticut): Condé Nast Press.

This eight-page pamphlet, well printed at the author's own press, is issued to serve a very commendable purpose—to advance the cause of uniformity in the spelling of geographic names. Pointing to the confusion resulting from the modification of names of towns, etc., in their transfer from one language to another, Mr. McMurtrie asks "Where is Londres? It sounds like a French town in which some members of the American Expeditionary Force were stationed"—and again "Did you ever hear of Basel, in Switzerland? What is its geographic relation to Bâle? Perhaps Basle, the third alternative spelling for the same place, may help to

heighten the ambiguity." In looking for a remedy, the author forcibly remarks: "The correct spelling of a city's name, in my belief, is the spelling adopted by its own inhabitants, appearing in the post mark on letters, cut in stone over the door of the town hall." Excellent! But what if the inhabitants adopt several variant spellings?—and if the spelling on the post mark is different from that on the town hall? Again, what if the inscription is written in foreign characters, having no agreed transliteration into Roman? These, as Mr. McMurtrie himself recognises, are difficulties in the way of standard spellings. Another hindrance to uniformity, not indicated in this pamphlet, is the fact that so many geographic names which are not in keeping with the native version are now so deeply rooted that it seems impossible to hope to supplant them. He would be an amazing optimist, for instance, who should expect to persuade the English-speaking peoples in referring to Germany to say Deutschland! Apart from such difficult cases, however, there is certainly a big field for much-needed standardisation, and every effort towards the elimination of variant spellings is to be welcomed. "The printer," as Mr. McMurtrie rightly remarks, "has troubles enough making the final result accurate in accordance with accepted standards. But the difficulty is enhanced when authorities do not agree and there are no fixed rules on which to rely."

Shorter Notices.

MR. J. EMLYN JONES—to whom we had occasion to refer last week, very cordial appreciation having been expressed at the annual meeting of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association of the services which he has rendered to that association—has favoured us with a copy of a volume, printed for private circulation, in which he has collected letters from France written home by his only son, Captain Llewelyn Jones, 1/3rd Batt. London Regiment. Included also are tributes of friends to the outstanding character of this 22-year-old officer, who made the supreme sacrifice under heroic circumstances in August, 1917. Touching and striking witness is borne, in Mr. Emlyn Jones's foreword, in numerous testimonies of friends (including one by Dr. Clifford, of Westbourne Park), and by internal evidence in the young officer's own letters, to the beauty of his character and the affection and respect he inspired in his fellow-officers, his men, and all who were acquainted with him. This book, which is a fine tribute to the heroic dead, cannot fail to bring consolation to many who have mourned his loss.

"THE ESTIMATOR" is the title of a useful little book compiled by Mr. Ed. Jackson and published by Messrs. Wm. Sessions, Ltd., the Ebor Press, York. The book is based on the lines adopted by the Master Printers' Associations in the United States and Canada for their official price lists, but adapted to English usages. It contains tabulated price lists for almost every class of work that is handled by the ordinary printer, and can be used also as an estimate builder, as there are complete tables upon which an estimate for any job not listed may be built up quickly and accurately. Section one is devoted to these tables, and sections two and three give selling prices for general everyday jobs, while a fourth section gives the net cost for stereos, electros, half-tone and other blocks. Each section of the book is printed on different coloured paper, which adds to ease of reference, and there is an index at the end which is an aid to its usefulness. A book such as this is invaluable to all who have to estimate for printing jobs, large or small. In the United States such a book is in the hands of heads of firms in every printing office, and also in the hands of every employer who may be called on to give estimates for work, and it has been found most useful by printers' travellers, who can in a few minutes give a price for almost any job. The price of "The Estimator" is £1 post free, and it is good value for the money in view of the excellent information it contains.

A NEW issue of the *Monotype Recorder* just to hand is particularly attractive, both as regards its get-up and its contents. The various articles contained have many points of interest—apart from any advertising purpose; and the pages, which are well designed, are mainly of monotype material. The pamphlet has been "arranged and printed" at the Cloister Press, Heaton Mersey, near Manchester, which press forms the subject of one of the articles. We note that the Lanston Monotype Corporation is cutting matrices on

the model of the Garamond type (1480-1561), and is sparing no pains to secure a perfect reproduction of this classic letter.

MESSRS. SHERRATT AND HUGHES, of 34, Cross-street, Manchester, send us a copy of "Production and Fair Profits: The Key to Industrial Peace," by James Turner. This tackles in bold and suggestive fashion the subjects of profits, wages, profit-sharing and the like, which lie at the base of the vitally important question of the relation between capital and labour. The price, in cloth gilt, is 6s. net.

THE Commissioner of Commerce, Ottawa, has issued an attractive volume entitled "Canada as a Field for British Branch Industries." The 132 pages contain a wealth of information concerning the vast natural resources of the Dominion, with maps, photographs, etc. It is mentioned that it is a matter of regret to Canadians that, while so many American industries have established branches in Canada, British manufacturers have shown very little interest in the subject.

A PIECE of beautiful linotype typography is the new pamphlet "Old Style Number Ten Series," issued by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd., to show the use of this series in combination with italic and small caps, Doric and De Vinne. It contains many fine examples of printing, proving what excellent effects both in book work and jobbing printing can be obtained with the use of these faces.

MESSRS. BENN BROS. have in active preparation, for publication during the spring, the first "Year Book of the Design and Industries' Association." This will give examples of the best and most straightforward modern English work now being turned out in the ordinary way of trade, and printing will be among the branches of industry dealt with.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Bullock, C. A. H. Type-setting apparatus 9,981.
- Cahill, L. V., Chapman, A., and Mackrell, W. K. Envelopes, wrappers, etc. 9,616.
- Hare, F. C. Loose-leaf binders. 9,502.
- Heckmann, J. Art of producing printing plates. 9,574.
- Kammer, F. Platen printing presses. 9,653.
- Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Side register mechanism for printing presses. 9,691.
- Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Operating mechanism for printing presses. 9,693.
- Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Delivery table mechanism for printing presses. 9,694.
- Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Ink and distributing roller arrangement. 9,695.
- Mills, T. J. Means for printing edition headings and late news. 10,063.
- Mohler, T. B. Binder, and process of making same. 9,659.

Specifications Published.

1921.

- Druitt, P. W., and Gilpin, W. R. Type-line transferring mechanism of typographical machines. 177,680.
- Kellerit-Schlauch Ges. Flexible paper tubes. 158,199.
- Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., Howell, A. H., and Prater, W. F. Device for use in stereotyping. 177,688.
- Millington and Sons, Ltd., and May, F. Machinery or apparatus for use in the manufacture of envelopes. 177,631.
- Murray, S. M. Envelope. 177,657.
- Rawsthorne, J. T. Rollers and cylinders for printing machines. 177,626.
- Wade, H. (McFarland, J. N.). Distributing mechanism for type composing and casting machines. 177,655.

TO THE office of the *Westminster Gazette* there has come from a reader at Bridgewater a walking-stick which, it is said, is made of many thousands of circular pieces cut from the *Westminster Gazette*, strung on a steel centre, and forced together under pressure. Outwardly it is simply a heavy, varnished cane, with variegated markings, but it represents the labour of many hours with primitive tools by a cripple.

The City Election.

Candidature of Sir T. Vansittart Bowater.

Few men are better known in the civic and commercial circles of London than Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart, and there are not many who have the municipal and business records which stand to his credit. His determination, therefore, to present himself as the Conservative anti-waste candidate at the forthcoming by-election has created a great deal of interest throughout the City. Paper



Barratt's Photo Press, Ltd., London.

SIR T. VANSITTART BOWATER, BT.

men, who form a large and important section of London's trading community, are doubtless pleased to have one of their members coming forward to champion the cause of economy, and the presence of Sir Vansittart in the House of Commons will give the paper industry that representation in the councils of the nation which it has long desired.

Personally Sir Vansittart is one of the best known and most picturesque figures in the City. Standing a good six feet and possessing a personal appearance of distinction, he is quite a marked man wherever he goes, ever wearing the button-hole which is a conspicuous feature of his trim attire.

With regard to his civic activities, Sir Vansittart has devoted as much time and attention to public affairs as almost any man now living. It is twenty-three years ago since he first joined the City Corporation, and over fifteen years have elapsed since he was elected to the Bench of Aldermen for the Castle Baynard Ward. He has served on innumerable committees and taken part in almost every aspect of the Council's varied work, besides being a Guardian of the Poor. In 1905-6 he occupied the office of Sheriff of the City of London, and in that capacity performed the duties with credit and satisfaction, the honour of knighthood being conferred upon him in recognition of his services. The year 1913 saw him elevated to the highest position in the City when he became Lord Mayor; holding office until November, 1914, he covered the opening three months of the war, a very anxious period. In this position he fulfilled all the promise which his previous career had given, since he brought to bear upon it ripe experience in the affairs of men, a wealth of dignity, and an intelligent appreciation of the responsibilities of his high post. His year of office, of course, was a complete success, and Sir Vansittart upheld the position as worthily as any man who either preceded or succeeded him. It was at this time that he received the additional honour of a baronetcy.

So far as honours are concerned, Sir Vansittart seems to have had his share—all well deserved, however—for he has not only been recognised by His Majesty, but by the potentates of other countries. Thus he is a Knight of Norway, the Order of St. Olaf having been conferred upon him in 1906. He is also

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	MARCH.		JAN.-MARCH.		MARCH.		JAN.-MARCH.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	50,920	69,601	248,064	198,877	220,770	145,170	1,133,885	419,217
Writings	9,768	9,637	45,036	31,291	69,845	39,865	313,676	126,718
Packings and Wrappings	6,705	22,785	29,762	64,448	33,835	21,115	126,942	69,822
Tissues	1,367	1,307	3,570	3,213	19,818	14,834	56,460	36,074
Coated Papers, Hangings	5,043	8,027	21,023	23,134	42,913	49,383	174,046	145,273
Other Sorts	2,833	1,921	7,965	6,198	33,705	21,955	101,248	61,241
Roofing Paper	1	—	24	314	10	—	110	334
Envelopes	2,155	2,217	7,306	7,64	26,026	11,359	86,198	43,043
Other Stationery	10,555	9,395	39,535	29,442	158,872	88,334	586,346	371,491
Paper Bags	1,481	1,786	5,914	4,981	9,402	5,092	32,588	18,060
Boxes and Cartons	792	1,468	4,858	4,707	6,319	9,109	39,573	28,508
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	13,377	3,837	33,579	16,132	40,208	10,609	111,319	40,927
Playing Cards	43	175	302	490	1,290	3,351	7,579	9,916
Other Manufactures	4,511	5,659	14,950	13,182	44,925	40,106	155,949	93,289
Totals	109,551	137,935	461,888	404,051	707,936	460,882	2,926,507	1,463,923

Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	290	3,789	4,309	13,376	1,129	10,323	16,930	36,759
United States	584	471	1,918	1,608	6,683	2,343	20,167	9,227
Other Foreign Countries	8,258	18,948	43,488	46,459	40,328	44,528	216,533	113,338
B. South Africa	5,033	5,209	31,145	13,512	21,283	12,791	147,037	35,139
B. India	6,773	7,226	34,710	21,103	28,987	15,928	154,175	46,998
Straits Settlements	1,565	321	4,734	1,031	7,993	1,004	23,631	2,822
Ceylon	2,496	950	4,776	2,334	12,531	1,994	23,097	5,292
Australia	20,815	26,225	89,317	76,789	79,247	42,338	379,991	127,150
New Zealand	2,205	4,517	19,441	18,126	9,913	8,414	83,432	28,836
Canada	419	150	1,294	695	2,225	511	7,358	2,982
Other British Possessions	2,482	1,795	12,926	3,944	10,451	4,996	61,534	10,674

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	12	636	567	2,072	92	1,972	4,367	6,210
United States	88	43	113	201	1,079	564	1,489	2,751
Other Foreign Countries	1,862	1,924	8,980	5,536	15,037	10,953	70,011	31,588
B. South Africa	478	372	3,370	1,230	3,326	1,522	22,890	6,077
B. India	2,755	1,230	8,190	5,439	19,454	4,962	56,852	18,602
Straits Settlements	199	241	1,266	573	2,163	976	10,606	2,264
Ceylon	223	178	990	658	1,343	575	6,748	2,291
Australia	2,226	4,152	12,485	11,814	14,744	14,575	77,986	41,501
New Zealand	1,078	377	5,829	1,912	6,450	1,031	36,415	5,796
Canada	102	14	144	170	504	165	1,163	1,319
Other British Possessions	745	470	3,102	1,656	5,623	2,570	25,149	8,319

a Grand Commander of the Royal Order of the Redeemer, Greece, a member of the Palmes d'Academie Francaise, an Officier de l'Ordre de la Couronne, Belgium, Commander of the Legion of Honour and Commander of the Order of Leopold (Belgium), Governor of the Honourable the Irish Society, Treasurer of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and Honorary Freeman of the City of Manchester.

During the war, Sir Vansittart's activities found full play in various directions, apart from the great demands of his own business. He was prominent in many of the movements which started in the City of London during the anxious four years.

Sir Vansittart is well known in Masonic circles, where he is extremely popular, and has held most of the coveted offices of the craft, being a P.G.W. of England.

In commercial circles in the City, and, indeed, throughout the country, the name of Bowater is well known in connection with all classes of paper business. The firm of W. V. Bowater and Sons was founded in 1881 by Mr. Wm. Vansittart Bowater, of whom Sir Vansittart is the eldest son. Since 1891, when Mr. Wm. V. Bowater retired from active participation in the direction of the concern, it has been carried on by Sir T. Vansittart Bowater and his two brothers, Major Frank Bowater and Sir Frederick Bowater, in later years with the assistance of their respective sons. The house of Bowater has had a remarkable record of success, prompted by the initiative and ability of the directors, who have ever been alert to develop new lines in paper. Originally established in Queen-street, Cheapside, London, with a warehouse at Haydon-square Station, E., the business was in 1908 transferred to its present headquarters at 159, Queen Victoria-street. There are other branches of the business in various parts of the City, chiefly along the riverside, where facilities for handling paper by water have been a great asset. During their career, the firm have handled some quite colossal contracts in paper, and it is mentioned as an

instance of the magnitude of their transactions that on one occasion they entered into a contract with Messrs. Harmsworth to supply news-print of the value of something like £3,000,000 sterling. The name and fame of Bowater, therefore, is known throughout the industry, and the directorate are still full of youthful vigour, which will mean further extensions in the future.

In the meantime, Sir Vansittart will throw all his energy and wonderful vitality into the Parliamentary fight in the City of London. It can safely be said that no man can more thoroughly represent the interests of the business community, especially in these days when sound administration is necessary to maintain the commercial supremacy of London and the country as a whole. Furthermore, his experience in local government will stand him in good stead as a member of the Imperial Parliament.

It is in keeping with the family traditions that Sir Vansittart should come forward to champion the cause of economy and sound business. It is recalled that his ancestors include Admirable Edward Bowater (Admiral of the White Fleet, 1829), who took part in the Battle of Trafalgar under Lord Nelson, and Gen. Sir Edward Bowater, who fought with the Iron Duke at Waterloo and later became equerry to the Prince Consort.

Stinnes Paper Deal.

By his purchase of the Elbe Paper Mills in Austria, Herr Hugo Stinnes becomes the owner of four Vienna newspapers, namely, the *Extrablatt*, the *Mittags Zeitung*, the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the *Sonn und Montags Zeitung*. None of these newspapers possesses any great political influence, but the *Extrablatt*, an illustrated daily newspaper, has a large circulation. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* is one of the leading Bourse organs. The Elbe Company also owns two illustrated Vienna weekly newspapers and three paper mills.

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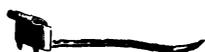
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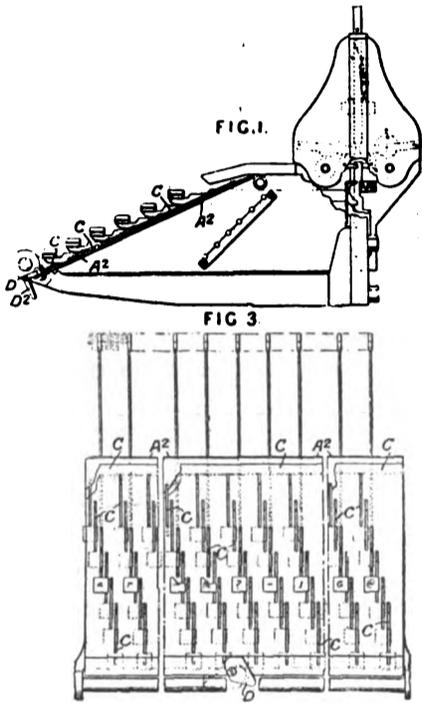
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New Inventions.

Composing Machine Keyboards.

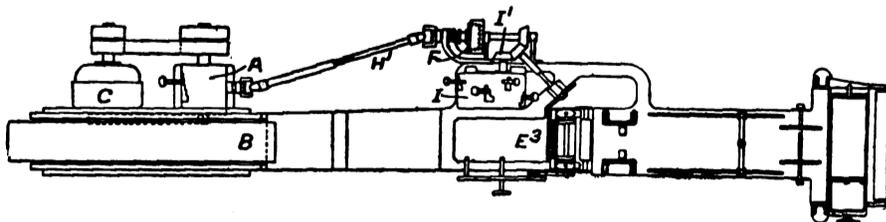
A locking device for the keyboard, adapted to be operated by hand or automatically, invented by the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., comprises a plate C mounted to slide on the slotted front plate A² of the keyboard, and formed with slots through which the key levers extend. The slots c in the plate C normally register with those in the plate A², but rearward movement of the plate C brings the ends of the slots c into engagement with



the key levers, which are thereby locked. The plate C also serves to restore the key levers to normal position. The plate may be actuated by means of a pivoted cam-plate D having a handle D², or may be automatically controlled by the movement of the assembler elevator, the switch which controls the driving motor of the machine, or the main driving clutch. Other forms of locking device, e.g., one which prevents or permits the release of matrices from the magazine, may be automatically controlled in the same way.

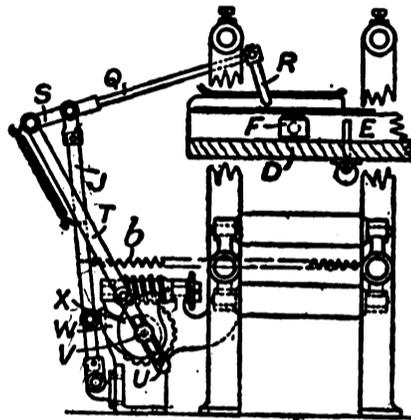
Making Paper Bags.

An invention by Mr. M. A. Collis relates to machines for making paper bags from continuous tubular blanks, and consists in providing change speed gears between the driving motor and the drying cylinder, and between the cutters and the draw rolls, etc.,



in order that the size of the bags made by the machine can be quickly and easily changed. As shown in plan in Fig 1, the drying cylinder B is driven by a motor C through a change speed gear A, and the gear is connected by a shaft H and universal joints with a clutch F which is in gear with the cutter E². The draw rolls, gummets, etc., of the bag making mechanism are driven from the cutter through a bevel wheel I¹ and a change speed gear I. By altering the gears I and A, the r-lation between the speeds of the cutter and the draw rolls can be altered, and therefore the size of the bags made by the machine, the rotation of the drying roll being altered ac-

ordingly to preserve the spacing of the bags. The rod H is made removable and telescopic to permit the addition of printing mechanism. Another patent by Mr. Collis is one in which a paper bag-making machine is provided with a knocker-up or ejector which is moved in one direction, when a pre-determined number of bags have accumulated in a pile on the delivery table, to push the pile off the table, and on its reverse movement is lifted to clear the bags which are being delivered on to the table. The device, as shown in cross-section in Fig. 2, comprises a delivery table D to which the bags are fed by a drying and pressing cylinder, the bags accumulating in a pile against a back lay F and side lays E, the latter being pivoted and counterweighted to

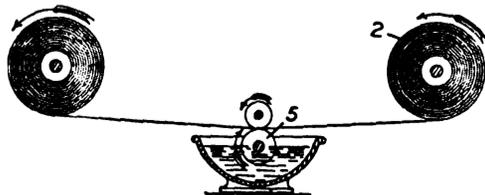


allow them to swing downwards when a pile of bags is pushed towards the right. The ejecting device consists of pins R carried by levers Q which are pivoted at the top of a bar J, the short arm S extending from the levers Q being pivoted to a bar T. The bar J is hinged at its lower end to the frame, and the bar T is formed with a slot U which rides on a shaft V, cams W and X actuating the bars J and T respectively. When a pre-determined number of bags have accumulated, the fingers R are dropped on to the table D and are drawn towards the right by a spring b, thus pushing the pile of bags over the lays E into position to be taken up by the operator. The pins are then raised permitting them to clear the bags which are accumulating in a new pile on the delivery board D.

Surfacing Paper.

According to an invention by Mr. A. Tiburzi, patent application for which has been made in this country, a perfectly smooth and shiny surface is imparted to paper, to render it suitable for use in preparing very thin metallic sheets, by immersing in a solution of substances such as 10-12 per cent. caustic soda or 50-60 per cent. sodium car-

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NUMBER 18.

[REGISTERED AS]
A NEWSPAPER

LONDON: MAY 4, 1922.

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Sir Ernest Shackleton Set Out on the "Quest."

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Dempsey Knocked Out Carpentier in the Fourth Round.

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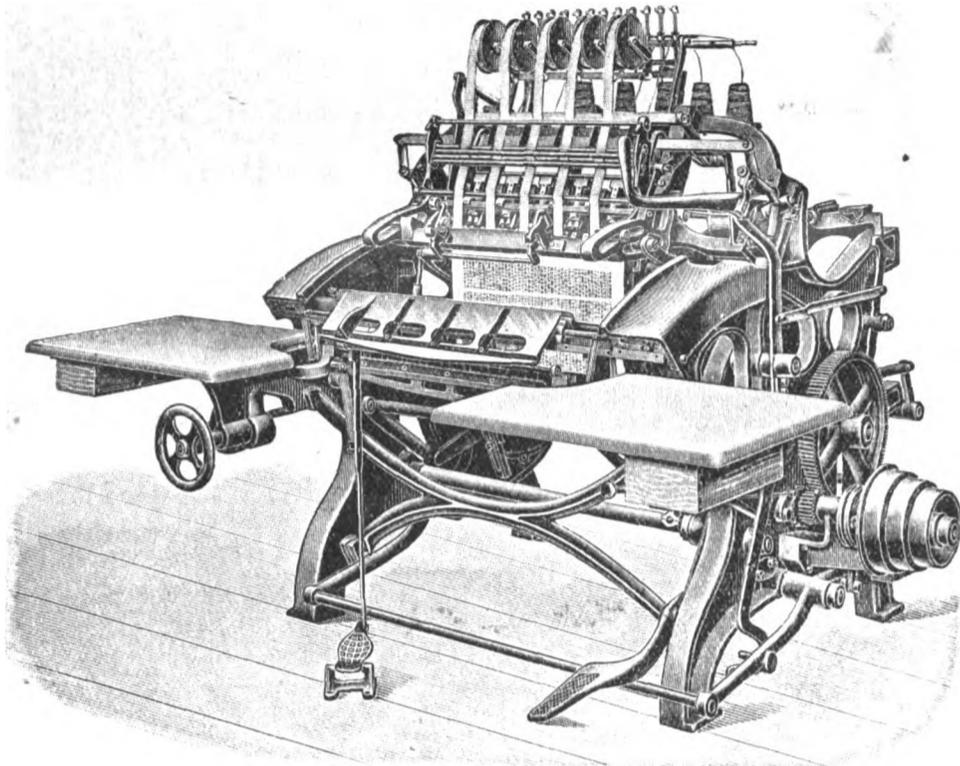
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LONDON: MAY 4, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
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Trade Composition: Past, Present and Future.

The Function, Success and Growth of an Important Section of the Printing Trade.

There are few, if any, composing rooms the extent and elasticity of whose equipment are such that an exceptional rush of orders of a certain kind is not liable to cause embarrassment. The extra work may be casual and only temporary, in which case only temporarily extended facilities are desirable. Should the extra work give sufficient promise of repeating itself, extensions of plant would probably be contemplated, but even then some immediate temporary extension of capacity is necessary. It is here that the trade composition house finds its sphere of usefulness. Such a house serves the important function of acting as a sort of telescopic extension to a printer's composing room, giving him temporary increase of man-power and expanded type-resources to carry him past a "peak" in customers' demands.

The facilities offered by trade composition houses are far more widely utilised in the United States than in this country, and in America this branch of the trade has its own organisation, known as the International Trade Composition Association, the president of which is Mr. E. J. McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy, writing in the *American Printer*, sets forth some facts and opinions relating to trade composition which will be read with interest by British printers.

With the development of the slug-casting machines—says Mr. McCarthy—came the sale of composition as a commodity. The printer without composing machine equipment naturally made use of the facilities of his competitor who possessed it, and finally, as the direct result of a demand, the exclusive trade composition plant came into existence. This was approximately 20 years ago.

Trade composition has now taken its place along with trade binding, electrotyping and photo-engraving as trade service necessities. Without the service rendered by the trade compositors of the nation a great many printers would find it impossible to carry on operations unless they made considerable investment—over-equipment—in typesetting machines.

The demand of the printer for composition brought into being the trade composition plant. With the increase of these demands for service has come such a growth as to make the trade composition industry one of the most important factors in the entire field covered by the graphic arts.

During the past 20 years the number of trade composition plants (in America) has grown until now there are in the neighbourhood of 450 such concerns, confining their efforts exclusively to composition and make-up for printers. At the present time there are approximately 5,000 persons employed in the trade composition plants of the country.

These plants represent an investment of close to 10 millions of dollars and last year did a total business of nearly 15 millions of dollars.

Those of us who have been watching closely the rapid progress made by the industry are forecasting that the next five years will see as great development as has been produced in the previous 20.

Elements of Service.

The rapid development of the trade service composition plant has been due to the following causes:—

The concerns manufacturing slug and type-casting machines have developed mechanical means whereby the versatility of their machines has been so broadened as to make possible the production of all classes of composition.

The trade compositor, being a specialist, operates with a minimum amount of non-productive time, and is thus enabled to produce at a minimum of expense—much more economically than can the average printer owning his own machines.

The trade composition industry has shown increasing attention to bettering the quality of the work which it produces and extending its services to include, not only composition on the galley, but every operation "from copy to press," including even the locking up of forms.

The installation of the standard cost-finding system has enabled the printer owning machines to ascertain correctly the cost of his product. This knowledge has impressed the printer with the price which he was paying for production in his own plant and has caused him to send increasing quantities of composition to the trade service house.

In the beginning, the product of the trade composition plant was mostly publication work, sold on the galley—in fact, until perhaps, five or six years ago the majority of the work turned out was of this character. At the present time, however, this class of work constitutes a minor portion of that turned out by the more progressive and modernly-equipped plants.

At the demand of his printer customer the trade compositor now carries on activities which include not only the most intricate and varied composition, but also the finished production of made-up jobs of every nature, locked up for the press or foundry—publications, catalogues, broadsides, tariffs, letter-heads and other small work, etc. In fact, every class of matter which can be handled in any composing room is now being economically handled by the trade service composition houses.

We also find the trade compositor a manufacturer of founts and sorts, labour-saving

metal furniture, slugs, leads, rules and composing room material of all kinds. He is becoming the most versatile of all those who render the printer trade service and he is satisfactorily performing every operation from the receipt of the copy clear through to the delivery of the forms to the press or foundry.

The rapid development of the trade composition plant and the broadening of the scope of its activities is the direct result of the economic pressure of the times. As time goes on it is inevitable that a constantly growing proportion of work will be handled by the trade service composition house. We who have been actively connected with the industry during the past decade see the future trade composition plant handling a greater proportion of the composing room work which is now being done by the printer. It is the inevitable reward of efficiency through specialisation.

Factors in this Development.

Specialisation has made the trade composition house efficient, and in the future it will be more so. Each of these houses numbers among its customers a great many small printers. Because of the large quantity of work which is handled it is possible to employ highly skilled and expert workmen, and thus possible to offer each customer the services of a class of employees which is far beyond his individual ability to employ.

The plants are equipped with all modern devices for efficiently handling composition and makeup, and each customer is offered a range in type-faces which he could not himself duplicate without an enormous investment.

The amount of composition which the trade plant can handle is practically unlimited. The friendly relations existing among those engaged in the trade composition business has produced such a spirit of mutual helpfulness and co-operation as to give each customer the entire facilities of all of the trade plants in his locality, should necessity dictate.

The composing room of the printer has sometimes been referred to as the "sink hole" of the business. It has almost been an axiom that a composing room cannot be operated at a profit. The trade composition plant affords the printer an opportunity to reduce his operating costs by purchasing composition and made-up at a price which is below that at which he can produce it himself. Thus the printer may now make a direct profit on the composition element of a piece of printing, instead of being compelled to take a loss, as has heretofore been the case in many instances.

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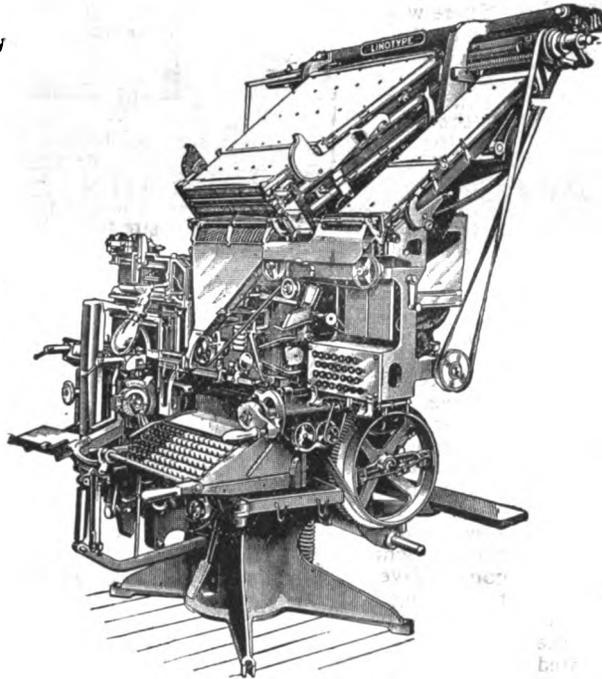
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returns the matrices to the magazines twice as fast as on the earlier models

Three Regular Magazines

can be changed from one to another in a few seconds



Auxiliary Magazine

for large display faces, accented characters, advertising figures, etc.

Auxiliary Magazine Rack

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The Operator does not have to leave his seat to make a complete change of face and body

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

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

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

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Growth Due to Economy.

Mr McCarthy believes that the growth of the trade composition business has been primarily due to the fact that the trade composition plant can sell to the printer at a price which will enable him to add his legitimate profit and then sell the finished job to his customer at a lower figure than would be the case if he produced the entire job in his own plant. He believes the greatest future developments of the trade composition industry will be along the lines which will include the delivery to the printer of the made-up job, locked in forms ready for the press. He views the future trade composition plant as rendering every service up to the operation of a press room, and looks forward to the day when the printer will be able to devote a great portion of his time to sales promotion, leaving his composing room worries to the composition house.

He feels that trade compositors are just entering upon an era of increased usefulness to the printing industry, and that during the next decade the trade composition industry will be an active factor in reducing the cost of the finished printed product by the development of its services and resources.

John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

Report of the Directors.

The directors, in their annual report, consider it desirable to remind the shareholders that the conditions prevailing during the period under review were of an unprecedented character, and the results cannot therefore be regarded as any indication of normal trading. During the greater part of the year there was a universal stagnation in trade, and this company was particularly affected by the unparalleled fall in values, the prolonged coal strike, and the grave difficulties arising from the state of the foreign and Indian exchanges. After passing through a period of such extraordinary and difficult conditions the financial strength of the company as indicated by the balance sheet is a satisfactory feature.

The net profit for the year ended December 31st, 1921, after providing for depreciation, income and Corporation tax, and interest on debenture stock, amounts to £44,715 making, with the amount brought forward from last account, viz., £150,576, a total of £195,291. The estimated adjustment of Excess Profits Duty, which is not yet finally settled, is included in these accounts.

Dividends of 5 per cent. per annum have been paid on the preference stocks, and an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid on the ordinary shares on September 30th, 1921, resulting in a balance on profit and loss account of £152,791 at December 31st, 1921. From this balance the sum of £8,475 is applied to the debenture stock redemption in accordance with the terms of the debenture trust deed, and an additional interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares amounting to £50,199 was paid on March 31st, 1922. The directors do not recommend that any further dividend be paid on the ordinary shares for the year 1921, and that the balance of £94,116 be carried forward to the next account. The directors record their appreciation of the services of the employees of the company under conditions of unusual difficulty.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was arranged for May 2nd following the ordinary general meeting for the purpose of considering a resolution altering the articles of association, so that the directors may appoint an employee of the company to be an annual director.

The Half-penny Newspaper.

The quarterly spring meeting of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents at Chester last week agreed to telegraph to the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking for a reinstatement of the half-penny postage rate on picture postcards, both in the interests of the producer as well as the retail distributor.

After discussion, it was decided to oppose resolutely the re-introduction of the half-penny newspaper on the ground that it was an economic impossibility, from the newspaper interest as well as from the distributing interest, to handle a production of such low economic value.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. J. R. Riddell on the New Technical School.

There was only a fair attendance of members at the monthly meeting of the Association, held on Tuesday of last week, at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the president, Mr. A. Chadwell, occupying the chair.

At the last monthly meeting the president and others expressed the opinion that the Association should financially support the new technical school, but no result was come to, the members expressing the desire to know more about the policy to be pursued by the school before supporting it. At that meeting it was therefore decided to invite Mr. J. R. Riddell to address the members on the matter at their next meeting. Mr. Riddell cordially accepted the invitation, and his remarks relating to the work of the new technical school were very warmly received.

After the secretary (Mr. W. Bullett) had read the minutes, which were duly confirmed, the president briefly explained to Mr. Riddell some of the difficulties that were in the minds of many of their members with regard to the new school. Some of them had been suspicious that the school might be run on commercially competitive lines and so constitute a danger to trading establishments. They recognised it as the duty of the Association to endeavour to safeguard the interests of not only the men but the employers as well. He then called upon Mr. Riddell to clear up the point of misunderstanding that had arisen.

Mr. Riddell, after expressing delight at the opportunity afforded him of dissolving the misunderstandings that were in the minds of his hearers, traced the developments that had taken place in the formation of the new technical school, explaining that in the year 1918 a meeting of representatives of the printing trade was held to consider the best method to be adopted for providing better technical educational facilities for those engaged in the printing and allied trades. At that meeting Lord Riddell, who was the great driving force, gave the movement his personal support, and they soon learned that they could not have a better man to get things moving. Innumerable difficulties were swept away in his characteristic manner. They put forward a scheme; which, by the way, had been proposed some years before, that the employers should pay a certain sum corresponding to the amount of wages paid, that the unions should also contribute a penny a member per annum, and that managers' associations should give according to the extent of their membership. But the basis of the scheme was that they should be clear of all educational bodies. They at first intended to provide a capital sum, and then having obtained that, approach the St. Bride Governors to carry out a plan whereby more accommodation for the plant needed for the training of apprentices at St. Bride Institute could be obtained.

At this point Mr. Riddell said he would like to make it quite clear that they did not enrol apprentices or journeymen to learn branches of the trade other than those in which they were engaged. They did not teach a compositor machine minding, although they gave to their students that little knowledge of the other sides of the trade that went to make a man a better craftsman.

Mr. Riddell proceeded to say that after a lot of fighting and the passing of numerous resolutions—many of them pious ones—they determined to see the Education Committee of the London County Council, and storm that body in their own den. Lord Riddell pointed out to them their duty, and Mr. T. E. Naylor, Mr. Howard Hazel and Mr. Alfred Bladés voiced the feelings of the industry. The Council, however, would not move until a sum of money was promised from the printing trades.

A proposal was then drawn up, and £1,500 a year for at least five years was the amount asked to be raised from the trade. The amount was too small for the Council, who suggested that the sum to be contributed should be £2,500. They then had to ask the various associations to increase their subscriptions by one-third in order to meet the requirements. The sum promised had now reached close upon £3,000, and they were going ahead with the building in Stamford-street. When the necessary alterations were

completed it would be the finest technical institute in the country, if not in the world. He was pleased to say that every section of the trade had responded, even to the smallest trade unions, which gave their few pounds to be identified with the movement.

Referring to the question that had been in their minds as to the policy of the new school, Mr. Riddell asked "How can a technical institute ever compete with a trade shop?" A job done at the school might take three months to execute, while in the workshop it would probably be done in an hour. The main idea at the school was to teach the student the underlying principles of his business and teach them thoroughly.

They had got the employers behind them, and they had had no difficulty in securing the sympathy and support of the unions, but they realised that when a lad left his shop to attend his technical class the general routine of work was sometimes upset. It was for this reason that he particularly appealed to the overseers to give him all the help they could.

Mr. Riddell, in conclusion, made brief reference to the constitution of the governing board of the new technical school, explaining that it was to consist of three panels of eight members, these panels representing the interests of the employers, the managers and the unions.

Several interesting questions having been put to Mr. Riddell and answered, Mr. Chadwell asked what the Society was doing in the matter of supporting the school.

Mr. H. W. Clark (London Branch Secretary, Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), said that altogether £50 per year for five years had been promised.

Mr. W. M. Forsyth moved that the sum of £5 for five years be granted from the funds of the Association. This was seconded by Mr. H. Filkins.

On the proposition of Mr. Bullett, seconded by Mr. A. Perrott, an amendment was made to make the sum £10.

On the matter being put to the vote the amendment was lost and the motion carried by a small majority.

The remaining portion of the evening's proceedings were occupied in the discussion of private matters concerning the Association's affairs.

Government Paper Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during March:—

Post Office.

PAPER, BAUDOT, GUMMED.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E., and S.E.

PAPER FOR ENVELOPES.—R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie.

PAPER, TINFOILED FOR CONDENSERS.—Brittains, Ltd., Cheddleton, near Leek, Staffs.

Stationery Office.

CARBON PAPER.—Caribonum Co., Ltd., London, E.

ENVELOPES.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

MILLBOARDS.—Jackson's Millboard Paper Co., Bourne End.

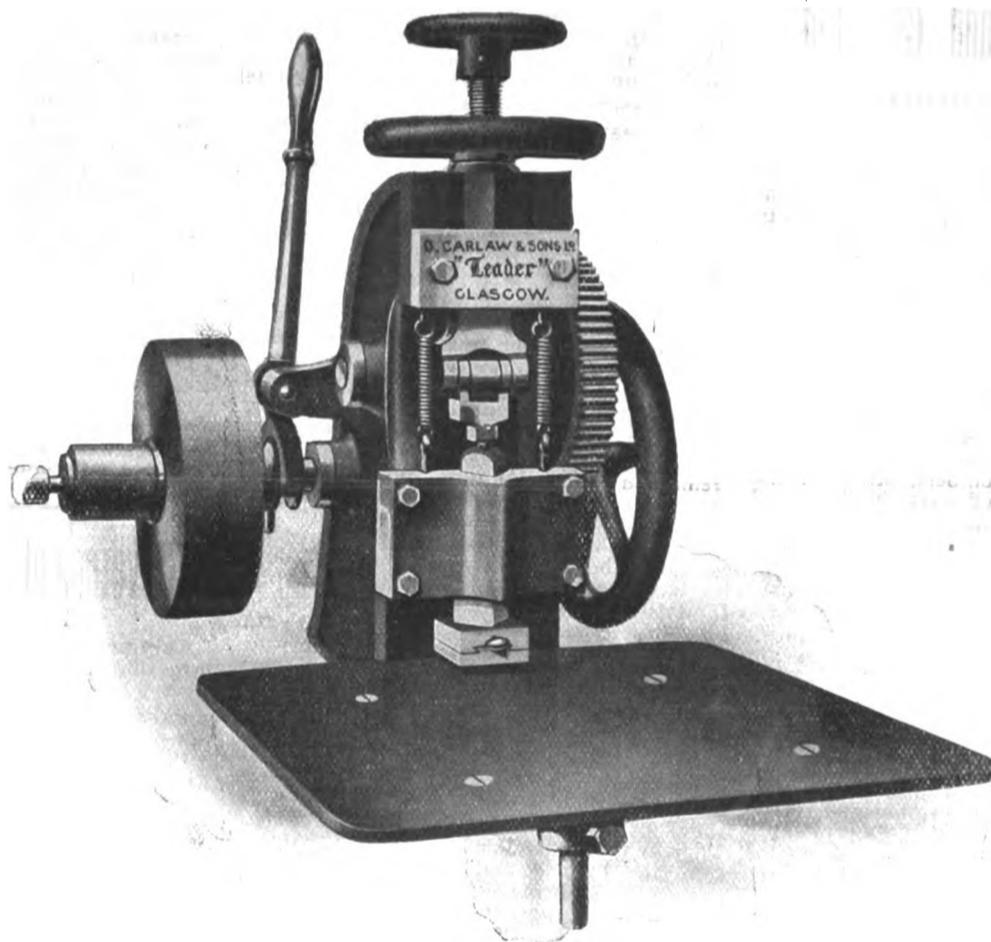
PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Alloa; Thomas and Green, Ltd., Woburn Green; S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; T. Chalmers and Sons, Ltd., Linlithgow; S. Jones and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Adcocks, Ltd., London, N.; E. Collins and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Darwen Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Darwen; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

PORTFOLIOS.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Rutland Printing and Binding Works, London, E.C.; J. Adams, London, E.C.; Webb, Son and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Where Paper Orders are Plentiful

Reporting on trade conditions in Bavaria H.M. Consul states: The coloured paper industry of Aschaffenburg and the cardboard and paper factories found all over Bavaria have been well supplied with orders of all kinds, and complaints have only occasionally been heard about the lack of coal and raw materials and wage demands.

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**POWER STAMPING AND
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"AUTOMATON," GLASGOW.

Trade Notes.

L.M.P.A. ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the London Master Printers' Association will be held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday, May 16th, at 12 noon. We understand that the wages position will receive consideration after the ordinary business has been dealt with.

CARDIFF Education Committee on Friday decided to purchase the whole of the schools' supply of stationery in the open market instead of by private contract, as has been the case in the past.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Maidstone) has accepted yearly contracts as follows: Printed forms, Charles and Son, London, £922 10s. 9d.; bound forms, Young and Cooper, Maidstone, £867 13s. 6d.; minutes and reports, Charles and Son, London, £734 14s.; pamphlets and circulars, Headley Bros., Ashford, £451 3s. 11d.; schedule of payments, Vivish and Baker, Maidstone, £142 16s.

THE Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Ltd., invites tenders for the supply of printing for three or six months. Particulars are available from the stores manager, Aberaman Offices, Aberdare.

MESSRS. WIGGINS, TEAPE AND CO. (1919) LTD., announce that resolutions for the fusion of interests with Alexander Pirie and Sons have been confirmed.

MESSRS. BLADES, EAST AND BLADES have removed to their new offices at 17, Abchurch-lane. The firm have carried on business in Abchurch-lane for nearly 100 years.

A WINDING-UP PETITION has been presented by John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., against W. H. Bowyer, Ltd., the hearing of which is announced for the 9th inst.

HOME COUNTIES MASTER PRINTERS' ALLIANCE sends us a useful card-blotter announcing the Association's annual meeting and social functions to be held on Saturday, May 14th, 1922. (Ladies invited). During the annual meeting of members, ladies of the party will be conducted over the Tower of London. There will follow luncheon at Stationers' Hall, where the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress have consented to lunch with the members and ladies; then a visit to St. Paul's Cathedral (crypt, library, whispering gallery, stone gallery), followed by a reception by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House.

THE next monthly meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London will be held at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, S.E., on Tuesday, May 9th, at 4.30 p.m.

CRAFT EDUCATION.—At a meeting of the Stationers' Livery, on Wednesday of last week, Major Richard Rigg, O.B.E., T.D., J.P., B.A., appealed to the City Guilds to identify themselves more closely with the crafts which they represented and no more valuable work could be undertaken than assisting craft education through Local Education authorities, particularly at the present time when serious cuts were being made in educational activities and it was most probable that technical education would be one of the first sections affected.

MR. JOHN J. BAILEY, stationer, etc., of Tonyrefail, was the defendant in an action brought by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., in the City of London Court on Thursday, to recover £47 0s. 8d. for books printed for him and for Christmas cards made and supplied to his order. Plaintiffs' counsel stated that, in April last, defendant gave a signed order to one of their representatives. On September 24th, when some of the goods had been prepared and were awaiting delivery, defendant sent a letter to plaintiffs stating that owing to a local colliery employing 2,000 men, on which his trade depended, having been closed down indefinitely, he must cancel all orders on hand. The goods were delivered to the defendant, however, ten days after his attempted cancellation, but he refused to keep them and returned them on October 8th. An order for payment of the sum claimed at the rate of £5 per month was made.

At the *matinée* in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund at Drury-lane on May 16th, which the King and Queen are to attend, the performers will include an extraordinary number of "stars" of the first magnitude.

AN entertaining speech by Lord Leverhulme, who presided, was the feature of the 50th anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Hotel Victoria on Thursday last. It was announced during the evening that donations to the fund amounted to the record sum of £12,600. Miss Marie Löhr auctioned six boxes for the fund *matinée* at Drury-lane on May 16th, which brought in £1,280, and a number of stalls were also auctioned at good prices, these bringing the total donations to over £14,000.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—The West Riding of Yorkshire District of the Newspaper Press Fund this year forwarded £141 9s. to the central fund. The principal subscribers were the *Yorkshire Post*, £52 10s.; the *Yorkshire Observer*, the *Leeds Mercury*, the *Yorkshire Evening News*, and the *Bradford Daily Telegraph*, each £10 10s.; Lord Barnby, £10 10s.; Mr. S. A. Hirst, £5 5s. Mr. A. H. Mann (editor, the *Yorkshire Post*), £5; Sir W. Middlebrook, M.P., Mr. C. F. Ryder, and Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb, each £3 3s.; Alderman A. Braithwaite, Mr. H. C. Derwent, and the *Dewsbury Reporter*, each £2 2s.; Mr. Robert Armitage, M.P., Sir Robert Clough, M.P., the Lord Mayor of Leeds (Mr. W. Hodgson), Alderman Mallalieu, M.P., Mr. E. George Arnold (ex-president Federation of Master Printers), Mr. A. W. Pullin, Alderman A. W. Willey, and Mr. Henry Crossley, each £1 1s.; and Colonel the Hon. V. Willey and Colonel Lane Fox, each £1.

The death has occurred at Wigan, at the age of 51 years, of Mr. Sydney Hill, a member of the editorial staff of the *Wigan Observer* for 34 years.

The death occurred on Saturday at Danby Lodge, Darlington, of Sir John Scott, Bart., who was a member of the firm of the Walter Scott Publishing Co., Ltd.

The death took place recently at Dover of Mr. Henry W. Kember, aged 63, who for 49 years was a stoker at the Crabble Mills of Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd.

Two old employees of Messrs. H. Allnutt and Son have passed away recently—Wm. Horton, who was apprenticed at Ivy Mill and remained with the firm until he retired, was 82 years of age, and Mrs. Tugwell, who reached the age of 75 years.

WILLS.—Mr. George Washington Bacon, founder of Messrs. G. W. Bacon and Co., Ltd., map publishers, left £113. Mr. George Davidson, director of the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Newspaper and Printing Co., Ltd., who died on January 31st last, aged 75 years, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £144,325, of which his holdings in the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Newspaper and Printing Co., Ltd., amount to £10,675. Dr. Ernest Denney, Mus. Doc., publisher of the *Normal Press*, Ltd., who died March 2nd, left £32,346; Mr. William Gwenlyn Evans, master printer, Carnarvon, (died December 16th, aged 69) left estate to the value of gross, £3,450 being net personalty.

AQUATINTING.—There was a large attendance of members of the Newcastle Print Collectors' Society and others at a demonstration on "Aquatinting," given under the auspices of the Society in the School of Art, Armstrong College, Newcastle, last week, by Mr. Arthur Heslop. Mr. Heslop first explained the several methods which have been adopted for obtaining the "ground" on the zinc or copper plate, and then demonstrated two or three of them as far as the etching in the acid bath.

RATING OF MACHINERY.—In moving the second reading of the Rating of Machinery Bill in the House of Commons on Friday, Sir James Remnant said its object was to make it clear that in estimating rateable value for the purposes of local rates of any hereditaments which may be used for the trade, business, or manufacturing purposes, machinery should not be included unless it was fixed or attached to the hereditaments. The whole system of rating was in such a muddle that no manufacturer knew in what position he stood. In his opinion one of the chief reasons for the fact that approximately two millions of our workmen were out of work or on short time was because many of our manufacturers and business men were paying in State and local taxes alone more than their competitors abroad had to pay in labour plus standing charges. After a four hours' discussion, the second reading was carried by 127 votes to 17.

For the ice cream and soda fountain trades a new trade monthly journal called the *Ice Cream and Soda Fountain Journal* is to be started.

THE Cricketer (weekly, edited by Mr. P. F. Warner), will make its first appearance for the 1922 seasons next Friday.

THE Bury Trades Council has received a letter from the Bury Labour party drawing attention to the fact that a monthly Labour paper, the *Bury Pioneer*, has been launched, and asking the delegates to bring it to the notice of their organisations.

"THE MERCANTILE GUARDIAN"—The current number of the *Mercantile Guardian* is the 500th issue of that well-known monthly, and contains upwards of a dozen columns of congratulatory messages of good wishes from friends in all parts of the kingdom.

WITH last week's issue of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* published the first of a series of 12 special numbers which will form the most considerable contribution any newspaper has made to European reconstruction. The numbers aim at providing an authoritative survey of all those factors and conditions that enter into the disordered state of European industry and commerce. Mr. J. M. Keynes, as general editor of the series, has enlisted the services of the greatest authorities of Europe.

NEWSPAPER STOPPED.—Just as the *Clonmel Nationalist* was about to publish on Friday evening, a body of armed I.R.A. entered the offices and said that no papers would be allowed to leave the offices. The staff then left the building.

THE Direct-Photo Engraving Co., Ltd., of 38, Farringdon-street, E.C., have chosen as the design for the May issue of their monthly calendar a three-colour reproduction of a dancing subject which is one of the latest and most striking designs to be seen on London hoardings. We understand that the reproduction, which is excellent, was accomplished from a quad crown poster in 24 hours.

THE two French companies specialising in the manufacture of millboard, Messrs. Benoist, Dallot and Benoist and Messrs. Piguet and Denis, have been amalgamated. The capital is 327,400 francs.

HEADQUARTERS of a gang of forgers of English bank notes has been traced to Constantinople.

A BERLIN report states that, owing to high costs of newspaper production, in February 156 newspapers and periodicals were compelled to suspend publication, and in March 177 more were forced to close down.

GERMAN PRINTERS' WAGES.—From an informative "Report on the Economic and Financial Conditions in Germany to March, 1922," issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, we take the following wage rates "as settled by tariff for various branches of industry in Berlin, for January, 1922": Printer, married, 553 marks per week; printer, unmarried, 541 marks; lithographer, 460 marks; offset printer, 545 marks; heliographic printer, 480 marks; copper plate printer, 460 marks (all the foregoing being weekly wages); bookbinder, male, 11.50-11.70 marks per hour; bookbinder, female, 7 marks per hour.

THE Petrograd Public Library is attempting to re-establish its former practice of receiving and storing all printed works published on Russian territory. This practice was interrupted during the revolution.

THERE are 20 large daily papers in Tokio, the largest of which has a daily circulation of 2,000,000 copies. The news-print paper industry in Japan is rapidly expanding. More mills are being built each year.

At a recent meeting of the Prague Paper Mills Co. it was decided to wind up the company, with a view to amalgamation with the Ollechan Co. The net profits of 8,500,000 crowns gave a dividend of 12 per cent.

THE Anglo-Norse Paper Agencies, Ltd., have been appointed sole agents in the British Isles for the Stromso Paper Mill, Drammen, Norway.

THE late Mr. Alfred Nichol, of Portobello, Edinburgh, retired paper manufacturer, formerly of the Portobello Paper Mills, left £24,183.

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Stereo and Type Metals.**
Cut out your dress and renovating metal losses.
 The only Temperature-controlled Melting Furnaces
Lowest Consumption—Highest Efficiency.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
 Savoy House, Strand, London.
 Phone: Gerrard 3655.

Postal Rates Reduction.

Definite Announcement at Last.

The Budget statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon, happily included announcements of reduced postal rates which will go a long way in mitigating the very heavy burdens which high postal charges have imposed upon the printing trade. The reductions, which will apply from the end of this month, include a halfpenny off inland printed papers, *i.e.*, 1 oz. to be $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 2 oz., 1d.; for every additional 2 oz. up to 2lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a halfpenny off inland post cards, the rate being reduced from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d.; inland letters are to be $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 1 oz., 2d. for 3 oz., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every additional oz.; and letters to Dominions and U.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 1 oz., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every additional oz. Sunday collection, but not delivery, is to be reintroduced.

The Federation of Master Printers deserve a good share of the credit for the postal reductions. Led by their president (Mr. J. Maclehoose) and their secretary (Mr. A. E. Goodwin), they took every opportunity, by deputation and otherwise, of pressing forward the needs of the printing and allied industries. That their efforts have been so far successful is distinctly gratifying. The whole scheme of campaign for a cheaper postage was well conceived and vigorously carried out. Indeed, the co-operation of all the parties to the agitation was whole-hearted, and illustrates what can be done with a good cause wisely directed.

The Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, who also brought strong pressure to bear upon the Government in regard to the postal rates, are pleased with the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer so far as it goes. The new rates are likely to give an impetus to the envelope industry, since greater use will be made of the postal facilities. It is, however, suggested by Mr. F. L. Armstrong, the secretary of the Federation, that something more might have been done in offering advantages to letter writers. Thus, half-ounce packets might have been allowed for a penny, one ounce for three halfpence, and so on. By such a sub-division of rates, it is also conceivable that the revenue would have been increased at the same time that industry was stimulated.

Lord Blyth, who has strongly advocated a return to cheaper postal rates, was in the House on Monday to hear the Budget speech. He afterwards expressed his pleasure that postal charges were to be reduced, and Sunday collection resumed. He was disappointed, however, that Sunday delivery was not also conceded, and said that we must never rest satisfied until the magic 1d. letter rate, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. post card, and the Sunday delivery of letters had been restored; further, the public should by every possible means raise an emphatic protest against the application of any portion whatever of surplus profit on Post Office business devoted towards the liquidation of the National Debt.

Mr. W. H. Burchell is, of course, delighted at the success of the long-drawn-out agitation, in which he has played so prominent a part, showing a dogged determination which has kept vital facts before the public eye with good effect. He writes us as follows: "The return to the halfpenny postal rate on printed matter is welcomed as a great boon to the printing and allied trades. Huge publicity schemes held up for the return of cheaper postage will now go forward, benefiting trade and commerce and creating employment in the printing industry. On behalf of the Master Printers' Association (Central London Districts) may I, through the courtesy of your columns thank those 600 industrial firms who signed the Protest Petition against high postal charges and hundreds of correspondents who in other ways contributed to make the postal protest campaign a success. In thanking the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* for the hospitality shown to the letters from my pen and the editorial support which has appeared in its columns from time to time since May, 1921, may I add that without the power of publicity which the Press affords, little could have been accomplished."

Sir Adolph Tuck, whose strenuous efforts on behalf of cheaper post card postage are known to all, expresses himself satisfied for the time being with the reduction to a penny. He is confident that even this concession will provide renewed employment for many thousands in the trade — block-makers, paper-

makers, and printers — who have suffered under the 1d. rate. New ideas and designs, which have been held up, will now be introduced. Sir Adolph has, of course, tried to get the rate reduced to a halfpenny, but believes the Government had done all that was possible in present circumstances, and that they have treated the trade fairly. He is hoping, however, that before the end of the year, the Postmaster-General or the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able to make a further reduction to a halfpenny. That, he feels sure, would not mean any loss of revenue, because double the quantity would be used.

Mr. D. Eisner, of the City Post Card Co., expresses the opinion that the penny rate on post cards will certainly cause a revival in the picture post card trade, which has been very adversely affected by the previous increase. He points out that seaside traders have been waiting to see what the Budget would produce before placing their orders for the forthcoming summer holiday trade. Now that a reduction has been announced, they will be encouraged to give largely-increased orders.

LATER information, obtained by Sir Adolph Tuck from the Post Office authorities is to the effect that the postage on picture postcards bearing no writing other than date, name and address of sender and addressee, and a message not exceeding five words of courtesy or of a conventional character, will be reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the printed matter rate. The Postmaster-General is to deal fully with the question of Post Office finance when he moves the Post Office estimates to-day (Thursday).

Oxford Printers and Plant Values.

The late Lord Clarendon, the founder of the world-famous Clarendon Press at Oxford, was present on April 25th when Oxford master printers assembled at the Clarendon Hotel for their annual meeting. Unfortunately his late lordship was present only in oils, but he looked out benignly and very interestedly from his massive gold frame. The Oxford of two centuries or more after his time was represented by the Mayor of Oxford; a master printer, Mr. Vincent, and by the head of the University Press, Mr. Hall, M.A.

There was a pleasant reunion at the tea tables. At the after meeting Mr. Hall presided, Mr. H. J. Alden, who for about a dozen years has been hon. secretary and perhaps factotum of the Oxford Association, being at his left hand. The private business of the Association, including the receipts of reports and the election of officers, and the ventilation of matters of interest, having been disposed of, Mr. Frank Colebrook gave an extempore talk upon the principles and procedure of valuation in reference to insurance, general accountancy, costing, or rating.

Fire assessors, he said, by his experience, had been very wishful that an insured firm which had a fire should receive the utmost to which they were entitled under that contract of indemnity called the insurance policy. The assessor wished that all parties should be satisfied, but their trouble was that they frequently did not know what was a fair payment. They were very glad when a business-like and independently attested statement of values was put before them—a statement showing what sum would again put the firm which had suffered the fire in possession of a similar plant to that which had been burnt—no better and no worse. Fire insurance was not a bet; it was not a speculation, it was simply a contract of indemnity of the actual loss. What amount would suffice did certainly need annual re-consideration, especially at these times. (One of the principal printers present in the subsequent discussion confirmed this, saying that it was his practice to secure independent annual revision.) There was no necessity for the independent valuer's valuation total, arrived at for insurance purposes, to be incorporated in the balance-sheet, though where his and the balance-sheet totals were very discrepant, a suspense account could be opened and a reconciliation of the two figures by stages would seem to be wise. Mr. Colebrook said he had heard that a certain bank chose to put down its very valuable premises in its balance-sheet at a shilling; they must be worth quite half-a-crown. (Laughter.) It should be clearly expressed in a certificate as to whether the value was the insurable value or in what other connection the assessment was made. Sometimes a plant was valued by some outsider

to see what security it would afford for, say, a further advance by one of its directors, and an appraisal made to the instruction and purely for the guidance of such a proposing lender, would not represent the insurable value, but the forced realisation value, and it would be most unfair to all parties for such an appraisal to be regarded as simply "the value," without qualifying words.

The average clause was explained and, on the whole, approved by the speaker. He said that, if general, it should lead to full value insurance also being general. Speaking as one who was not an insurance broker, he hoped the insurance broker would be more consulted in the future. Quite possibly his protective advice would cost nothing in some cases. Printers should read their policies, particularly their warranties, more carefully; the warranties might be mitigated if too stringent. The income tax surveyors were severally laws to themselves, but they sought after common sense. A correct complete, common-sensible presentation of values would be the natural means to secure from the income tax surveyor an adequate allowance for depreciation. Depreciation account could be just as accurately and more pleasantly called a plant replacement account. Other points dealt with were values in relation to costing and to general accountancy; and a good deal was said on the subject of machinery rating, as to how the law stood, and what steps could be taken to support the recommendation of the Royal Commission on local taxation that if machinery was to be rated it should be only such machinery as was fixed to the building or could not be removed without some removal of part of the building.

In the discussion, reference was made to a printing fire. After the signing and sealing of the settlement the fire office representative, who had protested that he had conceded the last farthing, said to the printer's manager, over a glass of wine: "If your people had only stuck out a little more, they could have got another thousand pounds out of us."

Mr. Hall moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Colebrook and remarked on the lucidity of his explanations. This was cordially endorsed.

Trade Union Matters.

THE annual conference of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation of the United Kingdom takes place next week, on May 9th, 10th and 11th. It is being held at Blackpool, where the use of the council chamber of the Town Hall has been secured for the purpose. The meetings promise to be well attended and the proceedings of much interest, especially as the current wages negotiations will doubtless be given a front place on the agenda as a matter of special urgency.

"T.A." E.C. ELECTION RESULT.—The 22 successful candidates for the Typographical Association Executive Committee are:—Manchester, H. B. Marsh, A. Trickey; No. 1 District, T. E. Roche, J. E. Howarth; No. 2 District, E. G. Yates, L. P. Bristow, W. P. Toynebel; No. 3 District, F. O. Roberts, W. Wesson; No. 4 District, T. Dove, W. Colby; No. 5 District, E. Barnet, S. Oaten; No. 6 District, J. D. Harvey; No. 7 District, C. Powis; No. 8 District, J. Deveby; No. 8 (North), H. T. Whitley; Birmingham, F. Dunn; Leeds, W. Bottomley; Liverpool, J. Morgan; machineman representatives, North, J. Barron, South, S. H. Porch.

PAPER TUBE WORKERS.—Under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc., paper tube workers in Bradford, Keighley, Huddersfield, Rochdale and Castleton on the first pay day in March received a decrease in wages of 2½ per cent. on rates as adjusted from September, 1921, making a total reduction of 7½ per cent. since that date.

THE literary department of the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party published on Monday the first number of a new six-penny monthly, under the title of the *Labour Magazine*. It will incorporate both the *British Trade Union Review* and the *Labour Party Bulletin*.

MESSRS. JAMES SPICER AND SONS are issuing a new sample set of their Effra high-grade writing papers. This quality is now stocked in cream-laid and wove, vellum wove and yellow wove. The price is reduced to 6d. per lb.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Arkwright, W. L. T. Apparatus for feeding sheets of paper singly from a pile. 11,172
- Bennet, J. F. Calendars. 10,642.
- Blackburn, A. W. Sheet-feeding machines. 10,250.
- Blackler, M. B. Art of lithography. 10,853.
- Bowman, L. A. Writing pad. 10,894.
- Brinkworth, W. R. Envelopes. 10,396.
- Carda, E. Automatic interlining apparatus for typesetting and casting machine. 10,614.
- Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co.). Inking mechanism for printing machines. 10,555.
- Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co.). Sheet delivery. 10,556.
- Knightall, G. W. Tear-off calendars. 10,258.
- Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Printing presses. 10,378.
- Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Feed pile mechanism for printing presses. 10,901.
- Neale, H. C. Wrapper for books, etc. 11,025.
- Nutt, A. E. Printers' chase. 10,482.
- Page, R. H. Binders for loose-leaf books, etc. 10,172.
- Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Apparatus for feeding printed strips to cutting devices, etc. 10,889.
- Salmon, H. J., and Smith, J. H. W. Sheet delivery mechanism of printing machines. 10,370.
- Shade, J. Loose-leaf binders. 10,181.

Specifications Published.

1920.

- Hoffen, H. A. M. van. Binding books. 177,822.
- Jones, E. C. Machine for folding, associating and cutting paper. 177,818.
- Muench, C. G. Fibre boards and process for making same. 177,834.
- Shaw, J. K. Fibre boards. 177,835.

1921.

- Drake, J. Perpetual monthly calendar. 177,923.
- Drysdale, H. Folding boxes or receptacles. 178,308.
- Dufton, A. F. Method of securing sheets of paper to form books. 177,947.
- Durrant, H. J., and Durrant, A. H. Boxes composed of cardboard, paper, and the like. 177,919.
- Hanauer, E. Printing machines. 157,786.
- Hoffman, M. J. Coupon ticket printing machines. 178,199.
- Lamp, M. R. Process for covering cylindrical surfaces, especially printing rollers with solutions. 157,812.
- Leighton, R. Covers for books. 178,313.
- Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Parker, T. R. G. Means for tripping the cylinders of rotary printing presses. 178,182.
- Page, W. C. Paper bags or sheaths for hand-saws or like metal tools. 177,966.
- Read, A. E. Perpetual calendars. 178,259.
- Staubli, Geb. Laying-on apparatus for book-fastening machines. 171,364.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1921.

- Hancock, H. H. Extension furniture for printers. 178,065.
- Weeks Photo Engraving Co., Inc. Apparatus for electrical etching. 178,067.

1922.

- Rockstroh, M. Platen presses. 178,080.

In the paper, printing, etc., group of trades two fatal accidents took place in March, while in the printing industry there was one case of lead poisoning.

THOMAS BROWN,

English Gold Leaf.

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

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Situations Wanted	1	6	
Situations Vacant	3	0	
Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0	
Businesses for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0	
Shares for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0	
Partnerships and Investments ...	3	0	

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

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	Per Line	s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0	
Tenders	2	0	
Patents for Sale	2	0	
Legal and Financial Announcements	2	0	

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 68, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to **STONHILL & GILLIS.**

Telegrams: Stonhill. Fleet. London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

A LONDON Manufacturing Stationers are requiring the services of a REPRESENTATIVE with an established connection, either in London or the Provinces, to sell Lithograph and Letterpress Work, Duplicate Books, Printed Paper Bags and General Stationery; good sound commission, no expenses; a good opportunity where a change is contemplated.—Write, in strict confidence, giving amount of turnover and district.—Box 13940.

A REPRESENTATIVE required by London firm of Paper Agents and Merchants; must have sound connections, buying, selling and executive ability, energy and business enthusiasm; state fullest particulars, which will be treated in strictest confidence.—Box 18742.

COMMERCIAL ARTIST.—A large firm of Printers have a vacancy in their Studio for competent ARTIST-ASSISTANT; must be good at Lettering and Figure Work, able to prepare Original Lay-outs; knowledge of Type Faces and Type Display essential. Write, stating age, experience.—Box 13939.

MIEHLE HAND.—Wanted, First-class MIEHLE MACHINIST; one with Newspaper Rotary experience preferred; society.—Box 18935.

PRINTER'S PRESS READER wanted for East Anglia; state age and experience.—Apply, Box 13936.

PRINTING.—REPRESENTATIVE required for well-known London and Country firm, well equipped for Fine Printing.—Write particulars, in confidence, Box 13937.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDING.—VELLUM GOLD FINISHER (age 26), seeks permanency; used to London house, High-class Account Work, Gold Blocking, etc.; able to take charge.—Box 13877.

ENGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

LETTERPRESS OVERSEER (32) desires change, present position 5 years (12 hands); Charge Composing, Machine and Warehouse; Estimator, thoroughly practical; C. and G. Certificates.—Box 13930.

MACHINE MINDER (Miehles), Single, Twin or Trip Tandem Machines, well up in best class Work, Black and White and Colour Process, desirous of change; single, and with good references; Cross Feeder knowledge, etc.; society.—Box 13931.

MINDER, well up Half-Tone Colour Process, Cartons, Labels, Com., etc.; Wharves, Two-Revs., Bate's and Summits; home or abroad.—Box 13909.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917, and in the matter of
J. FRENKEL & CO., LIMITED.

THE Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the 3rd day of June, 1922, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Mr. J. A. Campbell, of Messrs. Toy, Campbell & Co., Chartered Accountants, 16 and 17, South Street, London, E. C. 2, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1922.

J. A. CAMPBELL,

16332. Liquidator.

PUBLISHERS' BINDER (middle age) seeks situation (Town or Country); good all-round; publishers' requirements and big output a speciality; could organise department.—Box 13942.

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Agencies.

TRAVELLERS calling on Engineering, Motor, Produce, Corn, Asbestos, and similar firms, to sell SMALL CALICO SAMPLE POST BAGS; cheapest on market; 10 per cent. commission (weekly).—Box 13921.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by 1/4 in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E. C. 1. 13919

FOR SALE, by financial concern, Several LINO-TYPES with all Accessories; also ROTARY PRESSES. Good opportunity for buyers.—For full particulars, apply Box 13932.

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED. Second-hand CROWN and FOOLS-CAP FOLIO TREADLE PRINTING MACHINE.—Write, Box 75, c/o 35, New Oxford-street, W. C. 1. 13933

Business for Sale.

TO PRINTERS and OTHERS.—For Sale as a Going Concern, an Old established PRINTING BUSINESS in Liverpool, with extensive connection; turnover last year £6,800; good living for practical man or opportunity for opening branch.—For further particulars apply to Simon Jude and West, Chartered Accountants, 10, Cook-street, Liverpool. 13934

Miscellaneous.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

LUNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPE-WRITER PAPER." Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quito ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunnon and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E. C. 4. 13863

WANTED, BLOCKS (Odd or Series), Half-Tone, Line, etc.; suitable for small Magazine.—Particulars and price, to Simpson, Largs, Ayrshire. 13915

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

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Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1922.

The Wages Ballot.

In connection with the printing trade wages negotiations, interest now centres upon the ballot being taken by the trade unions on the revised proposals put forward by the employers. These proposals are: "A reduction of 15s. per week for men, to become operative in instalments as follows—5s. on third pay-day in May, 1922; 2s. 6d. on first pay-day in July; 2s. 6d. on second pay-day in August; 2s. 6d. on first pay-day in October; 2s. 6d. on first pay-day in January, 1923; a reduction of 7s. 6d. for women, in instalments respectively of 2s. 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 6d. and 1s. on same dates as for men; no further reductions than the above sums of 15s. and 7s. 6d. to become operative before December 31st, 1923." The Joint Industrial Council recommended that all the unions should submit the employers' proposals to ballot by their members; the unions were to inform the employers' organisation not later than yesterday (Wednesday) whether or not they were taking the ballot. At the time of going to press most of the unions have notified their decision to take the ballot, and it is expected that all the unions will do so. This is a move in the right direction, as it will at any rate give an opportunity for expression of opinion by the moderate section of trade unionists who, we believe, recognise that printing trade workers cannot continue—with due regard to present-day conditions and the industry's need to take advantage of every possibility of reducing costs—to refuse to make any concession at all in response to the reduced cost of living. A continuation of such an attitude will certainly lead to very serious difficulties in the trade. Ballot papers are to reach the employers' organisation not later than the morning of Thursday, May 18th

Reduced Postage Now in Sight!

A SIGH of relief goes up from long-suffering British printedom at the announcement that next month is to bring substantial mitigation of the burden of excessive postal charges under which the printing industry has been labouring. The reductions granted will unquestionably be reflected in a drop in the unemployment figures for the printing trade.

The re-introduction of the halfpenny rate for printed matter will mean some immediate increase of printing orders—much direct advertising having admittedly been either held over or curtailed solely on account of the high cost of postage. The return, also, of the cheaper rates for post cards is expected to bring a much-needed revival to the picture post card industry. We feel that the Chancellor of the Exchequer need have no qualms that, in granting this relief, he has gone any too far; rather the contrary. We believe the increased volume of postages will itself compensate for the reduction of rates, whilst the incidental benefit to industry in general must result in substantial gleanings for the Exchequer. The thanks of the trade are due to all those who have been to the fore in maintaining the long agitation against high postal charges, and we congratulate them on the success of the cause they have championed. Whilst there is still room for further reduction of the charges, we are highly gratified that this important step towards reform, the need for which we have for so long been emphasising in our columns, has at last materialised in substantial fashion.

Hand-Made Paper Wages.

THE cost of living figure having dropped to 82 there comes into force a reduction in hand-made wages, under the agreement with the Original Society of Papermakers, of 2d. per day's work for journeymen and 1d. for apprentices. The fall in the cost of living has, of course, a distinct bearing upon wages, and the fact is generally recognised. Accordingly, most of the new wages agreements are guided by this factor. Although it is difficult to follow the declines in detail when considering the household bills, the index number of the Ministry of Labour clearly shows that during the past 12 months there has been a decline of 51 points, namely from 133 to 82. Thus, surely and steadily, the cost of living is coming down the scale, and it naturally follows that wages must take the same course. No doubt the lowering cost will have a bearing upon the ballot which is being taken among the unions associated with the machine-made paper mills of the country.

Employment in the Paper Trade.

It is good to learn from an authoritative source that the paper trade during March indicated a slight improvement in one or two districts. The majority of the mills reported on, however, were again working irregularly, and some were closed down altogether. Of over 8,000 workpeople covered by returns received, 32 per cent. were losing on an average 13 hours each per week through short time. There is thus a great deal of leeway to be made up before the position in the British paper industry can be regarded as satisfactory. According to information received from employers who furnished returns, there were 10,904 workpeople employed in paper manufacture in the week ended March 25th. This figure represents an increase of 1.1 per cent. compared with a month before, but a decrease of 4 per cent. as against the position a year ago. Wages paid amounted to £26,883, declines of 1.6 per cent. and 14.5 per cent. as compared with a month before and a year ago respectively.

THE International Book Fair, opening at Florence during this month, and continuing during June and July, has many features of interest to printers, including a technical exhibition of the graphic arts, an exhibition of the applications of photography to the graphic arts, and an exhibition of book illustration and decoration. From the London tourist office of the Italian State Railways (12, Waterloo-place, Regent-street, S.W.1), we have received leaflets on the subject, also an intimation that all travelling arrangements, etc., can be made at the office mentioned above.

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"Embussy, Fleet, London"

Personal.

SIR ERNEST BENN, BT., Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., Sir Herbert Morgan, Sir Albert and Lady Spicer, and Mr. J. M. Dent were among the many well-known people who last Thursday attended an "At Home" at Admiralty House, under the auspices of the English-Speaking Union, "to meet the American professors who are now in this country." Eight professors, one a lady, are on a visit to London, some for pleasure and others for study.

OWING to a motor accident in Belgium nearly a year ago, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., has to undergo a slight operation, and has been ordered to cancel all engagements for the next two weeks.

THE Parliamentary Press Gallery holds its annual dinner at the House of Commons on May 26th, when the guests will include the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Sidney Robinson, M.P.

LADY HULTON is organising a ball at Claridge's Hotel on Thursday, June 8th, on behalf of the Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund.

SIR MEREDITH T. WHITTAKER, who has for over twenty years been president of the Linotype Users' Association (now being amalgamated with the Newspaper Society), is to be honoured by the Linotype Users' Association in recognition of his long services to the Association and in celebration also of his having been knighted at the beginning of this year.

SIR MEREDITH and Lady Whittaker are both to receive presentations, the gift to the former being his portrait in oils. A fund has been opened for the purpose, subscriptions being limited to a five guinea maximum. The treasurer is Mr. J. E. Thornton, of the *Yorkshire Post*, Leeds.

SIR ALEXANDER JEANS, of the *Liverpool Post* and *Liverpool Echo*, has just celebrated his jubilee, having joined the staff of the *Post* in 1872 as a reporter. He is now the editor and one of the chief proprietors, in addition to being one of the foremost figures in the newspaper world.

SIR T. VANSITTART BOWATER is contesting the City by-election with Mr. Grenfell, the member of the great banking firm of Morgan, Grenfell and Co. Sir Vansittart is standing in the interests of the merchants of the City, who, he holds, would like to have one of their own in Parliament, and not a banker to join Sir F. Banbury.

SIR CHARLES HIGHAM, M.P., will leave for America on the "Olympic" on May 24th to extend an invitation to the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world to hold their annual convention in London in 1924.

THE HON. RUPERT E. BECKETT, the chairman of the *Yorkshire Post*, has been re-appointed Treasurer of the University of Leeds. Mr. E. George Arnold, ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers, is Pro-Chancellor of the University.

LIEUT.-COL. TRUSCOTT, President of the L.M.P.A., attended a social gathering of the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday, at the Hotel Belgravia, Victoria, and gave a short address.

A RESOLUTION was passed congratulating Mr. W. H. Burchell on "the successful issue of his untiring efforts on behalf of the craft in securing substantial reductions in the postal rates."

MR. EDGAR WATERLOW, entertained as guest of honour at last week's monthly luncheon of the West and North-West Master Printers' Association, spoke on a number of points of much importance to employing printers. His remarks, which were of a private character, provoked an interesting discussion, and the thanks of members were expressed to Mr. Waterlow by Mr. S. Sidders, who presided.

MR. H. SEYMOUR BERRY, a director of the

Western Mail and other publications, has left South Wales for the South of France.

MR. BRUCE RICHMOND, editor of the *Times Literary Supplement*, is to have the honorary degree of Litt.D. conferred upon him by the University of Leeds.

MR. JAS. OSTELL gave a recital of "Prose and Poetry: Grave and Gay" at Tuesday's meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association.

MR. G. A. RUTHERFORD delivered an interesting address on the "Three Colour Process" at the monthly meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers Association on Tuesday evening. A report of the proceedings will appear next week.

THE pass lists of the final examination for admission to the Bar, issued on Thursday, contained the name of Mr. Edward James, London correspondent of the *Western Mail*.

THE marriage has taken place, at Trinity Wesleyan Church, Sheffield, of Miss Winifred Chandler, lady editor of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, and daughter of Mr. C. H. Chandler, for many years assistant editor of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, to the Rev. I. T. Kempster, D.S.O.

THE marriage has taken place, at Leeds, of Mr. Harold Matthew Whittaker, eldest son of Mr. Matthew Whittaker, for many years representative for the Linotype Company, to Olive, only daughter of Mr. J. L. Walker, of Roundhay, Leeds. Mr. Harold Whittaker is now in partnership with his father as dealers in linotype and other printing machines.

AT the annual dinner of the bookstall staff of Messrs. Wyman and Sons, held at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, on Saturday night, tribute was paid to the services rendered to the firm during the past 11 years by Mr. Duncan Macintosh, general manager of the bookstall department, who, in view of his having resigned this position, was presented with a gold watch and chain on behalf of the whole of the employees of the firm.

MR. HERBERT BROOKES, chairman of the Australasian Paper and Pulp Co., has been appointed a member of the Australian Tariff Board, which will deal with such questions as the operation of deferred duties, negotiations with other countries for reciprocity, anti-dumping and concessional duties.

MESSRS. ARTHUR T. DIMMOCK, LTD., of London and Manchester, importers of all qualities of paper and boards, have recently acquired the services of Mr. Edgar Middleton, as their representative for Manchester and the North of England. Mr. Middleton is well known and much respected in the trade, and he has the good wishes of his many friends for success in his new undertaking.

Amalgamated Press Reorganisation

The directors of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., have issued a circular to the shareholders informing them that in the course of a few days a scheme of reorganisation will be formulated which will affect both the preference and ordinary shareholders. It is believed that the rate of interest on the 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares will be raised and colour is lent to that view by the rise in the price of these shares, which are now quoted at 19s. 6d., compared with 13s. 6d. at one time last year. There have been active dealings lately in the ordinary £1 shares, which have changed hands at over £7. For years past dividends of 40 per cent. per annum, free of tax, have been paid on these shares, and substantial reserves have been accumulated, while properties have been written down to such an extent as to create large inner reserves. Goodwill and copyright items have been entirely eliminated from the balance-sheet. It is believed that the directors contemplate a distribution of some of these surplus assets, and details of their scheme will therefore be awaited with considerable interest. The last occasion when a bonus was distributed was in 1913, when 30 per cent. was paid in ordinary shares.



Continuation Schools.

SIR,—It was scarcely conceivable that Mr. Burchell could seriously object to the higher education of our lads, and his reply last week is reassuring on the point.

The vexatious terms of the Education Act to which he refers are indeed a menace to effective education, both technical and secondary. But what I think is little understood is the fact that the L.C.C. are most desirous to help individual trades to give that kind of secondary education to the boy of 14, which will be a great factor in his success as a skilful craftsman.

Evidently Mr. Burchell, like many other master printers, is not aware in this connection of the splendid secondary school for printers' lads at Wild-street, Drury-lane, where the lads of each department of printing have an educational training suitable to the section of the craft he is learning. In this way an embryo compositor gets a three years' training in general educational subjects connected with his trade, with a bias towards printing. His reading and mathematics deals with printing and most of the students when they arrive later at the technical school have very precise knowledge of the theory of display and lay-out, together with an excellent knowledge of the theory of printing generally.

The same kind of industrial instruction can be found at most of the L.C.C. schools, and I bound in sheer fairness to add, that for years I have found the teachers and officials most enthusiastic, painstaking and thorough in their methods, and I have in the testimonials given to boys who have served their time abundant proof of the great value of this early secondary education.

Yours faithfully,
GEO. EATON HART.

St. Clements Press,
Portugal-street, W.C.2.
May 3rd, 1922.

Stationers' War Memorial.

A memorial to members of the Stationers' Company who fell in the war was unveiled by the Master (Mr. C. R. Rivington, J.P.) at Stationers' Hall, on Tuesday, in the presence of the Wardens, Court and subscribers.

The memorial takes the form of a mural tablet on the outside of the Hall and is inscribed in memory of the "Liverymen of the Worshipful Company of Stationers who gave their lives for God, King and Country during the Great War, 1914-18." There are eight names, as follows: William Edward Davy, Robert Lancaster, John Harris Miles, Harry R. S. Pulman, Heriot Baker Roe, Cyril A. Truscott, Francis G. Truscott.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

James Edward Gran and John Goldman, advertising agents, 173-5, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Edward Norfolk and Ambrose Tristram Smith, paper merchants, 53, St. Paul's-street, Leeds. April 25th.

The *Kentish Mercury* of April 28th consisted of 24 pages. This is believed to be a record in local newspaper enterprise in the United Kingdom. The proprietors of the *Mercury* are offering £250 in prizes in connection with the "Catford, Lee and Lewisham Traders' Exhibition Week."

The Bookbinder.

Notes and News.

The Wages Question.

At present the most important matter in the bookbinding trade is the wage reduction. At the moment of writing there is a slight hold-up despite promising announcements in the daily Press. Protracted negotiations are bad for trade but unfortunately it is impossible to secure quick agreement when so many different interests are at stake. In the old days a local union could meet a local association and make a local arrangement in quick time. That, of course, was only the beginning of what finally became known and detested under the descriptive title of the vicious circle. The national agreement may render negotiation a much more delicate and prolonged process, but it has the merit of eliminating all the local work and discord, and settling at one stroke the entire issue for all the country and all the unions. When we look at it fairly the national organisation of the printing, bookbinding and allied trades is a wonderful achievement and a model for the industrial world.

Improved Tone of Trade.

There is not a great volume of trade moving about, but there is certainly a well-sustained if slight improvement. The figures of employment are growing better, though we have never seriously regarded them as a reliable index to the real state of trade. On the publishing side there is a marking-time policy, in view of the promised wage-drop and ultimate lower cost of production. Sooner or later there will be quite a respectable boom in books. Fiction works are naturally bound to grow, but in the educational and industrial spheres the issue of new works has not kept pace with progress. The process of publication was well under way in 1920 when the slump came and put a stop to everything. That process will have to be resumed and, to make up for lost time, the pace will require to be accelerated. Fundamentally the war

has changed everything, ideas, prices, methods of production and organisation, educational training and the whole gamut of things which constitutes human progress and development.

The Place of the Time Docket.

Presumably the wage business has temporarily overshadowed the time docket controversy, but there is an inevitable relation between wage and time which simply must be faced without further delay. Wage is a paramount factor in cost of production, but the chief factor is always time. On a given article the cost cannot be correctly ascertained unless the time is known. We do not know times in the bindery, hence we do not know real costs. The binding department in any factory cannot be controlled efficiently because of the lack of data. Week by week and month by month the exact standing of all other departments is known and weaknesses can be rectified at once. Meantime the bindery stands outside the sphere of organisation and any figures produced are worthless because they do not correctly represent definite costs or definite periods. Rectification of this anomaly is long overdue and the strongest pressure should be brought to bear on the parent organisations which represent the industry and its interests.

Prices of Materials.

On the market, prices of bookbinding materials have undergone very little reduction of late. If there is cause for complaint in any direction it is certainly in regard to tapes and threads. It is nothing short of scandalous that prices to-day should be more than four times what they were pre-war, yet that is what the binder is paying for thread. The agents blame the combine and profess themselves powerless, as no doubt they are. According to one factor there is less relative profit for the agent on to-day's prices than there was pre-war. Questioned as to whether

there were not supplies available from outside sources at a lower price, he agreed there were, but the qualities were not so reliable and gave ground for complaint.

Book-Covering Materials.

Leathers remain practically unaltered except for a slight easing in basils and skivers. Bookcloths are still at the same figure, nearly three times pre-war price, and here there is reason for complaint. Imitation leathers have been reduced more recently, as also have buckrams, but calicoes and lining materials are unaltered. A good-grade calico costs 5½d. per yard to-day, marble papers vary according to source. Direct supplies are cheap if the quantity can be placed. Merchants are asking far too much and the smaller binder would be well advised to use substitutes such as self-coloured printings or diaper patterned paper.

Board Prices.

Strawboards are steady and fairly scarce. Present prices per ton lots and up are £7 15s. per ton, unlined, plus £1 5s. per ton for 1½ lbs. and up. Leather boards are quoted £18 per ton; grey boards, £23 to £30; and black hand-made boards, £53 per ton.

Gold Leaf.

Foreign gold leaf is quoted 52s. per 1,000 in 3½ in. by 3¼ in., and 63s. 6d. in 4 in. by 3½ in. from home stocks, or 49s. and 60s. if bought direct in 10,000 lots. English gold leaf is quoted 74s. per 1,000.

Duxeen Samples.

Messrs. Robert Williams and Sons, Ltd., of Gorton, Manchester, are issuing very attractive sample books showing Duxeen in a variety of shades, patterns and substances. Prices range from 5½d. to 9½d. per yard and we understand that bookbinders and box-makers are using this material in increasing quantity.

The Master Bookbinders' Association.

Now in the twelfth year of its existence, the Master Bookbinders' Association has proved its value to employers in this particular branch of the industry, and though small in numbers (it has, we believe, about three dozen members), its membership includes pretty well all the most influential binderies in the trade. The Association's list of officers, as recently re-elected, contains many well-known names. Its president is Mr. F. Grey (the Greycaine Book Manufacturing Co., Ltd.); its chairman, Major Robert Leighton (Leighton, Son, and Hodge, Ltd.); vice chairman, Mr. John G. Bain (A. W. Bain and Co., Ltd.); treasurer, Mr. Ernest Straker (A. Straker and Son, Smith Bros., Ltd.). The executive committee of the Association comprises Messrs. Arthur E. Calkin (Robert Riviere and Son), A. S. Colley (A. W. Bain and Co., Ltd.), J. Crowlesmith, J. P. (Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.), L. G. Kitcat (G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd.), E. Macintosh (Wyman and Sons, Ltd.), and Percy H. Whiting (Key and Whiting, Ltd.), and the honorary officers. The Association has also a costing committee consisting of Messrs. J. Alexander Bailey (Bailey Bros., Ltd.), Arthur E. Calkin (Robert Riviere and Son), L. G. Kitcat (G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd.), and the honorary officers. The secretary is Mr. Hedley Miller, with office at 1, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

An idea of the activities of the Association can be formed from the fact that during the twelve months ended March 31st, quite apart from a weekly luncheon at the Holborn Restaurant, and without including discussions on labour matters (which come under the aegis of the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce), no less than 45 meetings of the Association and its committees took place.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

A most interesting new feature of the Association is the Bookbinders' Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd., legally a separate entity, but in effect, part and parcel of the Association. Consequent upon a report submitted by a committee appointed by the Association in 1920 to make a preliminary investigation of the subject, a second committee (consisting of Messrs. A. S. Colley, Douglas Leighton, Ernest B. Judd, Percy Whiting and Ernest Zaehnsdorf) was nominated to work out a scheme in detail. This committee ultimately recommended the registration of a special form of limited company to consist of members (not shareholders), and the proposal was endorsed by the full body of members. The requisite sanction of the Board of Trade having been obtained, the Bookbinders' Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd., was registered and commenced

operations towards the end of last year, as recorded at the time in our columns. The gentlemen named above were elected as the first directors. The success of this Assurance Co. was immediate. Practically all the members whose existing policies have fallen in since October 1st have insured with the company, and it is expected that before another year is out the membership of the company will embrace almost the whole London trade. The advocates of the scheme point to obvious advantages: the security is complete; the expenses are exceedingly low; no special offices are required (the work is done by the secretary of the Association), and the balance over and above expenses and claims will be returned to the policy-holders.

Efforts for Trade Betterment.

The latest annual report of the Association shows that much good work is being done on behalf of the bookbinding trade in general. Binders' costing is one important matter which has received attention. The committee which commenced in 1920 the work of producing a scientific costing system for bookbinders continued its sittings throughout the past year, and in February the "Introduction" and the "Plant" portion of the scheme were issued to the members generally; the remainder will follow in due course.

The Association was active also in regard to recent attempts to tax imported gold leaf. When application was made by the Gold-beaters' Federation for a 33½ per cent. duty to be placed upon imported gold leaf, under Part II. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, the Association unanimously resolved to oppose the application before the committee appointed by the Board of Trade under the Act to report upon the matter, and in this action other interests, including the Master Printers, joined forces with the binders. When the committee heard witnesses for and against the duty, Major Leighton gave evidence for the bookbinding industry and, indeed, acted as chairman of the committee (composed of representatives of the various opposition groups) which raised the necessary funds and generally directed matters. The Association subscribed £25 towards the defence fund. As we have previously announced, the investigating committee eventually reported that the conditions laid down by the Act had not been fulfilled, and that no further action in respect of the complaint in question would therefore be taken.

In regard to the new printing and kindred trades technical institute, the Association has undertaken, as representing the bookbinding industry, to guarantee for five years an annual contribution of £150 towards the £2,500 per annum required for the institute. Messrs. Joseph Brown, A. E. Calkin, and A. S. Colley represent the bookbinding industry on the council, and it may be mentioned that the subscription decided upon is conditional upon bookbinders having a direct representative on the executive committee. Master bookbinders are agreed that the movement constitutes a decided advance upon all previous efforts of the kind.

Various other recent moves give further evidence that the Association is alive to all questions of the day which affect the trade. The Association resolved to affiliate with the Income Taxpayers' Society (annual subscription £1 is.) in view of the undoubted need for an influential organisation to protect the interests of payers of income tax. Again, the Association has taken action to support the Master Printers in their opposition to the proposed duty on imported paper under the Safeguarding of Industries Act. They have also taken part in the agitation against high postal rates, realising the close relation of the bookbinding trade to the printing industry in general, the whole of which has suffered, and always must suffer, from the absence of cheap and efficient postal services

End Papers and Binder's Estimates.

The question of the custom of the trade with regard to the inclusion of the cost of end papers when quoting a price for binding is raised by a correspondent in India. The manager of a printing works in Bangalore writes us as follows:—

"Printer A is asked to quote by Customer X for a certain work. A accordingly quotes for setting and printing, supplying paper and binding. X wants to know whether in the item of binding charge end paper should be included or whether it should be charged for as a separate item by the Printer A." He adds: "From my experience and according to my practice, I include the charge for end paper in the binding costs, namely, labour and material, according to the 'Federation Printers' Cost Finding System.' I suppose this is the correct method. Customer X supplied the paper finally. Can A, at this stage contend and say that he has used Customer's paper for end paper and his charge for binding did not include the cost of end paper?"

The question is not altogether clear, but we gather that the gist of it is this: If a quotation is given for "binding," can the customer claim, in the absence of any clause to the contrary, that the cost of end papers is included in the price quoted?

Some binders, we know, make a point of never quoting a price for binding without specifying what class of end papers shall be used and whether binder or customer shall supply them. Where something special in end papers is required this is obviously the only course to take; it is the best practice also for general work, as it leaves the matter beyond dispute. There is, however, a well-marked custom of the trade that plain white or other ordinary end papers are provided by the binder. Whether this custom is sufficient to give legal authority to the assumption that the cost of such end

papers is covered in a quotation for "binding," we are not in a position to say; we should be pleased to hear from any correspondents who can provide information on the point.

Bookbinding Trade Customs.

An American Schedule.

The following schedule of customs of the trade has recently been adopted by the Employing Bookbinders of America:—

1. Cases, Wrappers, etc.—All receptacles such as wooden cases, wrappers or packing material which contained merchandise delivered to the binder by the customer or his authorised agent, become the property of the binder, unless a separate and distinct agreement is made for the return of same when an additional charge will be made.

2. Option to Fold, etc.—The binder will fold, plate, gather and sew all unordered sheets received, except a separate and distinct agreement is made in writing covering certain steps in the manufacture, the doing of which would be against the customer's best interest. Any work performed will be promptly charged for.

3. Material Supplied.—Whenever any material, cloth, leather, paper, etc., is supplied by the customer, an additional charge on the value thereof will be added for handling same.

4. Defective Work.—The binder will not be responsible or liable in any way for defects in paper or printing which appear on the inside of folded signatures. The quoted price includes only the regular examination of the completed work, which consists of the following operations: Freeing the end papers, observing that the book is cased in properly, once fanning through the leaves, and rubbing off the cover preparatory to wrapping. For a special examination a separate and distinct agreement in writing must be made, which will carry an additional charge to be agreed upon.

5. Wrapping.—The quoted price covers only delivery of the books without wrappers. A separate and distinct agreement must be made and additional charges fixed for wrapping books with jackets; sold in packages; sealing; wrapping individually; inserting books in wooden boxes, cartons, or folding boxes, affixing labels; inserting circulars.

6. Dies.—The quotation does not cover standard brass dies, whether for ink, leaf, gold or blank stamping. These must be supplied by the customer unless separate agreement is made.

7. Customer's Property.—All material furnished by customer, and completed books are held at customer's risk, and binder assumes no responsibility for loss or damage by fire, water, insects, rats, dirt, or from any other cause whatsoever. Binder only insures the value of his labour and material on all orders until the goods are charged.

8. Terms.—Net cash payment thirty days, unless otherwise specified. Deferred payment will have interest added. Binder's lien attaches on all property in possession, notwithstanding the giving of credit or accepting of notes or guarantee of payment. All goods to be billed upon completion, whether delivered or held in stock by the binder, unless a separate and distinct agreement is made to hold books in stock without billing for the binding. Under such separate and distinct agreement, all work performed and material supplied on bound books in stock by the binder on December 31st of each and every year, shall be billed to the customer, payment to be made within thirty days.

9. Acceptance.—The quotation is subject to acceptance within ten days. Until acceptance is received, the quotation is subject to change without notice. The binder may cancel order without liability within five days after acceptance by customer, if credit of customer is found not satisfactory.

10. Delays.—The binder is not responsible for any delay caused by accident, fire, strikes, water or any other cause not herein enumerated beyond control.

11. Quantities.—The quotation covers only the specific quantity stated to be bound as an initial order. Should, however, the customer in the initial order, call for a part or lot less than the entire edition, then it is understood that the binder, on such parts or lots, will add any increase in the cost of labour or material to the quoted price.

12. Count.—The binder makes no hand

count on receipt of sheets or other material unless separate and distinct agreement is made, carry an additional charge for service. For the purpose of this contract the basis of count shall be the folded and gathered record made as soon after the receipt of sheets as convenient.

13. Agreement.—No verbal agreement or representation by salesmen, shall be binding unless confirmed in writing.

Lecture on Bookbinding.

Lecturing under the auspices of the Sheffield District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, at Sheffield recently, Mr. W. Slinn, Instructor of Bookbinding, Sheffield Technical School of Art, took as his subject "The Art of Bookbinding." A feature of the lecture was the showing of about 70 lantern slides, among the interesting bindings illustrated being the famous Omar Khayyam (Sangorski and Sutcliffe), which went down in the "Titanic."

The lecturer first gave an informative general review of the history of bookbinding, and then proceeded to detail some of the chief points of technical interest in the development of the craft. The value of technical education was stressed, and instructive illustrated descriptions were given of the various processes involved in the binder's art.

Casing-in Pass Books in Bindery.

Many firms make a speciality of producing pass books in quantity, and have their own particular methods of doing the work differing in many cases from each other. It is always good to know how others work and the following notes on American practice, from the *American Printer*, should be of interest.

"The usual method of casing-in pass books is to paste up one side of the book, lay it in the case, paste up the other side and bring over the remaining cover. There is, however, a much quicker method than this, not only quicker but better. Instead of pasting up the books, lay out a stack of covers, pasting the entire inner side of the cover, which is then passed to a second workman, who fits the book in place. Twenty or more may be run off in this way, and then press-nipped, after which they should be laid out between boards for seasoning. If the paste should be squeezed out in press-nipping, a small stiff-bristled brush is brought into play, brushing the edges of the books thoroughly, thus removing all paste. Any batch of books having a very small square can be cased-in in this manner, no matter whether they are leather or cloth bound. Considerably less handling is required by this method, thus increasing the output of the workmen. If the edges of the books are coloured, it would be well to apply the paste sparingly, so that there is little danger of it squeezing out when nipped. Too much paste might discolour the edges or blotch them. With a natural edge, though, there is no danger of this."

BOOKBINDERS' WAREHOUSING.—The question having been raised of a charge by bookbinders for looking out broken hundreds of sheets, the Master Bookbinders' Association decided generally that binding prices referred to binding alone; extras, such as warehousing and looking out small numbers of sheets (other than for binding orders), were subject to additional charges according to the work entailed.

We are indebted to Mr. Stanley I. Galpin, of the Cartonite and Arborite Syndicate, Ltd., 40-43, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 4, for a copy of the "Dorset Year Book," published by the Society of Dorset Men in London (2s. 6d., by post 3s.). Mr. Galpin is a life member of the society, and the volume before us is a very interesting publication, with a particularly strong appeal, of course, to the men of Dorset. There are a number of original sketches with the Dorset flavour and innumerable illustrations of an excellent character. A clever adaptation has been made of the Veritas mantle advertisement with the altered inscription "Lumme! It must be a Dorset Man!"

Mrs. S. TERRY, who had been employed at the Basted Paper Mills for upwards of 50 years, passed away recently at Borough Green, Kent.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 19s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum., 21s. 9d., 21s. 4½d., Pref., 17s.; J. Byrom, 14s. 9d., 13s. 9d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 6d., 21s. 9d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 109½, 108½; John Dickinson, 21s. 3d.; Hudson and Kearns, 8 p.c. Cum. 1st Pref., 17s. 7½d.; Ilford, 20s. 3d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 1½d., Pref., 10s. 3d.; International Linotype, 60; Lamson Paragon Supply, 21s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s., 24s. 6d.; Linotype, B Deb., 56; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 21s.; George Newnes, 15s. 1½d., Pref., 15s. 9d., 15s.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 103½; Odham's Press, 9s. 6d., 9s. 4½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s. 1½d., 16s., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 18s. 0½d., 19s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 70s.; Spicer Bros., Pref., 6½, 6½; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 10½d., 19s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 6d., 21s. 10½d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 15s., 15s. 3d., Def., 7s. 3d., 6s. 9d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Weldon's, 34s. 6d., 35s. 7½d., Pref., 18s. 10½d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 6d., 21s. 8 p.c. 1st Mort. Red. Debs., 106, 106½; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 15s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

AMALGAMATED TRADE PUBLICATIONS.—The Amalgamated Trade publications announce dividend of 6 per cent., free of tax, making 12 per cent. for year, carrying £12,320 forward.

SUNDAY PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS (1920).—Profit for year ended February last, after deducting all working, office, and other expenses, and providing for corporation profits tax, contingencies, etc., amounted to £148,282, to which has been added £11,039 brought forward. Preference dividends have been paid to shareholders for six months to August last, and interim dividends to ordinary shareholders to February 28th last. Directors do not propose to pay any final dividend on ordinary in respect of last financial year. After payment of interim dividends, remaining balance of £32,447 has been reduced by preference final dividend of £20,000, paid on April 1st, leaving £12,447 to carry forward.

NORTH OF IRELAND PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—The report of the North of Ireland Paper Mill Co. for the past year shows a loss on on working of £57,100, as compared with a profit of £31,900 in the preceding year. According to the *Financial Times* the sum brought in reduces this to £34,700, and as there is still £30,000 to come in in respect of excess profits duty refunds the real deficit is only about £4,700. This puts a much better complexion upon the state of affairs and argues that the handicap on future profits will not be so great as appears on the surface. The directors state that the whole of the trading losses to date are covered in the accounts and that there are no outstanding contracts of an onerous nature to be dealt with. Stocks amount to £76,100—a decrease of £123,000. In respect of 1920 a dividend of 17½ per cent. was distributed.

CHARLES MORGAN AND CO.—In the report for 1921 the directors remark that depression in the paper trade was greatly accentuated in the latter part of the year, and this, combined with the general slackness in trade and the necessity of writing down stocks, has resulted in a trading loss of £36,263, the total being arrived at after providing for the balance of excess profits duty and corporation tax for 1920 and income tax. After deducting the sum of £9,493 carried forward from 1920, when a trading profit of £25,189 enabled a dividend of 15 p.c. to be paid, there remains a debit balance of £28,579 to be carried forward. The report adds that, in view of the fact that owing to a change in ownership new premises

had to be procured, the directors decided to purchase on favourable terms the extensive freehold properties consisting of Nos. 182, 183, and 184, High Holborn, with additional frontages to Smart's-buildings and Goldsmith-street, and the business has now been transferred from Cannon-street to that address, which, with the alterations which have now been made, are in every way suitably adapted for the trade. A portion of the premises is at present sublet, but will shortly be available, when it is intended to move there the stocks now in the warehouse in Southwark-street, and so have the whole business carried on in one building. On completion of this arrangement it is confidently anticipated that substantial economies will be effected in several directions.

NEW COMPANIES.

REGENT PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000; publishers, journals, newspaper and magazine proprietors, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. L. Borrodaile and E. X. Robidoux. Registered office: 129, Regent-street, W.

MANOR PRESS, LTD.—Capital £500; proprietors and publishers of books, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Craven, T. G. Craven, J. H. Craven and A. A. Craven. Registered office: 99, Corporation-street, Manchester.

F. J. DIPROSE AND SON, LTD.—Capital £1,500; printers, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, stationers, lithographers, type foundry, etc. Private company. First directors: F. J. Diprose and Mrs. Frances A. Diprose. Registered office: 81, Carter-lane, E.C.

D. SMITH AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £5,000; box manufacturers and merchants, stationers, printers, relief stampers, gold blockers, paper and cardboard manufacturers and merchants, timber merchants, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. L. Fredericks and T. Nye. First directors: G. S. Brighton, J. Smith and J. C. Sherratt. Registered office: 19 and 20, Rupert-street, Leman-street, E.

LESTY AND CO. (1922), LTD.—Capital £1,000; lithographers, stereotypers, letterpress, music, photographic, intaglio and colour printers, printers' contractors, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: A. G. Jackson and E. H. Diprose.

PI-RA, LTD.—Capital £3,000; to adopt an agreement with F. W. Cook, A. H. Phillips, J. A. Houlton and J. Nevitt, trading as the Pi-Ra Photo Co., at Terrace-gardens, St. Albans-road, Watford, for the acquisition of the freehold buildings, works and factory there, and the stock, plant, fixtures, etc., used by them in their business of photographic picture post card manufacturers. Private company. Subscribers: G. Stracey and F. W. Cook. First directors: F. W. Cook (managing director), J. Nevitt and G. Stracey. Registered office: Pi-Ra Works, Terrace-gardens, St. Albans road, Watford.

"NATIONAL OPINION."—The *National Opinion*, Ltd., was registered as a "private" company with a nominal capital of £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To take over the journal *National Opinion*; to adopt an agreement with Lord Amphill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Col. H. Page Croft, C.M.G., M.P., and Sir Richard Cooper, Bart., M.P. (nominees of the Council of the National Constitutional Association); and to carry on the business as newspaper proprietors and publishers, etc. The signatories to the Memorandum of Association are G. N. D. Shaw and B. Hooper. First directors: B. Hooper (appointed by the said "nominees" who have the right to appoint half of the directors so long as they hold the shares allotted to them under the above agreement), E. H. F. Morris and Sir Richard Cooper, Bart., M.P. Registered office: 64 Victoria-street, S.W.1.

BELL'S RELIANCE MULTICOLOUR PRINTING PREPARATION, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to take over the connection of A. Bell and R. T. Parker in the selling of a preparation known as Bell's Reliance Multicolour Printing Preparation in the United Kingdom, and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, photographic printers, papermakers, printing ink manufacturers, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. T. Parker and A. Bell.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

SEARGEANT BROTHERS, LTD. (printers, Abergavenny).—Particulars of £7,000 debentures authorised March 30th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

PIONEER PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £3,000 debentures authorised April 6th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

STRINGERTYPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Issue on March 20th, 1922, of £200 debentures, part of a series already registered.

RAITHBY LAWRENCE AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Leicester).—Issue on March 28th, 1922, of £700 debentures, part of a series already registered.

A. AND S. WALKER, LTD. (printers and stationers, etc.).—Charge on 62, King-street, Manchester, with outbuildings and lands dated April 19th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. and Parr's Bank.

DAWSON PAYNE AND ELLIOTT, LTD. (printers' engineers, etc.).—Particulars of £150,000 debentures authorised April 6th, 1922, and covered by trust deed of even date, present issue £120,000; charged on certain lands and premises at Otley. Three capital redemption policies for £10,000, £200 and £15,000 respectively, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees: London, City and Midland Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd. Also trust deed dated April 6th, 1922, to secure £58,690 debenture stock, charged on above-mentioned property, and subject to above debentures. Trustees: C. Payne and E. Scott, Otley, Yorks.

MANETTE PRESS, LTD. (music printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on February 13th, 1922, of debentures dated November 30th, 1920, securing £4,500.

HUDSON SCOTT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, etc., Carlisle).—Satisfaction in full on March 31st, 1922, of "B" debentures dated December 9th, 1912, securing £8,000.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN AND SONS, LTD.—Satisfactions in full on January 17th, of charge dated March 24th, 1922, securing £2,300.

COUNTY END PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—First mortgage debenture dated April 7th, 1922, to secure £10,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: J. Griffiths, Union Bank of Manchester, Oldham; and W. Rostron, 17, York-street, Manchester.

RADCLIFFE PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—First mortgage debenture dated April 11th, 1922, to secure £20,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: L. Grimshaw, Union Bank of Manchester, Radcliffe, and W. Rostron, Bank of Manchester, York-street, Manchester.

Thief-Proof Fiberite Cases.

An interesting reference to the freedom from pilferage secured by fiberite boxes is made in a report which has been made by a committee of the London Chamber of Commerce. The Committee was appointed to investigate the allegation of pilfering of goods in transit on land. One of the inventions devised to obviate this complaint is the fiberite box manufactured by the Thames Paper Co., Ltd. The committee found that fiberite boxes made with wooden frame ends could not be pilfered without the destruction of the case, and that this was suitable for the inland trade and also the cross-Channel trade; but the committee did not consider that the cases would be most suitable for long voyages. They found that when boxes of fibre-board were secured merely by glue and sealed with printed paper tape there would be a possibility of opening the case by damping the paper bands and again gumming them down without leaving traces, but that this would

be a matter of considerable difficulty, and would involve a greater expenditure of time than would normally be at the disposal of pilferers. This possibility was, however, entirely eliminated in the case of one sample by strapping the box with the Signode system. It is claimed that the cost of these boxes, which varies with the numerous sizes and types, is normally less than that of an ordinary wooden case, and that they are suitable for units of from 56 lb. to 84 lb.

Cardboard boxes were exhibited by the Alliance Box Co. These boxes could be fastened either with wire staples or with bifurcated rivets, the latter affording the greater security, but costing rather more. The committee considered that such boxes had their strict limitations as regards the export trade, but that they would provide a fair amount of protection against pilferage for certain types of merchandise in the inland trade.

The manager of a Tunis Communist newspaper is reported to have been expelled by the French authorities.

Leatherboards.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Bristol	Germany	59	47
Leith	...	100	84
London	Netherlands	200	100
...	Germany	279	202
...	Sweden	1,408	1,789
...	Norway	280	280
...	Canada	601	700
Liverpool	Norway	118	114
...	United States	380	811
Plymouth	Netherlands	20	14
Manchester	Finland	98	42
...	Sweden	5,889	5,118
...	Norway	100	85
...	Germany	198	148
...	United States	215	179
Hull	Sweden	24	87
...	Norway	100	85
...	Austria	200	280
Total	...	9,904	9,555

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British Imports of Millboards.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Bristol	Netherlands	215	285
	United States	62	104
London	Netherlands	229	204
	Germany	7,042	4,954
	Finland	2,680	2,194
	Sweden	7,708	8,662
	Norway	726	715
	Canada	1,150	1,435
Glasgow	United States	8,885	5,401
	Finland	128	90
	Sweden	557	877
Newcastle	Canada	859	1,007
	Norway	398	684
Liverpool	Sweden	718	641
	Norway	947	877
Manchester	Germany	87	47
	Canada	4,980	5,542
	United States	2,018	2,466
	Sweden	581	588
	Norway	1,239	1,324
Hull	Germany	400	180
	Netherlands	197	272
	United States	468	870
	Finland	666	841
Southampton	Sweden	1,118	1,872
	Norway	90	180
	Netherlands	65	86
Grangemouth	United States	412	780
	Norway	827	810
Total		89,297	41,918

Cardboard and Pasteboard.

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

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Goole	Germany	3	14
"	France	24	89
Bristol	Sweden	240	212
Leith	Germany	14	75
"	Sweden	1,080	1,186
"	Netherlands	44	105
"	Belgium	6	17
London	Switzerland	41	108
"	Netherlands	22	88
"	Germany	1,564	4,722
"	United States	25	40
Glasgow	Germany	399	258
"	Czecho-Slovakia	98	83
Liverpool	Norway	278	781
"	Germany	298	587
"	United States	99	868
Newhaven	Switzerland	49	185
Plymouth	Sweden	105	185
Manchester	Germany	1,589	1,815
Grimsby	Switzerland	1	4
Hull	Sweden	1,860	1,581
"	Germany	277	481
"	Netherlands	2	5
"	Belgium	4	34
Grangemouth	"	5	20
Dublin	Sweden	41	45
"	Norway	2	10
Total		7,670	12,411

Strawboard Supplies.

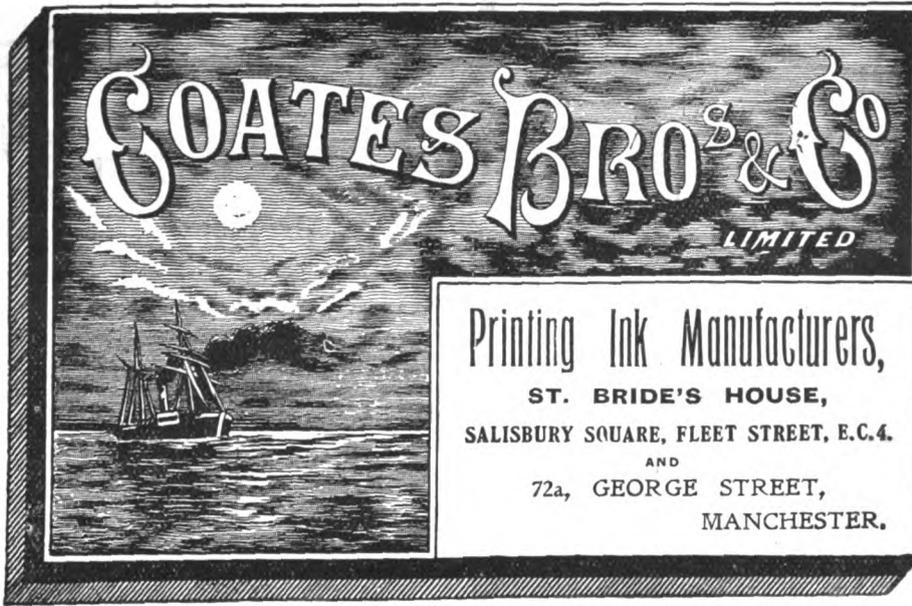
The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during March were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Goole	Netherlands	39,774	14,467
Bristol	Germany	27	18
London	Netherlands	19,528	10,547
	Belgium	520	384
	Netherlands	150,581	50,876
"	Germany	46	51
"	Austria	291	188
"	Czecho-Slovakia	580	388
Leith	Netherlands	12,584	7,877
Newcastle	"	175	71
Belfast	"	989	697
Liverpool	"	8,058	2,265
Plymouth	"	85	81
Manchester	Germany	470	142
"	Netherlands	28,279	11,894
Grimsby	"	1,293	1,801
Hull	Sweden	250	229
"	Netherlands	44,823	14,834
Southampton	"	500	200
Grangemouth	"	2,211	1,571
Middlesbrough	"	20	11
Gloucester	"	1,873	750
Dublin	"	1,120	528
Total		308,907	119,042

* Under query. Subject to amendment.

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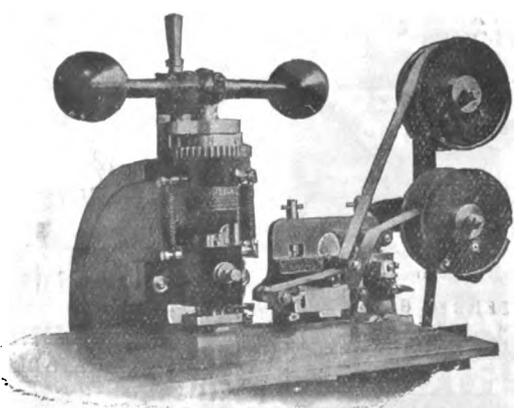
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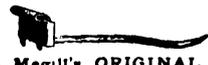
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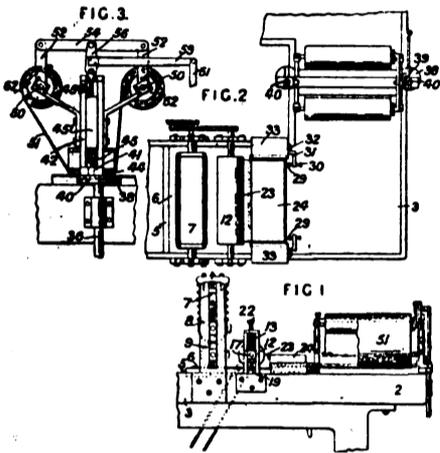
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by swivelled screws 19 and pressed downwards by springs 13 adjustable in tension by screws 22. The box 24 slides in guides 33, Fig. 2, and may be released for removal by swinging the brackets 31, carrying screws 30 against which the springs 29 abut, about pivots 32. The drums carrying the wiping band 51 are mounted on spindles 50, Fig. 3, supported in the halves of bearing boxes connected by links and screws, and are given their step-by-step rotation by a reciprocating rod 61 which oscillates a rod 59 fixed to a pivoted arm 56. This arm is connected by a cross bar 54 to levers 52, which are pivoted to the spindles 50 and carry pawls engaging ratchets 62 on the drums. The band 51 passes under a felt pad 44 fixed to springs 45 secured to blocks 45' slidable in guides 42, and adjustable by swivelled screws 45". The whole of the wiping band mechanism is rotated by revolving shafts 36 fixed to discs provided with diametrical undercut slots 39 engaging the conical heads of bolts 40 secured to the lower flanges 41 of the guides 42.

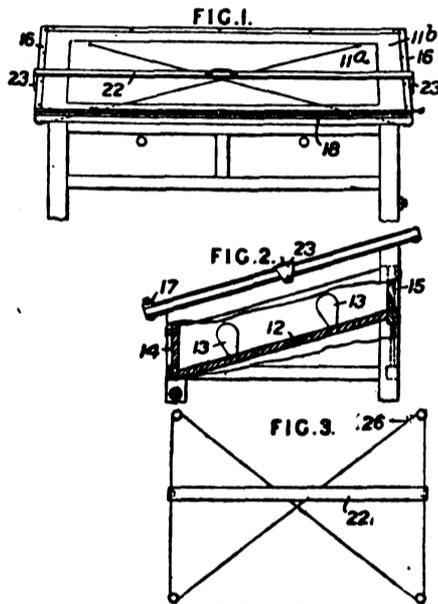
Waterproofing Paper.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. L. Kirschbraun covering a process for waterproofing paper. In the production of a waterproof paper or felted web, according to the process described in Specification 151,029, the emulsion is produced by a continuous process. The clay suspension, or the emulsified product of a previous operation, is heated to the melting point of the asphalt, and the molten asphalt, or asphalt and clay, added with rapid agitation. The mixture is produced and the supply maintained in a mixer having, for example, helical blades. As the mass tends to thicken, water of suitable temperature is added to maintain the desired viscosity and temperature. For binding media of high melting point, the emulsification is carried out in closed mixers under pressure. The emulsion is preferably added to the pulp at the mixing box between the machine chest and the screens and is formed into a sheet in the usual way. At the driers, the asphalt particles coalesce. Saturated sheets containing 30 parts of pulp to 58 parts of asphalt and 12 parts of clay may be used for roofs. Flooring felt, wrapping papers, lining papers, shoe elements such as counters, etc., may contain less asphalt. The

presence of sawdust in the pulp facilitates easy removal of water in the manufacture of thick papers. The waterproof sheet may be dried in a drying room at relatively low temperatures.

Inspecting Proof Sheets.

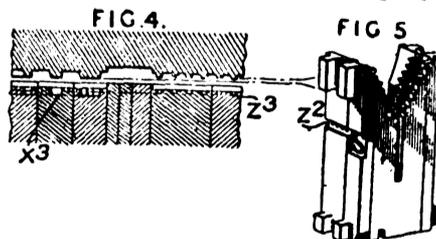
Messrs. E. L. West and Somerville and West have patented a device for inspecting printers' proof sheets, to determine the alignment of the series of printed pages, or other units thereon, which consists of a table having a transparent top, with illuminating means thereunder, and an aligning-bar arranged to move parallel to the front edge of the table. The table has an inclined top, beneath which is an inclined floor 12, preferably having a white surface and provided with lighting means such as lamps 13, which are accessible through hinged doors 14, 15. The table top comprises a sheet of glass 11a retained by metal end strips 16, and resting at its lower



edge against a straight-edge bar 17. The glass plate rests on a border surface 11b of wood covered with felt, etc. The proof sheet is clamped with its lower edge in contact with the bar 17 by spring clips operated by cams on a rotatable bar 18. An aligning-bar 22 is caused to move parallel to the bar 17 by attachment to an endless wire or thread 26, Fig. 3, passing around rollers. The bar 22 has end cheek pieces 23 carrying rollers which engage the underside of the table top, and may have ball bearings running on the strips 16. The proof sheet is placed with its lower edge against the straight edge bar 17, and the alignment of the printed pages is observed with the aid of the aligning bar 22.

Low Type Characters.

In order to avoid the perforating action of leader and other characters, type or type-bars bearing these characters are cast slightly be-



low full type-height so as to give a lighter impression. Type or type-bar matrices of usual form are employed, the formative cavities Z^3 , Fig. 4, of leader matrices being of less depth than those X^2 of ordinary matrices. Alternatively, the routing notch Z^2 , Fig. 5, of type-bar matrices may be made shallower than usual, or, in the case of separate type, a mould of less height than usual may be employed. The invention is by the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. of America.

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WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

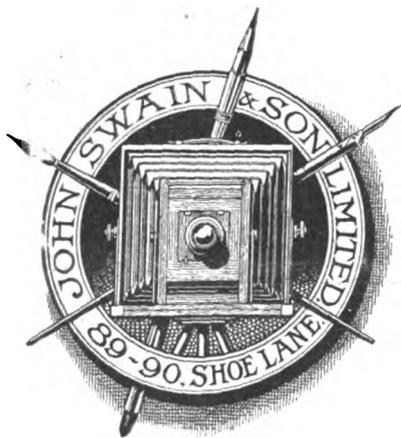
The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 19.

REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER

LONDON: MAY 11, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.



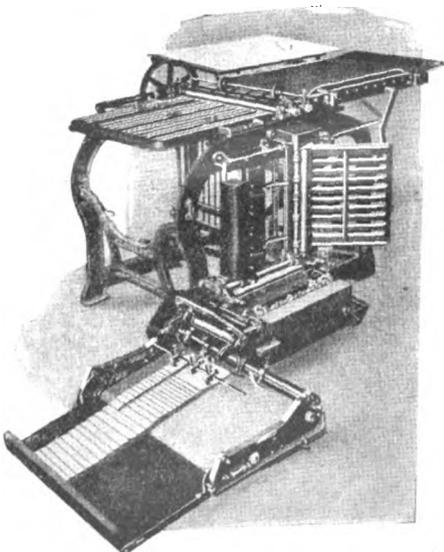
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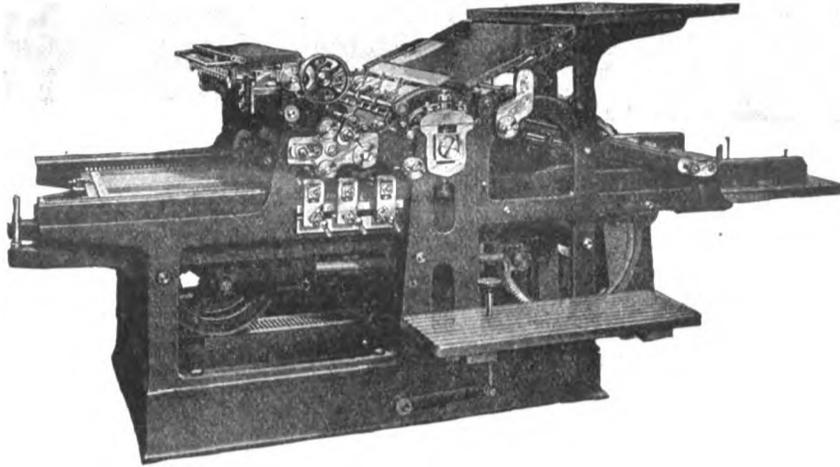
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LONDON: MAY 11, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

A Distinguished Visitor from the States.

Mr. Charles Francis of New York, One of the Most Eminent Printers of America, Interviewed in London.

In the course of a tour of the world on behalf of the Labour Department of the United States Government, Mr. Charles Francis, of New York, has arrived in England (by aeroplane from France), after travelling for nearly two years, during which time he has visited Japan, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and South Africa, as well as many European countries. Mr. Francis, whose house of business, the Charles Francis Press, is one of the largest printing offices in New York—therefore one of the largest in the world—is a veteran printer, whose name is honoured throughout American printedom. He is known not only as a master craftsman, but also as one who has rendered most eminent services to the printing industry by his whole-hearted and fruitful efforts to improve the relationship between employers and employed in the American printing and allied trades. There are only three American printers, so far as we know, of whom a bust has been cast in bronze; they are Benjamin Franklin, Theodore L. De Vinne and Mr. Charles Francis. People waited until Franklin and De Vinne were dead before honouring them in this way, but the compliment has been paid to Mr. Francis while he is still alive and able to appreciate it. Such a bust was presented to him on the occasion of his 70th birthday, February 16th, 1918, when a big complimentary dinner was held in his honour in New York, and all sections of the American printing trade, including both employers and labour representatives, joined in paying tribute to him on a scale on which no American printer had ever been honoured before.

Mr. Francis was kind enough the other day to receive a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* at the Hotel Cecil, where he has engaged a suite of rooms for his stay in London, and he had many interesting things to say as to his varied experiences and the opinions he holds after nearly 60 years as an active printer.

A Varied Career.

Although he has made his name in America, Mr. Francis is a Londoner born, for the first five years of his life were spent in this city; he was then taken to Australia, moving later on to New Zealand, where he served his time. He has recollections that while working eight hours a day as an apprentice in a printing office he used to put in another eight hours nightly feeding a cylinder press for a local morning paper, thus contriving to screw his wages up to the pitch of 16s. a week. In 1866 he was producing the *Otago Punch*, a weekly illustrated newspaper. He went later to Australia again, and then decided to see once more the land of his birth, reaching London

in a characteristic fog in the year 1868. For three years he worked as a compositor in the office of Fredk. Straker, 35, Camomile-street, Bishopsgate-street Within. At this time, by the way, he was a member of the London Society of Compositors. He had, however, the hankering for further travel, and decided on making a move for America, where he landed in 1872. Then came a series of business efforts—in Dubuque, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, etc.—in the course of which he proved his managerial ability, being successful in pulling several printing businesses out of the mire of financial trouble. He then went to New York, where he eventually took over the management of a bankrupt printing office on behalf of a creditor firm of paper merchants. That unpromising plant, which sold at the time for \$8,300, was destined to become under his management the successful Chas. Francis Press, turning out annually over \$500,000 worth of printing. The fascinating story of the Chas. Francis Press—together with a mass of interesting information and practical advice upon numerous important aspects of the printing trade—are to be found in the recently issued volume "Printing for Profit," of which Mr. Francis is himself the author, and which is published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., of New York, in conjunction with the Chas. Francis Press.

The Charles Francis Press.

The Charles Francis Press, by the way, has much admirable colour printing to its credit. Some examples seen by our representative were of a particularly difficult character, such as two-colour work on tin foil, and two-colour printing on the thinnest of paper, worked in very large sheets. These jobs, after being rejected by other printers as impracticable were executed by the Charles Francis Press with entire success. The forte of the Press, however, is its magazine printing. It does on the average the printing and mailing of a publication every business day in the year, and on some days two or three are issued. These follow each other with the same regularity as the editions of a morning or evening newspaper, this being possible only because this Press like many others in America, has immense resources of machinery and equipment such as usually amaze the English visitor who sees them for the first time.

On his recent return to the Antipodes after more than half a century's absence, Mr. Francis was enthusiastically received by big gatherings representative of both employers and employed in the printing trades. The *Otago Daily Times*, referring to a dinner given in his honour said: "One of the warmest and most cordial welcomes ever accorded a visitor to

Dunedin was tendered Mr. Charles Francis by the Master Printers' Association, the Typographical Union and the Printers', Machinists, Bookbinders and Related Trades Union." And at Wellington there took place what a local newspaper described as "the greatest gathering yet held in Wellington of men engaged in the printing trade," when the Wellington Master Printers' Union in conjunction with the local newspaper proprietors gave a social in Mr. Francis's honour.

Accompanying Mr. Francis on his world tour is his distinguished daughter, Mrs. Lillian Francis Fitch, who is what in America is called a "counselor at law," i.e., a barrister. Like Mr. Francis, Mrs. Fitch has a service to render to the United States during the tour upon which the two are engaged, as she is an appointee of the United States Bureau of Education.

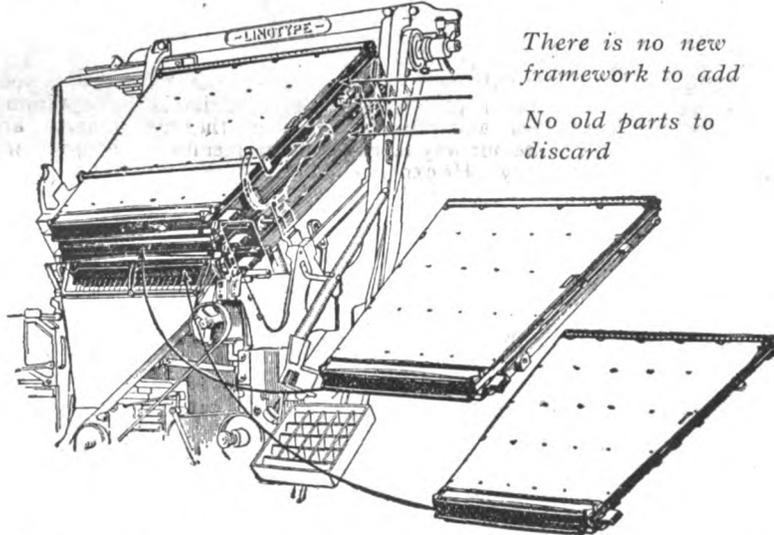
Impressions of British Printing.

Asked as to his impressions of technical progress in British printing, as compared with that of the States, Mr. Francis remarked that he noticed that some big strides forward were being made in this country. The amount of offset litho work now being done here has especially impressed him, and he thinks that in this particular line the home printer has progressed further than his American confrere. On the letterpress side, however, he holds with those who maintain that American printers are pre-eminent.

The question of the relationship of employers and employed is a subject in which Mr. Francis takes a very special interest. He realises keenly that needless loss is inflicted upon everyone concerned because workpeople and employers too often pull different ways instead of pulling together. He is out for co-operation between the two parties, in order that the energies of both may, instead of being dissipated in strife, be utilised for the creation of wealth to the advantage of both. In the application of these views Mr. Francis became the founder, and still is president emeritus, of the Printers' League of America, an employing printers' organisation formed to tackle labour problems in the spirit of co-operation. He was the originator, also, of the National Joint Conference Council, a body which serves in America much the same function as our own Joint Industrial Council.

Mr. Francis expects to leave this country on or about July 14th, sailing then for South America and completing the return to the United States by way of Brazil and the Argentine. Meanwhile his time is to be pretty fully occupied. He will be staying in London until May 20th, on which date he commences a tour of some of the important centres in the United Kingdom, his itinerary

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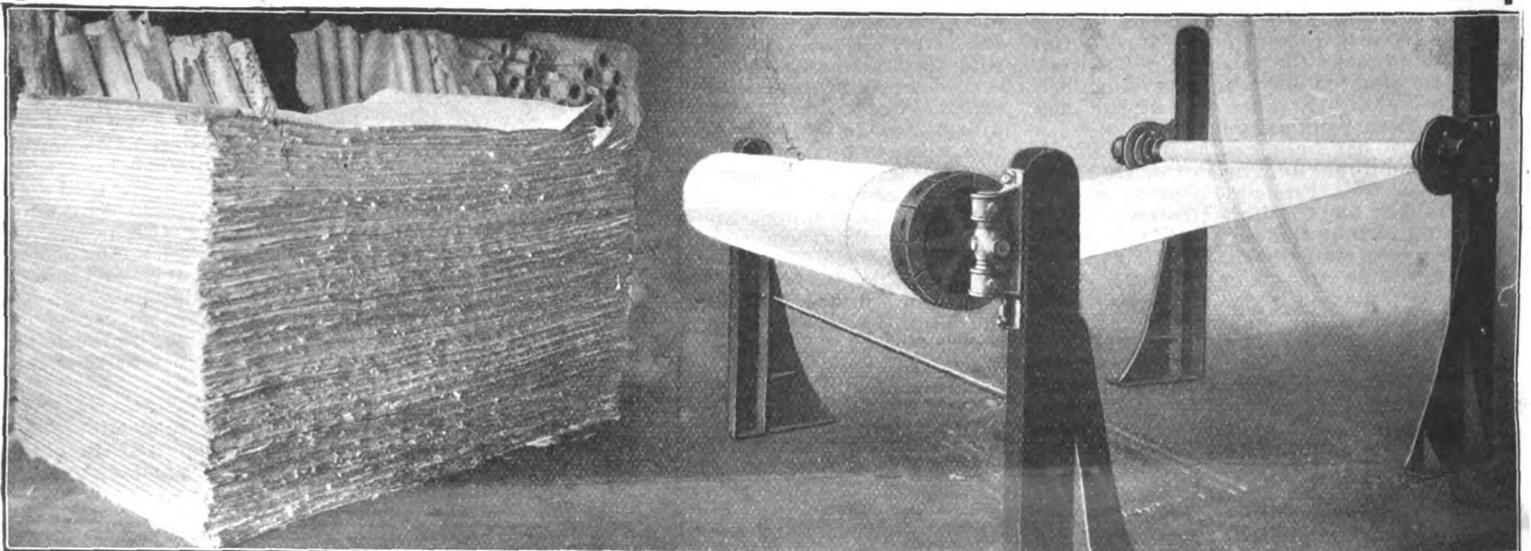
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CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

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- 2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.
- 3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.
- 4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
- 5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
- 6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

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being as follows: Manchester, May 20th to May 23rd; Huddersfield, May 24th; Leeds, May 25th to May 27th; York, May 27th to May 29th; Edinburgh, May 29th to June 3rd; Aberdeen, June 3rd to June 5th; Glasgow, June 7th to June 16th. We understand that arrangements are being made for him to address meetings of printers in these towns, and we feel sure that at a time when matters of technical efficiency and industrial relations are of such vital moment, British printers will be eager to avail themselves of any opportunities provided to enable them to hear something more about printing trade developments in the United States and about American methods of tackling problems similar to those with which British printerdom is now confronted.

The Australian Paper Market.

Imports.

The imports into Australia of paper, stationery and printed matter during December last were as follows, the values for the corresponding month of 1920 being given in parenthesis:—

Cardboard and other paper boards, £12,644 (£35,315); printings, £215,845 (295,374); wrappings of all colours, £28,113 (£91,762); writing and typewriting paper, £32,336 (£140,552); other paper, £59,657 (£94,529); printed books, directories, etc., £73,275 (£92,230); and other stationery, £42,599 (£80,326).

The values for the first six months of 1920-21 and 1921-22 were as follows:—

Paper	1920-21	1921-22
Cardboard and boards	£171,070	£66,058
Printing	1,696,265	1,045,986
Wrappings (all colours)	312,566	122,848
Writing and typewriting paper	460,866	144,811
All other	570,408	295,148
Books, printed		
Directories, etc.	581,110	518,796
All other	457,449	274,431
	4,219,702	2,482,673

The imports for the month of January, 1922, were as follows, the values for the corresponding month of the previous year being given in parenthesis:—

Cardboard and other paper boards, £13,165 (£42,086); printings, £189,119 (£541,557); wrappings of all colours, £27,401 (£74,543); writing and typewriting paper, £43,096 (£133,923); other paper, £43,857 (£117,038); printed books, directories, etc., £71,171 (£127,628), and other stationery, £42,856 (£101,833).

Exports.

Paper exported from the Commonwealth during December, 1921, amounted to £3,776, as against £5,138 during the corresponding month of 1920. Stationery exported during December represents a substantial advance on the preceding December, the figures being £24,094 last December and £15,590 in December, 1920. During the first six months of 1921-22 paper exported amounted to £29,210, comparing with £52,184 in the corresponding period of 1920-21. Stationery exported during the six months' period (1921-22) stood at £112,227, as against £115,706 in 1920-21.

Exports of paper during the month of January, 1922, were of the value of £2,830, and a year before, £2,890. Stationery exports were valued at £10,747 during January last, and £12,693 in January, 1921.

Newspaper Proprietors' Association

Lord Northcliffe and Printers' Wages.

The following correspondence has passed between the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association:—

The *Daily Mail*, London Editorial Department, Carmelite House, E.C., May 3rd.

Dear Mr. McAra,—You are no doubt aware that Lord Northcliffe saw Lord Burnham and Lord Riddell the other day about our relations with the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and intimated to them that we did not see our way to continue as members of that body. He expressed, and I am desired to repeat, his grateful acknowledgment of the fine work done during the war for the British newspapers by Lord Burnham and Lord Riddell. Their long fight with the Press Bureau and the Paper Control was of infinite value to the Press as a whole, and will not be forgotten.

During the years of the war the Newspaper Proprietors' Association was therefore of great value to us all. But the situation is now quite different. Capitalists have come into Fleet-street who have made fortunes in other industries, and with no experience of newspapers at all. It is unreasonable that they should take part in dictating the conditions and wages of printers to those who have been associated with newspapers and printers all their lives. Lord Northcliffe strongly objects to certain proposed reductions in wages. We feel that we ought to have full liberty to deal with these matters ourselves. Therefore we desire to give formal notice to-day to terminate our membership of the Association.

In the event of any lightning strike, or other foreign method on the part of extremists in the Labour world, we shall act as drastically, and doubtless as successfully, as in the recent strike in Paris. Our colleagues can rely upon our full support if any section of workers should be so foolish as to attempt such action.

There are certain small responsibilities in regard to pensions which have been arranged in recent years, and we shall gladly honour our financial responsibilities for these as if we were still continuing membership.—Yours faithfully,

For the Associated Newspapers, Ltd.,
W. G. FISH.

The Association's reply is as follows:—

6, Bouverie-street, E.C.4, May 4th.
Dear Mr. Fish,—I am instructed by my council to acknowledge your letter of May 3rd notifying the resignation of the Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (comprising the *Daily Mail*, the *Evening News* and the *Weekly Dispatch*), from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

In order to avoid misunderstanding, my council desire to point out that your firm took a leading and active part in the recent negotiations for the revision of the trade union agreements regarding wages and working conditions. These were thought necessary owing to the fact that all classes of employees in London newspaper offices were still receiving the highest rates of wages paid during the war. Indeed, on October 12th last you yourself moved that "all the unions with whom the Newspaper Proprietors' Association had agreements should be requested separately to send representatives to meet the

council with a view to discussing the question of wage reduction." There was no disagreement as to policy, and your firm were actively concerned in all that was done. Until March 8th their representative regularly attended the meetings of the technical committee, at which these matters were discussed with the trade unions, and the council meetings, at which the recommendations of the committee were adopted. As a result, provisional agreements embodying wage reductions were entered into with five of the eight trade unions concerned. To these agreements your firm were parties.

As you are aware, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association was formed in 1906 at the suggestion of your firm to deal with labour matters, and in particular to settle rates of wages and conditions. Since then these functions have been performed satisfactorily in spite of many difficulties, and cordial relations have been established and maintained with the trade unions involved. In other ways, too numerous to mention here, the association has rendered valuable services to the Press and the public, in which your firm has taken an important part.

Regarding the question of proprietorship, I am desired to say that the association has never concerned itself with this subject. Every London morning, evening and Sunday newspaper has been admitted to membership, irrespective of its ownership or political views, as will be seen from the following list of members:—

MORNING NEWSPAPERS.

Times	Daily Sketch
The Daily Telegraph	Financier and Bullionist
Morning Post	Financial News
Daily Chronicle	Financial Times
Daily Express	Lloyd's List
Daily Graphic	Morning Advertiser
Daily Herald	Sporting Life
Daily Mail	Sportsman
Daily Mirror	Westminster Gazette
Daily News	

EVENING NEWSPAPERS.

Evening News	Pall Mall and Globe
Evening Standard	Star

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

News of the World	Sunday Illustrated
Lloyd's Weekly Observer	Sunday Pictorial
People	Sunday Sports
Referee	Telegram
Reynolds's Weekly	Sunday Sportsman
Sunday Express	Sunday Times
Sunday Herald	Weekly Dispatch

In accepting the resignation of your company the council cannot but express deep regret at the termination of a trade relationship which has been beneficial to all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

T. W. MCARA,
Secretary, Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

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We have completed the equipment of a modern works, which now enables us to make prompt deliveries at a very competitive price of the latest model, which aroused so much interest at the Printing Exhibition of 1921.

Since the Exhibition there have been installed in Printing Works, at Home and Abroad, 35 of our **FEEDERS**.

We have pleasure in announcing that this **MODEL** is guaranteed for 12 months, and we will at all times give you every assistance to produce efficient and economical feeding.

Awaiting your esteemed commands and enquiries,

We are,

Yours faithfully,

H. T. B., LTD.

BLACKHORSE LANE, WALTHAMSTOW, LONDON, E.17.

Trade Notes.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Pike Pease (Assistant Postmaster-General) informed Mr. Raper that the newspaper post had always been unremunerative, and the Postmaster-General could not see his way at present to modify the rate.

MR. CECIL CHISHOLM writes to urge that if the Postmaster-General can see his way clear to advance the date of the reduction to May 15th he will do an immense service to business, and to the printing trade in particular, for the month of May is one of the best months in the year for sales effort.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.—There was a full attendance of members at Tuesday's meeting of the London County Council, and a long debate took place on the recommendation of the Education Committee that the Council should seek release from its statutory obligations to provide day continuation schools. "Progressives" and "Moderates" favoured abolition of the schools, but Labour members strongly defended. Rev. J. Scott Lidgett moved as an amendment that the Council should approach the President of the Board of Education by deputation in order to confer with him as to the possible methods by which the existing difficulties in regard to day continuation schools might be removed. The amendment, however, was rejected by 92 votes against 15. The Committee's recommendation was then put to the Council, a division showing 74 for the motion and 27 against.

SATURDAY next, the 13th inst., is the date of the annual meeting of the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance, the proceedings opening with the meeting at Stationers' Hall at 11.0 a.m. Luncheon is at 1.0, also at Stationers' Hall; at 2.40 members visit St. Paul's Cathedral, and at 4.0 members attend at the Mansion House for a reception and tea.

At the annual general meeting of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts on Friday next, May 12th, at 5.30 p.m., in Stationers' Hall, Lieut. Col. J. R. Truscott, president of the L.M.P.A., is expected to be present and speak.

PRINTERS' RECREATION GUILD.—On Thursday last representatives from the various printing trade unions met the representatives of the Rochdale Master Printers' Association to consider the proposal to form a recreation guild. It was decided to form a guild which should eventually cover all the recreative part of the craft. A bowling and cricket tournament is to be started. For one of the events Mr. H. Ormerod, jun (Ormerod Bros., Ltd.), generously offered a cup to be played for. Mr. Haddock, editor-proprietor of the *Rochdale Times*, was elected president, Mr. W. A. Ashworth, of the Bookbinders' Union, was elected as secretary and a committee was formed from the delegates present.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Press Association, Ltd., was held on Tuesday afternoon at the chief offices, Byron House, Fleet-street, E.C., Colonel Sir Joseph Reed (*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*), chairman of the Association, presiding. After the meeting the Committee of Management met and elected Sir Joseph Reed again as chairman, and Colonel Lewis as deputy chairman for the coming year.

A NEW woman's periodical has made its appearance in the *Ladies' Field Fashions*, published by George Newnes, Ltd., at a shilling.

THE *Merthyr Pioneer*, the Socialist organ started in 1911, to which Mr. Keir Hardie was a regular contributor, announces the temporary suspension of publication. The paper was taken over by the Merthyr Independent Liberal party twelve months ago. The committee of management expresses the hope that it will be possible to resume publication when the economic position of the workers in the borough has improved.

ON Thursday the *Aberdeen Free Press* attained its fiftieth anniversary as a daily paper, and a special number of the paper was issued on the occasion containing numerous interesting articles on developments in northern journalism.

FACTORY MAGAZINES.—More than 60 editors of works magazines or "factory newspapers" attended the Conference of Works Editors at the offices of the Industrial Welfare Society on the 28th ult. The general opinion of this conference was that the factory magazine

should be non-political, and that it should contain no deliberate propaganda of any kind. One speaker stated that employers who respect their workers' freedom would refrain from exercising any power their works journal might have to influence thought or opinion on matters of party politics or religion.

AT the invitation of Viscount Burnham, president of the Empire Press Union, a gathering of distinguished British journalists met at the Savoy Hotel at luncheon last Thursday to do honour to Dr. Frank Crane, editor of *Current Opinion*, New York, and known as one of the most widely-read writers of the world's Press.

CHARLES WALKER, an Oxford bookbinder, died from heart disease while going upstairs with an early morning cup of tea to his wife.

THE death occurred on Saturday of Mr. G. H. Stonestreet, 54, of 53, Mabledon-road, a member of the firm of Stonestreet and Sons, printers. He took an active interest in the business up to about three months ago, when his health failed.

THE late Mr. George Heath Cantle, until lately a director of the Amalgamated Press Ltd., who died on June 2nd, left property of the value of £13,669.

MR. FRANCIS JOHN COLLIER, chief sub-editor of the *Morning Post*, and prior to that of the *Manchester Courier*, who died February 26th, aged 56, son of a former editor of the *Essex County Chronicle*, left £1,937.

MR. WILLIAM RAMAGE LAWSON, formerly on the staff of the *Dundee Advertiser*, the *Standard*, and the *Daily Telegraph*, afterwards editor successively of the *South Australian Register*, the *Adelaide Observer*, the *Edinburgh Courant*, and the *Financial Times*, and author of several books on finance, who died on January 15th last, aged 81 years, left estate of the gross value of £54,745, with net personally £54,621.

THE shop of Mr. A. G. Jones, newsagent, 44, Alexandra-road, Newport, was gutted by fire on Friday.

Trade Union Matters.

P. AND K. T. F. CONFERENCE.—It is difficult this week to find any of the leading representatives of the London trade unions in the printing trade, as most of them are off to Blackpool for the annual conference of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, which, as we mentioned last week, extends over Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The wages crisis lends special interest to this year's conference, which we hope to report in next week's issue.

"NATSOPA" AFFAIRS.—We are glad to learn that the litigation which has darkened the sky of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants is at an end, and there is good hope of a period of rest from destructive internal strife in the union ranks. It is announced that, following the friendly intervention of a committee representing a number of London chapels, a meeting has been held between Messrs. Brodie, Smith, Hill and others and G. A. Isaacs and G. T. Bevan, and an understanding has been reached between all persons on both sides of the controversy, whereby all charges made are withdrawn, also the legal and other actions dropped, and no further charges or actions of any kind at law or under the society's rules to be preferred by either side.

LEEDS TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The quarterly report of the Leeds Typographical Society says that so far as the Typographical Association members are concerned there has been no change in the state of the printing trade in the Leeds district. The number of men unemployed has varied between 130 and 76, and since the close of the quarter there has been no improvement. The only gratifying feature to record is the special branch unemployment fund, where the debit balance of £66 at December 31st last has been turned into a balance in hand of £340. The income for the quarter included £1,530 from members' subscriptions, and £721 from the branch unemployment levy. The principal items of expenditure were £934 for association unemployment benefit and £301 for superannuation payments. Special branch expenditure included £315 for unemployment special grants, £137 for sick benefit, and £113 for branch unemployment benefits.

Bristol Master Printers.

The annual meeting of the South-Western Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers was held at Bristol on Monday last, when Mr. R. C. Hobbs, the vice-chairman of the Alliance, presided at the lunch given by the Bristol Master Printers' Association, and Mr. Frederick Steel presided at the meeting which followed.

In moving the annual report—which was submitted by Mr. G. F. Jones, J.P., the able secretary—Mr. Steel reviewed the present position of the printing trade and made striking reference to Lord Northcliffe's recent action in regard to wages (a reference which is reported elsewhere in this issue). He alluded to the concession which had been obtained by the Federation for workmen's compensation insurance, and urged all present to increase the membership during the incoming year.

Mr. H. V. Chappell, of the National Labour Committee, gave further details of the wages negotiations, and answered a number of inquiries as to the delay which had taken place.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin also referred to the critical position of the wages situation, and asked members to be patient and to give the committee their confidence. He replied to a criticism that the employers should not have undertaken to ask for no further reduction in 1923, and pointed out the advantage of stabilising conditions so that the whole trade would know that so far as labour costs were concerned there would be no further alteration. He referred to the attempts to introduce municipal printing, and asked that headquarters should be advised of any movements in this direction. He mentioned that they had been able to convince the Cardiff and Newcastle authorities of the folly of embarking on such dangerous experiments as municipal printing.

On the motion of Mr. Bodey, seconded by Mr. J. Corrigan, Mr. Frederick Steel was re-elected president and Mr. R. C. Hobbs vice-president of the Alliance.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Andrew, N. P., Haig, E. V., and Suter, G. E. Safety devices for box-making, etc., machines. 11,980.
 Jagenberg, E. Attachment to presses for protecting operators' hands. 11,952.
 Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Parker, T. R. G. Sheet gripping devices of printing machines. 12,098.
 Schleifenheimer, E., and Schleifenheimer, G. Fly presses for intaglio printing, etc. 11,849.
 Torii, K., and Torii, S. Collapsible cardboard boxes. 11,696.
 Walker, A. J. N. Apparatus for manufacture of printing plates, etc. 11,785.

Specifications Published.

1920.

- Esson, R. L. Posts for loose-leaf binders applicable also for loose-leaf ledgers and the like. 178,490.

1921.

- Arnott, A. B. Children's toy books. 178,653.
 Bohn and Herber Maschinenfabrik und Eisengiesserei. Feeding apparatus for high speed printing presses. 172,938.
 Gauld, D. M. Collapsible or folding boxes. 178,534.
 Hoffman, M. J. Coupon ticket printing machines. 178,780.
 Kuhn, H., and Hanfstaengl, F. Photo-mechanical printing processes. 157,216.
 Madsen, S. Corrugated cardboard. 157,332.
 Murie, R. M. Collapsible box. 178,787.
 Shirley, F. J. Cardboard and like folding boxes. 178,552.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

- Garda, E. Apparatus for rectifying the seat of the matrices on the moulds of type-setting and casting machines, fitting directly on the casting device. 178,851.
 Pathe Cinema, Anciens Etablissements Pathe Freres. Picture strip toys. 178,825.
 Spiess, G. Means for piling sheets of paper, cardboard, and the like sheet-like material. 178,838.

SOUTH-WEST

London Master Printers' Association

Social Gathering at the Hotel Belgravia.

A new departure was taken by the South-West London Master Printers' Association on the occasion of their meeting on Tuesday last week. This took the form of a social gathering which comprised refreshments, music and short speeches.

Mr. J. D. Wise, the president of the local association, was in the chair, and Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott, president of the London Association, attended, together with representatives from the W. and N.W., S.E., N. and Thames Valley Associations. Following the reception and refreshments, Mr. Wise introduced Lieut.-Col. Truscott, who, he mentioned, had been working very hard for some time in connection with the wages negotiations. They were grateful to him for coming there that evening to encourage the South-West London master printers in their efforts at organisation, and at the same time give them the latest information concerning the wages negotiations. Referring to the progress of the south-west branch, Mr. Wise mentioned that there were three further members to be enrolled that night.

Lieut.-Col. Truscott, who was cordially received, expressed his pleasure at being present. He was only sorry he could not tell them very much which they did not know already regarding the question of wages, because they were in the middle of the ballot, which had been accepted by the unions. That in itself was a point gained.

The speaker went on to refer to the long hours and the arduous work which the negotiations entailed upon the members of the council. He thought when Mr. Langley, the vice-president declined to accept the main office in February last he knew something. (Laughter.) He hoped, however, that next year Mr. Langley would see his way to accept the office, because by that time he (Lieut.-Col. Truscott) would have had quite enough of it. (More laughter.)

Last week they had had a great many conferences with the men, and there were fifteen meetings altogether. It was very gratifying to realise the position which London occupied in relation to the industry of the country. The Federation president was constantly asking the advice of London, and on every occasion the advice put forward by London's representatives had been accepted. (Applause.)

With regard to the present demand for a reduction of 15s. (spread over eight months) for men and 7s. 6d. for women, the president emphasised the importance of the proposed stabilisation for twelve months after the reductions. That would give them a chance of settling down.

Reference was then made to the dangerous competition which was arising from various quarters, and mention was made of the fact that a large proportion of the novels of today were printed in America. He did not mention Germany, because even if wages came down to £1 per week, British master printers would not be able to compete in that quarter. They ought to have a tariff where Germany was concerned. Urging the necessity for a reduction in wages, the president mentioned that the high cost of printing was holding up a great deal of printing. Were they to say that their trade was to be the only one which should not bear its share in the general decrease in costs? He thought not. In conclusion he urged the master printers of London to stand firm in the present crisis.

Congratulating Mr. Burchell.

Lieut.-Col. Truscott subsequently moved the following resolution: "The members of the South-West London Master Printers' Association tender their best thanks and heartiest congratulations to Mr. W. H. Burchell, the hon. secretary of the Central Districts Association, on the successful issue of his untiring efforts on behalf of the craft in securing reductions in postal rates." The speaker said he had great pleasure in moving the resolution, because he knew Mr. Burchell had given a great deal of time and money to that most successful appeal; on one occasion he had sent out 1,000 is. telegrams.

Mr. Wise seconded the resolution, and was given permission to attach the names of the representatives of the other Associations to the resolution.

Mr. J. R. Burt, in the course of an address, said he believed the strength of master prin-

ters in London was to be maintained by these friendly visits of one Association to another. Their craft would be very much improved in status if there was more friendly communication between individual printers. It had been the folly of the past that they had looked upon their neighbouring printer as an enemy rather than one who was engaged in the same business and with whom they could consult. Referring to the difficult task which was now before the Labour Committee, Mr. Burt said the quicker this matter was settled the quicker would they bring prosperity to their trade.

Mr. Wise explained the position with regard to the wage negotiations, and pointed out that under the proposals of the employers the final reduction would not take place until January next, and after the first reduction of 5s., the average over the remaining period would be at the rate of 1s. 3d. per month, as against a figure of 1s. 9d. per month during the last ten months. Accordingly, if the fall in the cost of living was as great during the next eight months as it had been during the past ten the workers would still be better off so far as the purchasing value of their wages was concerned than they were to-day. If the present proposals were accepted the trade would know where it was for the next eighteen months, and that he regarded as a greater advantage to the craft even than the lowering of wages, because it would prevent people holding back their work in the hope that prices would become lower. While he did not suggest that 5s. reduction would so lower the price of print as to stimulate orders, it would be a source of hopefulness to the master printer, with the result that he would go out for orders with a better heart than he was able to do under existing conditions. It was by an increased amount of work that expenses were met, and not by a reduction of labour or even by lowering wages, because their departmental and overhead charges went on all the same. Therefore, it was increased output at which they must aim. Mr. Wise emphasised the mistakes master printers had made in the past in admitting too freely that printing was too dear. They needed to convince the public that printing was cheap in relation to the services it performed. Let them bring their costs to the bottom and go out for business.

Mr. A. Langley, in his address, particularly referred to the subject of wholesale houses going direct to customers, and asked for evidence of such competition.

Friendly and outspoken addresses were also given by Mr. Mizzen and Mr. Young.

The meeting agreed to accept the invitation to visit one of the paper mills of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., in June.

During the evening the company were entertained by Miss Gertrude Cole, Mr. Aspinall and Mr. Brevett, with Mrs. Aspinall at the piano. Mr. Spring (past president) also delighted the company with a recitation. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the artistes.

St. Bride Students' Night.

An enjoyable and excellent musical programme was provided by the students of St. Bride Printing School at the Institute on Friday last, the event being the annual concert which marks the completion of the evening classes for the session. The evening's entertainment was characteristic of all that St. Bride undertakes—being of an exceptionally high grade. This is as it should be, for it will probably be the last printing students' concert to be held at St. Bride Institute.

The programme was contributed entirely by the students and staff, including some of the old favourites such as Mr. R. Cowpere in his ventriloquial sketches, Mr. G. Willis, Mr. L. Askham, Mr. L. Burns and Mr. G. Culliford, and amongst the new contributors there was not a dull item (many of them proving of exceptional merit) during the long programme of three hours.

It has been said that during the present session St. Bride has reached the high-water mark of technical instruction. This remark can be applied with equal truth to the excellent social entertainment held on Friday last.

There was an exhibition of students' work done during the session, including the competitive work with the adjudicators' awards. The work brought home to those who are well qualified to judge, the high standard of craftsmanship done in the school both from a technical and artistic standpoint.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

ASSOCIATION.

PARENT CENTRE.

At the May monthly meeting of the P. M. and O. A., held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, a short business session was succeeded by a recital of "Prose and Poetry: Grave and Gay," by Mr. Jas. Ostell.

The president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, was in the chair, and there was a fair attendance of members, the number, however—perhaps on account of its being an exceptionally fine evening—was below normal.

The April minutes having been approved, the chairman remarked upon the fact that—for the first time in a long period—there were no candidates to be elected to membership.

Auditor Elected.

Nominations being asked for the post of auditor, three names were forthcoming: Messrs. Blenkins, French and Freeman. A show of hands was taken and Mr. French was declared elected.

Under the heading of "general business" the secretary read a letter received from Mrs. Acton, the wife of Mr. J. Acton of the National Institute for the Blind. Mr. Acton, it was explained, was involved three months ago in an unfortunate street accident in which his leg had been injured. Mr. Whittle mentioned that he had been in communication with Mr. Acton and intimated that Mr. Acton was hoping to be back at the Association's meetings at an early date.

The Forthcoming United Gathering.

The secretary then read three communications from the Liverpool Centre with regard to the forthcoming United Gathering, and from these it appeared that Liverpool members were afraid London would not be satisfactorily represented on this important occasion.

The chairman explained that he thought the writers of these communications were coming to conclusions before waiting to know what London was going to do. He understood that the secretary already had 30 names of members intending to go to Liverpool. He thought that the root of the matter was that Liverpool was arranging important functions on Saturday morning, including a reception at the Town Hall by the Lord Mayor, for which London members travelling on Saturday would be too late.

The secretary corroborated what Mr. Bateman had said. He added that the Liverpool centre had not asked for a list of names until the 5th inst., and he had to reply that a complete list would not be available until after the present meeting. Mr. Whittle explained that to travel on the Friday would mean a considerable increase of expense, whereas by travelling on Saturday members could get to Liverpool at 12.40 p.m., though they would be sorry thus to miss the opening proceedings.

Mr. Jarvis raised the question of whether the agreement to pay half fares of members attending would hold good for any who went to the trouble of travelling on the Friday. He proposed that half fare should be paid in such cases also.

Mr. Dawson seconded.

The secretary said he did not wish to see the party broken up. He thought they should all go together, either on Friday or Saturday.

Mr. Jarvis' motion, however, was put to the vote and was carried *nem con.*

Mr. Ostell's Recital.

The business agenda having thus been brought to an end, the chairman introduced Mr. Ostell, who had been transferred from the Liverpool centre.

Mr. Ostell was very cordially received, and proceeded to give his recital of "Prose and Poetry: Grave and Gay." This proved to be a varied programme and elicited much applause from those present. It included some well-known favourites, such as selections from W. S. Gilbert, as well as newer and less familiar pieces, and its range covered everything from comedy to tragedy. At the close of the recital a hearty vote of thanks was proposed by the vice-chairman, Mr. R. H. Berry, who said they had enjoyed a most entertaining time. This was seconded by Mr. Bateman, who commented upon the performance as being a remarkable feat of memory, and expressed the hope that they might hear Mr. Ostell again on some future occasion. The vote of thanks was endorsed by hearty applause, and Mr. Ostell briefly responded.

Municipal Printing Schemes.

Cardiff and Newcastle Efforts.

Representatives of the Federation of Master Printers were very busy last week dealing with the activities of two important municipalities, Cardiff and Newcastle-on-Tyne. On Monday Mr. E. G. Arnold and Mr. A. E. Goodwin interviewed the Finance Committee of the Corporation of Cardiff, where, as we have previously reported, proposals were under consideration for establishing a stores, with the prospect of a municipal printing plant being installed at no very distant date. The facts and figures presented by the master printers' deputation evidently impressed the committee, and the printers were assured by the Lord Mayor and the City Treasurer that they had no intention of embarking on such an ambitious project as a printing plant. It was pointed out to the committee, however, that many of these municipal printing experiments had started in a small way, and had grown to extravagant proportions. A deputation from the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation was also in attendance to urge that if a Gammeter machine were installed in the municipal offices it should be worked by trade union labour. The committee were asked whether, in the event of such a machine being installed, they would waive the fair wage clause for contractors who had to compete against the product of the machine.

The following day Mr. Goodwin was in Newcastle, conferring with the Newcastle Master Printers in preparing the case for submission to the Corporation on the following day. Mr. J. B. Leslie-Smith introduced the deputation, and Mr. Goodwin presented a statement claiming that there would be no saving to the rates if the proposals were carried out, and that the master printers of Newcastle were in a position to do the whole of the work more efficiently and more economically. Mr. E. G. Arnold gave several striking instances of the failure of such experiments, and stated that the only railway company that had its own printing plant was reported to spend more on its printing in proportion to its other expenditure than any other railway. He also referred to the failure of the State printing works at Harrow to secure contracts in open competition. An animated discussion took place after the deputation withdrew, the proposal to establish a plant being warmly supported by all the labour members on the council. One councillor suggested that the labour party on the council should improve their proposition by establishing their own paper mills and manufacturing their own lead pencils! The report was rejected, and referred back to the committee for consideration a year hence. In the meantime arrangements are being made for placing contracts locally, subject to a proviso protecting the Corporation against restriction of competition and standardisation of prices. The motion to reject the committee's report was carried by 38 votes to 19.

Caxton Convalescent Home,
LIMPSFIELD.

Opening of War Memorial Ward.

At the above institution on Saturday afternoon last the Federation of Master Process Engravers opened a memorial ward, dedicated to the memory of members of their craft who fell in the war. The ward is situated in the War Memorial Wing of the building, and is planned for the occupation of four beds.

In the presence of members of the Council of the Federation, and the Process Engravers' Society, Mr. Andrew Dargavel (president) declared the ward open, and gave a short history of the movement that had culminated in their presence at the Home that afternoon, paying a sincere and sympathetic tribute to the men whose memory they had met to honour. Concluding, he handed to the treasurer of the Home (Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.) a beautifully illuminated Roll of Honour book, containing the names of the officers and men who had made the supreme sacrifice, to be placed in the safe keeping of the institution.

Mrs. Dargavel then gracefully unveiled a memorial plaque, bearing the inscription—

"This ward was endowed by the Federation of Master Process Engravers in memory of members of the Process Engraving Craft who fell in the war—1914-1919. 'None doubting of the cause, none murmuring.'"

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines	s.	d.
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Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0	
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Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line	s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0	
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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to **STONHILL & GILLIS.**

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

A LONDON Manufacturing Stationers are requiring the services of a REPRESENTATIVE with an established connection, either in London or the Provinces, to sell Lithograph and Letterpress Work, Duplicate Books, Printed Paper Bags and General Stationery; good sound commission, no expenses; a good opportunity where a change is contemplated.—Write, in strict confidence, giving amount of turnover and district.—Box 13940.

COMMERCIAL ARTIST.—A large firm of Printers have a vacancy in their Studio for competent ARTIST-ASSISTANT; must be good at Lettering and Figure Work, able to prepare Original Lay-outs; knowledge of Type Faces and Type Display essential. Write, stating age, experience.—Box 13939.

PRINTER'S PRESS READER wanted for East Anglia; state age and experience.—Apply, Box 13936.

PRINTING.—REPRESENTATIVE required for well-known London and Country firm, well equipped for Fine Printing.—Write particulars, in confidence, Box 13937.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

BINDER and MARBLER (Soc.), young, seeks situation; Colours or Inks.—Apply, Box 13943.

COMPOSITOR (T.U.) requires situation on Piece; used to Trade Papers and Tabular Work; quick, clean; 5 years' war service; age 30; good references.—Box 13945.

ENGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

LETTERPRESS OVERSEER (32) desires change, present position 5 years (12 hands); Charge Composing, Machine and Warehouse; Estimator, thoroughly practical; C. and G. Certificates.—Box 13930.

MACHINE MINDER (Miehles), Single, Twin or Trip Tandem Machines, well up in best class Work, Black and White and Colour Process, desirous of change; single, and with good references; Cross Feeder knowledge, etc.; society.—Box 13931.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman conveyed the warmest thanks of the executive of the Home to the Council of the Federation for associating their trade memorial with the beneficent work of the institution. He was sure that any patients sent to occupy the beds in that ward would derive lasting benefit. The handsome illuminated book would find a place of honour in the Home.

The sounding of "The Last Post" concluded the function.

PUBLISHERS' BINDER (middle age) seeks situation (Town or Country); good all-round; publishers' requirements and big output a speciality; could organise department.—Box 13942.

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Agencies.

TRAVELLERS calling on Engineering, Motor, Produce, Corn, Asbestos, and similar firms, to sell SMALL CALICO SAMPLE POST BAGS; cheapest on market; 10 per cent. commission (weekly).—Box 13921.

Machinery for Sale.

DAWSON'S Quad Demy REVERSUS, with rotary slitter and Klimsch counter, fitted with Slogger feeder, £700.

FURNIVAL'S Quad Demy 2-REVOLUTION, with rotary slitter and Klimsch counter, fitted with Slogger feeder, £700.

DAWSON'S Quad Crown WHARFE, balanced flyers, rotary slitter, geared inkers and Klimsch counter, £250.

DISC RULER (Brissard), take sheet 24-in. by 26½-in., two-side, two-colour, £180.

DISC RULER (Brissard), take sheet 26½-in. by 33-in., two-sider, two-colour, £200.

DITTO, £200.

DITTO, with perforator, £220.

BOOK-FOLDING MACHINE "PREUSSE," take sheet 30-in. by 49-in. (running at 2,000 per hour, hand-fed), £200.

DITTO, £220.

All the foregoing machines are in full working order, and may be seen running by appointment with the Factory Manager, Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Butterley-street, Hunslet-lane, Leeds.

All offered subject to intermediate sale. Any reasonable offer will be considered. 13944

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by ¼-in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.1. 13919

FOR SALE, by financial concern, Several LINO-TYPES with all Accessories; also ROTARY PRESSES. Good opportunity for buyers.—For full particulars, apply Box 13932.

Machinery Wanted.

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Opportunity was taken by the ladies and gentlemen present to inspect the Home and grounds, and much satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which the whole institution—both inside and out—was being administered and carried on.

Tea, partaken in the spacious dining hall, and a photograph of the company on the lawn, brought a very interesting afternoon to a close.

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THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1922.

Wages Ballot Being Taken.

ALL the trade unions concerned are this week taking the ballot on the employers' proposals of wage-reduction (detailed in last week's issue), and it is to be hoped that, in view of Lord Northcliffe's utterances, trade union members will bear in mind the distinction, which his Lordship has himself pointed out, between newspaper production and the general trade. There is growing evidence that foreign competition in printing is a much more serious menace than is generally supposed, and book, circular, bag, carton and colour work is undoubtedly going abroad. Though no one expects wages to be reduced to a level which would protect the trade from Continental competition, under the present condition of the exchanges, yet customers cannot be expected to pay the high prices which ruled during the war, and their desire to be loyal to the British printing trade would be more readily put into effect if a reasonable reduction in wages were made.

The Northcliffe Bombshell.

THE sensation of the week in printing and journalistic circles has been the announcement of the resignation of Associated Newspapers, Ltd., from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. We print on another page the letter written on behalf of the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, together with the Association's reply. Lord Northcliffe followed up the publication of the letter of resignation by a long article from his own pen emphasising very forcibly his intention to act independently of other newspaper proprietors in the matter of wages, and urging that there is no need for wage-reduction in the newspaper trade. As regards the question of independent action, we believe the general view of all sections of the printing trade will be that independent action, though it may be of temporary advantage to a few, is contrary to the general principle of collective bargaining, and to depart from collective bargaining means to take a step in the direction of chaos in industrial relations. The well-worn maxim "Every workman in his union and every employer in his association" represents, we believe, the view of the great majority of those

who are aiming at the betterment of industrial conditions and the general advancement of the industry. Then as regards Lord Northcliffe's denial of the need for wage-reduction in the newspaper branch of the printing trade, one remembers first the very strong case put up by the general body of newspaper proprietors—and their arguments are backed by the fact that running at a loss, amalgamating, or ceasing publication seems a regrettably common state of affairs among newspapers to-day. Lord Northcliffe seems to regard newspaper production not as a commercial proposition but as a sport for millionaires. He rightly points out, nevertheless, the difference between newspaper production and the general printing trade. The big newspaper producer sells news and advertisements, and his labour costs form a comparatively unimportant section of his total bill. The general printer, however, sells printing, and because labour costs bulk much more largely in his balance sheet, wages uneconomically high mean a heavy handicap, especially in view of foreign competition.

Lord Northcliffe and the Printing Trade.

THE question of the effect which Lord Northcliffe's action would have on the general printing trade was touched on at Monday's annual meeting of the South-Western Alliance of the Master Printers' Federation (reported on another page). The chairman, Mr. Fredk. Steel, said the remarkable article which Lord Northcliffe had contributed to the *Daily Mail* that day on the matter of printers' wages, while referring exclusively to the newspaper side of the industry, could not fail to have a disturbing effect on the industry quite outside the newspaper world. It had taken many years of persistent and patient effort on the part of the workers and employers to build up organisations on both sides, so that collective bargaining might become possible and wages and working conditions could be fully discussed and regulated satisfactorily in the newspaper and printing industries. The organisation on both sides had been gradually improved and the machinery had, on the whole, worked smoothly. With the exception of one dispute which dislocated work in one area for a short period, there had been no serious differences during the past difficult ten years. The present dispute with the London Newspaper Proprietors' Association did not directly concern the Master Printers' Federation, but all trade unions and all employers' organisations were concerned if collective bargaining was made impossible or more difficult by the attitude of one man, however prominent, and the issue raised was a much bigger one than might appear on the surface.

The Master Printers' View.

SINCE writing the above we note that Col. J. R. Truscott, as president of the London Master Printers' Association, has written to the Press to put before the public the view which organised master printers take of Lord Northcliffe's action. "I was sorry to note," he writes, "that Lord Northcliffe and his associated newspapers had resigned from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, because I had hoped that the days of collective bargaining had come to stay, it having been proved by experience the best method of arriving at fair settlements in the industrial world. It is further regretted that Lord Northcliffe's action should have occurred at the present moment, as it is likely to prejudice the issue in regard to a reduction in wages that is now being balloted upon amongst the various printing unions. It is true Lord Northcliffe points out that the general printer is in an entirely different category from the newspaper printer—first by reason of the very arduous and exacting nature of the latter's work, and, secondly, because the general printer has to face foreign competition, and at the moment

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much work is going abroad with consequent lack of employment here owing to the high wages that prevail in the general printing trade. This important aspect of the question should not be lost sight of by your readers."

The "Daily Herald's" Position.

WITH the question of newspaper costs brought prominently into the limelight by Lord Northcliffe, special interest attaches to the current news as to the precarious state of the *Daily Herald's* finances. That this London daily has been on the verge of failure owing to the present-day difficulty of making a newspaper pay has been public knowledge for some time — its staff, in fact, has been under notice. It has, however, been saved from immediate collapse by its friends in the labour movement. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party decided on Tuesday to guarantee the continuance of the *Daily Herald* for at least another six months. Meanwhile the question of the future of the paper is to be referred to the annual conference of the Labour Party at Edinburgh and the annual Trade Union Congress at Southport.

The Threat to Posters.

THE second reading in the House of Lords of the Advertisements Regulation (Amendment) Bill, brings again to the fore the danger to poster printers entailed in this Bill which gives large powers to local authorities to prohibit hoardings. The Federation of Master Printers is co-operating with the Billposters' Association in endeavouring to amend or defeat this Bill. Although it has passed its second reading in the Lords, it will certainly be subjected to a good deal of criticism in committee, and it will have to be introduced into the Commons. There is little probability of its being adopted as a Government measure, so that its chances of passing are small. Its progress will, however, be carefully watched by the printing trade.

Trade Boards Report.

THE recent report by Lord Cave's Committee on Trade Boards does not carry the matter much further. The effect, however, is to rebut the attacks on the system, or as a member of one of the boards put it, it is the "usual white-washing stunt of the Government." Mr. W. d'Lenny, the President of the Waste Paper Merchants' Association, judging from newspaper summaries of the reports, forms the opinion that, with the exception of the suggestion to speed up the routine of varying the rates, there is no particular recommendation that is of advantage to anybody. All the other points mentioned in the newspaper summaries are already in force. "We are where we were and we are expected to say, 'thank you,'" observed Mr. d'Lenny in conversation with a representative of the *British Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

Holidays in the Hand-Made Trade

A PROVISIONAL arrangement has been entered into between the Papermakers' Association of Employers of Carded Labour and the Original Society of Papermakers which provides for a cancellation of the old arrangement for holiday money and the substitution of a system of deferred pay, based on the number of weeks a man is working during the twelve months. According to the proposals which have yet to be ratified, a lump sum is to be paid to the workers at the time when the mill closes down. The amount is to be based on the wage of the job the man is engaged on at the time, and will fluctuate, of course, according to the cost of living under the sliding scale agreement.

THE Japanese market is reported to be understocked with paper, but fully supplied with dye-stuffs.

Personal.

LORD BURNHAM, as president of the Empire Press Union, presided over a meeting of the Dominion and Colonies and Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, at which Professor W. H. Eccles, F.R.S., vice-chairman of the Wireless Telegraphy Commission, spoke on the subject of Imperial wireless communication.

LORD BURNHAM said he did not think the broadcasting of news would be much of a danger to the Press as an alternative method of public information.

SIR JOHN LEIGH, who has been returned unopposed as Conservative member for Clapham, recently attracted considerable public attention by the purchase of the *Fall Mall Gazette* and *Globe*.

MR. J. MACLEHOSE, M.A., LL.D., visited Penrith on the 9th inst., thus completing his presidential tour of the twelve Alliances of the Federation of Master Printers.

LIEUT.-COL. J. R. TRUSCOTT, president of the London Master Printers' Association, attended a meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London on Tuesday. Some interesting discussion, mostly of a private character, ensued on the subject of the wages negotiations and the position produced by the withdrawal of Lord Northcliffe's papers from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS is to address a meeting which has been arranged by the London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council at Stationers' Hall on Friday the 10th inst., his subject being "Our Problems and our Responsibilities." The meeting is open to all the trade and will probably be the only occasion on which employers or workpeople will have an opportunity of hearing Mr. Francis in London.

MR. SISLEY HUDDLESTON has been appointed Paris correspondent of *The Times*.

MR. WALTER JOHN EVANS was entertained at luncheon on Thursday last at the New Metropole Hotel, S.W., on the occasion of his retirement after 28 years' service at Carmelite House. During a large part of that time he has been editor-in-chief of the *Evening News* and a director of the Associated Newspapers, Ltd.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE presided over a company which included the directors and heads of staff of the company and all its associated papermaking and publishing organisations, and in the course of his remarks reviewed his own association with the printing craft. "I knew how to set type," he said, "before I was seven. I have learned all sides of the newspaper business by practical experience. I can go down to-day to the machine-room and start and stop the machines. I can operate the linotype machine."

LORD NORTHCLIFFE handed to Mr. Evans as a personal gift from himself a handsome gold evening-dress watch, and Sir Andrew Caird presented to Mr. Evans a gift of plate subscribed by his colleagues, and said the *Evening News* had decided to make a present of the sum of £10,000 to Mr. Evans. The directors had further decided to give him a pension of £2,500 a year for the next 10 years, and afterwards for the remainder of his life, which they all hoped would be long, a pension of £1,000 a year.

MR. ST. LOE STRACHEY, the editor of the *Spectator*, is finishing his memoirs. They are to be published simultaneously here and in America.

ON the occasion of his departure from Cardiff in order to take up an appointment on the *Liverpool Post*, Mr. H. E. Beilby, a member of the *Western Mail* sub-editorial staff, was on Saturday at a farewell gathering presented with a gold signet ring, a pipe, etc., by his colleagues. The presentation was made by the news editor of the *Western Mail*, Mr. G. H. Sutton, and several other members of the *Western Mail* and *Evening Express* staffs added their tributes.

Mr. David G. Little.

Presentation on Leaving London.

Mr. David G. Little is leaving London to take up an appointment with the *Liverpool Daily Post*, after holding the appointments of Labour Secretary to the Federation of Master Printers and secretary to the Linotype Users' Association for just over three years.

Born at Linlithgow, Mr. Little was apprenticed as a compositor on the *Daily Review*, Edinburgh, and then worked on the *Scottish Leader*. He came south to Liverpool, being for ten years with the *Liverpool Mercury*, and, after amalgamation, fourteen years with the *Daily Post and Mercury*, Liverpool. He was for ten years president of the Liverpool Typographical Association and for six years a member of the Executive Council of the T.A. His knowledge of all matters connected with labour in the printing trade has been of great value in dealing with the many questions that have arisen during his tenure of office in London.

He will carry with him the best wishes of his many friends for continued success in his new sphere of work, with the hope that he will be blessed with good health for many years to enable him to do still further good work in the interests of the printing trade.

Tangible proof of his popularity was forthcoming at an informal gathering held last week at the offices of the Federation of Master Printers, 24, Holborn. As a mark of their affection and esteem, the staff of 24, Holborn, the secretaries of the Federation Alliances, Mr. F. L. Armstrong (secretary of the Newspaper Society), Mr. R. J. Lake (formerly director of the Federation) and Mr. F. S. Roberts (formerly labour secretary of the Federation), presented a gold Albert and pendant to Mr. Little and a silver chain bag to Mrs. Little, with an album which contained an illuminated title page, and in which personal letters from the donors were mounted. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation was unfortunately prevented by official duties from being present. In his absence the presentation to Mr. Little was made by Mr. A. Williamson and to Mrs. Little by Miss E. Mould. Mr. W. Whyte also spoke, and Mr. and Mrs. Little responded.

The New Postal Rates.

In the House of Commons last Thursday, Mr. Kellaway, on the Post Office Vote, reviewed the whole question of postal charges and in the course of his speech confirmed the reductions of charges as announced in our columns last week. Mr. Kellaway mentioned that the new postal rates in this country would come into operation on May 29th. He did not propose any reduction in the rates for the postage of parcels or newspapers.

In regard to the reduction of the printed paper rate the Postmaster-General said he hopes that the business community will help him by posting before 3.30 p.m. in London. The bad habit of posting late has much developed of recent years, and 25,000,000 out of 40,000,000 missives are posted after 5.30 p.m., or later. To make sure of being handled on the same day, papers with the halfpenny stamp must be posted by 3.30 p.m., or they may be held over; they will be dealt with at once, of course, if they have the penny stamp. As the hour of posting is largely a matter of habit, the Postmaster-General hopes that his appeal will not pass unheeded, and he also hopes that the unpatriotic practice of sending circulars abroad in bulk to be posted in foreign countries, where the exchange is much depreciated, for delivery in this country, will cease. It is estimated that this practice cost the revenue last year £15,000, out of a total from printed papers of £5,000,000.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Foot put in a plea for the reduction of the newspaper rate. He said the farmer or the smallholder was absolutely dependent upon his newspaper for his news, and the raising of the postal rate on newspapers imposed a special hardship upon that class. He hoped that it might be possible for the Postmaster-General to go one step further and, at any rate, inform the House what cost would be involved by the alteration of the newspaper rate. He also urged a reduction in the parcel post rate, which had greatly affected the trade in Devonshire cream, which used to be sent in large quantities by post every week to London.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 7½, 8½, Pref., 25s. 6d., 24s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum., 22s., 20s., Pref., 18s., 17s. 6d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 4½d.; John Dickinson, 21s. 9d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 108½; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 72, 73; Financial News, Pref., 13s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 6d., Pref., 10s. 6d., 11s. xd., 1st Deb., 51; International Linotype, 59; Lamson Paragon Supply, 20s. 9d., 21s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s., 25s. 9d.; Linotype, B Deb., 56½; Edward Lloyd, 21s.; George Newnes, 14s. 9d., Pref., 15s. 4½d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 104; Odham's Press, 9s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 19s. 9d., 19s. 4½d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s.; Raphael Tuck, 23s., 22s. 7½d., Pref., 80s. 7½d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 7s. 2½d., 7s. 0½d., Pref., 17s. 6d., Deb., 71½d.; Warrillow, 21s. 4½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 17½, 17½, Prefd., 9½, 10; Weldon's, 36s. 3d., Pref., 19s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 4½d., 14s. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s., 20s. 10½d., 8 p.c. 1st Mort. Red. Debs., 106.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WALL PAPER PREFERENCE DIVIDEND.—The directors of the Wall Paper Manufacturers announce that on May 31st they will pay the arrears of dividend on the 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares up to August 31st, 1921—namely, six months' dividend at 5 per cent. per annum. The report for the year to August 31st last showed a loss on trading of £878,610, and after payment of interim dividend on preference shares and taking in income-tax and contingencies reserve a debit balance remained of £557,203. The company had a very considerable claim for refund of excess profits duty.

NEW COMPANIES.

DOUGLAS PAPER Co., LTD.—Capital, £2,000 in £1 shares; paper bag merchants, stationers, dealers in printed and plain papers, stationery and paper making materials, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. Douglas and V. C. Douglas. Directors appoint directors. Registered office: 10, Smithfield-market, Jamaica row, Birmingham.

SOUTHERN EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES Co., LTD.—Capital, £500 in 1,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each and 450 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each; dealers in and manufacturers of all kinds of paper, paper bags and commodities, cardboard and other boxes, etc. Private company. Directors: T. A. Theelke and C. F. Bell. Registered office: 27, Queen's-road, Brighton, Sussex.

THOMAS AND NOBLE, LTD.—Capital, £2,000 in £1 shares; slitters, reelers and cutters of paper, fabrics, foil and other material, paper and pulp manufacturers, import and export merchants, shippers, shipping agents, carriers, wharfingers, waste paper dealers, etc. Private company. First directors: T. Thomas and A. J. Noble. Registered office: 44-46, Shard-road, Meeting House-lane, Peckham, S.E.15.

ADHESIVES, LTD.—Capital, £5,250 in 5,000 cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each and 5,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to acquire the business carried on at 7, Baldwin's-place, Gray's-inn-road, W.C., as the Col Wa-Glu Co.; to adopt an agreement with W. Noble and to carry on the business of importers and exporters of and dealers in glues, varnishes, paints and adhesive substances of all kinds, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. A. Ford and G. E. T. Stebbing. First directors: W. Noble, E. S. King

and W. J. Bonnin. Registered office: "Bell House," 10 and 11, Cophthall-avenue, E.C.

EAGLE PRINTING WORKS (LINTON), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on by H. Titmarsh at Linton as the "Eagle Printing Works." Private company. First directors: H. Titmarsh and J. Siggs. Registered office: Linton, Cambs.

MACDONALD AND MARTIN, LTD.—Capital £120,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers carried on by T. L. Martin and R. S. Sligh as "Macdonald and Martin." Private company. First directors: T. L. Martin, R. S. Sligh and J. S. Macdonald. Registered office: 6, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2.

A. R. GIBBON, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (2,000 cumulative preference); to take over the business of A. R. Gibbon, 24, Farringdon-road, E.C., and 8, Red Lion-yard, Warner-street, Clerkenwell, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in printing inks, dry colours, varnishes, paints, enamels, and all materials used in printing, painting and decorating, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. R. Gibbon and C. E. Gibbon. A. R. Gibbon is first director. Registered office: 24, Farringdon-road, E.C.

DIARY PUBLISHERS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement between Straker and Crane's Diary Co., Ltd., Charles Straker and Sons, Ltd., and R. C. Welton, and to carry on the business of publishers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: R. C. Welton and A. Widlake. Registered office: 206 and 207, City-road, E.C.1.

PHOTO PRINTING PAPER Co., LTD. (London)—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of drawing office stationers and printers carried on as the "Photo Printing Paper Co., by V. Niox, of 61, Marsham-street, Westminster, and to carry on the same and the business of photo printers, mounters, lithographers, printers and dealers in sensitised papers and other materials, etc. Private company. Subscribers: V. Niox and L. Componder. V. Niox is director.

GRIFFAST LOOSE LEAF Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000; manufacturers, sellers and distributors of business systems, loose leaf ledgers and all kinds of business books, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: Mrs. Eva M. Smith and H. G. Wells. Registered office: 45-7, Clerkenwell-green, E.C.

CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LTD.—Capital £3,000; to adopt an agreement with C. H. Stringer, P. J. Vinter and H. W. Hinchcliffe, and to carry on the business of teachers of languages, literature, science, art, mathematics, and all other subjects, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: C. H. Stringer, P. J. Vinter (managing director), and H. W. Hinchcliffe. Registered office: Doughty House, 18, Doughty-street, W.C.

INTERSTATE ADVERTISING ORGANISATION, LTD.—Capital £2,000; to acquire the business carried on by C. H. Hicks at Premier House, 150, Southampton-row, W.C., as the Interstate Advertising Organisation, and to carry on the business of advertising agents, contractors, and consultants, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. O. Fisher and Phyllis Wright. Registered office: Premier House, 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

JAMES FORSHAW, LTD. (law stationers, etc., Liverpool).—Particulars of £900 debentures authorised December 20th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future

L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD.—Issue on April 4th, 1922, of £2,500 debentures part of a series already registered.

BRITANNIA FOLDING BOX Co., LTD.—Particulars of £7,000 debentures authorised April 25th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on freehold land and building at Dacre-road, Old Ford, Poplar, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

CASTELL BROTHERS, LTD. (manufacturing stationers, etc.).—Land Registry Charge on 55, Clerkenwell-road, E.C., dated April 24th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank.

PAPER AGENCIES, LTD. (Bristol).—Debenture dated April 24th, 1922, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: H. V. Chappell, Three Queen's-lane, Bristol.

FORD PAPER WORKS, LTD.—Particulars of £6,000 debentures authorised April 6th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

PETERBOROUGH PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on January 3rd, 1922, of debentures dated March 28th, 1919, and January 25th, 1921, securing £2,000.

PLUMBE AND RICHARDSON, LTD. (printers, etc., Mansfield, Notts).—Particulars of £600 debentures authorised March 7th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

PLUMBE AND RICHARDSON, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Mansfield, Notts).—Satisfaction in full on April 10th, 1922, of first mortgage debentures dated February 2nd, 1917, securing £600.

GUNSTON, GREEN AND SIMPSON, LTD. (printers, publishers, etc., London).—Particulars of £1,500 debentures authorised April 24th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

HERBERT REIACH, LTD. (publishers, printers, etc., Covent-garden, W.C.).—Issue on March 30th, 1922, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

T. FISHER UNWIN, LTD.—Particulars of £10,000 debentures authorised April 25th, 1922; present issue £8,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. These debentures rank as a first charge, the series created April 14th, 1915, being postponed to rank next after above debentures.

PARTINGTON'S KENT BILLPOSTING, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on March 10th, 1922, of mortgage dated May 4th, 1920, securing £700.

PICTORIAL PUBLICITY Co., LTD.—Particulars of £2,200 debentures authorised by resolutions of March 30th and 31st, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unissued capital.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re **GEORGE ERNEST WHITEHOUSE** (formerly manufacturing stationers, 76, Hanover-street, Edinburgh).—This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court on May 2nd for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £4,793 and assets "stocks and shares £1,000." Replying to Mr. Warren, official receiver, he stated that he started on his own account as above with a borrowed capital of £3,000, since repaid. In April, 1918, the business was taken over by a company formed for the purpose and styled "Ludgate, Ltd.," in which he received, as vendor, 4,160 preference and 5,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, all fully paid. He acted as chairman and managing director at a remuneration varying from £1,000 to £2,000 per

annum until May 9th, 1921, when the debenture holders appointed a receiver who took possession of the company's assets. Witness had since been without regular occupation, but had been engaged mainly on journalistic work, and in the publication of a monthly magazine called *Impressions*, which he had issued, intermittently, for several years past, but which had never paid its way. He attributed his insolvency to the failure of "Ludgate, Ltd.," to discharge a debt of £4,500 due to the petitioning creditor, for the payment of which he (debtor) had assumed responsibility. The examination was concluded.

Re DAVID DOMBROWSKI (trading as Davies, Lazarus and Co.), cardboard box manufacturer, 301, Commercial-road, and late of 261, Cambridge-road, E. The receiving order in this case was made on April 11th at the London Bankruptcy Court upon the petition of Thos. Goodall and Co., Ltd., and last week the first meeting of creditors was held before Mr. W. P. Bowyer, senior official receiver. According to the debtor's statement before the examiner, he was born in Warsaw and came to England in 1912. He obtained employment first as cutter and later as manager of a cardboard box factory, but in 1916 he started business on his own account at 35, Tenter-street, E., under the style of Davies, Lazarus and Co., with a capital of £200 lent by his wife. After a year's successful trading he moved to larger premises at 26, Great Eagle-street, and two years later to still larger premises at 261, Cambridge-road, E. Business continued good until the end of 1920, when, owing to a drop in prices, in some cases amounting to 75 per cent., profits disappeared and he began to lose money. In October, 1921, he consulted his solicitor with a view to transferring the business to a company, and on December 9th, 1921, "Davies, Lazarus and Co., Ltd." was incorporated with a nominal capital of £10,000. The purchase price to be paid for the business was agreed at £19,704, to be satisfied by the allotment of 3,000 ordinary shares and by payment of the outstanding liabilities of £16,704. The debtor attributed his insolvency to depression in trade and to the failure of the company to carry through the terms of the purchase agreement. The debtor has further stated that on September 7th, 1918, a fire occurred at his premises in Great Eagle-street, whereby stock to the value of £1,000 was destroyed. He received £520 from the insurance company in settlement of his claim. He suffered another fire in March, 1921, when stock to the value of £7,000 was destroyed at his stores in the railway arches, Birkbeck and Parliament-streets, Bethnal Green. In that case he accepted £6,700 in settlement of his claim.

The debtor returns his liabilities at £7,154 and the assets at £2,736. A resolution was passed for Mr. A. G. White, chartered accountant, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., to act as trustee, and wind up the estate with the assistance of the following committee of inspection, viz., Mr. Rd. Iago (John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.), Mr. Wm. Goodall (Thos. Goodall and Co., Ltd.), and Mr. W. H. Coon (James Spicer and Sons, Ltd.).

Camden Town Auxiliary Printers' PENSION CORPORATION.

On Saturday evening the Camden Town Printers' Philanthropic Society held the final concert for the season on behalf of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation, at the "Royal Arms," Gaisford-street, Kentish Town. There was a large attendance, the chairmen for the evening being Messrs. C. McCarthy, F. J. Waller, E. O. Calcott, C. E. Nash, G. W. Newman and S. Pearce. There was a first-class programme arranged by the musical director (Mr. Calcott), Mr. T. C. Hooker acting as an efficient accompanist. The general arrangements in connection with the concert and throughout the season have been in the hands of Mr. S. Pearce (the hon. secretary), whose work is highly valued by the members.

At the close, Mr. W. A. Perkins (past president), announced that about £32 would be added to the funds as a result of the efforts of the gentlemen whose names appeared as chairmen on the programme for that evening, and he further understood from the secretary that he hoped to make the total returns for the past season reach £200. That was very gratifying, and the credit for the attainment not only belonged to the chairmen of the monthly concerts, but to the gentleman whom he (Mr. Perkins) had the honour of introducing to the Auxiliary as president two years ago (Mr. H. C. Bolton), and whom they were glad to see with them that night. There was also present the secretary of the Corporation (Mr. Joseph Mortimer), who was always welcome because of the keen interest he took in every movement likely to benefit the Institution. Mr. Mortimer did not perform the duties of his position in a perfunctory way, but showed that he had his heart in the work by supporting that and kindred auxiliaries. They were further honoured that night by the presence of their latest M.P. Mr. Naylor was an old personal friend of his, and at the same time an old political opponent, but he was sure those

present were pleased to know that they had so able a representative of their profession in the House of Commons.

Mr. H. C. Bolton (president of the Auxiliary) congratulated the Committee upon the success which had attended their efforts this year, and expressed the pride he felt to have been able to be of some little assistance. He trusted the Auxiliary would continue to progress, and do even more for the Corporation in the future than in the past.

Mr. Jos. Mortimer, O.B.E., referred to the fact that sitting near him was the son of a man who had been a wonderful worker on behalf of the Corporation. He meant Mr. Crespin, whose father—familiarily known to many of them as Bill Crespin—had left a record in the annals of their Institution which would remain for all time. Mr. Mortimer made a touching reference to the work as honorary secretary of the Auxiliary for many years of Mr. Harry Barnes, who had recently passed away; and then passed on to speak of the value which was placed by the Council on the work of organisations such as the Camden Town Auxiliary. The Corporation's family was a very large one, and the anxieties of the Council were considerably lessened through the readiness with which the working members of the trade came forward to help them in making provision for the old printer, the widows and the children of their comrades killed in the war. It was a pleasure to him (Mr. Mortimer) to see Mr. Naylor there. When Mr. Naylor was elected to the House of Commons he was not only glad because he was a member of their craft, but also because Mr. Naylor had proved himself in a number of ways a real friend of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., asked the audience to take the remarks of Mr. Mortimer about himself with a grain of salt, as he was sure he did not deserve them. However, he was pleased to be present and to hear of the encouraging results of their season's work, and he hoped to meet them again at the garden party which he understood they intended to hold later in the season.

MESSRS. MARTIN AND CLARKE, wholesale paper merchants, 3, Joiners' Hall-buildings, Upper Thames-street, London, have issued their May stock and price list, printed on Purley Linen bond paper, for which they are the sole agents. Among the additions to the regular stocks is a good line of Drying Royle under the same heading as blottings. The list comprises a fine range of banks and bonds, copyings, manifolds and tissues, printings, writings, wrappings, etc.

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Lecture by Mr. G. A. Rutherford on the
Three-Colour Process.

There was the usual good attendance of members at the monthly meeting of the Association held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. The president (Mr. A. W. Hunt) was in the chair and the vice-president (Mr. H. Milton) ably supported. At the close of the brief routine business an interesting talk was given by Mr. G. A. Rutherford on the "Three-Colour Process," a subject, which, though many of those present were more closely identified with the trade as binders, provoked a useful and entertaining discussion.

The minutes of the last general meeting were read by the secretary, Mr. A. Cox, and confirmed.

The correspondence included letters from Mr. F. C. Peacock, thanking the Association for its donation to the Vellum Binders and Rulers' Pension; from Mr. Geo. Knight, on behalf of the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes, also conveying thanks for the Association's contribution to that Institution.

Arising out of the latter letter Mr. A. C. Ware proposed that the Association should grant a sum of three guineas as an annual subscription to the Bookbinders' Cottage Home. This was seconded but, Mr. C. Atkins, who, though fully in sympathy with the work of the Home, thought the proposition out of order, and that the matter should be left to the consideration of the annual meeting. The proposition was accordingly withdrawn.

The members next proceeded to discuss the venue for the annual outing to be held on July 3th, the two places particularly mentioned being Jackson's Millboard Mills and the Horton Kirby Paper Mills. After some discussion it was agreed that arrangements should be made for a visit to the latter mill, but failing this that another visit should be made to Jackson's Millboard Mill.

The stewards elected for the annual outing were Messrs. G. A. Eden, B. J. Sansom and H. Milton.

The president then called upon Mr. Rutherford for his lecture.

The Lecture.

Mr. Rutherford, dealing with the machine section of the trade, said he did not think that in all the various branches of the industry there was any other subject with such an absorbing interest as that of the three-colour process. There was such a feast of colour in relation to it and it was wonderful in many other ways and yet it was little known and understood.

The Proper Paper.

Referring first to the paper necessary to produce high-class work, Mr. Rutherford maintained that only high-grade paper should be used, because coating and finish were so conducive in bringing about fine work and light tones, and also the necessary softness. It was advisable when a three-colour job is to be undertaken, to have the paper sent immediately to the machine room, so that it might, so to speak, become acclimated to the atmosphere in which the job would be finally completed. On reaching the machine-room he thought that the reams should be stripped of their packing and stacked at least six inches above the floor, and that it was also advisable to select a place where light and air had free access. There was always an element of electricity in paper, but if precautions were adopted, Mr. Rutherford thought it possible to disperse to a minimum that electricity. If the machine-room was equipped to allow hanging, it was important not to neglect that method of maturing paper. He had found that if paper had only been hanging for twenty-four hours, a great deal of anxiety had been prevented.

The Work of the Pressman.

Having dealt with the question of handling in order to get the best merits out of the paper, the pressman now began his part. The plates, if a number were to be done, should be mounted on a board that should be tested to see that it was absolutely square and level. In regard to mounts, Mr. Rutherford said he had always found Parker's mounts to be reliable. The plates should be secured with only two rivets. It was essential that interlaying should have every attention, and it was a fact

that one hour underneath was worth two on top. When the plates were mounted it was advisable that they should be a shade below type-high to allow for interlaying. The next operation dealt with was the dressing or packing of the cylinder or platen, which of course should consist of a firm and taut surface.

Dealing with the process of making-ready, Mr. Rutherford advocated the making-ready of yellow plates with black ink. He was himself keen on this method and would not supervise a sheet unless his approval had been sought before the overlays were applied to see that the interlaying had been adequately done. Overlays should be cut from a fairly firm paper with a good printing surface so that they would yield a good aspect of the light, intermediate and heavy tones. He advised for this purpose the use of a three-ply sheet, light tones being cut away and the heavy ones increased. The correct method of cutting an overlay was to begin at the bottom right-hand corner and spread outwards and upwards over the sheet of paper. It was necessary always to keep a keen edge on the knife to ensure that the overlay is cut without a burr or drag on the cut-out portions of the sheet.

To Ensure Accurate Feeding.

Having adopted the methods of make ready applicable to each colour it is now necessary to apply the safeguards to obtain accurate feeding. To secure this the lay marks should be placed in the same place for each colour, and also the marks should be balanced for the paper to lie up against firmly, because when the fingers leave hold of the sheet there is a tendency for the paper to tilt. The smoothers by the lay marks should be poised so as to prevent the sheets springing upwards or backwards. The distributing inkers should roll lightly, firmly and evenly over the form, and the colour should be run up and set from the duct while distributing. Regarding interleaving, Mr. Rutherford strongly advised that it should not be done unless it was absolutely necessary. There was always a quantity of moisture in the paper, and interleaving would absorb a certain amount of it, which would consequently cause the register to be affected in the finished production.

Regarding the progressives of each working, pressmen were sometimes inclined to mix various makers' inks together. That, Mr. Rutherford thought, was a fatal mistake. It was better, he contended, that the colours to be used should be obtained from the block-makers.

Speaking of the scope of the tri-colour process, Mr. Rutherford said it was unlimited. It could be employed with equal success in the reproduction of old masters, water colour paintings, sea or landscape, Christmas cards, postcards, also for reproducing in facsimile the patterns of carpets, linoleums, cretonnes, illustrated catalogues, pottery, painted vases, animal and insect life, etc. Recently he was talking to a litho overseer, who had had a long experience of colour printing, and he incidentally presented him with a good specimen of the tri-colour process. Beyond that this gentleman admitted that it was a good specimen, he would not admit that this branch of letterpress printing was a serious competitor to lithography.

In concluding, Mr. Rutherford said that, given a good pressman, a good machine, good plates and good materials would bring tri-colour printing to the forefront, a position which it rightly deserved to occupy.

Discussion.

In opening a discussion Mr. A. G. Aves asked why it was better to prove the make-ready of the yellow by the black.

Mr. Rutherford, replying, said that the successful colour printer should have an education in colour schemes and effects. One got a better idea of the strength of the yellow tones by proving the make-ready in black.

Mr. W. F. Cribb remarked that it was sometimes averred that the three-colour process was not capable of securing a faithful reproduction.

Mr. Rutherford said the reason for that was because the subject was so little understood. He maintained that with letterpress three-colour work photographs could be most faithfully reproduced. It did not matter if a reduction had to be made from a double-demy to a large card, it was still possible to secure intensity of colours and softness of tones.

Mr. Sansom referred to the different effects produced on the surface of the paper by the offset lithographic method and that of the ordinary half-tone block, pointing out that

while it was possible to print well on the former with almost any class of paper it required a high-grade paper for the latter process. He also drew attention to the trouble caused by picking.

Mr. C. Atkins said as a poor binder he had not followed all Mr. Rutherford had said, but he had thoroughly enjoyed the lecture. It must not be forgotten, however, that the binder often made the work of the printer look more presentable before it got into the hands of the public.

Among others who contributed to the discussion were Messrs. E. F. Chibnell, A. Cox, G. J. Hellery, F. J. Ibbott, J. Lee, and A. C. Ware.

The president, after speaking briefly of the lasting effects of several examples of colour printing that he had met with, and the beautiful work which the colour printer was capable of executing, tendered the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Rutherford for his excellent lecture.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.



Picture Post Cards and Postage.

SIR,—The Government has at last announced the reduction in the postage on picture post cards to a ½d., when bearing no writing excepting name, date, address of sender and addressee and a message not exceeding five words of courtesy or of a conventional character, and to 1d. with the correspondence unrestricted.

This welcome concession, to which your esteemed journal has contributed in no small measure, will naturally lead to a great revival in the use of picture post cards, and this the more so seeing that the agitation in favour of this reduction, extending considerably over twelve months, has given the picture post card an unprecedented publicity.

It is now up to the retailer to take advantage of this hard-won result and ensure for himself a constant, profitable and lasting trade by placing before the public a good and well selected stock of picture post cards, which will at once attract and encourage buying.

In this connection it is necessary to issue a note of warning! In the course of the long protracted controversy I naturally came across a large number of personages not only in the official world but also many public and private men, and time and again it was brought home to me that the high 1½d. rate of postage on picture post cards was not an altogether unmixing evil, as it had the effect of considerably reducing the circulation of the cheap, vulgar post card, not infrequently bordering on the indecent, which had come into vogue and pandered to the vicious taste.

Happily the production of such objectionable post cards was limited to but few firms who it is hoped will not resuscitate this deplorable style of post card, the exhibition of which in shop windows must naturally militate against the best interests and proper expansion of the picture post card trade. At the same time I would make a strong appeal to the retailer, absolutely to set his face against the re-introduction of all questionable post cards and only to purchase sound, meritorious and artistic subjects, of course not excluding wholesome humour, which is admittedly the salt of life. By their adopting this course, the hard-won postage battle for picture post cards will indeed prove a lasting victory.

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STEREOTYPING

A Printers' Carnival and Ball.

Co-operative Printing Supply Festival.

It is always interesting to record the lighter side of the doings of those engaged in the printing and advertising trades, more especially when these serve to bring together employer and employee, inasmuch as this adds materially to the success of enterprise as well as to the happy relationship of all interested in business concerns.

On Saturday week the directors of the Co-operative Printing Supply, Ltd., and the companies associated therewith, namely Richmond Hill Printing Works, Bournemouth, the Barham Press, Handel-street, W.C., and the Rand Advertising and Sales Service, Ltd., entertained in a most sumptuous manner their employees and friends to tea at the Fusiliers' Hall, Handel-street, secured by kind permission of Col. W. R. Glover, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. Tea was followed by a concert, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Rowles, the secretary, Miss Webb, was the genius responsible for the fair. The concert party, known as the "Follettes," were, as amateurs, really good. Miss Rose Luff, Mr. Frank Hunt, Mr. Billy Warren, and Mr. Edwin Evison supplying the humorous items, whilst Mr. Tom Turner, Miss Eva Littlewood, Miss Ida Moores, and Miss Gladys Culley contributed to the more or less serious side of the programme. The company generally, however, was restless, anxiously waiting for the more boisterous proceedings to commence.

The hall was very prettily and tastefully decorated, coloured streamers and balloons hanging from the whole of the ceiling. Ranged on each side were various side-shows, starting with the well patronised houp-la stall, the Lancashire witch fortune-telling tent, and the ever-popular Lloyd Memorial Home lucky dip at the further end. The Indian telepathist, Varadachar Ras, was a great attraction; it was a most mystifying and astounding performance. Various other side-shows caused endless fun to both young and old. It was not until 9 p.m., however, that the fun broke out into the fulness of the true carnival spirit, when streamers, trumpets, balloons, comic headgear, and confetti were scattered from the balcony on the heads of the merry crowd below. Then—greeted with the uncontrollable laughter of onlookers, and in carnival and fancy costumes of every conceivable kind, a procession of some 200 persons paraded the hall, to enable the judges to select 17 of them to receive prizes,

the winner being a lady as an angel, whose wings were marvellously realistic. The costume of nearly everyone was both original and attractive; so much was this the case that it would be difficult either to give an adequate description or even to individualise. Prizes of exceptional value were

and ices were provided, and every person present received a suitable gift, with the compliments of the directors of the Co-operative Printing Supply, Ltd., suitably inscribed thereon. The following were the officials: President, Mr. P. Macnamara; vice-presidents, Messrs. H. Silverlock, J. Hopton, E. J. Mapp,

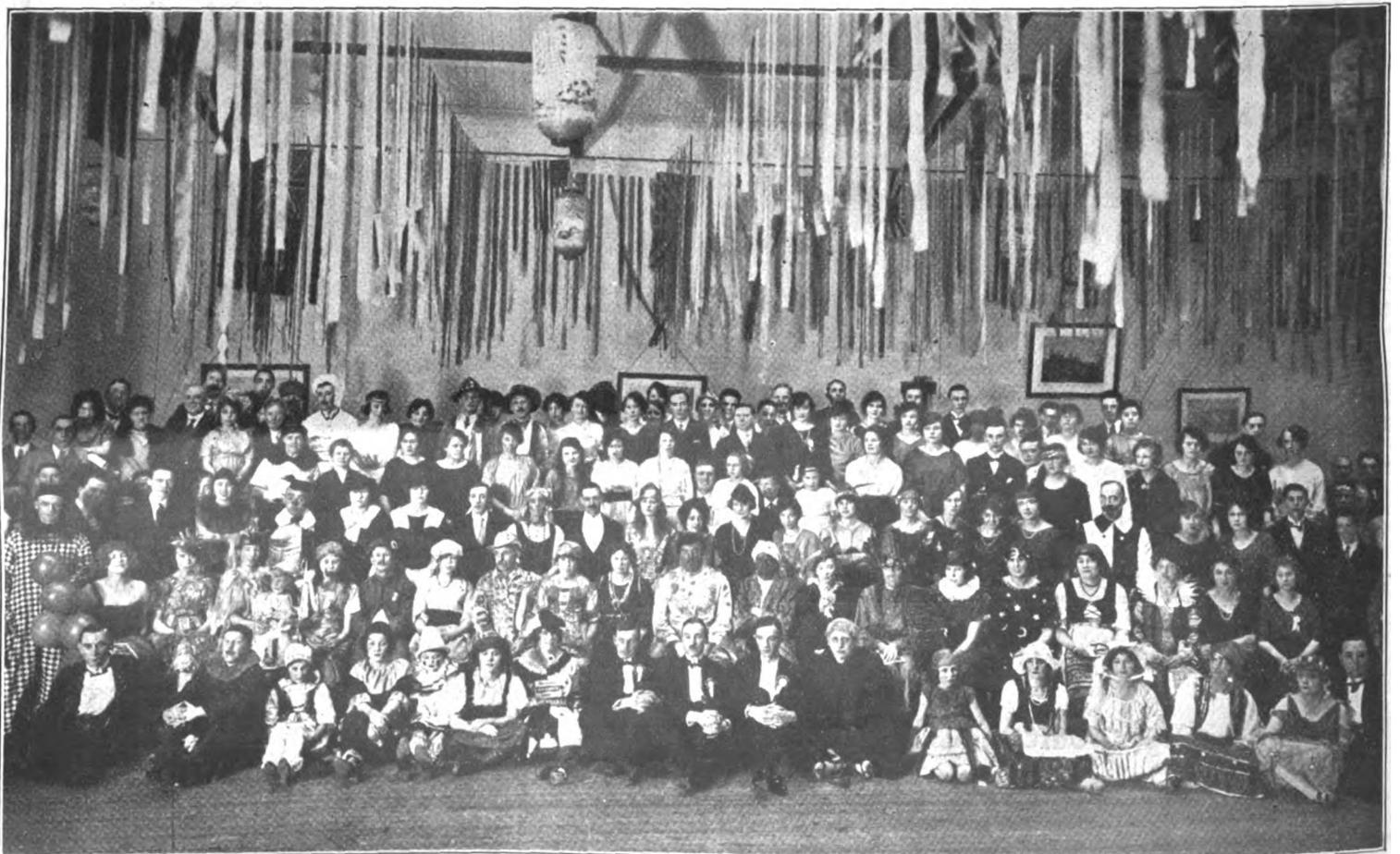


Some of the Fancy Dress Competitors.

given by Mrs. P. Macnamara, and the following gentlemen: Mr. E. Hopton, Mr. L. Fosh, Mr. E. J. Mapp, Mr. H. Silverlock, Mr. W. J. Rand, Mr. P. Macnamara, Mr. G. Macnamara, Messrs. W. and G. Foyle, and Messrs. R. T. Tanner and Co., Ltd. At 11 o'clock Mrs. P. Macnamara presented the prizes, the party breaking up at 11.30 p.m.

Throughout the evening light refreshments

W. J. Rand, G. Macnamara; musical arrangements under Messrs. J. A. Rowles, M.C. Sergeant Stimpson; stewards, the Misses Oten, Parker and Webb, Messrs. Briar, Law, Layzell, Marshall, Munden and Russell. Special mention should be made of the printing of the invitation card, which was tastefully arranged as it was unique in its appearance, whilst the programme was both



A General View of Participants in Co-operative Printing Supply Festival.

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original and artistically produced—the three-colour blocks, fully up to the reputation of the Sun Engraving Co., being a contribution from this well-known firm, the art paper a gift from Messrs. R. T. Tanner and Co.—thereby swelling the proceeds resulting from the fun of the fair which the directors are generously giving to a printers' charity.

Mr. Charles Knights contributed the humorous cartoon used on the programme.

The prizewinners were the following—there being in each case two classes, one for ladies and one for gentlemen: 1st, Best Fancy Dress: Miss D. Easton—"Angel of Peace"; Mr. Phillips—"Cleopatra." 2nd, Cheapest and Best Fancy Dress: Miss Alice Cove—"Lotus Lilly" (Gibbs); Mr. Prose—"Moth Eton Boy." 3rd, Most Novel Fancy Dress: Mrs. Prowne—"Knut of the Ball"; Mr. Alderman—"Mrs. May." 4th, Representing Title of Well-known Book: Miss Irene Rand—"Nursery Rhymes"; Mr. Nockles and Mr. Symmons—"The Heavenly Twins." 5th, Well-known Advertised Commodity: Miss Munden—"Harlene"; Miss Pooley—"Black and White"; Mr. Munden—"Michelin Tyres"; Mr. Dell—"Black Cat." Spot Dance: Mr. and Mrs. Jameson. Ticket Prize: Miss Maude. There were also five consolation prizes.

Representatives of the leading daily newspapers, weekly journals and periodicals attended the carnival and many excellent commendatory reports have appeared in the leading dailies. The attendance reached nearly 600, and the great majority were in fancy dress.

Charity Sports Carnival and Ball.

To be held on Saturday May 20th.

The committee of the Football League and Charity Cups Competitions of the Printing and Allied Trade Charity Sports Association have been fortunate enough to secure the kind services of Mr. Philip Macnamara, Mr. W. J. Rand and other members of the Co-operative Printing Supply, Ltd., in repeating the splendid Carnival and Ball described and illustrated above. Tea will take place at 6 p.m., followed by the distribution of the cups and medals won during the year. The president, Mr. W. R. Masters, who has kindly promised to distribute the prizes on this occasion, will be supported by many well-known gentlemen connected with the trade. Those who heard the fine L.S.C. Band at the Printers' Exhibition will need no assurance that the jazz band supplied by them will be efficient and satisfactory. Prizes will be given for the best fancy dresses, and light refreshments provided during the evening, and a most enjoyable time is in store for those attending the function. The Carnival takes place at the Royal Fusiliers Hall (by kind permission of Colonel W. R. Glover, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.), Handel-street (near Judd-street), two minutes walk from Russell-square Tubestation, on Saturday, May 20th at 6 p.m. The tickets, including tea and light refreshments are 4s. 6d. each, and may be obtained from Mr. H. F. Parker, general secretary, 8, Albion-road, Wandsworth-road, S.W.8; Mr. G. H. Marks, Football hon. secretary, Fry's Metal Foundry, 42, Hollands-street, Blackfriars, S.E.1; or from Mr. V. Bowman, chairman of Football Committee, 21, Vicarage Park, Plumstead, S.E.18. The Committee hope that all who wish to promote the social side of the craft will come forward with their support on this occasion.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A Toronto firm asks for names of English manufacturers of bond papers. (Reference, Office of High Commissioner of Canada, 19, Victoria-street, S.W.1.)

The Canadian manufacturers of a patented fibre wallboard invite inquiries from United Kingdom buyers. (Reference, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.)

British Photographic Papers.

New Exhibits at the Horticultural Hall.

British base papers are steadily making their way among the manufacturers of photographic materials. At the Photographic Fair held this week most, if not all, the exhibitors displaying photographic papers employ British materials for their purposes.

In the case of one particular firm a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* was informed that as the result of their co-operation with British manufacturers of the raw paper, they were using roughly half British and half French products. At one time, of course, it was entirely the imported paper that was used by the coating mills of this country. The war, however, demonstrated the danger of being dependent upon supplies from overseas, especially in connection with aerial photography. Accordingly, Wiggins, Teape and Co. and Alex. Pirie and Sons established mills at considerable cost and with meticulous care for the purpose of making base paper of the purity and quality required.

That they have met with success is admitted, and it was stated at the Fair this week that "if British papermakers have not quite reached the high standard in regard to surface which is necessary, they are making wonderful strides.

Thomas Illingworth and Co., Ltd., who have made a speciality of photographic papers, have two new lines on the market. Zona is described as the latest production of the Illingworth Photographic Paper Works at Park Royal, Willesden Junction. It is a chloro-bromide slow developing paper, specially made for professional photographers. The other new feature is the Collodion Self-Toning paper.

Messrs. John J. Griffin and Sons, Ltd., showed at the Fair papers and post cards manufactured at their paper factory at East Molesey, Surrey. Griffin's Noctona paper for amateurs is an improved and simplified gaslight paper.

The Autotype Co. make a speciality of their carbonyl process by which permanent carbon prints can be made direct from bromide prints and enlargements. This firm coat British base paper at their West Ealing works.

Pirie's base paper is employed for preparing the Kerotype "Honeycombe" Brand Transfer Paper, which is marketed by Criterion Plates, Paper, Films, Ltd., Birmingham. The paper enables beautiful transfers to be made to wood, opal, glass, silver plate and other materials and affords endless opportunities for decorative work.

Kosmos Photographics, Ltd., own the new gaslight paper Novex, which is described as a wonderful advance on anything which has been previously made in this category.

Other exhibitors of papers, cards, mounts, etc., were: Kodak, Ltd., Ilford, Ltd., the Platinotype Co., Amalgamated Photographic Materials, Ltd., the Leto Photo Materials Co., Ltd., Reginald E. Carter, Ltd., Elliott and Sons, Ltd., Gevaert, Ltd., Bean and Halliday (Leeds), Wellington and Ward, Iliffe and Sons, Ltd. (publications), and Jules de Gottal.

Sale of Printing Plant.

At a sale of printing plant, held at Leytonstone, last week, a demy-folio improved Albion press went for £5; a 21-inch hand lever diagonal paper cutting machine, on iron stand, for £13; a nearly new No. 1, 8 by 5 in. "Gem" platen machine, by T. C. Thompson and Son, fitted with treadle, for £15 15s.; a foolscap-folio "Victor" platen machine, by Forknall, for £36 10s.; and a double-demy Wharfedale printing machine, by W. Dawson and Sons, for £42 10s. A considerable quantity of type was sold at prices ranging from 2½d. to 3s. per lb.

FINSKA PAPPERSBRUKSFÖRENINGEN (the Finnish Paper Mill Association) have appointed Mr. Robert Hall, 60, Marchmont-road, Edinburgh, to act as sole agent for Scotland for their production of glazed and unglazed news-print. The seventeen news-print mills in the association have a yearly output of approximately 90,000 tons of news.

DIRECTORY.

Rates: £8 per annum (52 insertions) for each card of 2 lines or under; each additional line £1 6s. per annum extra.

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BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

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

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WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 20.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: MAY 18, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1921.

King George and Lloyd George Tackled the Irish Question.

Sir Ernest Shackleton Set Out on the "Quest."

The Prince of Wales Sailed for India.

Dempsey Knocked Out Carpentier in the Fourth Round.

Humorist Won the Derby.

Sir William Waterlow presided at the Printers' Pension Dinner.

Mr. T. E. Naylor was Elected M.P. for S.E. Southwark.

GEO. MANN & CO., Ltd., showed their New Patent Two-Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset Machine, with Front Delivery, at the Printing Trades' Exhibition.

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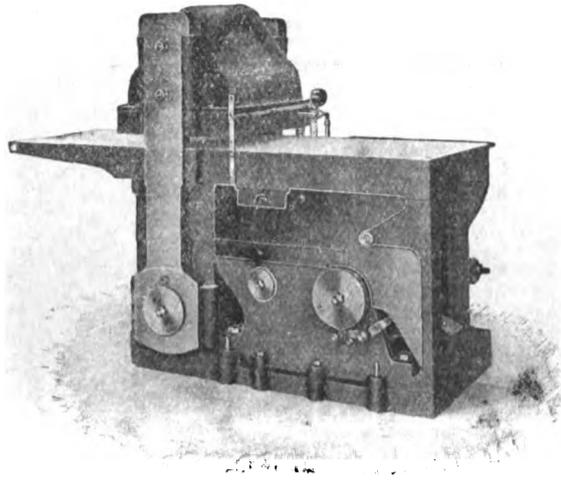
Langson Corrugating and Spiral
Tube Machines

New Jersey Boxmaking & Labelling
Machines, etc.

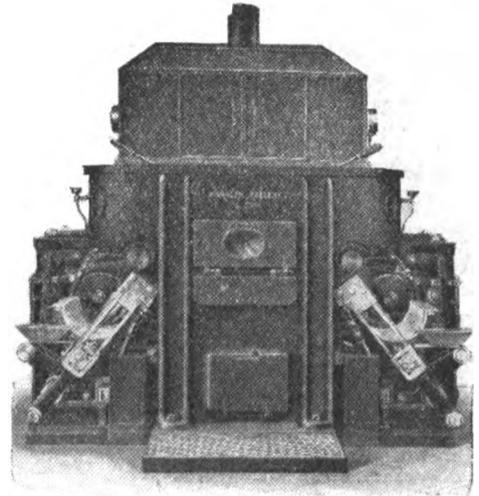
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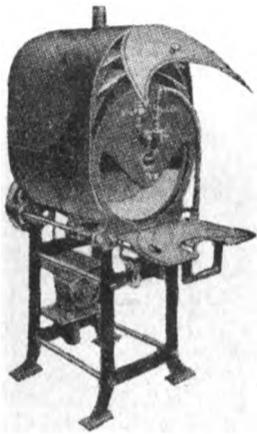
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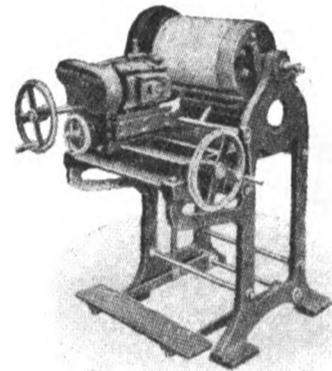
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LONDON: MAY 18, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Printing Trade and Postage Rates.

The Campaign against High Charges.—The Story of Twelve Months of Protest, and The Means Adopted to Obtain Redress.

By F. H. PEDGRIFT

(For many years business manager of "The Era").

It became known in May last that the Postmaster-General intended to increase postal rates. In the then state of trade and commerce, with increasing unemployment on every hand, the threatened increase in postal rates was considered by business men to be an egregious blunder. They foresaw the paralysing effect it would have on trade and commerce by restricting the use of publicity literature, "the life-blood of commerce," and the disastrous effect it would have on the unemployment problem. The correctness of these prophecies has been proved up to the hilt by the results which have since been manifested.

All industries are affected by high postal rates, but none so deeply as the printing and allied trades. The most important rate of all is the halfpenny rate on printed matter. This rate enables industrial firms to send out millions of catalogues, prospectuses, balance-sheets, circulars, price lists, invoices, statements, order forms, market reports, acknowledgment forms, mailing cards, etc. They are the oil which lubricates the wheels of commerce, and every printer in the kingdom is engaged in printing these. It was clear, therefore, that the printer would be hit, and that every industrial firm using publicity literature would receive a staggering blow.

With the knowledge of the effects the Post Office blunder would have on the printing industry particularly, and on users of printing as well as on unemployment generally, it was very natural to suppose that someone would rise to the occasion and take up the cudgels against this menace to trade and commerce.

It was Mr. W. H. Burchell, the governing director of the Caxton Press, Ltd., and hon. secretary of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central District, who at once commenced a vigorous protest campaign. Mr. Burchell has been connected with the printing industry for the past fifty years, and there is no subject affecting the welfare of the master printer and his employees with which he has not been identified. He has a name in the trade as an active, resolute man, always ready for prompt and vigorous action. For the Postmaster-General to threaten to raise by 100 per cent. the halfpenny postal rate on printed matter (the most important rate of all postal rates to the printer) was like showing a piece of red rag to a bull. Mr. Burchell very promptly prepared to charge, and this is how he set about it.

Printing Trade Circularised.

He sent out a notice to the whole of the printing trade, and to important industrial

firms. He headed the notice:—"A Bombshell," and it called attention to the fact that the printing trade was in jeopardy. "The bombshell which the P.M.G. has thrown into our midst must not be allowed to explode. The explosion is timed for June 13th, 1921, unless in the meantime the fuse is withdrawn." It continued: "Here is one simple instance of the effect it will have on the industry:—A printer has a monthly order to print 100,000 market reports; the present cost of postage is one halfpenny per ounce, equal to £208 6s. 8d. On the new rate after June 13th the cost will be £416 13s. 4d. What is the reasonable assumption of the action the trader will take in these circumstances? He will cut down the printing order by one-half."

Mr. Burchell also sent out a request to hundreds of industrial firms to sign a protest petition against the increase of postal charges. This petition was signed by 600 principals of leading industrial firms. This signed protest was duly presented to the P.M.G. at the House of Commons.

Mr. Burchell further convened a meeting which was held on June 6th, 1921, at Stationers' Hall. It was attended by leading representatives of the printing industry and commercial firms. The Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., gave the meeting his support. A resolution was passed affirming (a) "That this special meeting of representative master printers held at Stationers' Hall, strongly protests against the action of the Postmaster-General in suggesting an increase in the postal rates for printed matter and postcards, and agrees to use every effort possible to prevent the suggestion being translated into actual fact, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister and Mr. Kellaway, with a view to the proposals being withdrawn. (b) That a strong and influential deputation be appointed from this meeting to present personally to the Postmaster-General the views of the industry against the iniquitous imposts."

Following up this petition a campaign of protest in the Press was commenced. Every London newspaper inserted letters, leaders and paragraphs opposing the threatened increases. Members of Parliament were also approached, with the view to securing their opposition to the threatened increases.

The Fatal Day.

June 13th, 1921—a black-letter day to industry—arrived. It was the date on which the increased postal charges came into force. The opposing forces were not strong enough

to prevent the imposition. The time had been too short to effectively organise strong opposition. The Postmaster-General had his way!

Far from daunting Mr. Burchell, the rebuff served but to goad him on to fresh efforts. From June 13th, 1921, he has, by the courtesy of the Press kept up a running fire of protest against the effects of high postal charges. Members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons were approached by letter and interview. The Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, members of the Cabinet and the Postmaster-General were all kept continuously advised of the disastrous effects the high postal charges were having on trade and commerce. Such a persistent and well-organised campaign could not fail to achieve results—and it did!

Mr. Burchell estimated that the increased charges meant a £500,000 weekly loss to Labour. The public repetition of this seems to have an effect on the Postmaster-General, for at a public dinner he said, "High postal rates are a crime against trade and commerce." At another public dinner he declared, "In comparison with the unemployment problem all other problems are as dust in the balance." This seemed to point to the conversion of the Postmaster-General, and later on it seemed clear that this conversion must have become complete when it was announced that the estimated falling-off in the nation's correspondence had amounted to 389,000,000 (three hundred and eighty-nine millions), this huge total being made up thus:

Printed matter	190,000,000
Letters	110,000,000
Post cards	77,000,000
Newspapers	12,000,000
	389,000,000

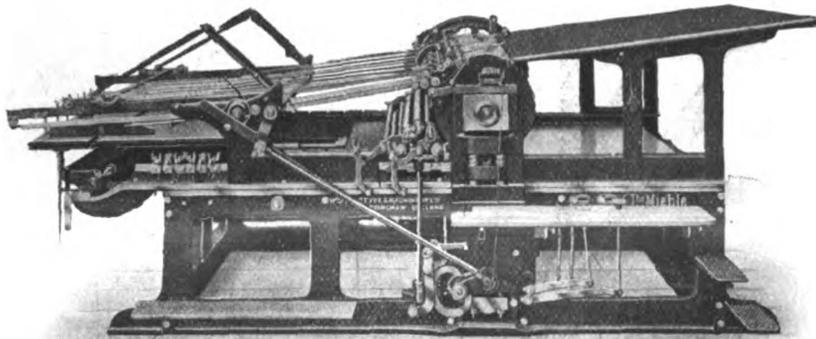
The immense loss to Labour which these decreases implied is obvious. Reckoning £500,000 a week for a period of twelve months, the total comes to twenty-six millions.

In a personal interview which Mr. Burchell had with the Postmaster-General all doubts of the latter's conversion were removed.

Twelve Months' Costly Experiment.

It is beyond comprehension why this costly experiment should have been allowed to drag on till Budget Day, May 1st, 1922. Mr. Burchell thinks that, directly the serious falling-off in the nation's correspondence became known, reductions should have been made at once. The increases were put up in a broken fiscal year, viz., June 13th, 1921. Therefore the reductions could as easily have

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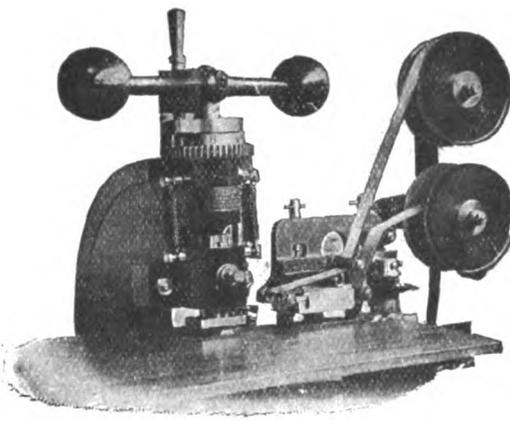
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been made at any time in a broken fiscal year.

Amongst those who have effectively protested against high postal charges should be mentioned Lord Blyth, who is a warm advocate for the return to the charge of one penny for letters. He has given, in the Press, interesting allusions to the late Sir Rowland Hill's scheme of the penny post, and told how "the great plan spread like wild fire through every country possessed of a postal system." Lord Blyth thinks that "if we instituted a world-wide penny post history would repeat itself." Then Sir Adolph Tuck has ably and successfully championed the cause of the picture post card industry, doing much to ensure the reduction in postal rates on post cards. Lord Southwark, the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., and many other members of Parliament have voiced their protests against high postal charges. Deputations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to the Postmaster-General have doubtless had much effect, and in these and other efforts the Federation of Master Printers, the trade unions and Chambers of Commerce—all have joined in the general protest.

For the re-introduction of the most important rate of all postal rates, the halfpenny postal rate on printed matter, upon which depends a vast amount of employment in the printing and allied trades, I am convinced that Mr. W. H. Burchell is mainly responsible. His twelve months' incessant protest campaign in the Press, and his unanswerable representation to members of the House of Lords, the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Members of the Cabinet, every Member of the House of Commons and to Mr. Kellaway have at last borne fruit.

Relief at Last!

The life-blood of commerce, publicity literature, will now, no doubt, be stimulated into active circulation. Huge publicity schemes will be let loose, yielding employment to the workers of the printing industry and increased revenue to the Post Office, even causing greater employment in the Post Office itself. As already stated, the Postmaster-General himself is converted to this belief.

The letter and reply quoted below were largely circulated as far back as November last, in the London and provincial papers. Mr. W. H. Burchell is very proud of the important results this achieved. He thinks that the pressure brought to bear on every Member of Parliament in the Kingdom had the effect of influencing the Government to listen to the protests from members who had been urged by their constituents to take up the matter. He urged that all industrial firms and master printers throughout the United Kingdom should adopt a similar course, and get the correspondence reproduced in their local newspapers. The following is a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Burchell to his local Member of Parliament (Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. R. Greene, Bart., M.P., Member for North Hackney): "As one of your constituents, I beg to ask, in the interests of trade and commerce generally, the printing industry, and unemployment, that you will personally approach the Postmaster-General with the view of urging upon him the immediate necessity of re-establishing the halfpenny postal rate on printed matter, against the abolition of which there has been such an outcry in the kingdom."

Mr. Raymond Greene's reply, dated House of Commons, November 10th, 1921, was as follows: "I have received your letter and enclosure with regard to halfpenny postage. No one feels more strongly than I do on the subject of cheap postage as an incentive to trade, and I have always been opposed to the principle of attempting to raise revenue by increasing the postal rates. I am taking up the matter very strongly with the Postmaster-General, and am glad to know that in doing so I have the support of so influential a body as the Association on whose behalf you write."

Power of the Press.

For the invaluable assistance the Press has afforded to the postal protest campaign, letters of thanks on behalf of the printing industry were sent to all those papers who have helped. Such a letter from Mr. Burchell to the *British and Colonial Printer* was cited in an article on the reduction of the postal rates in the May 4th issue of this journal. He is now being inundated with congratulations on the successful result of his postal campaign. Amongst the correspondents are Members of Parliament, leading industrial firms, secretaries of associations and private persons.

Although a certain highly-placed official has attempted to discount the value of an "eleventh hour campaign" organised for the purpose of presenting a petition for a larger decrease in income-tax, yet Mr. Burchell is of opinion that the power of the Press in rousing public opinion on subjects affecting the welfare of the subject is unrivalled and, if persistently employed, at the proper time, commands success. Mr. Burchell states this with the experience he has gained in the success of his recent postal protest campaign, for he believes that, without the publicity which the Press affords, but little could have been accomplished.

Coming Postal Reductions.

Instead of resting after his laborious campaign, Mr. Burchell says he is now out for further reductions, say:—1d. for letters, ½d. for post cards, and ¾d. for two ounces of printed matter.

In regard to these further steps in the direction of national prosperity, Mr. Burchell says, as he has continually been saying of the concessions now agreed to, Why not do it now?"

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A Toronto firm of manufacturers of printing inks, who are also wholesalers of chemicals, dry colours, etc., desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of iron perchloride, zinc oxide, alums (special), drugs, heavy chemicals, dry colours, dyestuffs, varnishes, and merchants of gums and shellacs. The manager of the firm's chemical department is leaving Canada in May to visit this country, and firms interested can be furnished with his address in London. (Reference No 489.)

Wages in the Paper Trade.

Negotiating Committees Arrive at an Agreement.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers and representatives of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers and of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers was held at the offices of the Papermakers' Association on Friday the 5th inst., further to discuss the employers' proposed National Agreement No. 3. Mr. C. R. Seddon, president for the employers, occupied the chair, with Mr. G. Harraway, president of the N.U.P.B.M.R.P.W., who led for the unions, in the vice-chair.

It had been understood that the employers would have been furnished with the result of the ballot taken among the union members on the employers' proposals, but, as Mr. Harraway explained, it had not been possible to do this owing to sufficient time not being available. No details of the ballot result were given at the conference, but the vice-chairman indicated that there was a large majority against the proposed terms. The chief objection, he added, had reference to the extension of hours and the elimination of the provision for holidays.

Some discussion took place on the points of difference, and each side consulted in private. Eventually Mr. Seddon, after conferring with his colleagues, put forward a suggestion with regard to hours which met with acceptance on the part of the unions, and it was agreed that the respective secretaries should meet immediately to prepare a final agreement for ratification. The agreement will operate as from May 4th, and the first reduction under the scheme will take effect on June 1st.

Mr. Harraway expressed the satisfaction of himself and his colleagues that the conference had been able to come to an agreement which would avert any rupture in the paper trade. He confessed that neither the members nor himself saw a way out of the difficulty until the suggestion came from the chairman of the Employers' Federation which threw a bridge across the chasm which divided them into two separate camps. He moved a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Seddon for his valuable services in the chair.

Mr. A. Fowler, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers, in seconding, remarked that Mr. Seddon had the warm respect of both sides, and he had earned the gratitude of all who were concerned with the welfare of the industry.

Mr. Seddon, in reply, was glad to think they had reached an amicable settlement following upon negotiations which had represented a very hard task for both sides.

The clauses of the agreement provide for wage adjustments according to the variations in the cost of living and for minimum hourly rates, an arrangement which should ensure peace in the paper industry.

The pulp and paper industry of Canada is beginning to show improvement. Several companies are contracting for various mills output. The Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., have placed an issue of \$600,000 on the market, and this was followed by an issue of \$1,374,000 bonds by the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co.

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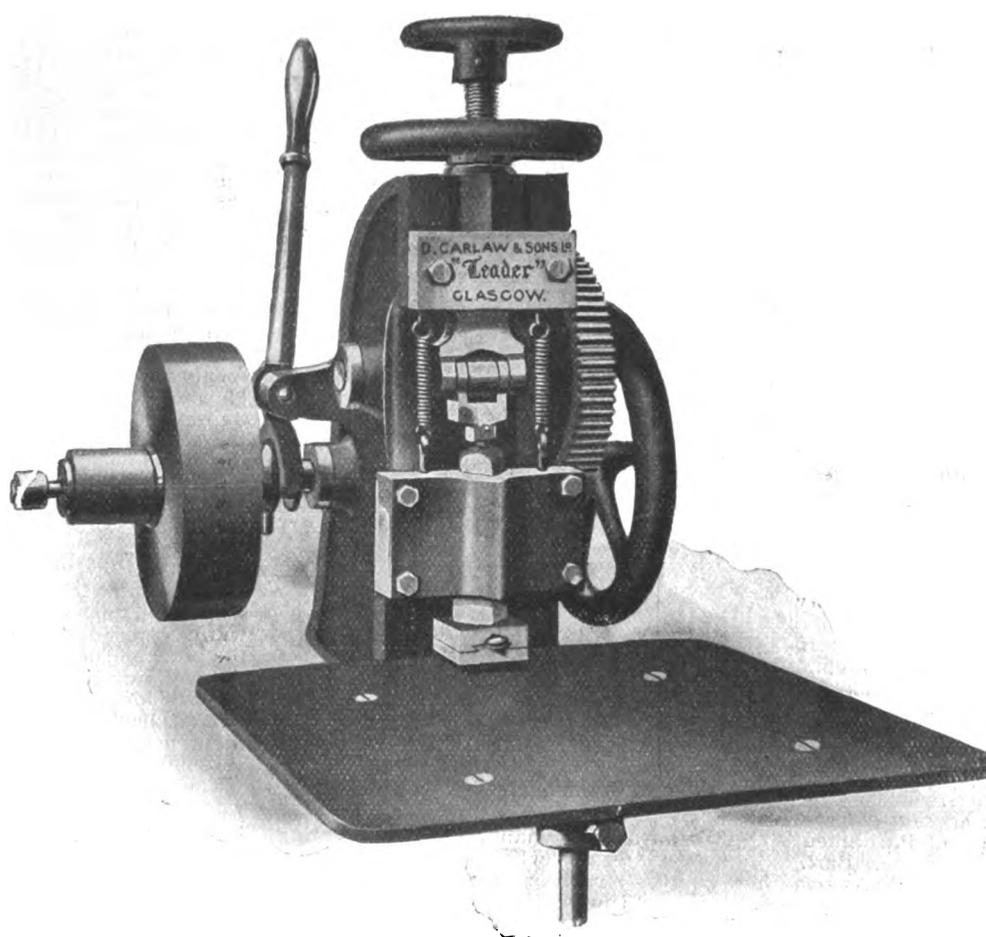
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 "AUTOMATON," GLASGOW.

Trade Notes.

ON the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen of England, the Belgian Press Association on Wednesday evening entertained journalists from London to a great banquet.

FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETING.—Invitations have now been issued to every member of the Federation to be at Glasgow from June 3rd to June 9th for the annual meeting and costing congress of the Federation. We hear there has been a good response, there being a large number of applicants for accommodation, so that all who intend to go to Scotland should not delay sending in their forms. The Reception Committee are determined to make the Glasgow gathering in every way a success, and in view of the many serious problems now confronting the trade, the importance of the occasion can scarcely be exaggerated.

S. WALES MASTER PRINTERS.—The retiring president, Mr. R. S. Johns, of Newport, presided at the annual meeting of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Master Printers Alliance, held at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on Monday, when officers for the ensuing year were appointed as follows:—President, Mr. W. C. Short, Cardiff; vice-presidents, Messrs. Walter Spurrell, Carmarthen; and G. S. Evans, Tonypany; hon. treasurer, Mr. G. T. Wright, Newport; hon. auditor, Mr. J. M. Thomas, Cardiff. A number of matters concerning the trade were discussed and the Alliance, which has sent several deputations to the Postmaster-General on the subject, took to itself some of the credit for bringing about a reduction in postal rates. Later the newly elected president entertained the large gathering to tea.

A RESOLUTION welcoming the new tax reductions was passed on Friday at a meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce. The Postmaster-General was also congratulated on the reductions in telephone rates and postal charges, and the restoration of Sunday collections, "as being a step towards the return to the fullest facilities, and the pre-war scale of charges in regard to postal and telephonic matters, without which no complete revival in trade can be effected."

THE Leicester Chamber of Commerce report in respect of the paper box trade: The requirements of the hosiery manufacturers and the makers up are providing plenty of orders for the box-making trade, but the requirements of the footwear manufacturers are considerably below the average for the time of year. Spinners' and elastic web manufacturers' demands are bordering on the normal, while there is practically no business at all being done with the engineers.

AT the last meeting of the Stepney Metropolitan Borough Council, Messrs. Vail and Co., Farringdon-road, London, secured the printing contract for three years at £5,481, less 12½ per cent. The following were the other tenderers, the local firms being for parts of the contract only:—Carpenter and Simpson, 26, Mile-end-road, E.1; Thos. De la Rue and Co., Ltd., 110, Bunhill-row, E.C.; Thomas and Sons, Ltd., 36, Queen-street, E.C.4; James Truscott and Son, Ltd., Suffolk-lane, E.C.4; Mr. A. Walters, 302, Mile-end-road, E.1; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Birch-in-lane, E.C.; Thos. Winn and Son, 20, Spital-square, E.1.

THE Cardiff Guardians are inviting tenders for the printing of the Year Book. The last day for tenders is Saturday, May 20th, to Mr. R. Stephenson, the clerk, at the Union Offices, 11, Park-place, Cardiff.

ARRANGEMENTS are to be made whereby those persons who have in their possession twopenny stamps on the date on which the 1½d. postage comes into operation receive on demand at a post office the cash or other stamps equivalent of the same.

AT the Press Club on Saturday night the annual ladies' dinner was revived, and a very successful gathering was presided over by Mr. William H. Lock, the chairman of the club.

THE Newspaper Press Fund will benefit to the extent of £3,500 as a result of Tuesday's brilliant matinee—attended by the King and Queen—at Drury Lane Theatre.

MADAME TAMAR KARSAVINA will distribute the prizes at the "Tango Ball" at Princes today (Thursday) the proceeds of which will be handed to Lord Leverhulme for the Newspaper Press Fund.

THE latest addition to the plant of the *Aberdeen Free Press* is a new rotary magazine press, specially designed by the Northern Works, South Shields, for the production of the *Fishing News* and *Scottish Poultry News*. It prints in two colours and folds and stitches the papers and can print any size of magazine up to 80 pages.

AT a meeting in Aberdeen last week, Mr. R. G. Mann, proprietor of the *Scottish Chronicle*, handed over to the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway a cheque for £76, being the latest instalment of the Million Shilling Fund organised by the *Chronicle* to help the congested and understaffed Diocese of Glasgow. To date a sum of over £7,844 has been raised for this purpose through the newspaper.

AT the sale of the Burdett-Coutts library at Sotheby's the famous First Folio Shakespeare known as the Daniel Folio was bought by Dr. Rosenbach, the American dealer, for the record price of £8,600. Dr. Rosenbach bought also the Sheldon First Folio—No. 20 in Sir Sidney Lee's census—for £5,400.

SPEAKING at the annual dinner of the Associated Wholesale Newsagents at the Hotel Cecil last week, Sir William Berry, responding to the toast of "The Proprietors and Publishers," said he did not think that Lord Northcliffe had been fair in his recent criticism of his fellow proprietors. The days of inflation must be followed by the days of deflation, and it was idle for newspaper proprietors to imagine that theirs was the only profession in the country which was not going to suffer such a reduction.

THE death is announced at Stirling of Mr. Eneas Mackay, the well-known Scottish publisher.

THE death has occurred, in his 84th year, of Mr. Edward Vaughan Morgan, the last survivor of Morgan Brothers, the pioneers of trade journalism.

THE death occurred in London on Monday night of Sir Leslie Ward, the celebrated caricaturist, perhaps better known as "Spy."

THE death has occurred of Mr. Frederick Moir Bussey, a well-known journalist. He was one of the pioneers of the halfpenny morning newspapers, being at one time associated with the late Mr. Kennedy Jones.

MR. DAVID CULROSS, who for over sixty years held unbroken association with Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., printers and stationers, St. Thomas-street, S.E., entering the firm as an office boy and becoming a director twenty years ago, who died on November 29th, aged 86 years, left property of the value of £32,559.

Trade Union Matters.

MR. T. A. DAVIES, the newly elected president of the National Union of Journalists, has promised to address the Nottingham branch of the union on May 27th. This will be Mr. Davies' first official function as president of the union.

AT a special general meeting of the members of the Coventry branch of the Typographical Association the question of establishing a Printing Guild was discussed. Addresses were delivered, in which the principles of the Guild movement were explained. A resolution, which was carried unanimously, stated that, "having heard enunciated the principles and objects of the Guild movement and their application to the printing industry, this meeting decides to elect a Provisional Printing Guild Committee to inquire into the possibilities of establishing a Guild in Coventry."

THE half-yearly conference of the Northern Group of the Typographical Association is to be held at Middlesbrough during August.

THE newly-appointed officials of the Home Counties and South-Eastern Group of the T.A. are: G. W. Chuter (Reading) president, T. E. Smith (Ipswich) vice-president; Council: F. Summerfield (Watford), L. P. Bristow (Aldershot), W. F. Kensett (Letchworth), H. Portch (Tonbridge), S. R. Smith (Brighton), W. N. Fitch (Redhill), A. M. C. Simmons (Uxbridge), E. J. Mannings (Norwich).

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Phone: 1084 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON." SP

Master Printers and the Posting of Notices.

Important Decision at London Master Printers' Association Annual Meeting.

At the annual general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association held at noon on Tuesday in Stationer's Hall, Lieut.-Col. Truscott presided over a good attendance of members. The ordinary business was despatched as quickly as possible so that the meeting might resolve itself into a special general meeting, to discuss the question of wage negotiations.

Financial Statement and Report.

The hon. treasurer, Mr. J. H. Williams, presented the financial statement for the period March 26th, 1921, to March 25th, 1922, which showed that the finances of the Association were in a satisfactory condition and was unanimously approved.

The annual report for the year was already in the hands of members and was taken as read. It showed an increase of membership to 1,100 at March 25th last, and detailed the many useful activities of the Association's year.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, thanked Dr. MacLehose for the great courtesy he had shown to London members during the year, and expressed thanks also to Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh for the two years' hard work he had put in as L.M.P.A. president.

On the motion of the treasurer, Mr. Williams, it was agreed that the subscription for the year 1922 to 1923 be on the basis of one half-penny in the £ of wages paid, subject to deductions for amounts exceeding £50,000, £100,000 and £150,000 respectively, with a minimum of £1 is. and a maximum of £500; the subscription to include the Alliance contribution to the Master Printers' Federation.

Mr. W. H. Burchell drew attention to the amount of the subscription to the Federation and asked whether this was fair to London.

The treasurer pointed out that they were bound by the rules of the Federation and had to act in conjunction with the other Alliances.

On Mr. Burchell's further pressing the point, the treasurer suggested that Mr. Burchell should attend the annual meeting of the Federation and try to get the rule amended.

On the motion of Mr. Williams the Association's auditors Messrs. A. C. Roberts, Wright and Co. were re-elected.

An amendment to Rule 15 (re composition of council) was agreed to in order that the Council might henceforth include a representative of each trade section of the Association.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh Thanked.

On the motion of Mr. Spring, a very cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh for his two years' service as president, in which he had ungrudgingly devoted his time and talents to the interests of the Association.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh briefly responded, expressing the satisfaction he had had in the work of the presidency, which, he said, he had occupied in a rather strenuous period. He had been glad to serve them, but glad also when Col. Truscott had been prevailed upon to be the new president. He expressed his willingness to give the new president all the support he could while he was in office.

This concluded the business of the annual general meeting, and the secretary, Mr. W. Whyte, then read the notice convening the special general meeting.

Strong Action re Wage Reduction.

The chairman reminded members of the special general meeting held on March 27th when it was decided that, failing a settlement of the wages question by the Joint Industrial Council, another general meeting should be held before action could be taken involving the posting of notices. This, he said, was the second general meeting which had been desired. He outlined the progress of the negotiations from the date of the last general meeting up to the taking of the present ballot on the question of the 15s. reduction, and went on to say that, in order that they might be prepared in every way, a ballot paper had been issued to L.M.P.A. members, and he was pleased to report that the result had been

surprisingly good—the majority in favour of posting notices if requested to do so being no less than three times greater than in the ballot taken last September. (Applause.) It was absolutely imperative that they should be firm on this occasion and he accordingly moved that "If the results of the coming ballots by the unions are adverse, this meeting recommends the members to post notices of reductions in wages whenever so instructed by the Federation Council." He called upon Mr. R. Gordon Brew, of Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., to second the resolution.

Mr. Brew, on behalf of Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., accordingly seconded the resolution, amid applause.

The president of the Federation, Mr. J. MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., next addressed the meeting at the request of the chairman, and went into detail as to the attitude of the various unions towards the present wage reduction proposals. His remarks indicated a somewhat varied attitude amongst the unions, some showing very little tendency to accept the proposals, whilst others were likely to accept. He assured the meeting, however, that if master printers showed that they were in earnest and were prepared to put up notices and keep them up, he had not the least doubt that they would be successful from one end of the country to the other.

Mr. Burchell asked for information with regard to the periodical houses and newspapers.

Dr. MacLehose replied that the Newspaper Society expected to be in a position at Monday's meeting of the Federation Labour Committee to give very detailed information as to the amount of support that would be forthcoming from their members.

The Chairman then put the resolution re the posting of notices, and this was unanimously carried.

Special Committee to be Formed.

Sir Wm. Waterlow then put forward a proposal "that if and when instructions are issued by the Federation Council to our members to post notices, we then in London set up a standing committee to meet daily with a very small quorum, say a quorum of three, to consider any matters arising out of these instructions." He explained that his intention was that if at least three members of the council, or other persons selected, were available daily at 24, Holborn, then that committee could deal with any houses which did not carry out the Federation's instructions. He went on to urge that master printers had a good case. In justice to their customers as well as in justice to those they employed they must do something to bring the cost of printing down to a more economic basis, as the present high cost of their product was not only driving work abroad but preventing many advertising schemes being carried out.

Mr. A. Langley seconded, and Sir Wm. Waterlow's resolution was carried unanimously, it being agreed that the council be left to appoint the committee.

Mr. Spring raised the question of managers' and overseers' notices, and asked what was the custom of the trade.

The Chairman replied that as a general rule foremen received one month's notice, but undoubtedly many houses made their own arrangements at the time when they took the foremen on. Some houses gave only a fortnight's notice, whilst others gave as much as three months. It was a matter that depended entirely upon the practice of the individual house.

The eighty second annual dinner of the Newspaper Society was held in London on Wednesday night last week, Mr. Valentine Knapp, president, occupying the chair. Sir James Owen, president-elect, gave "The Houses of Parliament." The Attorney-General responded. Lord Riddell, proposing "The Newspaper Society," said that during the past year it had been born again. It was never more powerful. Millions read every day what the members of the Society had to say, and its influence upon public opinion could not be over-estimated.

Printing and Kindred Trades FEDERATION.

The Blackpool Conference.

About 80 delegates, representing 23 unions and 200,000 members, attended the annual conference of the Administrative Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation of the United Kingdom, held in the Council Chamber, at the Town Hall, Blackpool. The conference was opened on Tuesday of last week by a civic reception, and extended until Thursday. The chair was occupied by the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., who was supported by Mr. A. E. Holmes, the general secretary of the Federation.

The Mayor (Councillor D. Dickinson) in extending a hearty welcome to the delegates, said they were associated with the printing trade, which was a very ancient one, and probably one of the most ancient trades in the world. It was a very important trade, and the country was influenced very largely by what they read in the Press. They had in their Council Chamber four stained-glass windows, which were at one time very beautiful. They would notice that one of them was associated with the printing trade, for it represented the first printing press that was ever set up in this country.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., in reply, said they thanked the Mayor very sincerely for giving them the opportunity of assembling in Blackpool's charming Council Chamber. He was inclined to think that whoever was responsible for the stained-glass window must have had a premonition that the typographical bodies would eventually meet in that Chamber. Referring to the Mayor's references to theirs being an ancient profession, Mr. Bowerman said at one time (he was not speaking of every section assembled there that day) the compositors—if his friends would allow him to discriminate for a moment—he understood had a right to be presented at Court and wear swords. (Loud laughter.) He well remembered many years ago, in the office of a paper called *Bell's Messenger*, he was told on fairly reliable authority that one of the Court swords that used to belong to a compositor was then being used as a poker. (Laughter.) On behalf of the delegates he thanked the Mayor and the members of the Council very sincerely for giving them the privilege of meeting in that delightful Council Chamber. (Cheers.)

The conference then adjourned, and in the afternoon the delegates had a delightful motor coach outing to Grange-over-Sands, and there inspected the fine convalescent home run under the auspices of the Workers' Club and Institute Union.

During the next days' proceedings the question of the *Daily Herald* came up for consideration, and after a long discussion a resolution was passed expressing regret that the constitution of the Federation did not permit of any grant from its funds; and also congratulating those responsible upon their decision to maintain the *Herald* for a period of six months. The resolution also requested those societies which had decided to make no contribution to the support of the journal to ballot their members again on the matter.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., president; and Messrs. G. Isaacs, vice-president; H. Skinner, treasurer; and A. E. Holmes, general secretary. Executive Committee, elected on ballot, were: Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., and Messrs. R. Kneale, T. G. Newland, J. D. French, R. Watson, W. C. Warren, S. F. Crampin, and Mrs. A. Bridge.

Two resolutions were also put on the question of the 44-hour week. Similar resolutions had been discussed at the annual conference last year, and it was then decided that the time was not opportune to press for the establishment of a 44-hour week. It was considered that the arguments used then still applied, but it was considered advisable that the purpose of the resolutions should not be lost sight of.

The resolutions were amended so as to embody this view and were carried in this form.

A new Welsh periodical has made its appearance, namely, *Y Llenor* (meaning the *Literateur*), a quarterly journal edited by Professor W. J. Gruffydd, and published by the Educational Publishing Co., Ltd., Cardiff. The first number is a well-printed volume of 80 pages.



What Can be Posted for a Halfpenny.

SIR,—May I, through the courtesy of your columns, inform your readers of the possibilities of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Postal Rate which comes into force on Monday, May 29th. Those who look ahead, are making their arrangements in advance. Orders for millions of halfpenny stamps have already been placed with the Postmaster-General.

Orders for printing, in connection with huge Publicity Schemes, are in hand, they are being got ready for "The Great Day," Monday, May 29th, 1922. On that day there will be let loose such an avalanche of letters, post-cards and publicity literature, that it bids fair to overwhelm the Post Office staff.

In order to catch the tide at its flood, business firms should note, that for their correspondence to be cleared on the day of presentation, it should be posted before 3.30 p.m. It is not generally known what a varied extent of correspondence the Halfpenny Rate covers. It will carry any of the following:—

- 8 page Catalogue (size 14 by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
- 16 page Catalogue (size 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
- 16 page Catalogue (size 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 in.)
- 24 page Catalogue (size 8 by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
- 32 page Catalogue (size 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
- 36 page Catalogue (size 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

The above catalogues can be enclosed in envelopes or wrappers and can be printed on a highly-finished super-calendered paper fit to receive the best produced half-tone illustrations.

The little halfpenny rate enables industrial firms to send out millions of prospectuses, balance sheets, circulars, price lists, invoices, statements, order forms, market reports, acknowledgment forms (imitation typewriter circulars, if handed to the Post Office in lots of not less than 20 copies). It also allows of a mailing card, i.e., a printed matter card, minimum size 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. up to a maximum size of 12 by 24 in. This latter size forms a gigantic communication. A birthday or picture postcard, etc., containing five words of greeting, the date, name and address of sender also addressee may be sent for one halfpenny.

It is a very common practice amongst industrial firms to neglect to use the full weight to which the postal charge entitles them. They would do well to remember that while it is a good thing to throw one's weight about it is not wise to throw one's postage weight away. Live firms will see that full postal weight is secured by enclosing with all their communications "snowball advertising" such as "publicity envelope enclosures" afford. Great output of publicity literature during the current Fiscal Year 1922-23 ending on March 31st, 1923, will help the business of industrial firms, increase postal revenue and enable the Postmaster-General to carry out his intention of making further reductions in postal charges—probably by making the letter post 1d., the postcard rate $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and giving two ounces for $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (printed matter rate).

Yours, etc.,

W. H. BURCHELL,
Governing Director
The Caxton Press, Ltd.,
Hon. Secretary the Association of
Master Printers (London Central
Districts).

13 and 15, Leather-lane, E.C.1.

At a meeting of the Printing Trades' War Memorial Committee on Saturday afternoon last, Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P., presiding, the balance-sheet of income and expenditure was presented. This showed that the cost of erecting the memorial wing to the Caxton Home, including furniture and incidental expenses, had reached £10,150, of which sum £700 had been expended on the very fine memorial screen. Donations to the fund amounted to £7,750, £400 had been loaned by Caxton Home, and £2,000 advanced by bankers. The Committee formally handed the memorial wing over to the trustees of the Caxton Home, who undertook its maintenance as a Printing Trades' War Memorial. Donations towards the liquidation of the debt of £2,000 will be appreciated.

DURING March paper companies increased their nominal capital by £213,000 and printing and publishing companies by £84,500.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines	s.	d.
Agencies	3	0	
Situations Wanted	1	6	
Situations Vacant	3	0	
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0	
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0	
Shares for Sale and Wanted	3	0	
Partnerships and Investments	3	0	

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line	s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0	
Tenders	2	0	
Patents for Sale	2	0	
Legal and Financial Announcements	2	0	

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

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A LONDON Manufacturing Stationers are requiring the services of a REPRESENTATIVE with an established connection, either in London or the Provinces, to sell Lithograph and Letterpress Work, Duplicate Books, Printed Paper Bags and General Stationery; good sound commission, no expenses; a good opportunity where a change is contemplated.—Write, in strict confidence, giving amount of turnover and district.—Box 13940.

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T. RYAN,

Director-General.

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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

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

Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1922.

Wage Reduction: Position Serious.

THE results of the ballot now being taken by all the unions will, we understand, be known at the headquarters of the Federation of Master Printers to-day (Thursday) but no statement is likely to be issued until after the meeting of the Employers' Labour Committee on Monday. As we go to press, however, we learn that the London Society of Compositors has rejected the employers' proposals by a majority of over ten to one, the figures being: For acceptance, 945; against acceptance, 9,783. There are indications that the proposals will be rejected by other unions also, so that the position is evidently very serious. In view of the employers' considered conclusion that a reduction of wages is essential, it looks as if there is no alternative but for them to post notices announcing the reductions they think necessary. A stoppage of work, however, would be most unfortunate at the present time, when there is some indication of a general trade revival, and trouble in the printing industry would not only be disastrous to the trade itself but would have an adverse influence upon the prosperity of the whole country.

National Settlement of Paper Trade Wages.

A SPLENDID piece of work was performed by the representatives of employers and employed in the British paper trade a week or so ago, when an agreement was reached on the questions of wages and conditions in the paper trade. It may be said that both sides have been guided by considerations for the welfare of the industry and of those dependent upon its activities. Neither side could have afforded any rupture at the present time, the workpeople less than their employers. A happy aspect of the concluded agreement is that the manufacturers have shown no desire to press the full advantage which present conditions of industry afforded them, while on the part of the unions everything has been done that was possible in the interests of the members. Accordingly, the good relations which have hitherto existed between the two parties to the paper industry continue, and there can be no impediment to any revival in trade which may come along.

Although the terms of the National Agreement No. 3 presents some difference from its predecessor, there will be very little if any alteration in practice. The desire to treat employees in the paper mills of this country as sensible human beings will be increased by the fortunate conclusion reached by the negotiations.

The Cost of Living Basis.

IT is an important part of the paper trade agreement to have got accepted the cost of living basis for adjusting wages. Given an understanding as to the minimum rates and the percentage at which these should stand above pre-war wages, there is no difficulty in arriving at the intermediate grades. The adoption of this principle surely spells a long period of peace in the paper industry, and the manner in which a settlement was reached during the recent negotiations indicates that both sides desire that work shall continue in the mills, so far as the market will permit, without interruption.

Postal Rates and Mr. Burchell.

IN granting space in this issue to a contributor's somewhat extensive résumé of the history of the agitation for the reduction of postal rates—and particularly of the part played therein by Mr. W. H. Burchell, the energetic secretary of the Association of Master Printers of the Central London District—we have no wish to claim that our contributor represents the course of events and the agencies at work in precisely the correct perspective. In this connection readers will note with interest the remarks made upon the subject by the president of the Federation of Master Printers at Saturday's luncheon of the Home Counties Alliance (reported this week). We think, however, that an inside view of the postal campaign from Mr. Burchell's standpoint will be of general interest, and we venture to suggest that if only a few employing printers would devote to each movement affecting our craft's welfare the enthusiastic generosity of time and money which Mr. Burchell has devoted to the subject of postal rates, substantial benefits might thereby accrue to every member of the printing and allied trades.

The Paper Market.

SPECIAL offers are being issued on every hand, even by papermakers whose ordinary practice never embraced anything but the standard line at the standard price. Some remarkably low prices are quoted and we have seen pure S.C.'s at 3d., foreign writings at 2½d., account book azures at 4d., flints in double crown at 16s. We understand by the way that there is an advance in certain grades of coated and surface papers, chiefly Belgian productions. There is a firm tendency with strawboards and orders are being placed very freely at the moment.

Competition in Paper.

THERE has been a downward tendency in the price of tub-sized papers recently and lists to hand from several quarters show a drop of 1d. and 1½d. per lb. It is usually the smaller mills that are first out with the announcement, but once the lead is set, others must follow suit. In almost all the named papers every maker has an equivalent quality to his competitors, and there is a constant striving for supremacy and the consumers' favour. An odd farthing turns the scale one way or the other, hence the keenness. There was a time, pre-war, when two or three papers held first position by virtue of their watermark. To-day there is little to choose between qualities, and watermarks count for next to nothing when there is an advantage in price on one side. Competition will bring prices down to the danger line and then watermarks will play a bigger part in deciding the destination of orders.

Personal.

SIR JAMES OWEN, who was last week elected president of the Newspaper Society, is editor and managing director of the *Western Times* Company, and received his knighthood in 1918.

WHEN Mr. H. Seymour Berry, J.P., one of the directors of the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, and other publishing firms, returns from France in a few days' time, he will be met by a deputation representing the Liberal and Conservative parties at Merthyr, and be invited to stand as the Coalition candidate for Parliament at the next election.

MR. W. A. WOODLEY, managing director of the *Somerset County Gazette* and the *Bridgewater Mercury*, has been elected president of the South-Western Federation of Newspaper Owners.

MR. SYDNEY WALTER, C.B.E., the well-known writer on public affairs, has been elected to the directorate of the *Yorkshire Evening News* (Leeds).

MR. G. M. BRUMWELL has been appointed associate editor of *The Times*.

DR. HAROLD WILLIAMS has been appointed foreign editor of *The Times*.

AT a meeting of the Newport Corporation congratulations were extended to one of the members, Mr. C. T. Clissitt, circulation manager of the *Western Mail*, on the occasion of his silver wedding.

ON Tuesday Mr. William Stebbing, who was for nearly 30 years on the staff of *The Times* as leader writer and second in command to Delane as editor, celebrated his 91st birthday.

DR. ARTHUR SHADWELL, the well known authority on social, industrial and economic questions, has accepted the editorship of the *Democrat*.

MR. DUNCAN KEATS delivered an interesting lecture on Tuesday evening at the monthly meeting of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association at St. Bride Institute. He spoke chiefly on one or two of the older and lesser known kinds of printing plates.

AMONGST the well-known Americans now staying in London is Mr. Herbert Pulitzer, proprietor of the *New York World*, who is staying at the Berkeley.

ON the occasion of the presentation of a gold watch to Mr. J. P. Haworth, who is leaving Spring Vale Paper Mill, Darwen, to take up the position of works manager of the Star Paper Mill, Feniscowles, warm appreciation was expressed of Mr. Haworth's services, covering a period of 31 years.

THE watch, which was presented by Mr. Eli Kirkham, a director, bore the following inscription: "Presented to J. P. Haworth, Esq., by the Directors and Officials of the Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., and the employees of Spring Vale Paper Mill, on relinquishing his position as manager."

MR. R. GILROY, chairman of the Northern Committee of the Papermakers' Association, has been re-elected chairman of the Rishton District Council.

DR. HUGH P. BAKER, Executive Secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, will spend eight weeks in Europe this summer studying the paper industry, particularly in Scandinavia, with reference to its bearing on the future of the industry in America. He will sail for Scandinavia on June 10th.

PARTICULAR attention will be paid to the condition of the paper industry in Finland and Czecho-Slovakia, and Dr. Baker's trip will take him as well to Sweden, Norway and Germany, with shorter stays in other countries of Europe.

War Memorial at Colchester.

An impressive ceremony took place at the Colchester branch of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., on Monday, May 1st, when a memorial tablet erected by the directors to perpetuate the memory of those men employed at The Hythe works who fell in the Great War, was unveiled by Mrs. Austen-Leigh. The dedication service, which was conducted by the Rev. Canon Brunwin-Hales, M.A., Rural Dean, was attended by Mrs. and Mr. Austen-Leigh (chairman of the company), Mr. R. W. Hanson (director), Mr. M. E. Impey, Mr. R. Affleck (general manager), Mr. W. H. White (Colchester manager), and the whole of the staff. Following the Lord's Prayer and the singing of "O God, our help in ages past," Mr. Austen-Leigh delivered a short address, in the course of which he dwelt upon the solemn purpose of the gathering. He recalled the early days of the war and the repeated calls for more and ever more men, noting with pride the noble response made by men in every walk of life. The call came to their house at Colchester, and from all departments they went—from composing and machine-rooms, warehouse, foundry, and clerical offices.



The Memorial Tablet.

"I often think," he added, "as I walk through the works now, how little those men here pursuing the various peaceful avocations connected with our trade could ever have imagined that they would be called to fight—some in France, some in Gallipoli, some in Mesopotamia. And in making these remarks, of course I allude to all who went, to those who will never be with us again and those who returned. To all of them I desire to say, on behalf of everyone here, we thank you. From this office 108 men went to fight, from our parent office in London 248, and from Eton 19—375 in all. We have already placed a tablet in London to commemorate the twenty-six men who laid down their lives from there. This memorial is dedicated to the seventeen men who went from here and did not return, as a witness to their bravery and as an example to coming generations. For what they did for us we can never be sufficiently grateful. They made the supreme sacrifice, and by so doing helped us then to escape the unspeakable horrors of invasion, and enabled us to live here in safety now. And to you who are sitting near me, the relatives of those who have fallen, I would say that we here can in some sense realise what you have gone through. We know you have given of your best and dearest—you have given those who were in their youth and had all those high hopes of the future that are inseparable from that period of life. You have given them, and they have met with the most glorious of deaths. May we not hope it is well with them? We trust it may be some satisfaction to you

to see their names engraved on this tablet. But not only is this memorial to commemorate the glorious dead—it stands now and will stand for ever as a reminder to the younger generation of what those who worked here before them in 1914 did—how they answered the call of duty as it came to them, and in saying this I refer to both the living and the dead."

Mrs. Austen-Leigh then unveiled the tablet, which was solemnly dedicated by Canon Brunwin-Hales, who recited the names of the Glorious Seventeen. This was followed by the "Last Post," sounded by buglers of the Leinster Regiment. The imposing tablet, which is constructed of alabaster framed in Norwegian green marble, was surrounded by many beautiful wreaths from relatives of the fallen, friends in the house, and others.



Mr. Alfred Harris.

We have to record, with deep regret, the passing of Mr. Alfred Harris, director of Wass, Pritchard and Co., Ltd., the Romney Press, Ltd., and the Mechanical Typesetters, Ltd., of 85, Fenchurch-street, E.C., on Tuesday the 9th inst., at Debben House, Loughton, after a prolonged illness. The late Mr. Alfred Harris was in partnership with his brother, Mr. Leonard Harris, trading as L. and A. Harris, printers and stationers, at 94, Leadenhall-street, from 1898. Their works were removed to a new and enlarged factory in 1905 at St. Ann's-road, South Tottenham, and in January, 1918, the firm amalgamated with the Romney Press, Ltd., at 85, Fenchurch-street, E.C. Mr. Harris took a very keen interest in his craft, and was an active committee-man of the Central London Districts Master Printers' Association. Mr. Harris was also managing director of C. Nestle and Co., Ltd., of South Molton-street, W., and Dover-street, W. He had travelled considerably, having twice been round the world, and several times to America and Canada. He was a Freemason and a member of the National Liberal Club and Royal Colonial Institute. During the war he was an active member of the City of London branch of the British Red Cross Society. He will be much missed by a large circle of friends, who held him in very high regard.

The Stationer's Company's
EXAMINATIONS.

An inspiring and interesting sight was witnessed at Stationer's Hall during the past week, when some 500 progressive workers employed in the various branches of the printing industry submitted themselves for examination in the theory and practice of their respective crafts.

The examinations are set and adjudicated upon by representatives of the Worshipful Company of Stationers and the London Printing Trades, the tests set embracing the following sections:—Paper, composing, machine, lithography, binding, stereo and electro, reading, printing ink, order clerks, costing, estimating, printers' assistants. The candidates were students from the most go-ahead technical schools in London, including St. Bride Printing School, Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, and Battersea Polytechnic. These institutes are closely identified with the trades they represent, and it is a hopeful sign for the future of the printing industry that so many workers are eager to obtain the diplomas awarded on the results of these annual technical tests.

THE CHARLES FRANCIS PRESS.—From Mr Charles Francis, of New York—to an interview with whom we devoted a special article last week—we learn that the figure we quoted of \$500,000 as the value of the annual output of the Press was supplied to us inadvertently, that being the value several years ago but now wide of the mark as the output to-day equals \$1,500,000. By the way, to-morrow, the 19th, is the date when Mr. Francis is due to lecture at Stationers' Hall, at 6.30, under the auspices of the London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, his subject being "Our Problems and Our Responsibilities."

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 8, 8½, Pref., 24s. xd.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 21s., Pref., 18s., 19s.; Jos. Byrom, 14s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 6d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 108½; John Dickinson, 21s., 21s. 3d.; *Financial News*, Pref., 13s. 6d.; *Financial Times*, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s.; Ilford, 22s. 6d., 21s. 6d., Pref., 18s. 6d., 18s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 11s. 9d. xd.; International Linotype, 65; Lamson Paragon Supply, 20s. 9d., 21s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 1½d.; Linotype, A Deb., 59, B Deb., 58; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 21s. 3d.; Mansell, Hunt, 25s. 3d., 25s. 6d.; George Newnes, 14s. 9d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 105; Odham's Press, 8s. 10½d., 9s. 1½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s., 16s., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 19s. 4½d., 20s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 19s. 6d.; Times Publishing, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 3d., 12s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d., Pref., 88s. 1½d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 7s. 0½d., 7s. 6½d., Deb., 70½; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 17½, Pref., 10½; Weldon's, 36s. 9d., 35s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s., 14s. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 10½d., 20s. 9d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, Pref., 9½, 9¼; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 15s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION.—Interim dividend of 2 per cent. for half-year; same as a year ago.

F. REDDAWAY AND CO., LTD.—No dividends are being paid for 1921.

PORRITTS AND SPENCER, LTD.—Porritys and Spencer announce dividend of 5 per cent. for the year, carrying forward £22,223, against £21,376 brought in.

NEW COMPANIES.

TAYLOR AND CO. (HULL), LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in wool, cotton, silk, linen, leather, paper and similar substances, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Taylor and G. St. G. Wheeley. Registered office: 4, Albion-street, Hull.

POTTEN, BABER AND MURRAY, LTD. (Bristol).—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, engravers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: E. Potten, E. H. Baber and H. E. Murray.

ARTHUR HEATH AND CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000, in 5,900 5 per cent. cumulative preferred ordinary shares of £1 each and 100 deferred ordinary shares of £1 each; to carry on the business of paper agents and export merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Heath and E. H. Cooper. Registered office: 91, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

METROPOLITAN ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on by W. H. Spencer at 30, Gerrard-street, W., as the "Metropolitan Advertising Co.," and to carry on the business of advertising agents, specialists, etc. Private company. First directors: W. H. Spencer and H. Wolfensohn. Registered office: 144, Wardour-street, W.1.

MECHANICAL AIDS, LTD. (London).—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of manufacturers, buyers, sellers, repairers and maintainers of machines and labour-saving devices in residences, offices, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. V. Weber and P. F. Masters.

PARAMOUNT PRESS, LTD.—Capital, £200, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of litho-

graphers, letterpress, commercial and general printers, publishers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: A. J. H. Knights and L. W. Dalton. Registered office: 16, Carlisle street, Soho, W.1.

LION PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to take the racing journal known as the *Sporting World*, carried on by E. F. H. Briggs at 5, Fetter-lane, E.C., and to acquire from the said vendor the benefit of an agreement between himself and J. Nicol whereby the right was granted to publish upon the terms of paying to the said J. Nicol a royalty of 10 per cent. on each volume sold by the *Sporting World Racing Guide*. Private company. First directors: E. F. H. Briggs, J. Nicol and E. H. Wells. Registered office: 5, Fetter-lane, E.C.

HARDWARE TRADES DIRECTORY, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on by C. W. Horton, of 19-21, Regent-street, S.W.1, as the "Hardware Trades Directory." Private company. First directors: C. W. Horton and G. Thomas. Registered office: 19-21, Regent-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ARCADIAN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 3,000 "A" preference shares and 1,000 "B" preference shares of £1 each, and 20,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to acquire from C. H. Parsons, of 6, Colliergate, Bradford, certain copyrights, music, songs, and printing plates, to print, publish and sell music, songs, books, periodicals, etc. Private company. First directors: C. H. Parsons and L. H. Parsons. Registered office: Albion House, New Oxford-street, W.C.1.

JACKSON, HARTLEY AND JACKSON (1922), LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business now or formerly carried on at 120, Middlesex-street, Bishopsgate, by Jackson, Hartley and Jackson, Ltd., and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail paper merchants, printers, bagmakers, manufacturers of, and dealers in papers, printing inks, bronze powders, stationery, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Lindner, J. Hopton, P. C. Squire and P. F. Money.

BLICK TIME RECORDERS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of importers, exporters, and manufacturers of, and dealers in, time recorders, multi-copiers, typewriters, office and library equipment and supplies, etc. Private company. First directors: J. G. Rimington, Matilda I. Rimington, F. G. Marquiss and J. H. Forster. Registered office: 174, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

PANORA, LTD.—First and 2nd mortgage debentures, both dated April 19th, 1922, to secure £1,000 each, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

JOHN HEYWOOD, LTD., printers, London and Manchester.—Mortgage dated April 26th, 1922, to secure £8,000, charged on certain land and premises in Pendleton, Lancs.

MILL 439, LTD., paper manufacturers, etc., London.—Particulars of £5,000 debentures authorised November 17th, 1922, whole amount issued; charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

SPOTTISWOODE BALLANTYNE AND CO., LTD.—Trust deed dated April 20th, 1922, to secure £34,000 3rd mortgage debentures, charged on certain freehold lands and hereditaments in Greenstead, Colchester, and the company's other assets, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to £43,000 1st and £60,500 2nd mortgage debentures).

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

A. Bland and J. Dabell, paper stock merchants, 21, Irwell-chambers, Fazakerley-street, Liverpool, under the style of A. Bland; so far as concerns A. Bland. J. H. Neal and A. C. Nelson, printers, at Barston-street, Leicester, under the style of Neal, Nelson and Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Edward Gittins, 15, Knoll-road, Bexley, Kent, journalist, May 12th.

RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.

Marmaduke Valentine Smith, formerly 14a, Clerkenwell-green, newspaper proprietor, April 27th. It appears to the Court that all the debts of the debtor have been paid in full.

W. H. Bowyer, Ltd.

Paper Manufacturers' Petition.

On the petition of John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., paper manufacturers, creditors, Mr. Justice Astbury, in the companies winding-up court on Tuesday, made an order for the compulsory winding up of W. H. Bowyer, Ltd. Counsel for the petitioning creditors said the company had issued debentures, and on April 19th a receiver was appointed who had taken possession of the whole property of the company. In these circumstances counsel asked for the order.

Associated Paper Mills, Ltd.

The report of the Associated Paper Mills, covering the period from July 23rd, 1920 (the date of incorporation), to August 31st, 1921, issued on Monday, intimates that the company has completed the acquisition of the whole of the share capital of Edward Collins and Sons, Glasgow, and the whole of the assets and undertaking of Henry and Leigh Slater, of Manchester and Bollington, including that company's holding in the Société Franco-Anglais de Papiers Spéciaux, of Eragny, near Paris.

The trading results of the two companies, it is stated, continued satisfactory until about September, 1920, when a very heavy drop in the value of raw materials commenced, together with an almost complete stagnation of trade, which factors account entirely for the unsatisfactory result. Since the date of the balance-sheet a considerable improvement in trade has taken place. The profit for the period was £16,517, before reserving for excess profits duty and other taxation, an appeal having been lodged in respect of the former. Interim dividends were paid on the preference shares on January 1st and July 1st, 1921, amounting to £26,273, thus leaving a debit balance on profit and loss of £9,756.

MESSRS. JAMES SPICER AND SONS, LTD., are sending out a neat little wallet containing specimens of some of their standard stocks of cards, boards and tags. Two pockets in the stout cover contain the samples and price list in a decidedly handy form.

Home Counties Master Printers.

Red-Letter Day in the History of the Alliance.

Further lustre was added on Saturday to the name which the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance has made for itself in the direction of the successful organisation of social functions. On the occasion of the Alliance's annual meeting members were asked to bring their ladies with them, and the day's proceedings included a visit to the Tower of London and to St. Paul's Cathedral, luncheon at Stationers' Hall, the day concluding with reception and tea at the Mansion House by invitation of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

At the business meeting, held at Stationers' Hall at 11.15, Mr. David Greenhill, the president, was in the chair for the first part of the proceedings and the large gathering included not only a big representation of the Home Counties organisation but also a number of visitors, among whom were Mr. J. MacLehose, M.A., LL.D. (president of the Federation of Master Printers), Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh (vice-president of the Federation), Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation) and Mr. Chas. Francis, of New York.

A Successful Year's Work.

An able résumé of the past year's activities was presented by the alliance secretary, Mr. Percy D. Michael, on behalf of the executive. His report laid much stress on the amount of attention that had been occupied by the question of wages, it being remarked that the year was especially noticeable in that for the first time in history wages had been reduced in the printing trade. An outline was given of the course of the wages movement up to the present time, and acknowledgment was made of the services on Federation Labour Committees of the Alliance's representatives, Mr. A. Bennett, Mr. J. Crowlesmith, Mr. F. Dangerfield, Mr. J. H. Hobbs and Mr. H. H. Potts. Reference was made to the efforts of the Alliance to get the Federation rules amended so as to do away with the block vote in Federation affairs. The effective efforts of the Organisation and Propaganda Committee in the preparation of leaflets, etc., were put on record, and mention was made of the very successful group meetings held during September and October at Newport (I.O.W.), Reading, Tunbridge Wells, and Bedford, all of which outings (as reported at the time in our pages) were specially interesting and pleasurable. The direct result of the meeting at Bedford was the resuscitation of the Association there. The membership of the Alliance now stands at 350. The report went on to make mention of the services rendered by the members of the Alliance to the Printers' Pension Corporation and in connection with various matters of importance to the trade including the rating of machinery, the formation of District Committees of the Joint Industrial Council and efforts to obtain a revision of the postal rates, the local Associations having been active in the matter in many ways, so that members of the Home Counties Alliance claimed to have taken a full share in bringing about the welcome reduction of postal rates recently announced. Members were reminded of the many services they can obtain from the Alliance office, and an announcement was made as to special arrangements that had been come to in regard to workman's compensation insurance for members. Appreciation was expressed of the assistance rendered by Federation officials, especially Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Little, and in acknowledging the services of the Alliance officers the report made special mention of Mr. David Greenhill, president; Mr. Guilford, the treasurer; Mr. Bennett, past-president; and Mr. Oxley, the chairman.

The adoption of the report was cordially moved by Mr. Strange, who remarked upon the substantial achievements made during the year, and said they owed a great debt of gratitude to all those who had given their time and ability to the work of the Alliance. The report was duly seconded and adopted.

The treasurer, Mr. T. J. S. Guilford, then presented the financial statement, which showed an increase of income and a healthy state of the Alliance's finances. The financial statement was unanimously approved, and on the proposition of the treasurer, it was agreed that in future third-class travelling fare should be paid for members of the executive

in respect of attendances at meetings on behalf of the Alliance.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers was the next business.

The retiring president proposed Mr. G. Soundy Unwin as his successor. In doing so, Mr. Greenhill made very appreciative reference to the great amount of assistance given him during the year by Mr. Bennett, past president. Mr. Unwin was unanimously elected, and took the chair. He moved a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Greenhill for his services as president, which had involved the expenditure of much time and effort. The vote was accorded with enthusiasm.

Mr. S. F. Oxley was re-elected chairman and Major W. H. Barrell, O.B.E., vice-chairman. Major Barrell, in acknowledging his election, expressed it as his ambition to see master printers and their men acting as comrades in commerce, without any barriers of strife between them.

Mr. T. J. S. Guilford was re-appointed hon. treasurer.

As auditors Messrs. A. C. Roberts, Wright and Co. were re-elected.

Other business transacted included the sanctioning of a vote of £21 to the Printers' Pension Corporation and the fixing of the Alliance subscription.

Trade Matters Discussed.

The formal business having been concluded, Dr. MacLehose was asked to address the meeting. On behalf of the Federation, Dr. MacLehose expressed appreciation of the valuable services rendered by representatives of the Home Counties Alliance, and went on to address members privately on the subject of wages.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh also spoke, making very appreciative personal reference to several of the Alliance's officers.

Mr. Albert Bennett then addressed the meeting, specially urging members to make greater use of the Alliance and the Federation.

The last speaker was Mr. A. E. Goodwin, who, in response to a call from the chair, touched on various matters of trade interest. He stressed the need for the maintenance of fair prices, and drew attention to the prevalence of the mistaken idea that municipalities and local authorities can save huge sums to the ratepayers by opening stores or establishing printing plants. Those who had had experience of municipal contracts would know, he said, that in view of the keen competition for this work, there was no room for further economy. He asked members to report to 24, Holborn any attempts at municipal trading that might be made.

The Luncheon.

The luncheon which followed was a very pleasant function, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress being the principal guests, with Mr. Greenhill in the chair. Among those present were: Mrs. Greenhill, the Mayor and Mayoress of Portsmouth, the Ex-Mayors and Ex-Mayoresses of Bedford, Tunbridge Wells and Reading, Sir A. R. and Lady Holbrook, Dr. J. MacLehose (president of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom) and Mrs. MacLehose, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (senior vice-president of the Federation) and Mrs. Austen-Leigh, Mr. S. F. Oxley, Mr. G. Soundy Unwin, Mr. T. J. S. Guilford, Mr. A. Bennett, Mr. H. H. Potts, Major W. H. Barrell, Mr. W. Blake, Mr. A. L. Strange, Mr. R. J. Byland, Mr. G. T. Hunt, Mr. C. F. Jennings, Mr. H. Clegg, Mr. H. A. Richardson, Mr. B. Phillips-Denham, Mr. F. Dangerfield, Mr. F. R. Carling, Mr. C. Francis (New York), Mr. W. C. Rendle, Mr. H. Stalker, Mr. L. B. Mackay, and others, with the secretary, Mr. Percy D. Michael. Most of the gentlemen were accompanied by ladies.

The toast of "Our Most Distinguished Guests, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress," was happily proposed by Mr. Albert Bennett, who mentioned the fact that in the present Lord Mayor they had one who was not only a printer and stationer but an author and publisher as well.

Lord Mayor and the Trade.

The Lord Mayor, in responding, said that it was about 50 years ago when he first sought to be of assistance to printers and stationers, and since then he had been in close touch with many friends in the industry throughout the Kingdom. In addition to his own business he had been able to devote some attention to public work, and this had resulted in his holding his present position as Lord Mayor. This had not been accomplished without work, and he wished to impress upon the younger men present that without hard work

no man could succeed. He had always worked hard, in his earlier life often 16 hours a day and now he often worked as many as 16 hours a day as Lord Mayor.

The toast of "The Federation of Master Printers" was proposed by Mr. G. Soundy Unwin, who coupled with it the name of the president of the Federation. He referred to the growth achieved since the Federation's establishment, and stressed the need for all master printers to join the organisation. He went on to pay a very high tribute of appreciation to the work Dr. MacLehose had been doing for the trade, and mentioned that the president had now visited every Alliance in the Kingdom.

Federation President's Speech.

Dr. MacLehose, in responding, said he would always remember with gratitude the extremely loyal support he had received throughout the country. In proceeding to refer to some of the Federation's activities he mentioned the efforts made for securing a reduction of the postal rates, and said they had seen within the last few months what the Federation had been able to do in bringing adequate information and possible influence to bear on the Government with regard to the question of postal rates. Their representatives had been most considerably treated by the Postmaster-General, and he felt that but for the Federation it would have been impossible to collect the information which he ventured to say had something to do with the first step in the alteration of the rates for printed matter and postcards, which vitally affected the whole industry. Then, in regard to railway rates, the whole trade had benefited by the combined effort put into operation at 24, Holborn. Work was also being done at the present moment in connection with the Safeguarding of Industries Act, the Advertisements Regulation Act and the Emergency Marks Act. He paid a tribute to the value of the work accomplished by the secretaries and their staffs at 24, Holborn. Referring to the outlook generally, he said he believed there was no need to despair. He thought the country could go forward with hope and confidence, as he found on many sides that labour problems were being regarded in a reasonable and fair-minded way. Of this he had special evidence when he attended recently an industrial court under the Joint Industrial Council.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh gave the toast of "The Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance," which he did in his customary interesting and witty fashion. He made appreciative reference to the work of Mr. Greenhill as the Alliance president, and also intimated that much of the success attained was due to the Alliance's indefatigable and indeed irrepressible secretary.

Fitting response was made by the chairman, Mr. Greenhill, who, in the course of his remarks, referred to the presence among them of Mr. Chas. Francis, of New York, and his daughter, Mrs. Fitch. He said that he had had the pleasure some years ago of going to the States and had found that the hospitality and brotherly feeling exhibited to the British visitor by printers in the States were simply beyond praise. He hoped that wherever their American friends went, printers would give them a most cordial reception.

Later in the afternoon, the visit to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the party were granted exceptional facilities for inspection, proved immensely interesting, and a very successful day was brought to a happy conclusion at the Mansion House, the party being most graciously received and entertained to tea by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

MR. E. G. ARNOLD AND CARDIFF PRINTERS.

—Mr. E. G. Arnold, of Leeds, ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers, who has been visiting Cardiff, said in relation to the state of the printing trade in that city:—"Returning after several years' absence, it is noticeable how the printing trade and printing trade affairs have increased and developed in Cardiff. The number of firms of considerable magnitude and repute is greatly in excess of former years. Their machinery, plant, and equipment are of the most modern type; and the activity of this output is worthy of the finest traditions and usage of British typography at its best. The Cardiff Master Printers' Association struck me as being an immensely alert body of business men.

Two women wore smart-looking paper hats in Kingsway last week to show that the material was in no way affected by the rain. The hats are sold at 5s. each.

Master Printers of the Central London DISTRICTS.

Annual Meeting of the Association.

The annual general meeting of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts was held at Stationers' Hall on Friday, the president, Mr. J. D. McAra being in the chair.

After the dispatch of preliminary business, the chairman expressed the Association's congratulations to Mr. Burchell on the success of his campaign for the reduction of postal rates. He recognised that other agencies had been at work, but Mr. Burchell had put in indefatigable work and shown amazing pertinacity. The Association owed a debt of gratitude to him for his efforts. He thought it unfair that the expense of this propaganda work should fall on Mr. Burchell's shoulders, and it was therefore proposed that at the next executive meeting a recommendation should go forward to headquarters. He moved a resolution expressing the meeting's thanks to Mr. Burchell for his efforts, and asking that the Association's deep appreciation of his untiring labour for the benefit of the craft be recorded on the minutes.

Mr. Oscar C. Griffith seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The report for the period March 25th, 1921, to March 25th, 1922, mentioned that this year members had had fewer opportunities of coming together. Several important meetings had, however, been held in the course of the year, and 30 firms had been added to the Central Districts membership, the total number of which was now very near the 500 mark.

The treasurer's report showed a satisfactory state of the Association's finance, there being a substantial balance in hand. Both reports were cordially adopted.

The chairman drew attention to Rule 9 of the Branch, and said it was suggested that a modification might be made to change the words "vice-president" into "vice-presidents" and "hon. sec." into "hon. secs." A plurality of these officers would, on the one hand, provide wider scope in the election of the president and also give some assistance to Mr. Burchell in his secretarial work.

Mr. Crowlesmith asked whether it was understood that the senior vice-president for the time being would succeed, all being well, to the position of president.

The chairman having replied that this was understood, the motion was agreed to.

Election of Officers.

The next business was the election of the Association's officers for the forthcoming year and this business was expeditiously carried out, the Association's existing president, vice-president, hon. secretary and hon. treasurer receiving hearty thanks for their past services.

Mr. J. D. McAra was re-elected president. For the vice-presidency Mr. Oscar C. Griffith was re-elected, and as additional vice-presidents Messrs. George Eaton Hart and R. A. Austen-Leigh were chosen. Mr. Crowlesmith was re-elected hon. treasurer, and Mr. W. H. Burchell and Mr. W. J. Boyle as joint secretaries. The hon. auditor, Mr. C. Clifford Bliss, A.C.A., was re-elected, as were also the Association's hon. solicitors, Messrs. Hays, Rough-ton and Dunn.

The following twenty-seven members were then elected to the committee, leaving three to be co-opted at the committee's first meeting: Messrs. Arthur Bonner (Bonner and Co.), H. Basil Cahusac (Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd.), Ernest W. Carter (W. Speaight and Sons, Ltd.), W. Charles (Charles and Sons), J. S. Crowther, J.P., H. R. Danford (H. R. Danford and Sons, Ltd.), Ernest H. Diprose (Diprose, Bateman and Co.), William Ede (Ede and Townsend, Ltd.), J. S. Elias (Odhams Press, Ltd.), H. J. Forder (Harrison, Jehring and Co., Ltd.), A. F. Fosh (Fosh and Cross, Ltd.), H. J. Goss (H. J. Goss and Co., Ltd.), Sir Cecil Harrison, K.B.E. (Harrison and Sons), Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P. (Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.), Lieut.-Col. B. L. Hooper (Charles Hooper and Co., Ltd), Messrs. S. J. Jarden (Geo. Barber), C. H. Lea (Williams, Lea and Co., Ltd.), E. Macintosh (Wyman and Sons, Ltd.), D. G. Milne (Cassell and Co., Ltd.), Charles Palmer (Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd.), O. G. Poulson (Warrington and Co.), Hartley Straker (Straker Bros., Ltd.), Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott (Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd.), Messrs. Edward Unwin, sen, (Unwin Bros., Ltd.), Harold W. Walbrook (Walbrook and Co., Ltd.), F. W. White (F. W.

White, Ltd.), A. Willmott (Willmott and Sons, Ltd.), and George Witherby (Witherby and Co.).

The chairman announced with very great regret that he had that day learned that Mr. Alfred Harris, of the Romney Press, had passed away. The hon. secretary was sending a wreath for the funeral—of which action he thought all members would approve. He moved that the secretary be instructed to send a letter of condolence to the bereaved family. Mr. Harris had been a sincere and energetic worker for the Association.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh seconded the motion, expressing his regret at hearing the news, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Wages Movement.

The formal business of the evening having been concluded, the chairman announced that the president of the L.M.P.A., Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott, had been unable to come to address the meeting as had been anticipated, but had sent Mr. A. Langley, the vice-president of the L.M.P.A., in his stead.

Mr. Langley thereupon delivered an energetic address, basing his remarks upon a phrase which Col. Truscott had used in asking him to attend the meeting as deputy—"Keep the flag flying." After referring briefly to the wages negotiations he laid some stress on the question of competition by wholesale houses and urged members to respond to the appeal from headquarters for assistance in putting the case for the printer against this unfair competition, of which he mentioned a very striking example.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh was then asked to speak, and in response addressed the meeting briefly on the subject of the wages negotiations.

The chairman afterwards called upon Mr. Burchell, who, in the course of his remarks, gave the meeting an interesting *résumé* of his efforts in connection with the campaign for reduced postage.

Mr. Langley added to the many congratulations Mr. Burchell had received already by conveying the hearty thanks of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association for Mr. Burchell's efforts, which he said were very much appreciated by their membership.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the president, Mr. McAra, moved by Mr. Griffith and seconded by Mr. Burchell, satisfaction being expressed that the Association would continue to have Mr. McAra's services in the chair.

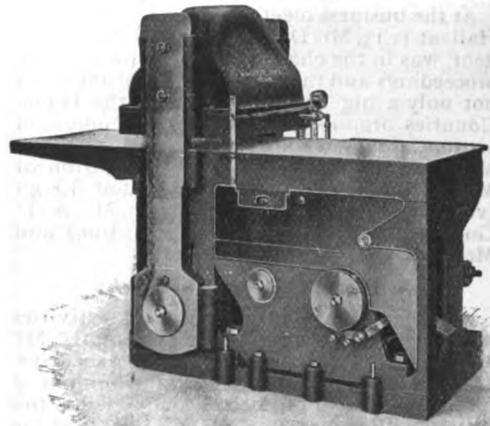
The "Photo-Tone" Stereo Process.

It has been the practice since the introduction of the various modern colour printing processes to have the necessary plates reproduced from the originals by means of electrotyping, as the cheaper and quicker process of stereotyping has not, in most cases, been capable of producing results of the very finest quality. To remedy this, and to provide a stereotyping plant that would reproduce plates equal to any that could be made by electrotyping, has been the aim of Messrs. William J. Light and Co., Ltd., 127, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3, and with the assistance of several practical printers they have succeeded in evolving and placing on the market a stereo flog rendering it possible to reproduce the finest half-tones, three and four colour prints, etc., as quickly as an ordinary stereo. The matrix can be produced in from three to five minutes, and then as many casts as may be required, curved or flat, can be produced. The matrices have the important advantage that, even where a great many casts are made, they still retain their accuracy, a feature that is of the greatest importance in fine colour printing. Thus plates may be reproduced quickly and economically, even from the very finest originals.

In conjunction with Winkler, Fallert and Co., a complete plant has been devised, and the following brief description of how the process is worked should interest our readers. The method is called "Light's Photo-tone" Stereo Process, and is carried out as follows: After moistening, the flog is placed on the form, then covered with felt, and a suitable number of sheets of moulding paper are placed in the press, which is put into operation. The head of the press is lowered in a horizontal position, and on reaching the desired point of pressure it is automatically put out of gear, so that matrix, type, etc., remain together under reduced pressure.

Both the upper and lower press plates, either together or separately, can be heated by steam or electrically, and, in order to thoroughly dry the matrix as quickly as possible, a patented suction system is provided, which operates as follows: Together with the press, a vacuum pump driven by a small motor is put into operation, and quickly sucks off the moisture and vapours through a large number of hollow suction plugs, so that an absolutely uniform, dry matrix is obtained, which can be used at once for casting. The press is then put into operation again until the head reaches its original raised position. The finished matrix is removed from the form, and does not even need to be chalked.

The matrix has the property of retaining its original size, even after a large number



The WINKLER AUTOMATIC MOULDING PRESS

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of plates have been cast, so that an extremely accurate register is obtained, which is of the greatest importance for multi-colour printing.

The presses are constructed in two different types, one of which is designed for cold and the other for both hot and cold moulding. The latter is used where picture, catalogues or illustrated magazines are printed, or where hot moulding is required for any other reason, whilst the former is for newspaper work with or without illustrations, where time is an important factor. When it is desired to produce pictures of fine screen, the moulding of the matrix should be effected by the hot process.

The production of the plate, including the moulding, casting, finishing and nickeling of the matrix takes about 30 minutes. If it is taken into consideration that on such a plate various pictures, descriptive matter, etc., can appear, every expert will at once understand what an enormous saving is obtained, and, indeed, even in printing, because a well-adjusted stereo plate of this kind gives much better results than combinations of type and electros, quite apart from the extremely tedious picking of the type provided with many printing blocks, which can never be entirely avoided. A further important factor in this "photo-tone" stereo process is the fact that, when the plate becomes defective whilst in use, it can be replaced at once, whereas hitherto the machine had to be stopped until a new block or electro was finished, and because this sometimes took several days, the type, etc., had to be removed entirely. The finished matrices can be placed aside and kept for later editions, so that re-composition of type is saved unless, of course, alterations are required. From wood blocks separately, or in connection with catalogue matter, excellent matrices can also be made.

The new process is meeting with much appreciation on the Continent, and installations have now been made in several large English offices.



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the cards is often such has to lend itself specially to such a purpose.

The new Christmas and New Year cards—which comprise something over 3,000 designs, ranging in price from 7s. to 1d. retail—are headed once more by handsome examples prepared specially for members of the Royal family. This year again Messrs. Tuck have

practical utility is thus added to their ornamental service. One notices again the very striking "Broderie D'Art" series with designs worked in silk, also the popular "Hand-Printed Facsimile," "Colour Facsimile," "Oil Facsim" and "Oilette" series, as well as other attractive lines too numerous to mention.

A good point about Messrs. Tuck's greeting cards is the careful and tasteful choice made of greetings, quotations, and verses, a matter which is of great importance in satisfying public requirements.

The Christmas and New Year cards are accompanied by a new and extensive selection of calendars, birthday postcards, Easter and condolence cards, wedding stationery, menus, etc., which, together with gift books, pictures, toy items and many other lines, go to make up the very impressive group of art products which Messrs. Tuck designate the "World's Art Service."

It will be remembered that last year, despite pessimistic talk in some quarters of the slump in the greeting card habit, Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons were able to announce record sales for their productions. This year Christmas cards, picture postcards and the like will



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the honour to produce cards for the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary. Very beautiful these Royal cards are, and replicas of them are available, at various prices, for sale to the public.

Among the wide variety of greeting cards included it is difficult to single out particular classes, but we have no doubt that the new "Golden Filigree" series, which has the rich effect that its name suggests, will be very popular, while the "Art Moderne," the "Flora," and the "Bluebird" series can also be relied on to achieve success. A strong feature once more is the "Pot Pourri" series, in which is utilised Messrs. Tuck's patent method of including in the card fragrant flower petals which impart a delicate perfume; this has already made these cards extremely popular with the fair sex. Among the various new designs in this series the "Duplex Pot Pourri" is an outstanding example, embodying a further Tuck patent, according to which an extra fold is given to the card so as to make it capable of standing on a table, and as each card carries a calendar



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experience a welcome relief from the heavy handicap imposed upon them of late by the high postal rates. Taking this important factor into consideration—in combination with the factor of quality, which counts for so much in ensuring success—we think it would be safe to predict that this year's sales will reach figures which will put even last year's record into the shade.



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notices particularly the delightful effects which are now being achieved by the use of photogravure in colours, whilst litho-offset has also some work of outstanding merit to its credit, both these processes being utilised for the production of pictures which might easily be mistaken for the artists' originals. Indeed, many Tuck cards are worthy of being framed for wall decoration, and the design of

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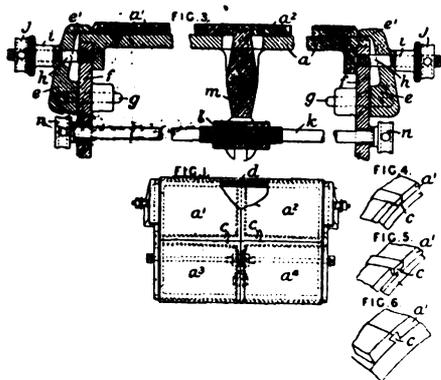
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New Inventions.

Printing Cylinders.

In an invention patented by Mr. G. W. Mascord, printing cylinders of the kind provided with dovetail or undercut longitudinal ribs to receive a plurality of intaglio or other printing plates, have these ribs slightly tapered along their longitudinal edges, so that the printing plates with correspondingly formed edges or grooves may be wedged tightly in position. A continuous periphery may be obtained by forming the ribs of the same height as the thickness of the printing plates, or the ribs of these may meet over the tops of the ribs to provide a continuous printing surface. The cylinders are also provided with end clamps for securing the plates in position, and with screw actuated levers for releasing them. As shown the cylinder *a* is adapted to receive two sets of four printing plates *a*¹, *a*², *a*³, *a*⁴, by means of the dovetail longitudinal ribs *c*, and a circumferential rib *d*, which may be dovetail, undercut, or plain,

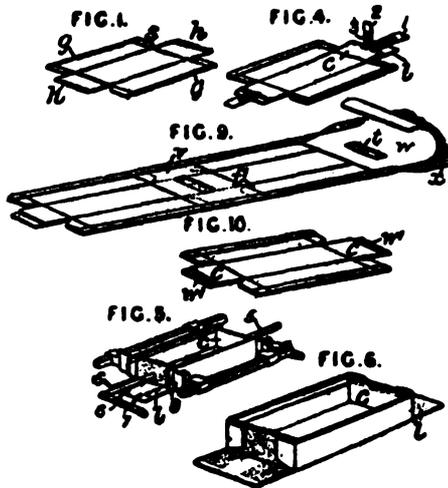


the longitudinal ribs *c* being tapered, as shown in Fig. 1. The plates are clamped tight up against the rib *d* by segmental clamps *e* mounted on the end plates *f* of the cylinder. The clamps are carried by screw studs *h*, guided by pins *g* passing through holes in the end plates *f*, and are shaped at *e*¹ to engage the bevelled or vertical edges of the printing plates, the screw studs *h* being fitted with milled headed clamping nuts *i* and locking nuts *j*. Four plate releasing devices are mounted on the cylinder, one for each pair of plates *a*¹, *a*², opposed in line, as shown in Fig. 3. Each device comprises a lever *m* projecting through a slot in the periphery of the cylinder *a* into a dovetail or other recess formed between the meeting edges of the plates *a*¹, *a*², the inner end of the lever *m* being forked to engage pins on a nut working on a nut threaded portion *l* of a rod *k* mounted in bearings in the cylinder end plates *f*. By rotating the rod *k* by means of the heads *n* in one or other direction, either of the plates *a*¹, *a*² may be moved outwardly and released from the wedging action of the ribs *c*. The latter may be shaped as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and of a height to be continuous with the surface of the printing plates, or as shown in Fig. 6, wherein the edges of the printing plates meet over the ribs to produce a continuous printing surface. The longitudinal grooves may be disposed laterally or centrally with respect to the plates or in any other position.

Paper Boxes.

Under a patent by Mr. H. B. Smith covered paper or like boxes are made up either from separately cut body and cover blanks subsequently connected together by adhesive, or from continuous strips or webs of body and cover material which are caused to adhere together and are subsequently cut into blanks. The boxes are assembled around plungers or formers of the requisite shape, which are not illustrated. According to the first or "blank" method, a body blank *s*, Fig. 1, appropriately cut and scored and coated entirely on the underside and along the parts *g*, *h* of the upper surface with adhesive, is placed upon and caused to adhere to a similarly shaped cover blank, as shown in Fig. 4, the central parts of the box end wing *c* being, however, spaced away from the cover blank by the

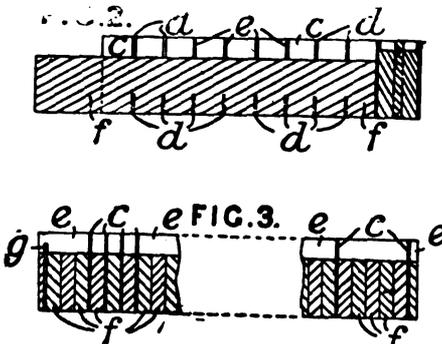
interposition of separators *i*. The marginal edges of the cover side wings, which are wider than those of the body, are folded over on to the coated parts *g*. By gripping means *2*, *3* the end wings *c* are lifted up away from contact with the cover blank and are maintained in position by rods *5*, Fig. 5, or other means, the cover end wings *l* being held down by means such as fingers *6*. The covered side wings are next folded up and their corner laps turned in by fingers *8* and caused to adhere to the end wings *c*, producing the appearance shown in Fig. 6. The cover end



wings *l*, which have been coated with adhesive by "by offsetting" from the body blank, are finally turned upwardly and inwardly over the end wing *c* to complete the box. In the second or "web" method of assembly, strips *w*, Fig. 9, of body material and *x* of cover are fed from rolls, one surface, conveniently the upper surface of the cover web, being coated with adhesive. The body web before assembly with the cover is perforated with spaced rectangular aperture *t* and may be creased or scored as at *f*¹, although the creasing, etc., may be done after assembly of the webs. As the webs advance from the rolls they are caused to adhere and the marginal edges of the cover, which is wider than the body web, are turned over on to the latter. Portions *v* indicated by dotted lines, are next cut from the united webs, leaving the box-forming elements connected only by cover material, further severances of which mid-way between the elements result in a series of covered blanks, as shown in Fig. 10. These blanks differ from those in Fig. 4 in that the marginal parts *w*¹ of the cover end wings are coated with adhesive whilst the adhesive coating *h* of the body end wings in Fig. 1 is lacking. The composite blank is set up as described above in connection with Figs. 1 to 6.

Type-High Rules.

According to an invention by Mr. J. E. Barber, type-high rules *c* are provided with narrow rectangular slots *d* to receive rules *e* of less than type height, which run at right angles to the rules *c*, and are supported with



their upper edges of type height on spacing pieces *f*. The rules *c* are preferably slotted on both edges. Slotted carrier or strengthening rules *g*, Fig. 3, of less than type height may be used where necessary.

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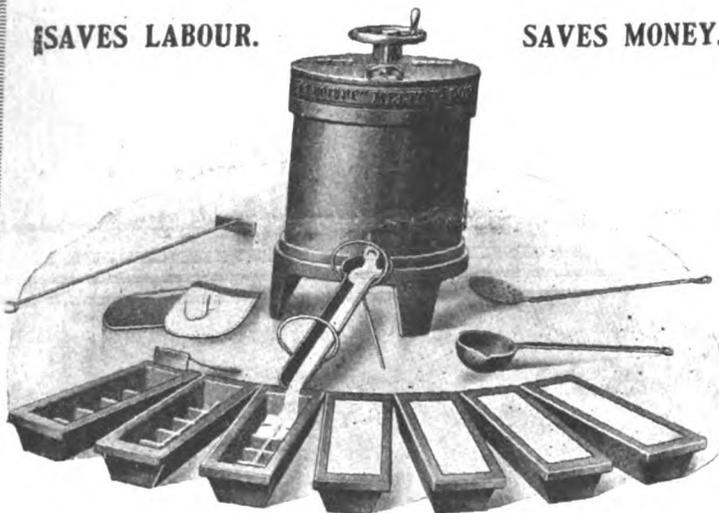
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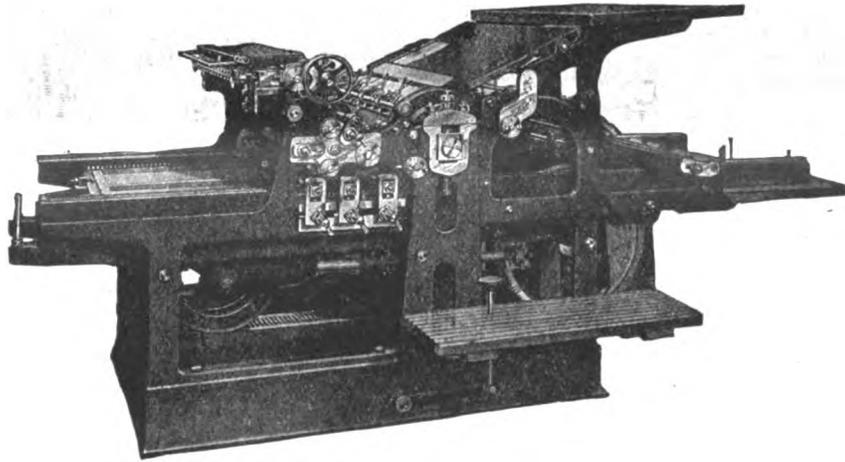
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NUMBER 21.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: MAY 25, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
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The Older Kinds of Printing Plates.

Notes on Points of Advantage possessed by
Illustrative Processes now Largely Displaced.

By DUNCAN KEATS.

Though the older kinds of printing plates are now displaced by those produced by the mechanical and more speedy methods, they are nevertheless capable of giving results which arrest attention by the very beauty of their effect—a beauty which is rarely attained and never surpassed by the methods obtained in these strenuous days of production.

The Three Processes Described.

All processes of printing are based on one of three methods: the relief, the intaglio or the planographic.

In the first the ink-bearing portions are raised above the surrounding and supporting surface proper. This is that principle on which plates for the use of letterpress printing are produced, comprising woodcuts, line, Bunday, half-tone (inclusive of three and four-colour processes) and also electrotypes and stereotypes. One characteristic of this principle, and possibly its chief limitation, is that all the gradation from the lightest to the darkest of tones must be rendered by the size of the printing area alone, since the film of ink deposited is actually of the same thickness over the whole surface of the print.

In the second method—the intaglio—the portions for holding ink are channelled out below the surrounding surface of the plate, so that an impression being pulled from such a plate the ink will appear raised to different heights of relief upon the paper, consistent to the varying depths to which different parts of the plate may have been cut or etched. Thus the actual quantity of ink lifted from these incisions must play a very important part in obtaining density as distinct from the mere area of surface covered. Plates produced after this manner include copper and steel engravings or etchings; mezzo and aquatints, photogravure and also its modern adaptation which has had such a great future predicted for it—mechanical gravure—which is so frequently referred to as "gravure" or "intaglio."

The third principle involved is that known as the planographic method, wherein the natural antipathy which grease and water bear to one another is made full use of. It is the underlying principle of all lithographic work to-day, whether flat-bed, rotary or offset.

Development of the Processes.

This last method is of comparatively recent discovery, having been introduced about the first year of the 19th Century, while the two other methods can justly lay claim to great antiquity.

Résumé of lecture delivered before the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Overseers' Association.

The intaglio principle was freely used by many great painters to duplicate some of their masterpieces, and is now accepted to have been first requisitioned by the printing craft about the middle of the 15th century, nearly 500 years ago. Those early printers acquired a knowledge of it from the goldsmiths, who after engraving some ornament or article of jewellery used to fill in the parts cut away with a black wax or colour and impress it on a piece of skin or paper in order to preserve the design for future use. Occasionally the black enamel showed up the design to better advantage, and might be deemed an early mode of advertising their wares smartly. The intaglio plate was usually prepared by one of two broad methods, known as "engraved" or "etched." In the case of the etched plate, a polished sheet of copper was coated with a thin layer of either beeswax, white wax, or similar substance, to form what was termed their etching ground. This ground work was then given a fine black surface—not in a black-leading shop by either the wet or dry process, but by the more primitive method of inverting it over lighted wax tapers.

Upon the plate thus prepared the design was sketched with etching needles of various sizes; these, passing through the wax, laid bare the copper, which, by shining out in strong contrast against the dense blackness of the remainder, rendered the progress of the work easily discernible. After the drawing had been completed, and the back of the plate protected by varnishing it over, it was placed in an earthenware bath containing an acid which possessed the power to eat away the exposed parts of the copper. Certain places, as flesh tints and fine lines in sky or water, would be required to print very light, while the shadows must be deep and dense. This was accomplished by what is termed stopping out; the plate for this purpose being periodically removed from the bath, and as each tone is bitten to its proper depth is painted over with a protective coating, which prevents any further action of the acid upon it. After being fully etched, both wax ground and varnish resist would be thoroughly cleaned off, when the plate would be ready for the press.

The actual printing from same was carried out on a copperplate press, similar to the one used by lithographic students in the schools when pulling their transfers for certain classes of work even to-day. It is entirely a manual operation, a semi-solid ink being first applied to the whole surface of the plate, then rubbed off with a rag, and finally cleaned with some powdered chalk and the ball of the hand, except where it has entered the etched lines. The inked plate, with a sheet of moistened

paper upon it, is laid upon the bed of the press, and trundled between the rollers after the manner of a mangle.

Beauty of Old Intaglio Printing.

If you will examine prints that were pulled from etched plates, you will agree, I am sure, with that great master of etchings, namely, Whistler, who said their real beauty lay in the fact that "they tell so much with so few lines." They certainly possess the power of conveying a maximum of effect, with a degree of easy freedom which is in marked contrast to the next method—that of engraving the design into the copper.

A print from an engraved plate is more precise, and of a formal severe appearance; in this method the design is lightly sketched on the copper surface, and afterwards cut into it with tools known as "burins" or "gravers." When engraving, the handle rests against the palm of the hand, with the fingers laid lightly on the tool for guidance purposes alone, the graver can then easily be pushed forward over and into the metal in a very accurate manner. This process is obviously a much slower one than that of etching, but imparts a crisp clean result which gives it its distinctive features.

Many plates are referred to as steel engravings, when often they are copper subjected to a steel facing bath in order to enable a greater number of impressions to be struck. Both etching and engraving were sometimes happily used in combination to obtain some desired effect.

One other and more modern intaglio process, introduced after the advent of photography, is that of hand photogravure; prints by this process most nearly resemble a photograph. In this instance the camera is requisitioned in order to obtain the design for transference to the copper plate, which has previously been dusted over to obtain a granular effect. The actual etching and printing is carried out in a very similar manner to that already outlined.

Modern mechanical gravure, that latest of processes to be harnessed to our commercial needs, has for its foundation the same underlying principles as hand gravure, but with the addition of a very fine screen; this is of a regular pattern somewhat akin to the everyday half-tone. It is necessary for such to obtain a suitable ground work in the plate or cylinder which will take up and hold a liquid ink on a machine that must of necessity travel at a high speed.

The Woodcut.

To deal next with a few printing plates made by the relief method, the earliest was without doubt a woodcut. Its actual inventor is of very doubtful identity. Rumour gives the

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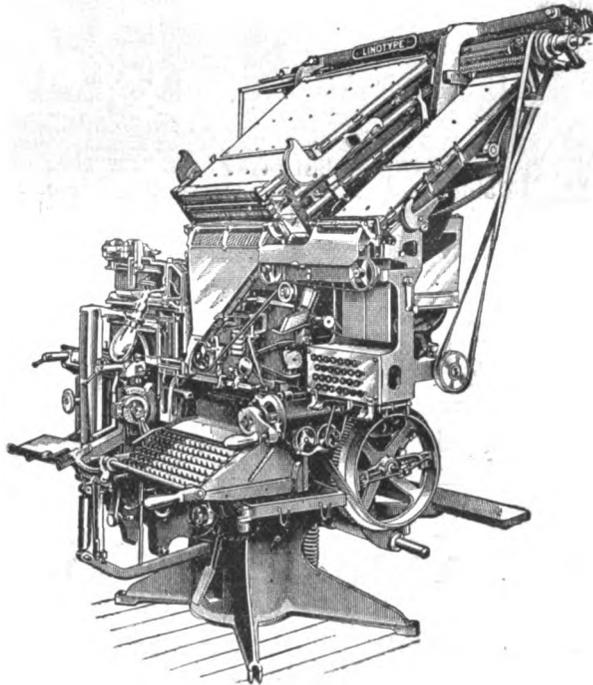
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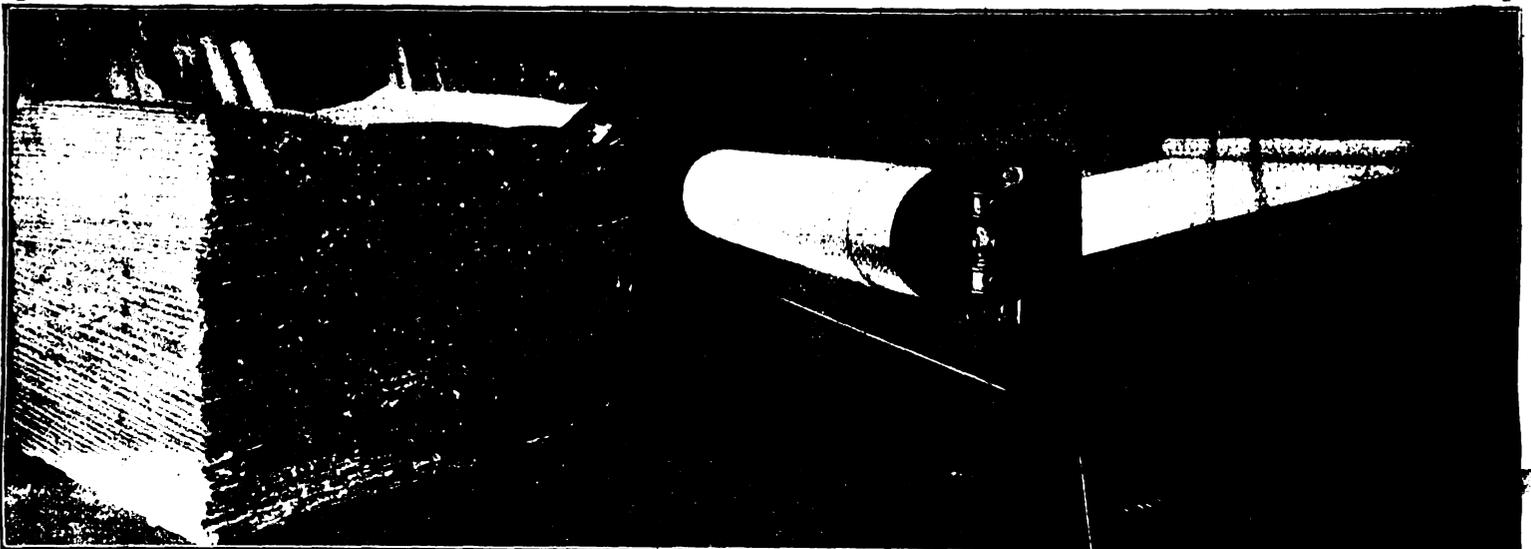
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Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

- 1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.
- 2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.
- 3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.
- 4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
- 5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
- 6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers,* Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

credit to a Chinaman who is believed to have introduced it to that ancient civilisation many years prior to the commencement of our own era.

The first undisputed record of the woodcut being used for illustration purposes gives the date as 1423, after which many books, called "block books," were produced, having each page, containing both illustration and text, cut from the single piece of wood.

Wood engraving offered a much cheaper means of illustrating books than any of the earlier intaglio processes, one very distinct advantage being that, when made type high, it could be assembled in a forme with the text matter, and printed simultaneously. In fact, the history of wood engraving is practically a history of book illustration up to approximately 1880, when it commenced to recede from the premier position in favour of its successors—the photo-mechanical processes of line and half-tone plates. Many of the early colour prints were produced solely from woodcuts, in these instances a separate block was cut for each colour and printed after the manner of a flat tint, various means being observed to obtain the necessary register. Some possess exceptional artistic merit and will compare with any production from the modern printing plate.

This particular phase of the art was most assiduously cultivated by the Japanese. The zenith, however, of this work was attained by English workers when that great master of engraving and blending of colour, Geo. Baxter, took out a patent for his colour-printing methods. He combined the intaglio and relief processes, printing his outline from an intaglio plate and fitting the various colours, printed from wood blocks, into it. Even in his letterpress some colours are of a matt appearance, whilst others contain a large percentage of oil and varnish, this happy combination still further enhancing their effectiveness.

Litho-Relief Process.

One other rare plate which should be touched upon is one which, if inadvertently damaged, would take a great deal of knocking up from the back and retouching the plate, namely, the use of an engraved lithographic stone. This, being a true relief surface, can be, and has been, printed on a letterpress machine.

The last-named process denotes a stage in the evolution which took place between the invention of lithography and the chemical manner of its application as we know it today, namely, printing from truly planographic surfaces.

The "Klipto" Loose-leaf Binder.

A short time ago Mr. George A. Bennett, of Australia, designed a loose-leaf book which has caused a big stir in the loose-leaf world. This book is known as the "Klipto," and it claims to embody all the advantages possessed by other loose-leaf books, and in addition, to have special features of its own.

The device consists primarily of a "renewable-leaf" binder, which is made so as to cover any desired size and ruling of sheets, and which, while permitting leaves to be inserted or extracted in ten seconds, secures and locks them as effectively as they would be in a sewn volume, and allows them also to be put away in a safe or strong-room just as ordinary books would be.

The patent lock, which permits the free use and arrangement of the sheets, also allows the office manager or accountant, if, and when necessary, to maintain absolute control by means of a key; while an ingenious double lock meets any requirements of privacy. The patent clip gives as effectual a check against tampering with or extracting sheets as would be afforded by any form of permanent binding, and the whole system is so adaptable that the transition of existing records can be instantaneously made to the "Klipto" binders. These covers last for seven years, and are made to fit the existing sheets, which are adapted thereto at trifling cost, and without any necessity for re-writing. The only further expense is in buying or printing fresh sheets as required. All metal bars, posts and other projections are done away with in this system, and the "Klipto" binders can, therefore, be handled just as ordinary books and without any damage to other covers with which they may be brought in contact.

Mr. Bennett will shortly be on a visit to this country, but, in the meantime, inquiries may be addressed to him at the "Klipto" Loose-leaf Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 220, Leedesdorff-street, San Francisco, California.

London Master Printers' Association

The Past Year's Work Reviewed.

The following is the full text of the annual report by the Council of the L.M.P.A. for the year 1921-1922:—

"The organisation of the London area has been considerably extended in the course of the year. This is chiefly due to the ever-increasing activities of the District Associations, which have already done so much for the craft in London, and it is noted that the appointment of an additional organiser has already had excellent results, the membership on March 25th last being 1,100, composed of union, open and non-federated union houses.

"The principal feature of the past twelve months has been the effort of the L.M.P.A., in conjunction with the Master Printers' Federation, to relieve the depression which has existed for so long in the trade owing to the high cost of production with the result of serious unemployment, and with this end in view negotiations were opened in May last by the Master Printers' Federation with the various unions, the result of meetings extending over a period of five months being a general reduction of 7s. 6d. for men and 3s. for women. Unfortunately the amount of support received from members generally was not sufficient to make this reduction universal with the result that three unions accepted only a 5s. reduction for men, and it is regrettable in the interests of the London trade that two of these were operating in the London area only and have therefore been effective in imposing a further handicap on the London printer who has to compete with the Provinces for general work. It is hoped by the Council that the present negotiations for a further reduction, which is imperatively necessary if there is to be any likelihood of the trade resuming its normal position, will have sufficient support from the members to ensure a more substantial and universal reduction on this occasion.

"Negotiations extending over a long period have taken place with the London Society of Compositors with the result that an agreement was reached on the linotype and hand composition sections of the piece scales in September last, but, unfortunately, owing to the refusal of the Society to give effect to the employers' right of choice on the question of piece or 'stab,' the operation of the linotype scale has been retarded and further negotiations are impending in the hope of a settlement being reached. The hand piece section also has given rise to some dissatisfaction and it is proposed to have further conferences with the London Society of Compositors on this and also on the monotype section, which has yet to be agreed.

"By agreement with the same Society, the overtime limit per month was reduced from 32 hours to 24, the Society in return conceding a special rate for regular night shifts.

"The London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, under the able chairmanship of Mr. F. A. Davies, of the London Society of Compositors, has met on several occasions chiefly to mediate in disputes between employers and employed, and the Committee in this way has already been of considerable service to the trade, with the prospect of even better help in the future.

"The monthly luncheon series was greatly interrupted by the prolonged wages negotiations, but opportunity was found on three occasions to call members together to listen to addresses on the wages position and to an inspiring appeal from Mr. Nuttall, of the Ministry of Labour Training Department, on behalf of disabled soldiers and sailors seeking admission to the trade.

"On the personal side, mention may be made of the popular baronetcy conferred on Sir G. Rowland Blades by His Majesty in connection with the New Year Honours, also of the great success of the Printers' Pension Anniversary Festival under the chairmanship of Sir William Waterlow, when a record amount for an ordinary year was reached. It was also a satisfaction to the Association that a member of one of its firms, in the person of Alderman Sir John Baddeley, was elected Lord Mayor of the City of London.

"On the resignation of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh from the presidency of the Association on February 16th, the Council was successful in securing for the vacancy, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott, of Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd., and at the same meeting they expressed warm appreciation of the services rendered by Mr.

R. A. Austen-Leigh during his two years of office.

"The twentieth annual dinner of the Association on March 29th was a pronounced success, both for the large number who attended and the distinguished company who accepted the Council's invitation, also for the high standard of speeches delivered on that occasion.

"The bad debt recovery section is still being largely taken advantage of by the members of the Association, the total amount recovered on their behalf being now over £2,000 at a total expense to the members concerned of under £60.

"The forthcoming reduction of the injurious postal rates is a great satisfaction to the trade generally, and in this connection mention should be made of the services rendered by Lord Southwark and Mr. W. H. Burchell, the hon. secretary of the Central Districts Branch.

"The accounts for the year are highly satisfactory considering the period of depression through which the members are passing and these will, as usual, be open to the inspection of members at 24, Holborn, after the annual meeting."

The Amalgamated Press, Ltd.

Capital Reconstruction Scheme.

Shareholders in the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., have received particulars of an important scheme of capital reconstruction, the object of which is to bring the share capital into a closer relation to the assets and earning capacity of the company than exists at present. The scheme will provide for the creation and issue of seven per cent. preference shares in place of the present five per cent. preference shares.

The capital of the new company, which it is intended to register under the title of the Amalgamated Press (1922), Ltd., will consist of £3,800,000, divided into 1,000,000 seven per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 2,800,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

The new company will take over on July 1st, 1922, as a going concern the business carried on by the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., together with the goodwill and copyrights and the assets of that company (subject to its liabilities), except 2,038,281 eight per cent. cumulative preference shares of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd., of \$1 each, £339,714 of five per cent. cumulative preference shares of the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., and sums to cover interest, etc., on the existing preference shares to June 30th, 1922, from which date the preference shares in the proposed new company will rank for dividend; and a sum of 2s. per share on the ordinary shares and the expenses of the reconstruction.

The assets to be acquired by the new company, in addition to the copyright of the periodicals published, will comprise considerable freehold and leasehold property, plant and machinery, a large majority of the ordinary shares in the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., the shares in divers subsidiary companies, and debts and cash substantially exceeding liabilities taken over.

The scheme provides for the allotment to the holders of the five per cent. preference shares in this company of one fully-paid seven per cent. cumulative preference share in the new company for every preference share in the old company, and to each of the ordinary shareholders of four fully-paid £1 ordinary shares of the new company for every £1 ordinary share held in this company, and a sum of 2s. a share in cash.

The shares in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd., and in the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., retained by the liquidator will be distributed among the holders of the ordinary shares. The distribution will amount to one five per cent. preference share of 10s. each in the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., and three eight per cent. preference shares of \$1 each in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd., for each ordinary share in this company.

There will thus be left for future issue by the new company 450,000 seven per cent. preference shares and 82,292 ordinary shares, the proceeds of which the directors may utilise for the purpose of acquiring interest in other enterprises or generally for the purposes of the company.

In order to carry through the scheme an extraordinary general meeting will be held to pass a special resolution for liquidation of the present company.

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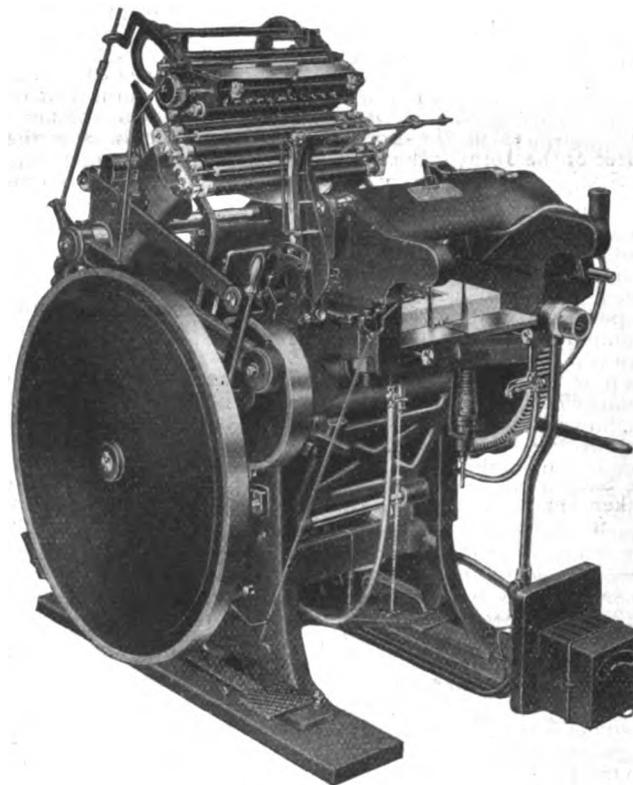
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STEREOTYPING

Peace and Prosperity for Printers.

Mr. Charles Francis of New York has a Straight Talk with Printing Trade Employers and Employed.

Talking in a frank, informal fashion, Mr. Charles Francis certainly succeeded in "getting it across" to his English audience when on Friday last he addressed London printers on "Our Problems and Our Responsibilities." The fine evening offered a strong counter-attraction, but the meeting—held under the auspices of the London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council—drew to Stationers' Hall a very fair audience, amongst which one noticed some of the foremost representatives both of the employers' organisation and of the trade unions. The address itself and the piquant but friendly discussion that followed served equally to bring home once again the big advantages which yet remain to be reaped for the printing trade in the direction of a fuller realisation of the community of interests of employers and employed.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. F. A. Davies (chairman London District Committee of the J.I.C. and assistant secretary of the London Society of Compositors) the chair was taken by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (London employers' representative J.I.C., and vice-president Federation of Master Printers).

Introducing Mr. Francis, once a member of London Society of Compositors and now the head of one of the largest printing establishments in New York, Mr. Austen-Leigh told a little of the interesting story of Mr. Francis's life work and achievements—to which a special article was devoted in our issue of May 11th. He mentioned that Mr. Francis had taken very great interest in endeavouring to promote co-operation between employers and employed in the States, and in his efforts in this direction had founded the Printers' League of America and also the National Joint Conference Council which closely resembles our own Joint Industrial Council. The problems of the United States and of this country were very similar, and Mr. Francis's remarks would therefore be followed—especially at this particular time—with great interest.

Greatness of the Printing Craft.

Mr. Francis commenced by saying that he thought the greatness of the printing business was not fully appreciated. He felt it was the greatest business under the sun. It was not only the "art preservative of all arts": it was also the business preservative of all businesses, because businesses in general could not be carried on without printing. The invention of printing had multiplied inventions immensely, and to-day the Press was a most powerful influence for good or ill. If the Press were more conciliatory—if it taught peace instead of war—we should have a different world.

Proceeding to deal with printers' problems of the present day, Mr. Francis remarked that 50 years ago a boy was taken into the printing trade and made into a printer; to-day he was taken into the trade and made into a specialist. How to make the boy a printer was one of our problems.

Negotiations Between Employers and Unions.

Another problem, and one of the greatest, was the question of the organisation of the printing industry and the attainment of improved means of communication between employers and employed. The organisation of the employees in trade unions, said Mr. Francis, compelled the employers to organise, and this organisation of both sides had greatly simplified the conduct of negotiations. Though the employers were first organised in antagonism to the unions, this had since changed, and after twenty years the trade was realising that the problems of both sides were the same problems. The common problem for all was to stabilise the printing trade so that each person engaged in the industry, employer or employee, should get a fair proportion of what he was earning.

The difficulty with the trade unions was that they did not agree amongst themselves and they lacked confidence in their leaders. The one word that was going to pull the printing industry out of its difficulties was that word "confidence." As soon as a union

leader stood up for a certain course of action, some one commenced to suspect him, whether he deserved suspicion or not. If union members would put confidence in their leaders they would make better men of them.

A point in which British printers had progressed further than Americans, said Mr. Francis, was the standardisation of wages and working conditions. In this respect we had the advantage of compactness of territory. It was very difficult to correlate widely separate districts in a country one end of which was three thousand miles from the other end.

Going on to stress the need for friendly relationship between the unions and the employers, the speaker pointed out the loss of wealth to both sides caused by a stoppage of work. The present struggle in America over the 44-hour week had already cost about \$50,000,000, and it was not through yet.

"I don't want people who work for me," said Mr. Francis, "the only people I want are those who work with me." He added that he found he was paying about 50 per cent. of his income to the employee; therefore the employee was a half partner with him in business.

Talking to a Trade Union.

In promoting peaceful negotiation a great deal of selfishness had to be got rid of. This could be done by means of the Joint Industrial Council. A point about the arrangements in this country that he did not like was the fact that one could not here get a personal talk with a trade union, but only with the representatives of a trade union. If the employer could have a talk with the union itself, it was very much better for the union's representatives, very much better for the union, and very much better for the employer. He did not know whether the unions had a sufficient number of mass meetings here to make this practicable, but he remembered a trade mass meeting held nearly fifty years ago in Cannon-street at which 4,000 were present, so a mass meeting could be held if it was wanted.

After remarking that we were now coming to a period of industrial democracy, and that the standard of living to-day was very much better than fifty years ago, Mr. Francis said they must continue to raise the standard, as they wanted intelligent men in the printing business. To attract the best kind of apprentices, American printers had agreed to raise the apprenticeship wages, starting an apprentice at about one-third the journeyman's rate and bringing his wages up to about 80 per cent. when he was finishing his time.

The speaker went on to tell something of the origination and growth of the New York School of Printers' Apprentices, with which he himself had much to do.

Seeing that the printing trade had the most intelligent class of workmen, and should have the most intelligent class of employers, the responsibilities were great. The printing industry should lead all organisations in the substitution of peace for war. If the economic conditions were properly studied and friendly relations maintained between employers and employed in the printing trade, an object lesson would be provided that would make for the good of industry in general.

Discussion.

In throwing the meeting open for questions and discussion, Mr. Austen-Leigh expressed appreciation of the spirit of Mr. Francis's address and, speaking for the employers at any rate, said that the address had given food for thought.

In reply to a questioner, Mr. Francis repeated that 50 per cent. of the earnings of his firm goes in wages to employees.

The questioner suggested that this would still leave a fair profit.

Mr. Francis agreed that he had, in fact, made a fair profit, but added that whether or not this could be done depended on the nature of the business.

Another member of the audience, who said he belonged to the process branch of the trade, remarked that employers had said that if

wages reached a proportion of 40 per cent., the firm would be working on the wrong side.

Mr. Francis replied that in some cases even 30 per cent. might be too much, especially if the firm were not selling labour as the principal item, but were dealing largely in stationery, etc., as well.

Mr. George Isaacs (trade union representative J.I.C.; secretary National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants), commented upon Mr. Francis's suggestion that employers should be able to address trade unions directly. He claimed to be one who had insisted upon the need for an annual convention of the Joint Industrial Council. He believed that if the rank and file of the employers and of the trade unions could hear the leaders arguing their case, each party would realise that there was more on the other fellow's side than they had hitherto imagined. Mr. Isaacs graphically expressed the consternation that would have prevailed among trade unionists if at Blackpool the previous week, Dr. MacLehose and Mr. Goodwin had been allowed to sit through all the proceedings of the annual administrative conference of the Printing and Allied Trades Federation. He believed, however, that if they could get to the point of sharing each other's counsels, it would be to the good of the trade. It was due to the good spirit the unions met with from the other side that the Joint Industrial Council had got as far as it had. The spirit of co-operation was already germinating. If Mr. Francis had encouraged its growth, they were much indebted to him. He proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Francis for his address.

Mr. George Eaton Hart (managing director, St. Clement's Press), seconding the motion, said he had been for thirty years endeavouring towards the spirit of conciliation that Mr. Francis had advocated. He thought the Joint Industrial Council should go a step further, and arrange for settlement of disputes by arbitration. Mr. Hart said that, when in New York, he had had the great pleasure of going over Mr. Francis's establishment, and it did one's heart good to hear the people in Mr. Francis's employ speak of their worthy chief. He went on to tell more of the excellent work done by the New York School of Printers' Apprentices, to which Mr. Francis had referred. He stressed particularly the arrangements made for the higher education of the boys before they went to the technical school.

Employers' Profits.

Mr. A.E. Holmes (joint secretary, Joint Industrial Council; secretary, Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation of the U.K.) cordially supported the vote of thanks, and in the course of an interesting speech indicated the many ways in which the Joint Industrial Council was endeavouring to promote the welfare of the industry. With regard to the proposal that employers should be allowed to address workpeople's councils or union meetings, Mr. Holmes said he would not object, provided the same facilities were accorded trade union representatives to address the employers. He added that until the workmen knew the costs of the job, knew the profits, and so understood the whole of the conditions, it was impossible for them to place that confidence in the employers' statements which possibly they deserved. The Federation Costing System had been adopted by the unions themselves. All they wanted now was to give the workman a better idea of what the actual costs were, so that he would be able to realise that the wages he received were a fair proportion of the profits of the industry. That, he said, would come in time. Both sides were realising now that they were parts of the same industry. A stoppage of work was a waste of time, a waste of money, and a waste of very good feeling. He believed the Joint Industrial Council, properly explored and exploited, would be the means, without arbitration, of bringing the two sides together in such a manner as to avoid strife.

The vote of thanks having been cordially carried, the meeting closed with a brief reply from Mr. Francis.

MR. FRANCIS FRANKLIN BRIDGEWATER, of Uplands, Church Hill, Merstham, Surrey, managing director of Amalgamated Trade Publications, editor of the *Draper's Record* and *Men's Wear*, formerly managing director of the *Financial Times*, who died March 17th last, aged 46 years, left £9,882 net £5,445.

The late Mr. Samuel Richardson Blundstone, consulting engineer, for many years editor of the *Railway Engineer*, who died on February 12th last, aged 63 years, left estate of the gross value of £19,334, with net personalty £18,955.

GUILD OF
Press Correctors, Literary & Pensions
SOCIETY.

Printers and Advertising Men.

At the forty-fifth quarterly meeting of the above-named Society held at the "Clachan," Mitre-court, Temple, E.C., on the 25th ult., a paper entitled "Publicity Purveyors and Printers' Pitfalls" was read by Mr. T. G. Brown (Odhams Press, Ltd.) of which the following is a résumé:—

When a contributor or an editor has recovered from the apoplectic fit occasioned by the sight of some maltreatment of his manuscript, he generally dictates a communication which must test the heat-resisting powers of both typewriter and typist. On receipt of this missive, in nine cases out of ten, the manager breathes something soft and soothing about the reader. No matter what the outcome of the "inquest," it nearly always happens that the first kick is administered to the reading department. I think it will be agreed that, whether you eventually prove a kick to be unjustly administered or not, it hurts just the same. Some months ago you were patient enough to listen to some remarks of mine dealing with errors on the literary side. To-night I propose to say a few words about one of the greatest bugbears of the present-day printer. I refer to the careless advertiser—the man who simply slings a few sentences together, grabs up the sheets, bundles them off to the advertisement department of the paper he has chosen as his medium, and calls it "copy."

The "Expert" Ad-Designer.

You are all familiar with the advertisements designed by the "expert." These usually consist of a futurist sort of drawing smothered in hieroglyphics, and known as the "lay-out"—sometimes it nearly lays me out!—which is accompanied by the copy to fill the various spaces indicated on it. My own experience has been that the *tout ensemble* is generally somewhat "curate's egg" like. What I mean is that if the copy is decipherable and well composed it almost falls into the province of a criminal investigator to place the various paragraphs with any degree of certainty; and on the other hand, if the lay-out has been prepared by a budding R.A. the accompanying manuscript requires a second sight expert to decode the message.

I have always marvelled, especially when I think of the stiff prices paid for advertising space nowadays, at the nonchalant and slipshod manner in which our experts prepare their copy. The carelessness in writing most obscure technical terms is enough to make even a signwriter weep; and the curiously shaped figures set a reader's mind wandering from his work at all sorts of tangents.

A thought which will no doubt flash across most minds is, "Why not have all advertisement copy typewritten?" Gentlemen, shun the product of the peroxide haired, one-fingered rubber out as you would a job in Sanskrit! Typed advertising matter usually lands the reader on the rocks of important words omitted and of misspelled names. True, on more than one occasion I have seen apparently perfect specimens of the typist's work, and I hope you will not think I am complaining unduly if I tell you that some of these betrayed comical indifference as to the advertiser's name or address—or both!

The passed proof is generally another example of cryptic marking. Figures are corrected by signs that lead one to think the object is to induce the printer to make a serious blunder. Recently I handled a proof in which a vital number was altered in two places; the figure 2 resembled a "tick" run riot, and only the context revealed that a 2 was what was wanted. I say that, had that been a single-figure alteration, say in a price, it might have been missed. No doubt the expert would have been very annoyed if his correction had been misread, but it would have served him right. I have seen a "dele" mark and a figure 8 which could only be told apart by a very close scrutiny.

Next time you receive one of these interesting documents (if you are not racing for press when it arrives, or you do not have to re-read the whole thing because the type faces did not suit—despite the lay-out!) examine it closely. Generally, impressed on it by a rubber stamp, apparently made in the 'sixties, is a communication headed "Passed for Press."

Before I obtained a perfect specimen, I imagined it continued: "if you have deciphered our diabolical copy, made what corrections you think are necessary to remove the impression that the advertiser is a lunatic, and generally done the job for us." One day, however, I saw one that had evidently been stamped by one of Sandow's pupils, for I could read the words. It was to this effect: "Passed for press subject to corrections hereon, and being read for literals and compared with the original copy. Not responsible for printers' errors." The italics are mine.

I regret to say that I have not followed legal reports carefully enough to enable me to tell you whether this specious attempt to make the printer liable for any misprint that may occur, regardless of who the real offender may be, carries any weight, but there it is.

The "Miscellaneous" Advertiser.

From the expert I pass on to the advertiser in the "miscellaneous" columns. He generally perpetrates his own publicity. You know him well. He carefully selects the smallest scrap of writing material he can find—a piece of a disused paper bag or the back of an envelope for preference, the dirtier the better. This fragment he adorns with a few scratches, spills the ink over it, licks up the blot, puts the result into an envelope with remittance, sends it off, and—expects to see it printed correctly. I often wonder how many times he forgets to address it to the office of the newspaper. If he does so as frequently as he omits to put his own name and address on his copy, the Post Office must be, to use an Army phrase, "quids in"! If he were not blind to his shortcomings it would not be so terribly annoying, but let his name be misspelled, his fearful figures in prices or address be misinterpreted, or one of his invented terms be incorrectly printed, and he proceeds to "raise Cain" all round. He has a knack of expecting the appearance of what he "meant to write." One gentleman, I heard, paid a return fare from Mitcham or somewhere to see if he could not get someone into hot water because there was an error in the name of the street he lived in. This particular announcement cost exactly one shilling and was a particularly vile specimen!

I think the only way to call the wickedly careless small advertiser to account would be for the advertisement manager to return all manuscript that he himself is unable to read. He could do this quite easily and without the revenue suffering, for most smalls are prepaid. But he knows errors are negligible when the thousands of advertisements handled weekly are taken into consideration. Consequently, everything is "bunged to the printer," and the result left to Providence and our old friend "the two-em-rule reader."

I know that the dishonest small advertiser tries to catch the advertisement department in order to get his announcement for less than the legitimate charge. Does the big man designedly make it easy for the printer to trip with visions of free insertions or rebates on the horizon? This question has been put to me many a time by readers. I am afraid I cannot express an opinion. Perhaps advertisement managers could if they would. I can only give you my personal experience. About 20 years ago the "sharp" agent existed. I worked for one! He had numerous ways of collecting what he called "bunce," probably they were legitimate in one sense of the word. But he was certainly *très moutarde* when it came to claiming for short space after casting and so on. But I rarely recollect any of this unearned-increment-gathering being undertaken at the request of a client. Possibly I did not know everything there was to be known. If there is nothing new under the sun, it is quite likely also that there is no game too old to be worked, and I will ask you to let me leave it at that. In all probability, if you think my effort worth discussing, some amongst you will enlighten me in due course.

An engrossing discussion followed, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the author.

The death took place last week of Mr. Thomas Richard Dain, who served the *Manchester Guardian* for 63 years. Mr. Dain was in his eightieth year. He began his service with the *Manchester Guardian* in 1857 as an apprentice in the composing room, being then 14 years old. He worked as a compositor for a couple of years after his time of apprenticeship was up, and then he was transferred to the counting-house. After some years of work as a clerk he was appointed cashier, and held that post for 40 years, retiring in 1920.

Printers' Managers and Overseers
ASSOCIATION.

Liverpool Centre's Social.

A social gathering of the members of the Liverpool Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association took place in Liverpool, on the 13th inst., and proved an unqualified success. The day was occupied in excursions and sightseeing, and in the evening the company dined at the Midland Adelphi Hotel. The Centres represented on this occasion were London, Liverpool, Manchester, Yorkshire, Birmingham, the Midlands, Leicester, and the West of England, the attendance, including the ladies, numbering nearly 250.

Mr. Harry R. Caldwell (president) and the Executive Committee of the Liverpool Centre had made admirable arrangements for the enjoyment of their guests, with the result that the carefully prepared programme passed off without a hitch.

The members were welcomed in the morning by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Alderman Charles H. Rutherford), at the Town Hall, and in the afternoon there was a civic reception at the Wallasey Town Hall, where the Mayor (Alderman Quinn) received the visitors.

Mr. Caldwell presided over the dinner in the evening, which was largely attended.

Mr. J. C. Coppock (joint vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain) gave the toast of the evening, and alluded to the necessity of the various sections of their trade getting together. This, he pointed out, would prove to be better for the industry as a whole. The fact that they had representatives present of the employers, of the managers, and the overseers of printing works, as well as a great trade union of workmen, showed that there was not much the matter with their industry (applause). The two great ideas in connection with their association were mutual improvement and social intercourse. They were, moreover, intermediaries between the employers and the rank and file in the industry, and carried out their work in the best possible way (hear, hear).

Mr. S. M. Bateman (president of the Association), in reply, said they were out to be a recognised factor in the printing trade. They had been a progressive association, and were an intermediary body in the industry. They had a right to be consulted when any settlement of disputes was to be made (hear, hear). They had also a right to be represented on the Whitley Council (hear, hear).

The chairman gave the toast of "The Visitors" in a graceful little speech, and this was responded to by Mr. H. A. Bethell. During the evening an excellent musical entertainment was given by "The Duds," a popular band of entertainers.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

C. E. Watts, W. R. Hadler and E. Prime, photographic process engravers, Colchester, under style of Essex Process Engraving Co. H. R. Hall and F. Thompson, general advertisers, Preston, Brighton. R. S. Howard, D. M. S. Hitchins, P. P. Scott and A. Barnett, publishers, 22, Henrietta-street, Strand, under the style of the Screen Publications.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

H. B. Cutting, 3, Pelham-road, Immingham, lately trading as the H.B.C. Advertising Service.

MR. EDWARD HULLINGER, the United Press correspondent in Moscow, has been expelled by the Soviet authorities, and has arrived at Riga. He came into conflict with the Soviet Censor.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers
MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Monthly Meeting.

Mr. A. Chadwell occupied the chair at the usual monthly meeting of the Association held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. There was a fair attendance of members, whose attention during the greater portion of the evening was taken up by an entertaining and instructive lecture given by Mr. Duncan Keats on "Some Old-Time Printing Plates." The lecturer had got together for inspection a very comprehensive collection of various kinds of ancient and modern printing plates, which proved most interesting.

The secretary having read the minutes of the last monthly meeting—which were confirmed—Mr. Chadwell stated that he had that morning attended the first meeting of the Governing Board of the new technical school, over which Lord Riddell had presided. The meeting was thoroughly representative of the various sections of the trade. Their own particular branch of it was represented by Mr. W. Warren and a member of the trade shop masters, Mr. C. S. Yeates, both of whom were elected to a seat on the Board. With regard to the position of their own Association he understood that so far as present arrangements went, they had been asked to come to some understanding with the Bookbinders' Overseers, so as to have one representative for the two Associations. However, it was agreed, should the L.C.C. approve of the proposal to enlarge the Governing Body that they be asked to co-opt a representative from the Association which was not directly represented.

Discussion then took place on the amount previously voted by the Association to the new technical school, namely £5 for five years, and the feeling generally expressed was that the sum was not sufficient.

Mr. W. M. Forsyth then moved that a further sum of £5 10s. for five years be granted.

This was seconded by Mr. H. Filkins and unanimously carried.

Mr. Chadwell next called on Mr. Keats for his lecture—reported on the first page of this issue.

At the conclusion of the lecture several questions were put to Mr. Keats, who replied in a very able manner.

Mr. W. H. Longley, in moving a vote of thanks, referred to Baxter's plates, which he described as the finest examples of colour printing extant, and said it was a great pity that we could not re-discover the secret of their success.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. A. Latimer, who spoke of the need there was of the plate-maker and the machine-minder getting together to discuss their difficulties.

Mr. Keats briefly replied and the meeting then came to a close.

Undertakers' Damages Against
PRINTERS.

At the Manchester Assizes, Civil Court, last week, Messrs. Wood and Sons' Carriage Co., Ltd., Manchester, were the plaintiffs in an action against Messrs. King and Hutchings, Ltd., printers, publishers and newspaper proprietors, Uxbridge, to recover damages for false statements.

Council for the plaintiffs said the question for the Judge in this case was what amount of damages the plaintiff company were entitled to receive from the defendants for the publication of which they complained. The plaintiffs had carried on business for many years in Manchester as carriage proprietors. The business for many years was very successful, but in 1920 things became different, and the plaintiffs found it necessary to offer a portion of their stock for sale. Later it was determined to dispose of the business as a going concern, but no offers were received. The defendants were the proprietors of a publication called the *Undertakers' Journal*, and the plaintiffs complained that they published articles in their paper which stated that the plaintiffs had gone out of business and had ceased to supply funeral carriages and requisites. By that publication the plaintiffs alleged that they were injured in their credit and reputation and in their business.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines	s.	d.
Agencies	3	0	
Situations Wanted	1	6	
Situations Vacant	3	0	
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0	
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0	
Shares for Sale and Wanted	3	0	
Partnerships and Investments	3	0	

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line	s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0	
Tenders	2	0	
Patents for Sale	2	0	
Legal and Financial Announcements	2	0	

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill. Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

A LONDON Manufacturing Stationers are requiring the services of a REPRESENTATIVE with an established connection, either in London or the Provinces, to sell Lithograph and Letterpress Work, Duplicate Books, Printed Paper Bags and General Stationery; good sound commission, no expenses; a good opportunity where a change is contemplated.—Write, in strict confidence, giving amount of turnover and district.—Box 13940.

COMMERCIAL ARTIST.—A large firm of Printers have a vacancy in their Studio for competent ARTIST-ASSISTANT; must be good at Lettering and Figure Work, able to prepare Original Lay-outs; knowledge of Type Faces and Type Display essential. Write, stating age, experience.—Box 13939.

COMPOSITOR.—Wanted a smart, capable, young man to take charge of Book Department in country house; used to Casting Off MSS. and Clicking Bookwork; good terms to competent man.—State experience and wages required, to Box 13950.

MACHINE MINDER.—Experienced in Centurette and other Presses, must be reliable, steady worker; permanency for good man; Wandsworth district.—Reply, stating age, experience and wages required, to Box 13951.

PRINTER'S PRESS READER wanted for East Anglia; state age and experience.—Apply, Box 13936.

PRINTING.—REPRESENTATIVE required for well-known London and Country firm, well equipped for Fine Printing.—Write particulars, in confidence, Box 13937.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

BINDER and MARBLER (Soc.), young, seeks situation; Colours or Inks.—Apply, Box 13943.

COMPOSITOR (T.U.) requires situation on Piece; used to Trade Papers and Tabular Work; quick, clean; 5 years' war service; age 30; good references.—Box 13945.

ENGINEER'S DRAUGHTSMAN, internal combustion, etc., car experience, desires Position where artistic talent would be of service; ability for advert. lay-out and commercial art.—Address Box 13952.

For the defence the writing of the articles complained of was admitted. The defendants had stated in their paper that they had made a mistake and had paid into court 25 guineas which they said fairly represented any damages that had been sustained by the plaintiffs. Mr. A. T. Story, the editor of the *Undertakers' Journal*, said they had not the slightest feeling against the plaintiffs, and,

ENGINEER, NEWS PRESSMAN, qualified to take full charge as Manager in all departments; used to high-speed, up-to-date Rotaries, Auto-Plate Machinery, Stereotyping, Matrix and Half-Tone Production; accept position home or abroad; live man; steady; good references.—Box 13910.

LETTERPRESS OVERSEER (32) desires change, present position 5 years (12 hands); Charge Composing, Machine and Warehouse; Estimator, thoroughly practical; C. and G. Certificates.—Box 13930.

MACHINE MINDER (Miehles), Single, Twin or Trip Tandem Machines, well up in best class Work, Black and White and Colour Process, desirous of change; single, and with good references; Cross Feeder knowledge, etc.; society.—Box 13931.

PUBLISHERS' BINDER (middle age) seeks situation (Town or Country); good all-round; publishers' requirements and big output a speciality; could organise department.—Box 13942.

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by 1/2 in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.1. 13919

SECOND-HAND LINOTYPE for sale; Model No. 1 converted in 1915 to Model No. 4 Pattern with regard to Vice and Jaws; Double-letter Machine, Universal Mould from Nonpareil to Pica, equipped with Two Magazines and Two Sets of Matrices; completely overhauled and remodelled in 1915, and has been very little used since.—Offers should be sent to Box 13954.

Financial.

PUBLISHER will take interest in Printing Firm; Plant must be capable of Printing High-class Magazine Work.—Box 13948.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, with capital from £1,000 to £1,500 to INVEST, and anxious to enter business, will find an opening as WORKING DIRECTOR with old-established Printing House in Yorkshire.—Write, in first instance, Box 13946.

Business for Sale.

BOOKBINDING BUSINESS, with Stationery and Fancy, for disposal; Market Town South England; suit working Bookbinder.—Write, Box 13947.

Miscellaneous.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

ENVELOPES wanted—Quarter million required, 5 1/2 in. by 3 1/2 in., Manila or Tinted would do.—Samples to Manager, 115, Pancras-road, N.W. 13949

WANTED, THREE or FOUR-COLOUR BLOCKS (Odd or Series), suitable for Wall Calendars, size about 6 by 8 in.—Price and colour-proof, to L. F. De Vos and Co., 37, Canal de l'Anidon, Antwerp. 13953

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

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

indeed, it was not probable that they would write anything derogatory of their advertisers, who had included the plaintiffs for many years. An apology was written and inserted.

The Judge, in finding in favour of the plaintiffs, said the 25 guineas paid into court was insufficient to meet the case. He gave judgment for £200 damages.

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

**FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.**

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the twelve months ending December 31, 1920, amount to £1,235.513 15s. 9d.

**DIRECT PHOTO
ENGRAVING CO. LTD**



|| DIRECTOR ||
F.E.S. PERRY

Photo Etchers
in Line, Tone &
Three Colour
Processes

Artists and
Designers.
Estab'd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGTON ST LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
**Aluminium
or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.**

Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.

Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES,
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.

PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.

Algraphy Ltd.
PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON.

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

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 13s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:	In Single Column Form:
Whole Page ... £8 0 0	One Column ... £3 3 0
Half Page ... 4 10 0	Half Column ... 1 17 6
Quarter Page ... 2 10 0	Quarter Column 1 0 0
One Eighth-Page 1 10 0	One-inch Column 7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 53, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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

Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and also in Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, United States, South America, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1922.

The Wages Position.

THE expected decision of the employers to post notices of wage reduction has now been made. A well-attended meeting of the Labour Committee of the Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society was held on Monday, when, we understand, the results of all the union ballots on the employers' proposals were laid before the meeting, showing that the employers' proposals had been rejected by all the unions operating in England and Wales, but that the proposals in Scotland had been accepted. A request was put forward by the representatives of the unions which had recommended acceptance of the terms for a meeting with the employers on the following day (Tuesday). With regard to this meeting, the following statement was issued to the Press on Tuesday afternoon: "A conference was held between the Labour Committee of the Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society and representatives of the trade unions who have been acting together in the wages negotiations. The employers stated that it had been decided to instruct their members to post notices on June 12th to the effect that wages would be reduced by the amounts which had been submitted to the unions for ballot. It was understood that if a request were put forward by all the unions connected with the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation for a conference, the employers would agree to this, but the employers are not prepared to defer or alter their present plans." We understand that the Employers' Federation has now notified all its members that as it does not appear possible to reach a settlement by agreement with all the unions, notices be posted on June 12th intimating that the reduction must operate in the week ending July 1st.

The Ballot Results.

The Scottish printing trade workers were, as above mentioned, alone in accepting the employers' proposals. The majority in favour was 919, the total voting being 8,573. The figures of the London Society of Compositors' ten-to-one rejection we gave last week. The Typographical Association reports the result

of its ballot as follows:—In favour of acceptance, 1,989; against acceptance, 20,819; majority against, 18,830. The Lithographers, Litho Artists, and Stereotypers also report overwhelming majorities for rejection. The London Machine Managers voted 5 to 1 against, the London Correctors, 8 to 1. A combined vote of 3 to 1 against was given by the group of unions comprising the London Machine Rulers, London Platen Binders, London Litho Music Printers, Binders, Paper Workers, N.S.O.P. and A., and the Society of Women.

The New Postal Rates.

THE return to cheaper postal rates comes into force, as foreshadowed, next week. On Sunday the night collection of letters will be restored, and on Monday the reduction in rates—including the printed matter rate—comes into force. The printed matter rate is subject to the proviso that posting shall be done by a specified time. In London the latest time will be 3.30 p.m.; the same time limit will probably be enforced in all large centres. Other districts will fix their own time to suit local convenience. The object of the time limit is to get bulk postages of this kind cleared before the evening postal rush begins. In the statement which has been so widely circulated pointing out the quantity of matter which can be sent under the reduced printed matter rate, certain examples were given as to the number of pages of certain sizes which would go to the permitted weights. This has led, we hear, to inquiries being made at the offices of the Federation of Master Printers as to whether there were restrictions as to size and number of pages permitted. The fact is, of course, there are no new regulations as to sizes of packages, the cost of postage per ounce of weight being the feature of the alteration.

Big Increase in Paper Imports.

THE receipts of paper and cardboard, etc., into the United Kingdom last month were 113.7 per cent. over those for April last year, the respective totals being 708,822 cwts. and 331,596 cwts. The total value (c.i.f.) of the imports for the month was £785,203, an increase of £112,680, or 16.7 per cent., compared with a year ago, and a decrease of £1,319,917, or 62.6 per cent., against the corresponding month of 1920. The big advance in paper imports that took place in the month of April, of course, influenced the receipts for the four months, the arrivals during that period amounting to 2,790,355 cwts., an increase of 1,113,796, or 66.4 per cent., contrasted with last year. The large increase recorded is mainly accounted for by the greatly augmented supplies received of all three of the principal items comprising the imports of paper. For instance, during January-April packings and wrappings amounted to 850,264 cwts. (30.4 per cent. of the total), and show an increase of 514,679 cwts. compared with the corresponding period of last year; strawboards, 803,013 cwts. (28.7 per cent.), an increase of 315,665 cwts.; and printings and writings, 743,409 cwts. (26.6 per cent.), an increase of 172,400 cwts. Regarding the countries of supply, an outstanding feature is exhibited by the large arrivals of packings and wrappings from Sweden. These, amounting to no less than 272,560 cwts., not only represent 32 per cent. of the total quantity received, but show a substantial increase over the previous year of 176,464 cwts. The next country on the list is Norway, with 182,346 cwts. (21.4 per cent.), with an increase to her credit of 128,801 cwts. Those from Germany reached 150,649 cwts. (17.7 per cent.), and show an increase over the amount received a year ago of 80,781 cwts. Supplies from Finland amounted to 97,442 cwts., against 45,029 cwts. last year; whilst those received from Canada, 28,567 cwts., though not bulking very largely, feature satisfactorily compared with the 7,359 cwts. sent during January-April a year ago.

Personal.

VISCOUNTESS BURNHAM has consented to act as president of the Society of Women Journalists during the coming year.

MR. J. GOMER BERRY, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gomer Berry, formally opened on Saturday afternoon, the fine sports ground near Harrow, which Sir William E. Berry, Bart., and himself have presented for the pleasure and physical well-being of those employed in the various undertakings forming the combine.

THE formalities over, a bouquet was presented to Mrs. Gomer Berry by Miss Macgregor on behalf of the members of the club. A vote of thanks to Mr. Berry was also proposed by Mr. G. Eaton Hart (St. Clements Press), and seconded by Mr. W. Will (*Daily Graphic*).

MR. EDWARD GLOVER, manager of the General Printing Department of Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Manchester, was, at a dinner at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, on Thursday last, presented by Sir Edward Hulton with a silver rosebowl on the completion of 40 years' service with the firm.

MR. J. CROWLESMITH, J.P., of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, proposed the principal toast when the President of the Wesleyan Conference, the Rev. J. Alfred Sharp, was entertained to luncheon last week at the Holborn Restaurant by the First London Synod of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

SIR NORVAL HELME'S daughter, Mrs. Edith Mary Crossley, widow of the late Captain E. Crossley, was married on Thursday to the Rev. Benjamin Gregory, editor of the *Methodist Times*.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. Alderman H. W. Keay, J.P., director of the Publishers' Circular Co., on his election once again as Mayor of Eastbourne.

ALDERMAN BURMAN, of the firm of Burman and Cooper, printers of Birmingham, has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for that city.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON, the veteran author-journalist, who is now over 90 years of age, spoke with great vigour and directness when he was entertained to luncheon at the National Liberal Club on Thursday.

MR. EDGAR WHITE, who lately gave up the editorship of the *Era* to join the Moss Empires' Press Department, has been presented by his former staff with a massive silver cigar box and silver cigarette-case as an expression of their collective best wishes.

MR. WALTER TERRY is now acting editor of the *Era*, and Mr. D. Cameron Forester managing editor.

MISS CLARA LYLES, of Wallington, Surrey, has won a scholarship worth 1,500 dollars at the Columbia School of Journalism.

In connection with the Spicer amalgamation, it is interesting to recall the long service which some of the present directors of Spicer Bros. have given to the firm.

MR. P. W. KENNETT and Mr. J. T. Steele have both been with the business for 35 years; Mr. A. N. Brady has 34 years to his credit, for 25 years of which he represented the firm in Australia.

MR. W. OLIVER, another of the directors, has a record of 14 years.

MR. STEELE, by the way, is the first and only secretary of Spicer Bros. He was originally a journalist, and as a boy in 1882 he edited, published and printed his first magazine in Whitehaven, "The Boys' Amuser," followed the next year by "Idle Moments," which he and his brother set up and printed themselves, besides supplying the illustrations.

The Art and Craft of Printing.

Lecture by Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi.

Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi lectured last Thursday before the Gilbert White Fellowship at White-lands College, Chelsea, and took as his subject "The Art and Craft of Printing—with Special Reference to Printing contemporary with Gilbert White." Mr. Jacobi divided his lecture into three main divisions, dealing first with the question of what constitutes an ideal book, then treating of printers contemporary with Gilbert White during the eighteenth century, and finally showing and explaining lantern slides relative to the subject of the lecture.

In regard to the designing of books, the good points to aim at were said to be briefly as follows: That the type is of good design and of a readable size, with due regard to the size of the book; that the printed page is of correct shape, with fair margins and the printed area of the page proportionate to that of the leaf of paper; that it be free from errors and in dense black ink that will not fade, on a paper that is neither too thick nor too thin, and which is of a close, firm and even texture. Papers that are thick are clumsy to handle, and those very thin are troublesome to turn over in the bound volume. As with type, so the substance of paper should in some respects be regulated according to the size of the volume, a folio or quarto volume requiring a somewhat thicker paper than that necessary for an octavo or smaller work. Advice was also given as to the design of title-pages and the use of rubrication.

In speaking of printers contemporary with Gilbert White—who was born in 1720 and died at the age of 73 in 1793—Mr. Jacobi had some interesting information to give about John Baskett (the printer of the "Vinegar" Bible), John Barber (Lord Mayor of London and for a time King's Printer), William Bowyer, senior (some of whose work was printed from type made from punches cut by Robert Andrews, the typefounder, who took over the business of Joseph Moxon, author of "Mechanick Exercises"), William Bowyer, junior, Samuel Richardson (better known as author, though also a printer of note), Henry Samson Woodfall (Master of the Stationers' Company in 1797), John Baskerville (the famous typefounder), Horace Walpole, Chas. Whittingham ("the Uncle," founder of the Chiswick Press), William Ged (the inventor of stereotyping), William Caslon (the celebrated typefounder).

Among those printers who produced some of the early editions of Gilbert White's classic "Natural History of Selborne," were mentioned Thomas Bewsey, Thomas Curzon Hansard (author of "Typographia," 1825), James Ballantyne (of Edinburgh, whose business was later incorporated in that of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.), and Charles Whittingham (the Uncle).

The lecture concluded with the showing of some 50 or so slides, exhibiting the various processes of cutting the punches and striking the matrices for typefoundings, together with the methods employed in typesetting and printing, there being shown also various samples of printing—the lecture being thus brought to an interesting and instructive conclusion.

Paper Wanted for Egypt.

The Superintendent of the Government Press, Bulaq, Cairo, invites tenders for the supply of writing paper for certificates, strong writing paper for registers and books (also coloured), Bristol boards coloured and for covers, paper for file covers, cream-wove paper for forms (also coloured), millboard, and gummed paper required for the year 1922-3.

A copy of the conditions of tender, specifications, and samples may be seen by United Kingdom firms on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 42), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

TENDERS INVITED.—Tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Government Press, Bulaq, Cairo, up to June 24th, for the supply of binding cloth and roller composition.

Book-Production Shown by Cinema.

An Interesting Film.

Through the enterprise of the Society of Bookmen an interesting cinema film illustrating every process in the making of a book, from the receipt of the author's manuscript to the despatch of the finished volumes, was shown to a numerous audience, which included many authors, at Australia House on Tuesday evening. The film, which was explained by Mr. Cecil Clay, consisted of two parts, one taken at Messrs. Doubleday's and Page's establishment in New York, and the other at the works of Messrs. James Burn and Co., Esher. The British and American methods were therefore illustrated at their highest stage of completeness. Viscount Burnham, who presided, observed, with regard to the American establishment, that the late Dr. Page, the American Ambassador in this country, was associated with it throughout the whole of his business life, and he attributed its admirable physical and social conditions to his personal influence and great sense of responsibility to those who worked under him and for him. An element of humour was supplied in the exhibition by the introduction into the English film of Mr. George Robey as an amateur bookmaker.

After the exhibition there was a short discussion, in which Mr. Clay answered a number of questions. He said that in the use of mechanical appliances for the production of books this country is not behind America, although for special and local reasons hand binding is more frequently adopted here than in America. He admitted a complaint amongst American producers that they were often faced with the difficulty of finding customers for their products. If American book-covers were sometimes defective, and misprints frequent, as compared with English productions, it might possibly be attributable to the more mechanical methods adopted, and the standardisation of the work in America. To the statement of an author that an edition de luxe of an American volume costing \$10 was "disgracefully printed," Mr. Clay made the reply that publishers generally would say that, on the whole, the English production was on a higher plane than the American production. He further expressed the opinion that there was a larger reading public in America than here, and that since the war there had been a slight deterioration in the work done, in both countries, largely owing to the use of inferior material. That failing was, however, gradually being got over.

Printer's Heroic Death.

Amongst those who showed supreme heroism on the occasion of the sinking of the P. and O. liner "Egypt" off Ushant on Saturday, was the ship's printer, Mr. George W. Jenner.

It is stated that Mr. Jenner, who left a wife and child at Dover, had a lifebelt and was about to jump into the sea when he came across a terrified woman passenger appealing for help.

Jenner gave her the lifebelt, saying, simply: "I cannot swim, madam, but take it." This act of heroism cost him his life.

Mr. Jenner had worked on local newspapers. In the South African War and the European War Mr. Jenner was amongst the first to volunteer. He served in South Africa with a volunteer active service company, and was voted the honorary freedom of Dover for that service. On being demobilised after the Great War he learned linotype operating. He became printer in the "Egypt" a few months ago, and was making his second voyage on the ship. He leaves a widow and two sons, the elder of whom is a wireless operator on a liner.

LEEDS PRINTERS' SPORTS DAY.—The Printing Trades' Sports held at Leeds last year were such a success that it has been decided to make "Leeds Printers' Sports Day" an annual event. Saturday, July 8th, is the date fixed for this year, and a strong working committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank Petty, has been appointed. The Headingley grounds have again been secured, and every effort will be made to beat last year's figures, when £100 was handed over to various printers' benevolent institutions.

A Revolution in Paper & Board Production

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Spicers, Limited.

Amalgamation of Two Noted Paper Houses.

Official announcement is made of the proposed amalgamation of the two well-known paper firms of Spicer Bros., Ltd., and James Spicer and Sons, Ltd. Rumours of the fusion have been in the air for some time, but the formalities to be gone through are considerable. The terms of the agreement have to be submitted to the shareholders of both companies for approval, and meetings of the shareholders of Spicer Bros., Ltd., have been called.

The amalgamation will be effected by a transfer of the business of James Spicer and Sons to Spicer Bros. To carry out the scheme the capital of Spicer Bros. will be increased.

Spicer Bros. has an issued capital of £600,000 in £10 shares, divided into £250,000 ordinary and £350,000 five per cent. cumulative preference shares.

The authorised capital of James Spicer and Sons is £450,000 in £10 shares, £300,000 being five per cent. cumulative preference, having a priority also as regards capital of any arrears of dividend, and £150,000 ordinary. £261,550 of preference and all the ordinary have been allotted.

All the present directors of James Spicer and Sons will join the board of the amalgamated company (together with the present directors of Spicer Bros.), Sir Albert Spicer becoming chairman, Mr. H. G. Spicer deputy-chairman, and Sir Howard Spicer vice-chairman. Mr. H. G. Spicer and Sir Howard Spicer will be the two managing directors. The amalgamated company will be called **Spicers, Ltd.**

The object of the fusion, of course, is to effect economies in operation and to consolidate the two businesses. It is interesting to recall that originally the two firms were one, and the present joining of forces is a return to the single entity.

The original firm had its origin on August 4th, 1796, when John Edward Spicer, to quote

his own phrase, "entered on Alton Mill." A London directory of 1839 shows that John E. Spicer and Sons, wholesale stationers, occupied the premises of 18½, New Bridge-street, now part of the site of Blackfriars House, which will be the headquarters of the newly-amalgamated company. The sons who had a share in the original concern were James, William Revell, and Henry Spicer. Subsequently there arose a dispute among the partners about the bringing in of younger sons, with the result that the partnership was dissolved in 1865, James Spicer breaking away and forming the firm of James Spicer and Sons, in Upper Thames-street. The two remaining partners re-formed the business in New Bridge-street, under the style of Spicer Bros. Wm. Revell Spicer had two sons whom he brought into the business—Wm. Gage Spicer and Augustin Spicer. Henry Spicer also had two sons, Henry Spicer, junr., who was afterwards M.P. for Islington, and Edward Spicer, the father of the present Mr. Henry Gage Spicer. Mr. H. G. Spicer is the only Spicer remaining in the business of Spicer Bros., and, as already mentioned, he becomes deputy chairman.

Sir Albert Spicer, it is interesting to note, is the only remaining member of the family who was connected with the business when the split occurred in 1865, and under his chairmanship the re-amalgamation will be put into operation.

The extensive premises in Upper Thames-street, with the valuable water frontage, will be retained, forming valuable accommodation for storage purposes, while some of the heads of departments of James Spicer and Sons will, we understand, ultimately join the board.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Bailey, J. Perforating mechanism for rotary printing machines. 12,107.
Buncher and Haseler, Ltd. Calendars, diaries, etc. 12,426.

Coster, A. V. Folding boxes. 12,232.
Edwards, S. R. Wrapping machines for exercise books, stationery, etc. 12,688.
Grosse, E. Printing presses. 12,350.
Hunt, R. Folding boxes or cartons. 12,641.
Ives, H. Roller for platen printing machines. 12,595.
James, F. Loose-leaf ledgers, binders, etc. 12,648.
Kentmere, Ltd., and Minnikin, G. R. Card-board boxes. 12,694.
Linotype and Machinery Limited (Mergenthaler Setzmaschinen-Fabrik Ges.) Typographical composing and casting machines. 12,741.
Manifoldia, Ltd. Perforating mechanism for rotary printing machines. 12,107.
Rodgers, R. C. Calendars, diaries, etc. 12,426.
Shirley, F. J. Folding boxes. 12,831.
Sinclair and Sons (Stationers), Ltd., W., and Sinclair, J. W. Loose-leaf albums, scrap, etc., books. 12,113.
Vivian, A. C. Folding copy-holder for compositors, etc. 12,335.
Wolf, I. Letter file or loose-leaf binder. 12,280.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Evans, D. S. Diaries, note or reference books and the like. 179,074.
Friel, C. L. Printing presses. 178,968.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, Drake, T., and Gayter, E. Escapement mechanism of typographical composing machines. 178,965.
Middleton, L. H. Loose-leaf account, memorandum, and like books. 179,089.
Millington and Sons, Ltd., and May, F. Machinery or apparatus for use in the manufacture of envelopes. 178,903.
Sperati, M. de'. Process for the preparation of photo-collographic plates for printing with greasy ink. 162,640.
Valentine, H. J., and Mills, L. S. Toys and toy books. 179,015.
Wade, H. (McFarland, J. N.). Metal-pots for type line-casting machines. 178,966.

1922.

Demignot, M. Envelopes with transparent panels. 176,334.

Trade Notes.

THE agreement (detailed on page 350) between the Employers' Federation of Paper-makers and the unions in the industry has been formally ratified.

THE SPICER FUSION.—A special meeting, which was held on Tuesday of Spicer Brothers, sanctioned the proposed amalgamation of the company with James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., as from August 1st, 1921.

NEWSPAPER SHARES.—It is reported that a block of deferred shares of £1 each in the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., the proprietors of the *Daily Mail*, the *Evening News*, and the *Weekly Dispatch*, are being offered for sale at £3 10s. per share.

POST CARDS AND PRINTED MATTER POSTAGE.—Sir Adolph Tuck informs us that he has been in communication with the Postmaster-General and he is able to state that the Postmaster-General has now given his official sanction to the retention of the words "Post Card" or "Picture Post Card" in connection with the ½d. postage, and that the wording "Printed Paper," which has hitherto been insisted upon for the lower rate of postage on picture post cards, is not necessary in future. This is a valuable concession and completes the boon of the ½d. postage for picture post cards.

F.M.P. ANNUAL MEETING.—Every member of the Federation of Master Printers has now received the agenda for the annual meeting at Glasgow a fortnight hence together with a neatly printed copy of the cost congress programme (produced by the Lanston Monotype Corporation). There is promise of a record attendance, and any who wish to be present should not delay further in making application.

NORTH WALES PRINTERS.—An interesting meeting of the North Wales Master Printers' Alliance at Llandudno on Saturday last was presided over by Mr. A. E. Harrison, who was re-elected to the presidential chair. Mr. J. C. Coppock and Mr. A. E. Goodwin explained the position of the wages negotiations.

TRADE JOURNAL POSTAGE.—The distinction drawn between monthly and fortnightly and weekly periodicals in the matter of postal charges was the subject of a protest meeting held at the Institute of Journalists, Tudor-street, on Friday. It was pointed out by Mr. S. J. Sewell, hon. secretary of the London district of the Institute of Journalists, that at the present time the rates for a weekly trade paper were 1d. for 6 ozs., and afterwards ½d. for 6 ozs., while those applying to a trade journal issued fortnightly or monthly were 1d. for 2 ozs. and afterwards ½d. for 2 ozs. It was possible, he said, to print and post abroad a paper at a considerably lower cost than if it were done by British labour and posted in England. A position such as that was not only foolish, but unfair to the monthly and fortnightly trade papers. A resolution protesting against the present rates and calling for their revision was carried unanimously.

PRINTERS WIN LAWSUIT.—In the King's Bench Division on Monday Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd., manufacturing stationers, printers and lithographers, Throgmorton-street, E.C., claimed from Mr. Noel Pemberton Billing the sum of £381 10s. 2d. for work done and goods supplied in connection with two games, described as "Col. Bogey" and "Stymie," which the defendant was proposing to put on the market at Christmas. Defendant had paid £25 into Court in settlement of all claims, and denied liability for the balance. Plaintiffs alleged that the defendant asked them for an estimate for 25,000 books of cards, 25,000 coloured maps and 10,000 boxes required for the games, and instructed them to prepare with all speed the necessary sketches, etc. His instructions were carried out, as were certain alterations he orally suggested. At his request they purchased a quantity of linen for the maps, and cut this up to the required sizes. Then the defendant decided not to proceed further with the games, and instructed them not to proceed, and the linen was left on their hands. The defence was that the boxes were not in accordance with the instructions given, and that the plaintiffs, on their own initiative and without his knowledge or approval, purchased the linen in anticipation of an order which he never gave. Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Darling on Tuesday in favour of Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague for the whole amount claimed.

THERE is much consternation amongst a certain proportion of Fleet-street printers on account of a threat to close the oldest "pub" in the Street of Ink, namely, the Old Crown, in Crown-court (also known as McGrath's). A petition, containing the names of many printers, is being submitted to the licensing justices.

LETTER-FRANKING PRINTING MACHINE.—The Postmaster-General has announced the authorisation of the Pitney-Bowes postage meter, a device to supersede postage stamps. Its method is to print "post marks" directly on to letters in the offices of the firms dispatching them. Postage is paid through a meter, which is taken to the Post Office at intervals. This meter locks when the amount of postage for which it has been set is exhausted. A machine will be installed in the Prudential Assurance offices very soon. It seals letters as well as stamps them.

LAST week's number of *Great Thoughts* is a special one in honour of the 2,000th issue, and contains, in addition to many attractive features, some interesting details of the magazine's history from the time of its foundation in 1884.

ENTRIES for the London Press Golfing Society's foursome tournament, for the silver salver and mementos presented by Sir George Sutton, the first two rounds of which will be played at Coombe Hill, on May 30th, have closed with a total of 22 teams.

THE funeral took place last week of Mr. Harry Whitehorn, of Palmers Green, who was a well-known journalist. Mr. Whitehorn began his working life as a compositor and was for long a member of the *Daily News* staff.

Trade Union Matters.

THE London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation are calling a special meeting this week to discuss the position arising out of the wages position. One of the principal items to be considered will be the desirability of bringing about a federated movement.

"T.A." AND ENGINEERS' DISPUTE.—Mr. J. D. French, the president of the Typographical Association has reported to the Executive Council of the Association that he had been approached by representatives of the Engineers' Union with a view to inducing Typographical Association members to refuse to print news reflecting on the engineers during the dispute. Mr. French stated that he had suggested to the engineers' representatives that the matter should be referred to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

THE Leeds Typographical Society, at its quarterly delegate meeting, decided to reduce the present levy of 1s. 3d. per week on all fully employed members in aid of the special branch unemployment fund to 6d. per week on members earning more than 80s., and to 3d. per week on members earning between 70s. and 80s. The fund now shows a balance in hand of about £400.

THE South Wales and Monmouthshire branch of the National Union of Journalists has decided to mark the election of one of its members, Mr. T. A. Davies (*South Wales News*, Cardiff), as president of the National Union by making a presentation to him at a reunion of the members to be held in June. Mr. Davies has been a tower of strength to the union in South Wales and for many years served as the secretary of the branch.



Overseers and Notices.

SIR,—In your report of the general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association at Stationers' Hall last week, I notice that a statement at the meeting contained a slight inaccuracy as regards the term of notice due to an overseer. It has long been the custom of the trade and recognised by the Courts that an overseer is entitled to give or receive one month's notice.

Yours, etc.,

E. W. WHITTLE,
 General Secretary, Printers Managers
 and Overseers' Association.
 May 23rd, 1922.

John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

At the recent annual meeting of the shareholders, held at 65, Old Bailey, E.C., the chairman (Mr. Henry Godfrey) reviewed the state of trade during the past year, and in view of the unprecedented conditions, he considered the result of trading—a net profit of £44,715—as favourable.

He mentioned that the ordinary share capital of the company was increased in April last year by the creation of £50,000 employees' shares, and up to December 31st, 1921, £6,383 of such shares had been issued. An increasing interest is being displayed in this scheme, and it is anticipated that it will still further conduce to the excellent relationship which exists with the employees of the company.

In the course of further remarks the chairman said: "Everything possible has been done to entirely clear up the past extraordinary period in order that it should have no prejudicial effect on the present and future trading. This can be regarded as past history. Nearly all sections of our manufacturing are working full time, and the present output, even under the still somewhat depressed conditions, is considerably in excess of any pre-war records, and the increased facilities are capable of meeting a much increased demand. The vital importance of the export trade of this country is so well recognised that no comments I can make are requisite, but I may state that the very special attention and consideration of your directors continue to be directed to this subject. I have myself recently spent several months in Australia and New Zealand, and a brief period in India, and one special result of the investigations I have conducted has been a closer understanding of local conditions and possibilities. A well-defined and progressive policy in connection with our overseas branches is in course of establishment, which it is felt must prove to be beneficial to the future interests of this company."

A dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid on the ordinary shares, and the balance carried forward amounts to £94,117.

The Hydroloid Process.

A new treatment of paper and boards has been brought to our notice by Messrs. Hydroloid Ltd., of 30, Walbrook, E.C.4. From samples of various kinds inspected by us there certainly seems to be a wide field in which their preparation will prove of value. The Hydroloid process, as it is called, can be used for any class of paper or board and produces greater strength in all materials, apart from its water and oil proofing qualities.

The company is devoting its attention in the first instance to water and oilproof kraft and wrapping papers, a new type of ivory board, also writing and ledger papers. The first of these will compete with all classes of pitch paper, and especially papers for export packing, tyre-wrapping, etc. The ivory board is produced with a surface equal to a first grade linen pulp board at a competitive price. The writing and ledger papers have also exceptional strength and a firm writing surface. We have inspected samples of paper which certainly are of exceptional strength, and should be found of special value for loose-leaf ledgers. A waterproof writing and ledger paper is a distinct novelty, and with the extra strength obtained, should prove of interest to foreign correspondents in those places where paper is subject to drastic treatment. Also as a parchment effect can be produced its introduction for legal work should not long be delayed.

There are, doubtless, from information imparted to us, numerous other products that will be manufactured by the company as soon as business is established with the lines already mentioned, and we shall have pleasure in drawing our readers' attention to these as they are developed.

It only remains to mention that Messrs. Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., of London and Aberdeen, are the prime movers in this undertaking.

PRINTED books exported during the first four months of the year amounted to 71,719 cwt. (of the value of £864,075), as against 105,132 cwt. (£1,240,007) in the corresponding period of last year, and 74,731 cwt. (£952,279) in 1920 (four months).

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 7½, 7½. Pref., 22s. 6d., 23s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 18s., 17s. 4½d. xd., 7 p.c. Cum., 21s.; Jos. Byrom, 15s., 14s. 1½d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 5s. 7½d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s., 21s. 6d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 108, 108½; John Dickinson, 21s. 9d., 21s. 3d.; Financial News, 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 12s. 10½d.; Financial Times, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 6d.; Financial and Bullionist, 12s. 6d.; Ilford, 22s. 6d., 22s. 9d., Pref., 18s. 6d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 10s. 4½d.; International Linotype, 62; Lamson Paragon Supply, 25s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 26s., 25s. 3d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 3d.; New Pegamoid, 5s., 6s.; Newnes, Pref., 15s. 4½d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 105; Odham's Press, 8s. 10½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 6d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s., 22s. 6d., Pref., 8s. 9d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 14s. 6d., 14s. 3d., Def., 7s., Deb., 7½; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 17½, 17½, Prefd., 10; Weldon's, 36s. 3d., Pref., 18s. 10½d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 4½d., 20s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 106½, 107.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

KELLNER-PARTINGTON PAPER PULP Co., LTD.—A dividend is announced of 15 per cent. free of tax, for past year, carrying forward £99,805.

ASSOCIATED PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Presiding at the adjourned first annual general meeting of the Associated Paper Mills, Ltd., at Manchester last week, Mr. H. S. L. Slater (the chairman) reviewed the position of the company. He mentioned that one of the most formidable problems they had had to grapple with was the position of their forward contracts for raw materials. Their Glasgow concern for the past six months had been and was still very busy, while the Slater business seemed gradually to be improving. In Glasgow and in Bollington they were about to begin the manufacture of photographic base paper, the plant for which was nearly completed at their Glasgow mill, and was actually completed at Bollington Mill. They were expecting great things from this new department and hoped to be able to begin the actual manufacture within two months.

NEW COMPANIES.

GORDON GOODMAN, LTD.—Capital, £5,000 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of stationers, printers, paper, paper bag, account book and box-makers, etc. Private company. First directors: N. Gordon and Mrs. R. Gordon. Registered office: Osborne-street, Rochdale-road, Manchester.

SOUTH COAST PAPER BAG Co., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire from A. S. Paterson, the business of paper bag manufacturers carried on by him at 36a, Princes-road, Brighton. Private company. First directors: A. S. Paterson and W. F. Rushton. Registered office: 36a, Princes-road, Brighton.

SIMPSONS (BRIGHTON), LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of general merchants, advertising agents, printers' materials, wares, metal, inventions, etc. Private company. Subscribers are: H. Simpson and A. Simpson. Registered office: 94, Queen's-road, Brighton.

NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of advertising and publicity agents, experts, agents and contractors for advertising space in newspapers, and other publications, and in and on railways, trams, omnibuses, cars and hoardings, etc. Private

company. First directors: H. Johnson, A. J. Ogle and H. Robinson. Registered office: 52, Newgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BURGESS, ELLIS AND Co., LTD. (90-91, Queen-street, E.C.4).—Capital £6,000 in £1 shares (4,000 ordinary and £2,000 10 per cent. participating preferred shares of £1 each); to carry on the business of importers, manufacturers, fancy goods, stationery, hardware, paper novelties, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Burgess, Ellis and Co. Private company. Subscribers: F. Griffiths and S. H. Burgess. First directors: S. H. Burgess, H. W. Ellis, B. Coopman and F. Griffiths.

PHORMIUM Co., LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to acquire and turn to account concessions, lands, plantations, mines, etc.; to adopt agreements (1) with E. E. Digby and (2) with P. Fleming and C. J. Healey, and to carry on the business of spinners and manufacturers of and dealers in fibres, binder twine, string, cotton, or other fibrous substances, paper and articles made from paper or pulp, etc. Private company. First directors: P. Fleming and C. J. Healey. Registered office: 5, Iddesleigh House, Westminster.

T. W. STOTHARD AND Co., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a tobacconist, stationer, carried on by T. W. Stothard. Private company. First directors: T. W. Stothard and F. A. Jackson. Registered office: 15, Waterloo-place, Sunderland.

CUDLIP AND RUSSELL, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares (4,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference); to acquire the business of a paper-makers' agent hitherto carried on by J. S. Cudlip, of Beeston, Notts, and also the business of papermakers' agents and merchants formerly carried on by Walter Ibbotson, jun., Ltd., and to carry on the business of paper mill proprietors, paper merchants and manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in wood and paper pulp and fibrous substances, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: J. S. Cudlip and A. H. Russell. Registered office: 4, Albert-square, Manchester.

EWELL MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of manufacturer of and dealers in paper and pulp, manufacturers of and dealers in boxes and all articles used in the manufacture thereof. Subscribers: E. O. Gillard and G. S. Priddle. Registered office: 2 and 3, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

H. CECIL TAYLOR, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of an advertising agent and consultant carried on by H. Cecil Taylor at 15-16, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham, and to carry on the business of contractors, printers, publishers, designers or printers of advertisements, posters, window tickets, etc. Private company. First directors: H. C. Taylor, I. Mendelsohn and J. W. Pickavant. Registered office: 6, Grosvenor-buildings, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM PLATE-PAPER Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares (500 6 per cent. preference and 500 ordinary); to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, photographic printers, paper manufacturers and merchants, mill agents, paper bag, box and account book makers, etc. Private company. First directors: P. T. Pratt and F. Harper. Registered office: 105, Great Hamp-ton-street, Birmingham.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

ELLIOT AND MCFARLANE, LTD. (newspaper proprietors and publishers, Westcliff-on-Sea).—Debenture dated May 8th, 1922, to secure £300, charged on the company's undertaking

and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. G. M. Barker, 158, Brightwell-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.

GEO. J. POORE AND Co., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., Liverpool).—Particulars of £2,500 debentures, authorised April 6th, 1922; present issue £800, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

NORTHAMPTON MERCURY Co., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £100 on May 9th, 1922, of debentures dated December 23rd, 1911, securing £1,500.

SMYTH HORNE, LTD. (bookbinding, printing, mechanical and general engineers, London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,000 on April 21st, 1922, of debentures dated November 1st, 1919, securing £23,000.

LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND PAPER STOCK Co., LTD. (Brixton, S.W.9).—Particulars of £3,000 debentures authorised April 21st, 1922; whole amount issued, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

PREMIER PRESS, LTD.—Mortgage and Land Registry Charge on certain properties in Southwark dated May 8th, 1922, to secure £8,500. Holders: Norwich Union Life Insurance Society.

ROSCOW AND Co., LTD. (paper bag manufacturers and paper merchants, etc.).—Trust deed dated May 3rd, 1922, to secure £8,000 debenture stock, charged on certain land and premises in Radcliffe, Lancs, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. Olive, 84, Cross lane, Radcliffe, near Manchester.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re F. J. W. LEANEY, wholesale newsagent, 9 and 10, St. Bride's-avenue, Ludgate-circus, E.C. The public examination of this debtor was held last week at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing liabilities £1,497 against assets £18. In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that he commenced business in 1906, and in October, 1917, he transferred it to a company registered as "Leaney's Ltd.," of which he acted as managing director at a salary of £6 6s. a week. Whilst acting in that capacity he personally guaranteed a debt of that company, for which judgment was obtained against him. In June, 1918, he purchased a business at 69, Devons-road, Bow, for £60, and continued it under management until October, 1920, when he sold it for £250. Witness attributed his failure to his having guaranteed debts for which he received no consideration. The examination was concluded.

Trade in Printing Type.

British printing type exported during the first four months of the present year amounted in quantity to 67 tons (of the value f.o.b. of £22,184). This figure compares with 132 tons (£45,117) in the corresponding four months of last year and 83 tons (£20,869) during January-April, 1920.

The receipts of printing type into the United Kingdom during January-April of the present year reached 16 tons (of the value c.i.f. of £4,559) against 11 tons (£4,366) in 1921 and 7 tons (£2,430) in the corresponding period of 1920.

SELLS, LTD., have been appointed sole advertising agents for the Buff Book, issued by authority of the Postmaster General and published by the Business Telephone Directories, Ltd., 25, Laurence-lane, E.C. It has a circulation of 150,000 copies, twice yearly.

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Wages in the Paper Trade.

National Agreement No. 3.

The National Agreement No. 3, which was approved by a joint negotiating committee comprising representatives of the Employers Federation of Papermakers, the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers and the National Union of Printing, etc., and Paper Workers, has now been finally drafted.

There are one or two important changes in the new agreement, which bears the date of May 4th, 1922.

The first clause embodies the settlement which was reached in regard to "hours for shift workers" in paper mills, and reads as follows:—

"In mills on three shifts, the working week for shift workers shall be 132 hours, i.e., an average of 44 hours per person per week, and by mutual agreement between the employer and employees the following extra hours may be worked, namely:—4 hours at time and a-quarter, and a further two hours at time and a-half.

"Without prejudice to the foregoing clause any firm may temporarily, owing to an emergency or exceptional conditions, run their mill an additional number of hours per week, providing the consent of the District Boards of the Federation and the Unions concerned is previously obtained. Such hours shall be paid for at the overtime rate provided in this agreement."

The only alteration in the classification of adult males refers to general labourers, who are given a special paragraph in Clause 7, which is quoted subsequently.

Wages Adjustment.

A sliding scale in regard to wages for paper-making and paper coating is definitely established, together with minimum hourly rates. Thus the industry will automatically adjust its wage rates until zero is reached. Intervals of 15 points are specified from the cost of living figure of 85, and with each drop of 15 points reductions of 1d. or a fraction of a penny come into force on and from the first day of the month next but one following the month in which the Board of Trade index figure is published. If after any reduction has taken place the index figure rises above the specified figure, corresponding increases in wages are provided for.

Minimum hourly rates are fixed in the agreement "for mills on the three-shift system for shift workers and for the 48-hour week for day workers." With the cost of living at 85, the minimum rates are:—

Papermaking.—Class 1, shift, 1s. 6d.
Papercoating.—Class 1, shift, 1s. 4d.; class 1, day, 1s. 2½d.

Papermaking and Paper Coating.—Class 2, shift, 1s. 3d.; class 2, day, 1s. 1½d.; class 3, shift, 1s. 1½d.; class 3, day, 1s. 1½d.

As the index figure falls each 15 points, the minimum rates also decline by a penny or a fraction of a penny.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	APRIL.		JAN.-APRIL.		APRIL.		JAN.-APRIL.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
Printings and Writings...	Cwts. 129,175	Cwts. 180,371	Cwts. 571,009	Cwts. 743,409	£ 247,743	£ 195,794	£ 1,261,094	£ 875,962
Packings and Wrappings	58,333	207,191	335,585	850,264	155,106	287,474	1,013,827	1,206,193
Coated Papers	2,017	7,899	10,933	28,676	18,219	39,307	112,585	130,748
Stationery	3,722	3,996	13,212	14,682	16,567	5,125	71,904	56,771
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	23,438	51,400	174,730	193,374	44,177	60,223	369,088	242,913
Strawboard	93,146	226,421	487,348	803,013	70,605	93,810	440,292	321,650
Other Sorts	21,765	31,544	77,742	156,937	120,046	93,470	509,347	459,370
Totals	331,596	708,822	1,676,559	2,790,355	672,523	785,203	3,778,137	3,293,607

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	29,653	3,037	164,887	103,616	67,166	4,016	348,379	138,618
Norway	10,921	26,253	66,630	153,874	19,547	28,398	103,559	178,769
Germany	5,496	7,674	30,699	45,436	8,539	7,817	78,944	43,991
Belgium	9,184	1,925	27,152	11,622	18,830	2,966	60,852	18,418
United States	268	50,539	3,458	51,837	1,680	52,507	16,077	60,550
Canada	273	—	5,193	—	1,245	—	15,622	—
Newfoundland	—	—	—	10,280	—	—	—	15,420
Other Countries	73,380	90,943	172,990	366,744	130,736	100,090	577,661	420,196

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	7,075	21,229	45,029	97,442	17,900	27,097	107,105	126,978
Sweden	18,764	66,591	96,096	272,560	50,495	89,380	295,097	380,916
Norway	9,794	39,479	53,545	182,346	22,537	52,936	162,329	249,449
Germany	11,844	42,947	69,865	150,649	26,170	51,456	193,326	177,574
Belgium	5,619	6,507	24,429	38,132	21,456	16,971	97,868	68,829
Canada	—	3,818	7,359	28,567	—	5,164	18,264	40,854
Other Countries	5,237	26,620	39,262	90,568	16,548	44,470	139,808	161,593

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	271	2,935	5,497	10,787	2,431	7,853	22,781	23,777
Belgium	300	2,176	4,324	7,132	2,902	9,080	25,885	32,638
France	173	1,323	1,406	4,943	2,830	8,669	13,149	35,131
United States	635	786	3,510	2,495	6,495	9,116	35,850	23,913
Other Countries	638	679	2,196	3,319	3,561	3,689	14,920	15,289

Clause 7 also provides: "The rate for general labourers shall be class 3 rate, except in exceptionally situated rural mills. In these mills the rate shall be subject to arrangement between the unions and the District Board."

The war time provision of the old agreement, relating to juniors doing the work of adults, is eliminated, being no longer necessary.

As to small one machine brown mills in Scotland, the rates of wages are to be subject

to special agreement between the unions and the District Board.

The Agreement is signed by Mr. A. E. Holmes (secretary, Printing and Kindred Trades Federation), Mr. Geo. Harraway, Mr. T. G. Newland and Mr. Wm. Ross (National Union of Printing, etc., and Paper Workers), Mr. A. Fowler (Amalgamated Society of Papermakers), and Mr. John L. Merchant general secretary, Employers' Federation of Papermakers).

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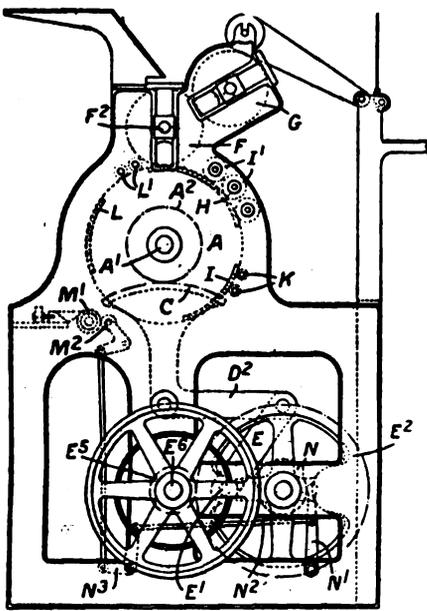
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New Inventions.

Lithographic Printing Machines.

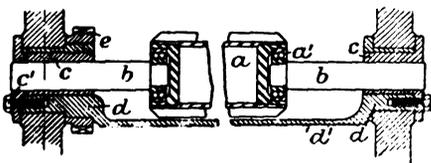
This invention relates to a method whereby in a lithographic printing machine, the printing plate and inking and damping surfaces are mounted upon an oscillating cylinder and co-operate respectively with an impression or offset roller, and inking and damping rollers. As shown, the cylinder A formed by end discs connected by segments H, I, L is oscillated by means of a gear-wheel A² and a toothed quadrant C having an arm D² connected by a link E to a crank pin E¹ extending between a pair of gear wheels E² driven by a pinion E³ on power shaft E⁴. The segments H, I, L carry respectively the print-



ing plate, and inking and damping surfaces. Ink is transferred from a fountain roller M¹ to the inking surface by a messenger roller M² actuated by a cam N through linkage N¹, N², N³ and the ink is distributed upon the inking surface by rollers K and then transferred to the plate-inking rollers L¹. The plate damping rollers L² receive their supply from the damping surface on the segment L. In the machine shown, the printing plate makes an impression on a rubber blanket on a cylinder F which transfers the impression to the paper passing between it and an impression cylinder G. The cylinders F, G are geared together and the cylinder F is driven intermittently in one direction by a pawl or catch from a gear loose on one end of the shaft F² and engaging a gear on the shaft A¹ of the cylinder A. The other end of the shaft F² has a gear which is driven from a gear on the shaft A¹ but has a few teeth cut away so that when the driving pawl of the cylinder F is disconnected this cylinder may remain at rest.—The patentees are Messrs. W. Ratcliff and H. Wallace.

Inking Mechanism.

In an invention patented by Messrs. J. H. Butler and T. E. Phythian the feed roller spindle of inking mechanism for printing machines is carried by eccentric bushes mounted within eccentric bearings, by

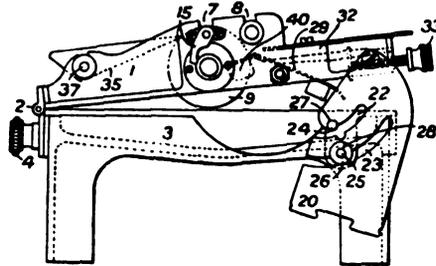


rotating which the feed roller is caused to make contact alternately with the fountain roller and distributing drum. As shown, the feed roller a is mounted by means of ball bearings a¹ upon end spindles b, which are

carried in eccentric bushes c mounted in eccentric bearings d supported by a suitable carrying frame. The bushes c may be secured by means of screws c¹, in particular angular adjustment with reference to the bearings d. The latter may be connected by a transverse plate d¹ and rotated by means of a gear wheel e carried by one of the bearings, or each bearing may be provided with a driven gear wheel.

Label Gumming Machines.

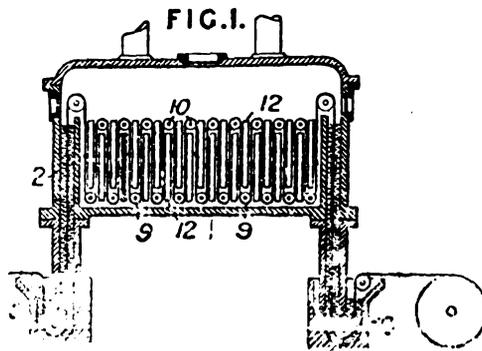
In a device for gumming labels, etc., having a feeding roller, a gumming roller, etc., mounted on a hinged frame above a gum trough into which the gumming roller dips, means are provided for supporting the hinged frame in an inclined position; special arrangements of the scraper plate that regulates the amount of gum on the gumming roller and for receiving the labels from the gumming roller are also described. The hinged frame 1 is secured to the base 3 of the machine carrying the gum trough by hing plates 2 and thumb-screws 4,



and is provided with hinged plates 20 having slots 22, 23 which pass over studs 24, 25 on the base and are formed with recesses 27, 28 which can engage with the studs 24, 25 to hold the frame 1 in an inclined position. A screw 26 is also provided for clamping the plates 20. The scraper plate 29 is pivoted and weighted so as to move away from the gumming roller 9 towards which it is pressed by a rod 32 actuated by a screw 33. Stop plates 40 are arranged at the ends of the roller 9 between the spindle of the roller and the plate 29 to prevent splashing. From the roller 9 the gummed label passes on to the edges of a number of plates 35 loosely mounted on a rod 37 so as to rest against the roller 9 and separated by distance pieces. The roller 9 and the feeding roller are mounted in slots 7, 8 in the frame 1 and a pawl 15 is provided to prevent them from running backwards. The invention is patented by Messrs. C. Siddons, W. C. Kirkwood, and E. W. Haines.

Drying Paper.

On this subject, a further British patent has been granted to Mr. O. Minton. Paper or other material in sheet form is dried *in vacuo* by radiant heat from electrically heated or glowing elements; the material may be under little or no tension. Fig. 1 shows a vacuum chamber 2 into and from which the web of



material is passed through liquid seals 3, 4, for which in a modification in a single seal is substituted. Within the chamber, the paper, etc., passes over and under rollers 10, 9, and is heated by electric coils, etc., 12 located between the loops of material.

DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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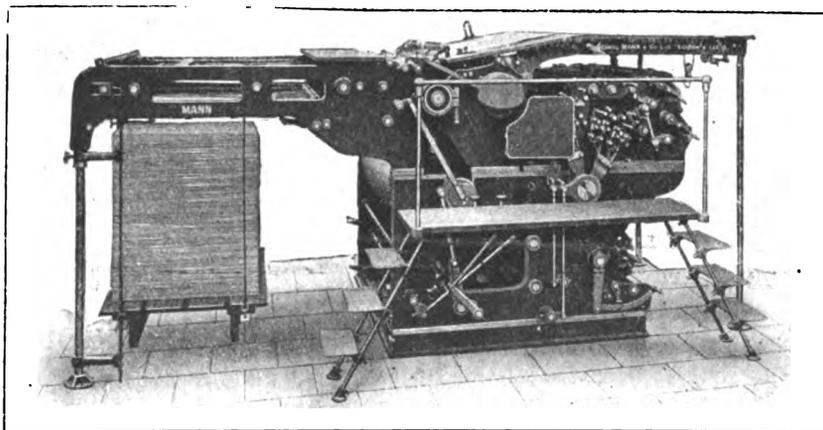
VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 22.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER]

LONDON: JUNE 1, 1922.

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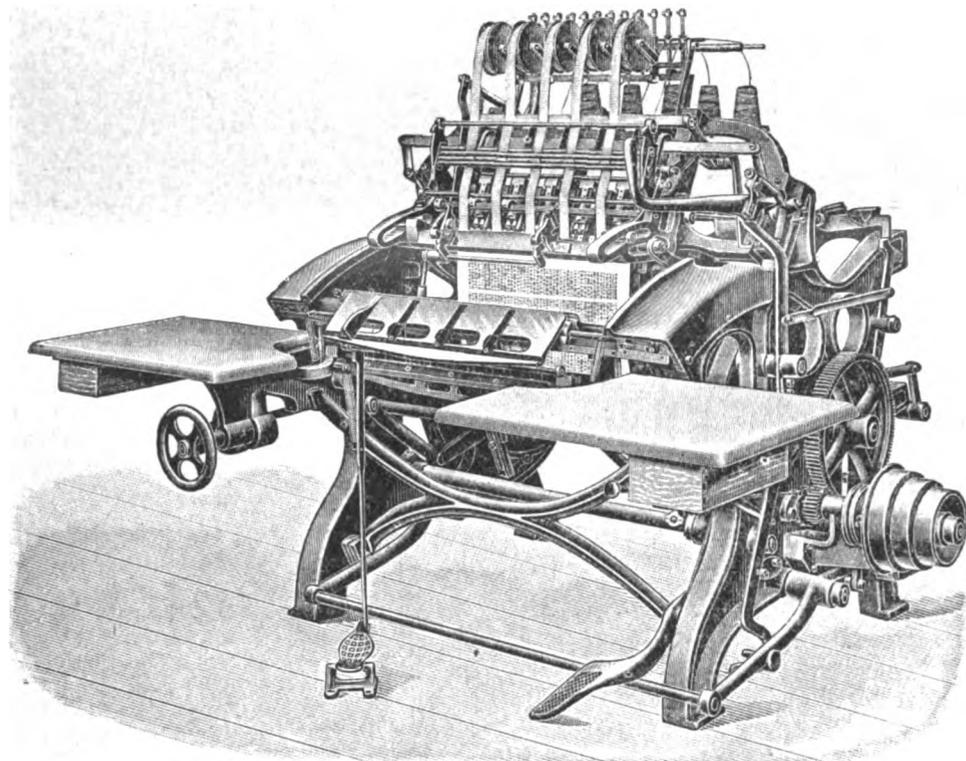
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LONDON: JUNE 1, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
 PRICE TWOPENCE.

A Notable Bookbinding Centenary.

A Hundred Years Ago this Year, a London Binder made the First Application of Cloth as a Bookbinding Material.

The present year marks the centenary of a very important new development in book-binding evolution, the year 1822 having been the date of the appearance of the first book bound in cloth. That development, fraught with big consequences for the binding industry, came about in quiet, unadvertised fashion, and there seems now no documentary evidence which can establish beyond question the claim of any particular book to be the first to make its bow to the world bound in the new material. It seems clear, however, that this far-reaching innovation was introduced by a London binder, namely, Mr. Archibald Leighton, junr., and that the book which has the best claim to be the first cloth bound volume is Moule's "Bibliotheca Heraldica."

Mr. Archibald Leighton, junr., was the son of the Mr. Archibald Leighton who came from Aberdeen and established himself as a master bookbinder in London in 1767, and when the father died (in 1784) Mr. Archibald Leighton, junr., succeeded to the control of the business, and it was under his direction that experiments were made which culminated in the production of the cloth-bound "Bibliotheca Heraldica" in 1822. We are informed by Mr. Robert Leighton — grandson of Archibald Leighton, junr., and a partner of the present-day firm of Leighton, Son and Hodge, Ltd., of 16, New-street-square, E.C.4 — that his father, Robert Leighton (1822-1886) not only maintained that the above mentioned "Bibliotheca Heraldica" was the first book to be bound in cloth, but moreover had in his possession a copy of that book which bore on the flyleaf an autograph statement to that effect signed by Mr. Archibald Leighton, junr.

We are able to publish herewith (by the courtesy of our esteemed contemporary, the *Publishers' Circular*), a portrait of this Mr. Archibald Leighton, who, we think, deserves to be held in honoured memory by the trade which has made such wide spread exploitation of the innovation with which his name is associated.

How important this innovation was can be realised when it is remembered that at that time practically the only choice of binding materials lay between leather and paper. The price of leather binding was, of course, prohibitive in the case of cheap editions, and though other materials, notably silk and satin are known to have been used, there was here also a big obstacle in the matter of expense. Thus publishers' editions were ordinarily in paper boards, and were consequently lacking in durability, it being customary to substitute a leather binding if a good-wearing volume was required.

It was under Mr. Archibald Leighton's supervision also that, about 1832, when cloth for bindings was coming into general use, another

innovation was made which was little less important than the other, and was essential to the complete popularity of the cloth-bound

silk, or the like. The modification of book-cloth so as to permit of gold-blocking directly on to the cloth binding added immensely to



Mr. Archibald Leighton, who introduced Cloth for Bookbinding.

book. The earlier cloth-bound volumes had their titles attached by adhesive, the titles being printed or blocked on labels of paper,

the prestige of the new covering material, and this discovery also was made by experiment in the Leighton bindery. The date of

LM Two-Colour Offset.

THIS press has five cylinders—two large diameter plate cylinders, two transfer cylinders, and one impression cylinder—arranged in the form of a pyramid with the impression cylinder at the top. The first colour is printed from the cylinder at the front of the machine, and the second from the cylinder under the feed board at the back. The plate cylinders make only one revolution to each impression, and are mounted in rigid bearings. The transfer cylinders are two revolution, and are adjustable for pressure. An important point concerning these cylinders is that they are adjustable independently of each other, obviating any necessity for underlaying should one colour require a little more pressure than the other. This effects a considerable saving of time when making ready.

The impression cylinder rests centrally between the two transfer cylinders and is also adjustable for pressure. This cylinder also makes two revolutions; it takes the sheet when off impression, falls to print, and rises and delivers the sheet on its second revolution. It will be noted that the sheet is not transferred from one cylinder to another during the printing operations, and as a result clean printing in perfect register is obtained.

The first colour damping mechanism is situated over the upper part of the plate cylinder and consists of two plate damping rollers, two intermediate vibrating brass rollers, a feed roller, and a water fountain roller. The inking mechanism consists of five plate inking rollers, two geared steel vibrators, one steel rider, two transfer rollers, one ductor roller, three distributing rollers with three steel riders, and a large vibrating drum. The amount of vibration of the ink drum and vibrator rollers can easily be varied between the maximum vibration and zero. The ink fountain and a portion of the rollers are built on a carriage, which can be rolled out of the way when desired.

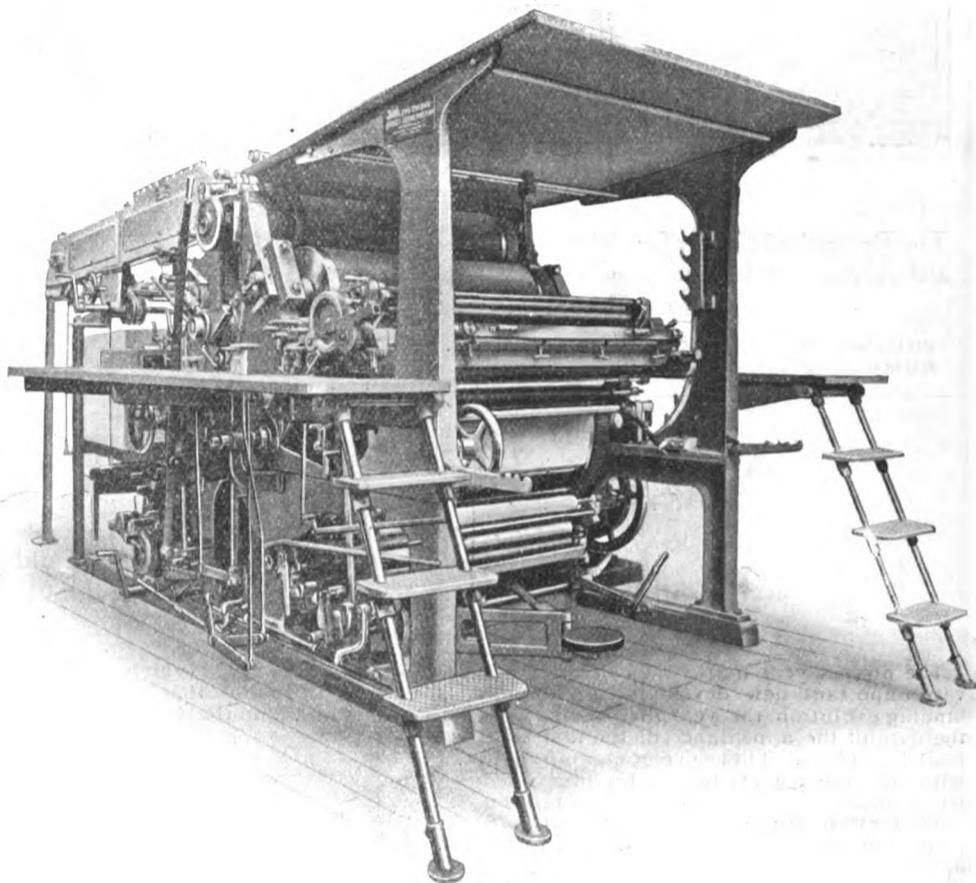
The second colour damping and inking arrangements are similar to the first, but with the positions reversed, the damping motion being at the bottom and the inking at the top of the cylinder.

The complete separation of the two damping and inking arrangements enables a larger area of plate to be exposed for examination—a decided advantage that is fully appreciated by users. Yellow and black, a delicate tint and bronze blue, or any other extreme combinations of colour, can be printed on this press without fear of one colour affecting the other, thus broadening the scope of the machine beyond the narrow limits of printing in two shades of the same colour, such as pink and red, light and dark blue, and so on. Another important advantage due to these independent mechanisms is that each plate can be supplied with the precise amount of water which the nature of the work demands. Further, one plate can be covered with fine half tone work and the other with heavy solid matter.

Special attention has been made to the provision of devices for quickly and accurately bringing the two plate cylinders into register with each other. For example, assuming that the first plate has been set to its correct position in the usual way and it is found that the second plate is on the slant gripper ways, a special plate-twisting clamp arrangement will speedily put this right. If the plate requires moving bodily, either forwards or backwards, it is only necessary to slacken off the screws in the cylinder end; and

then by a worm and wheel device the cylinder can be moved in the direction required, and the cylinder screws fastened again. The means of adjustment for the side lay of a plate consists of a spindle operated by means of a screw with fine threads. In this way the whole cylinder is moved bodily, ball-thrust washers making the adjustment an easy matter.

The delivery on the LM Two-Colour Press has many distinct advantages. It is an extended chain and pile delivery which delivers the sheet printed side up. It is an ideal arrangement for use in combination with an automatic feeder. It enables the sheets to be delivered on to a board ready for removal in bulk by truck without disturbing the sheets. The piling of the sheets in this way gives the printed matter time to dry, and not only dispenses with the usual labour required to move the sheets from a delivery board every half hour or so, but avoids the possibility of work being spoiled through smudging of the ink.



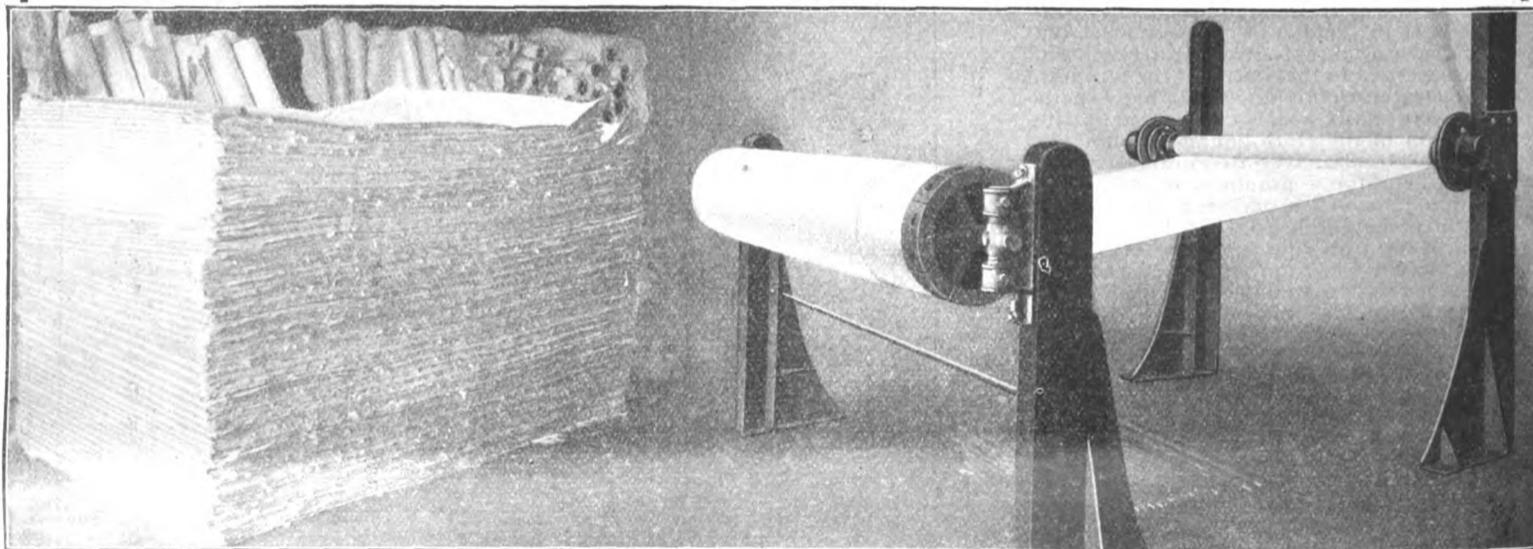
Linotype and Machinery Ltd.

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Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

- 1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.
- 2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.
- 3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.
- 4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
- 5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
- 6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., Engineers, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

this latter innovation is registered in striking fashion in an edition which the firm had under way at the time of the discovery. Volumes I. and II. of the octavo edition of "Byron's Life and Letters" (1832) were turned out in cloth boards, with the old gold-blocked title labels attached by adhesive. Then came the introduction of direct gold-blocking, and accordingly the later volumes of this same edition have the title gold-blocked directly on the cloth binding.

Thus the name of Archibald Leighton has double claim to special note in bookbinding annals. The chief claim, however, is that connected with the introduction of book-cloth. It is therefore fitting that, in the year that marks the centenary of the use of this material, binders everywhere should give a grateful thought to the enterprise of this pioneer of a century past.

British India Duties.

Notification No. 1,798, issued by the Department of Commerce of the Government of India on April 1st last, specifies the valuations which have been fixed by the Governor-General in Council for the purpose of levying Customs Duties on goods imported into and exported from British India. Notifications No. 7,191, of December 17th, 1921, and No. 898, of February 18th, 1922, are superseded by the present Notification.

Tariff No. 104 includes books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts, which are free.

Tariff No. 123, of goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 2½ per cent., comprises printing and lithographing material, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables and lithographic stones, stereo blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold-blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copperplate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling penmaking machines, lead and

rule cutters, typesetting machines, typesetting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitring, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines and paging machines, but excluding paper.

Under Tariff No. 124, prints, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture post cards, are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent.

Tariff No. 93 comprises trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, which are free.

The Tariff valuation is *ad valorem*, and the duty 15 per cent. in respect of Tariff No. 94, which reads: Paper and articles made of paper and papier mache, pasteboard, mill-board and cardboard, all sorts, and stationery, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form; including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, except old newspapers in bales; but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post. (See No. 93).

Old newspapers in bales have a tariff valuation of 10 Rs. per cwt. and the duty is 15 per cent.

THE SPICER AMALGAMATION.—The special meeting which was held on Tuesday of Spicer Bros. sanctioned the proposed amalgamation of the company with James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., as from August 1st, 1921, and the increase of the capital of Spicer Bros. to £1,150,000 by the creation of 30,000 new 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £10 each, and 25,000 new ordinary shares of £10 each, the whole of which are to be issued to the shareholders of James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., credited as fully paid. The increase of capital proposed for the purpose of exchanging for James Spicer shares allows of an equal exchange for the 30,000 preference shares of James Spicer and Sons, and the giving of five ordinary shares for every three ordinary shares in James Spicers, whose ordinary share-capital consists of 15,000 ordinary shares of £10 each.

New Stamp-Printing Processes.

A world-wide increase in the consumption of postage stamps, says the *Times*, has led to numerous experiments with a view to speeding up production, and at the same time raising the standard of execution, as a safeguard against the increasing activity of the counterfeiter. One of the most notable innovations in stamp printing has been the use of the rotary press. Of American origin, it is gradually being adopted by stamp printing establishments all over the world.

Until recent years, postage stamps were invariably printed on the old flat-bed type of press, with a comparatively restricted output. The modern rotary machine combines in a single process the four operations of printing, gumming, perforating, and checking the finished sheets of stamps, which it delivers in bundles like newspapers. An electrically operated printing machine of this type, known as the "Chambon," has recently been installed by the French Government stamp atelier on the Boulevard Brune, Paris. It is claimed that not only is the impression carried out more rapidly by the new process, but that the results obtained are superior in finish to those given by the old flat-bed method. The Royal Mint at Madrid is also about to instal new machinery for printing Spanish postage stamps.

Considerable extension in the use of the line-engraved process of stamp printing may result from the invention by Mr. George U. Rose, jun., of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, of a system of manufacturing, by an electrotype method, plates that compare in strength and durability with the hardened steel plates now universally employed in the production of recess printed stamps, and at a much lower cost. Supplies of the current U.S. postage stamps of the .S.A. have already been printed experimentally from Rose plates, and it is officially declared that the impressions are indistinguishable from those of the regular line engraved printings. Doubtless, however, some point of distinction will reveal itself to the discerning eye of the ever-watchful philatelist.

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

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

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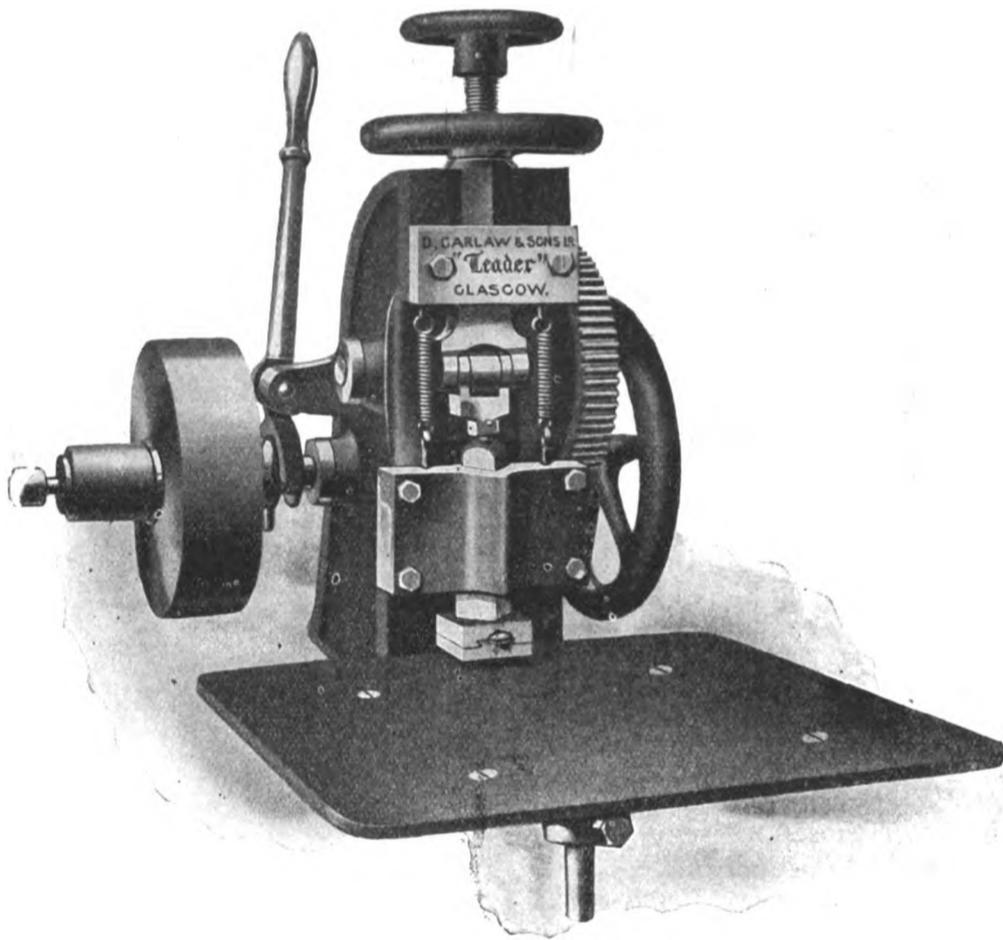
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**POWER STAMPING AND
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DESIGNED for Plain, Relief, or Cameo Stamping of all kinds of notepaper, envelopes and cards. The illustration shows the Machine for plain stamping work, with hand clutch giving continuous running. For a small extra charge this machine can be adapted for colour work by fitting a foot operating clutch which gives continuous running or single blow and stop.

All parts on above Machine subject to pressure and wear are made of hardened steel.

PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, Limited,

31, FINNIESTON STREET,

GLASGOW,

SCOTLAND.

Telegrams:
"AUTOMATON," GLASGOW.

Trade Notes.

ATTENDANCE at the annual conference of the Federation of Master Printers at Glasgow this week-end promises to be phenomenal. More applications have been received, we understand, than in any previous year. Over sixty master printers are expecting to be travelling from London, whilst overseas visitors from America and India at any rate will be present.

AMONG the proposals made by an economy committee appointed by the Glamorgan County Council in order to ascertain whether it is possible to reduce administrative costs, is one that fresh tenders for all printing be asked for at the first favourable opportunity.

THE business of Messrs. Charles Goodall and Sons, Ltd., playing card makers, has been taken over by Messrs. Thomas De la Rue and Co., Ltd, printers. Negotiations for the amalgamation began about November last, and were referred to at the time in these columns. Messrs. De La Rue will now do at Bunhill-row all the printing formerly done by Messrs. Goodall. The show-rooms in St. Bride-street, E.C., represent both firms.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING COSTS.—Since the adoption of the policy of making Stationery Office publications pay for themselves, some startlingly high charges have come into vogue. The latest is the 2s. 6d. charged for the 30-page Government Report on Poplar.

THE formation of the proposed recreation Guild of the Printing and Kindred Trades in the Rochdale district is now an accomplished fact, and during the week the various office teams have met in the first rounds of a bowling tournament. Next week cricket will be on the programme.

Success attended the carnival and ball held by the Football League and Charity Cups Competition Committee of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association at the Royal Fusiliers' Hall on the 20th ult., when the L.S.C. Jazz Band won many compliments.

EVENING CLASSES.—"Printing Practice," "Advanced Letterpress Printing," "Photographic Enlarging," and "Papermaking and Paper Testing" are the subjects of lecture series started by the Manchester College of Technology for students at evening classes during the summer.

A MEMORIAL bed, dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. A. Chris. Fowler, of New Union-street, E.C., and his son, Private C. R. Fowler (Hon. Artillery Corps), who fell in the war, was opened by Mrs. A. C. Fowler, on Saturday last, at the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, in the presence of members of the family and employees of the firm, by whose subscription the bed was endowed.

At a meeting of the City of London Licensing Compensation Authority at the Guildhall last week, Sir James Roll presiding, the case came up of "The Crown," 1, Crown court, Fleet-street, the renewal of the license of which was opposed on the ground of redundancy. The usefulness of the house to certain printing establishments in the neighbourhood was stressed, but after consideration Sir James Roll intimated that the magistrates had decided that they were unable to renew the license of "The Crown."

THE prize of 100 guineas offered for the best poster design submitted in connection with the Hospitals London Appeal has been awarded to Mr. F. H. Ball, Hillcrest, Haywood-road, Mapperley, Nottingham. Nearly 300 designs were sent in. Mr. Ball is a "free lance" artist.

THE case of Hulton v. *The Times* Publishing Co. was settled last week before the Lord Chief Justice, in the King's Bench Division. Sir Edward Hulton had instituted libel proceedings in respect of an article in *The Times* referring to Sir Edward's racehorse Scrumptious. *The Times* having undertaken to indemnify plaintiff in all the costs, and having made plain that no reflection on the conduct or honour of Sir Edward Hulton was intended, the record was withdrawn.

THE *Western Mail* staff and the staff at its Tudor General Printing Works, Cardiff, have sent £10 to the Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund.

AN enjoyable day at Hampton Court was spent on Saturday by the *Daily News* process department and members of the art department. Luncheon was served at the "Castle" Hotel, Mr. F. Taylor being in the chair. After lunch and a short address from the father of the chapel (Mr. W. Faunch), the party went for an excursion on the river.

THE *Star* circulation department journeyed by road to Brighton on Saturday for their annual gathering, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. H. Belson, *Star* circulation manager, supported by Mr. H. Murch, staff superintendent, and Mr. S. Bradshaw, assistant circulation manager.

AN English novelist, in a communication to the Press, complains that the English writer of popular fiction is being slowly "starved out." An increasing number of American novels, he points out, are taken up by English publishers, who buy them cheaply in the form of "sheets," already printed in U.S.A., producing in this country merely the title-page and binding. According to the views of several British publishers, this opinion is an exaggerated one, and it is pointed out that British authors have a profitable market in America.

THE death has taken place at Colchester of Mr. Wm. White, junr., only son of Mr. W. H. White, manager of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co.'s Colchester printing works.

MR. JOHN LOCKWOOD, head of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Lockwood and Son, printers and stationers, Shudehill, Manchester, has died at Withington, at the age of 76.

ONE of the best known journalists in South Wales, in which he had been resident for 29 years, has passed away in the person of Mr. A. F. Lowry, of Neath. Mr. Lowry was taken ill with a heart attack while at work and expired with dramatic suddenness. He had represented the *Western Mail* and *Evening Express* at Neath for many years.

DEATH OF LOCAL "T.A." TRUSTEE.—During the past week the death occurred of Mr. F. Butterworth at the age of 63. He had worked at the "Rochdale Observer" office as maker-up for over 41 years, and had been a trustee of the local branch of the Typographical Association for nearly 20 years. He has been in failing health for some time, but worked until about two months ago.

THE death took place suddenly on Tuesday, at the age of 31, of Mr. Samuel Benton, an

employee in the stereotyping foundry of the *South Wales Echo*, Cardiff.

MR. WILLIAM MILES, formerly manager of the *Financial News* and a well-known figure on the business side of journalism, died suddenly on the golf links on May 20th. The remains were cremated at Norwood Cemetery, and the funeral was attended by a large number of Masonic as well as personal friends and relations. Mr. Miles was a Past Master and for many years secretary of the Chaucer Lodge, a Past First Principal of the Gallery and Chaucer Chapters, and a Past Master of the Savage Club Mark Lodge.

MR. JOHN FOORD, one of the best known of American journalists and formerly editor of the *New York Times*, died recently at the Emergency Hospital at Washington in consequence of a motor-car accident. Mr. Foord, who was 78 years of age, had given his long life to the service of journalism. Born in Perthshire in 1844, he obtained his early education in Dundee, and soon came to London to serve his apprenticeship in Fleet-street, where he remained at work till 1869, when he went to New York.

WILLS.—Mr. Archibald McLay, Cardiff, printer and stationer, who died February 19th, aged 59, left £6,393; Mr. William Foster, printer, of Bingley and Bradford, left £3,284.

MR. THOMAS HUNT, of Reading, bookseller and stationer (died Jan. 18th), left £21,746.

THE will of Mr. R. H. Dyer, printer, Bridgend, who died on December 11th last, has been proved at the gross value of £4,605.

THE late Mr. Alexander McPherson, Palmer's-green, N., retired fancy box maker, late of Playhouse-yard, E.C., who died January 29th, aged 81, left £4,006.

PARSONS AND WHITTEMORE, INC.—Capital \$100,000, in \$100 shares. Incorporated in the State of New York to manufacture, export, import, and deal in paper, pulp and kindred commodities. British address, 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, where H. Doherty is authorised to accept service of process and notices on behalf of the company.

THE general strike in Rome was terminated on Friday, and the publication of newspapers has been resumed.

THE visit of the Prince of Wales to Japan was made the occasion of special and enterprising developments on the part of the Japanese Press in Tokyo and other cities. The *Osaka Mainichi* celebrated the landing of the Prince by publishing the first number of a permanent English daily edition which, despite the language in which it is printed, is announced as "a real Japanese paper, owned, controlled, and edited by Japanese representing the real sentiment of the Japanese people."

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
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100-101, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Wages in the Printing Trade.

Manifesto by Federation of Master Printers.

The following is the text of a leaflet which is being issued from 24, Holborn under the heading "To All Workers in the Printing Trade":—

For some time there has been, and there still is, very great unemployment in the industry, and the employers consider the main reason for this is that buyers cannot afford to pay the present high prices for printing. No real improvement in trade can be expected until there is a substantial decrease in the cost of production. Every means of lessening the cost has been examined, and economies have been effected, but employers are convinced that lower wages are essential in order to be able to quote prices that will induce business.

The serious unemployment is shown by the number of persons drawing unemployment pay on April 24th, 1922 (the latest figures available):—

	Wholly Unemployed.		Partially Unemployed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding...	10,788	5,343	1,101	1,171
Manufctd. Stationery	1,927	3,792	496	2,775

There is, in addition, a very large number of persons working short time or who are not eligible for unemployment pay, and the real state of unemployment is much worse than the above figures show.

WORK LOST TO THE PRINTING TRADE.—Orders for direct advertising by catalogues, booklets and the like are stopped, much work is being produced by duplicating machines and typewriters, and many orders are being sent abroad. When customers become accustomed to do without printing, or to using different processes, or to sending their work abroad, it is extremely difficult to regain the trade. It is essential that the trade should do something to improve the present position, and wages are the principal part of the cost of printing.

INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING IS LESS THAN HALF THE FIGURE OF EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.—The cost of living in November, 1920, was 176 per cent. above the cost of living in July, 1914. In May, 1922, the increase had dropped to 81 per cent. above the cost of living in 1914, i.e., the increase in the cost of living was less than half what it was eighteen months ago.

THE AVERAGE REDUCTION IN ALL TRADES IS 22S. 6D. PER WEEK.—The employees in other trades have recognised the necessity of reducing wages to a far greater extent than in the printing trade. The *Labour Gazette* shows that between January 1st, 1921, and April 30th, 1922, the wages of about 7,000,000 workpeople (including women) were reduced by £1,900,000, which equals an average reduction of 22s. 6d. per person per week. The printing trade figures are included in the above, but the reduction in wages in the printing trade, taking the maximum figures, has been only 7s. 6d. per week per man and 3s. per week per woman. If the workpeople in the printing trade had accepted the employers' offer of 15s. reduction, spread over nine months, with the proviso that there should be no further reduction in 1923, the total reduction would only equal the reduction already in force among the 7,000,000 workpeople throughout the country; whereas the remainder of the workpeople in the country may have considerable further reductions in the next eighteen months.

REDUCTION OF WAGES BY AGREEMENT IN OTHER TRADES.—In other trades the reductions have, in most cases, been settled by common consent, as the employees realised it was impossible to maintain wages at the high level in the last few months. Settlements were made in 302 cases in April, 1922, affecting 3,500,000 workpeople, and in only 16 cases, involving 5,000 workpeople, did any dispute arise which caused stoppage of work.

PRINTERS' WAGES ARE MUCH HIGHER NOW THAN IN 1919, WHEN THE COST OF LIVING WAS 110 PER CENT. ABOVE PRE-WAR.—The following table shows the wages of a member of the Typographical Association in Grades 1 and 6 in May, 1919, and now:—

	Weekly Wages.	
	Grade 1.	Grade 6.
May, 1919 (date of National Agreement)...	£3 15 0	£3 0 0
May, 1922...	4 10 0	3 15 0

75s. and 60s. were considered reasonable wages when the National Agreement was made and when the cost of living index figure

was 110. Now that the cost of living has dropped to 81, a big reduction in 90s. or 75s. can be made, and the workman will still be better off than he was in 1919. The same argument applies with equal force in all grades and branches of the trade.

THE EMPLOYERS' ORIGINAL OFFER INCLUDED NO REDUCTION IN WAGES FOR TWELVE MONTHS AFTER JANUARY 7TH NEXT YEAR.—The employers were willing to agree that there should be no further reduction in wages between January 7th and December 31st, 1923. This was a very valuable concession. No matter how much the cost of living might drop, or what reductions in wages might take place in other trades, the employers were willing to guarantee that if the 15s. reduction, spread over nine months, were accepted, the wages should remain the same for the following twelve months.

MANY TRADE UNION LEADERS AND WORKERS APPROVED THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF 15S.—The leaders of seven unions, whose members are a very large proportion of the workers in the industry, recommended their members to accept the reduction. They would not have agreed to any such proposal unless they thought it was in the best interests of their members. In Scotland the 15s. reduction has been accepted by a ballot of the compositors, machine minders, binders, rulers, paper workers, etc. It will be greatly to the advantage of the employers and employed if the reduction be made a National one. If sectional settlements be made there will disturbance of trade, which is harmful to both sides.

LOWER COSTS ENCOURAGE PRINTING, AND MORE PRINTING MEANS MORE EMPLOYMENT.—Master printers desire that the reduced costs due to the proposed reduction in wages should be passed on to the consumers of printing, as they believe that lower costs will stimulate the demand for printing and create more employment to keep the machines at work. Other trades have recognised the necessity for lowering wages and costs, and the printing trade must meet the situation in the same way.

State of Employment.

Employment in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades continued bad generally during April—reports the *Labour Gazette*. A good deal of short time was worked in all sections.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 77 at April 24th, as compared with 76 at March 27th.

With letterpress printers employment was generally slack in London, and with some classes it was worse than in March. Overtime was worked, however, by compositors and readers in certain offices. In the provinces employment remained generally slack, but a slight improvement was reported from certain centres, including Hull, Nottingham, Derby and Glasgow. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued bad, and much short time was worked, although in the case of lithographic artists an improvement was reported in London and at Manchester. Of over 6,700 workpeople employed in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades covered by returns received by the Department, 30 per cent. were working short time and losing, on an average, 8 hours each per week.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad, and a decline on the previous month was reported in London. Of over 3,600 workpeople concerning whom returns were received, 43 per cent. were working, on an average, 9½ hours per week short of full time.

Out of 76,735 members of printing trade unions reporting, 65 per cent. were unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 6 per cent. at the end of March, and 75 per cent. at the end of April last year—showing an increase of 0.5 on the previous month, but a decrease of 1.0 on a year before. Of 14,711 bookbinding union members the figures for April and March, 1922, and April, 1921, were respectively 10.4, 11.4 and 10.3 per cent. representing a decrease of 1.0 per cent. on the month and an increase of 0.1 on the year.

SIGNOR PEROTTI, chief editor of the Milan paper *Secolo* committed suicide early on Saturday. He was aged 42, and had a brilliant career.

PRINTERS AND Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

At the Manchester Chamber of Commerce last Thursday afternoon a number of members of the Chamber interested in the printing and allied trades attended the first meeting of a newly formed printing trades sub-section of the Chamber.

The President of the Chamber, Mr. W. Clare Lees, who took the chair, welcomed the members of the printing and allied trades on the first occasion on which they met, as an integral part of the organisation of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. William Johnson, president of the Manchester and Salford Association of Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders, thanked the President on behalf of the trade for his cordial welcome, and expressed the conviction that the trade would greatly benefit by this link, with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. H. A. Bethel, who is president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance of Printers, endorsed this view.

The members elected Mr. William Johnson to be chairman of the sub-section at the Chamber and Mr. G. White was nominated as hon. secretary. The following were elected as an executive committee:—Mr. William Johnson (chairman), Mr. H. L. Birdsall, Mr. John Sever, Mr. J. C. B. Percy, Mr. F. Rickitt, Mr. H. Vick, Mr. L. T. Foulkes, Mr. H. Eva, Mr. G. Brearley, Mr. Standerwick, and Mr. H. A. Bethel.

A discussion took place in regard to the Rating of Machinery Bill now before the House of Commons, and a resolution was adopted unanimously, the meeting expressing the hope that the Chamber of Commerce would continue to do all possible to support the bill, which affected the interests of the printing trade to a degree probably greater than that of any other industry.

Lloyd's Periodicals.

New Company Formed.

The portion of the business of the United Newspapers (1918), Ltd., known as "Lloyd's Periodicals," comprising all the publications other than the *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's News*, has been acquired by the United Press, Ltd., which will continue to conduct the business from St. Bride's House, E.C.

The new company has been registered with a capital of £125,000, and the chairman is Mr. M. Crombie Steedman, a well-known West African merchant. According to particulars filed at Somerset House, the United Press was registered on May 20th as a private company, with a nominal capital of £125,000 in £1 shares (85,000 ordinary and 40,000 preferred participating). The objects are: To adopt an agreement with M. C. Steedman and H. Corbett, of St. Bride's House, Salisbury-square, E.C., and to carry on the business of proprietors of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. F. Alderman and G. W. Gait, printers, 40 and 42, Great Western-road, London, under style of the Express Printing Co.

H. Monk, R. Monk, and F. Taylor, advertising contractors, Tower-buildings, Padiham-road, Burnley, under style of the Burnley Publicity Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

F. Butterworth, 7, Winchester-avenue, Prestwich, Lancaster, carrying on business at 30, New Brown-street, Manchester, book-binder and machine ruler.

Government Contracts.

Stationery Office.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during April:—

CLOTH.—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Group 215 (1922)—Type—Lithography.—Metchim and Son, London, S.W.

Group 12 (1922)—Scotland—Census of Scotland, 1921—Parts of Volume I.; Group 13 (1922)—Scotland—Census of Scotland, 1921—Parts of Volume I.—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Binding 350 Atlases "Ice Charts."—Webb, Son and Co., London, E.C.

2,200 Quarterly Assessment Books, 1922-23. Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

2,300 Quarterly Assessment Duplicate Books; 2,800,000 Health Insurance Cards; 1,000 Telegraph Message Books; 50 copies each of 36 Schedules; 1,500,000 Forms P. 436.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

2,000,000 Forms U.I. 80; 3,000,000 Unemployment Books; 454,000 Forms.—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.

11,442,000 Health Insurance Cards; 7,000,000 Unemployment Books.—John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester.

Binding 1,495 Pilot Books.—Woolnough and Sons, Ltd., London, N.

Binding 1,022 Vols. "Income Tax Cases."—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

589 Advice Note Books, U. 23.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

Binding 147 Vols. "Police Orders, 1921."—W. and J. Jarvis, London, E.C.

Binding 4,200 Assessment Books, Q. 4; 1,020,000 Interleaf Forms; 3,000 Books, P. 1,054.—Bemrose and Sons, Derby.

Binding 900 Books, "Taxes, Postage, etc.;" 2,500,000 Unemployment Books.—Abel Heywood and Son, Ltd., Manchester.

Binding 4,250 Assessments Books, Q. 6.—T. Shackleton and Co., Manchester.

3,356,000 Health Insurance Cards.—Truscott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

750,000 Books, No. 74 (National Savings Certificates).—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., Hayes.

3,500,000 Telegram Forms, B. and C.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

Contract for Letterpress Bookbinding, Scotland (1922).—Orrock and Son, Edinburgh.

Binding 1,500 Copies "Report on Coal, Coke and By-Products, Part II."—J. Adams, London, E.C.

3,000 Books, P. 1,038.—J. Corah and Sons, Loughborough.

10,000 Books of 50 Forms.—J. E. C. Potter, Stamford

1,800,000 Unemployment Books.—De la Rue and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

130,000 Forms in Rolls.—Henry Booth (Hull), Ltd., Hull.

25,000 Books, S. 325a.—Rutland Printing and Binding Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 3,000 copies "Classification and Use of Finger Prints."—Nevett Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Crown Agents.

LINOTYPE MACHINES, ETC.—The Linotype and Machinery Limited, London, W.C.

TYPE.—F. Ullmer, Ltd., London, E.C.



THOMAS BROWN,

English Gold Leaf.

Bookbinders' Sundries, etc.

Brown and White Blocking Powder.

Gold Skewings and Rubbers Bought.

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

A LONDON Manufacturing Stationers are requiring the services of a REPRESENTATIVE with an established connection, either in London or the Provinces, to sell Lithograph and Letterpress Work, Duplicate Books, Printed Paper Bags and General Stationery; good sound commission, no expenses; a good opportunity where a change is contemplated.—Write, in strict confidence, giving amount of turnover and district.—Box 13940.

COMMERCIAL ARTIST.—A large firm of Printers have a vacancy in their Studio for competent ARTIST-ASSISTANT; must be good at Lettering and Figure Work, able to prepare Original Lay-outs; knowledge of Type Faces and Type Display essential. Write, stating age, experience.—Box 13939.

COMPOSITOR.—Wanted a smart, capable, young man to take charge of Book Department in country house; used to Casting Off MSS. and Clicking Bookwork; good terms to competent man.—State experience and wages required, to Box 13950.

FIRST-CLASS DUTCH HOUSE dealing in Paper and Boards is open to engage TWO TRAVELLERS, one for London and Midlands, and the other for the North; must have good connections; three months' trial given.—Write, stating age, experience and terms, to Box 13955.

MACHINE MINDER.—Experienced in Centurette and other Presses, must be reliable, steady worker; permanency for good man; Wandsworth district.—Reply, stating age, experience and wages required, to Box 13951.

PRINTER'S PRESS READER wanted for East Anglia; state age and experience.—Apply, Box 13936.

PRINTING.—REPRESENTATIVE required for well-known London and Country firm, well equipped for Fine Printing.—Write particulars, in confidence, Box 13937.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

BINDER and MARBLER (Soc.), young, seeks situation; Colours or Inks.—Apply, Box 13943.

COMPOSITOR (T.U.) requires situation on Piece; used to Trade Papers and Tabular Work; quick, clean; 5 years' war service; age 30; good references.—Box 13945.

ENGINEER'S DRAUGHTSMAN, internal combustion, etc., car experience, desires Position where artistic talent would be of service; ability for advert. lay-out and commercial art.—Address Box 13952.

LETTERPRESS OVERSEER (32) desires change, present position 5 years (12 hands); Charge Composing, Machine and Warehouse; Estimator, thoroughly practical; C. and G. Certificates.—Box 13930.

MACHINE MINDER (Miehles), Single, Twin or Trip Tandem Machines, well up in best class Work, Black and White and Colour Process, desirous of change; single, and with good references; Cross Feeder knowledge, etc.; society.—Box 13931.

PUBLISHERS' BINDER (middle age) seeks situation (Town or Country); good all-round; publishers' requirements and big output a speciality; could organise department.—Box 13942.

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by 1/2 in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.1. 13919

FOR SALE, ONE 14-in. PATENT SILVER-LOCK TABLE BRONZING MACHINE; maker, Gadsby, London; price £25.—For further particulars apply, Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Engineers' Office, Bournville. 13956

SECOND-HAND LINOTYPE for sale; Model No. 1 converted in 1915 to Model No. 4 Pattern with regard to Vice and Jaws; Double-letter Machine, Universal Mould from Nonpareil to Pica, equipped with Two Magazines and Two Sets of Matrices; completely overhauled and remodelled in 1915, and has been very little used since.—Offers should be sent to Box 13954.

Financial.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, with capital from £1,000 to £1,500 to INVEST, and anxious to enter business, will find an opening as WORKING DIRECTOR with old-established Printing House in Yorkshire.—Write, in first instance, Box 13946.

Business for Sale.

BOOKBINDING BUSINESS, with Stationery and Fancy, for disposal; Market Town South England; suit working Bookbinder.—Write, Box 13947.

Miscellaneous.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

WANTED, THREE or FOUR-COLOUR BLOCKS (Odd or Series), suitable for Wall Calendars, size about 6 by 8 in.—Price and colour-proof, to L. F. De Vos and Co., 37, Canal de l'Amidon, Antwerp. 13953

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

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



EDWIN W. EVANS,

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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

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

Representatives:

Lancashire and Yorkshire—**Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.**
 Scandinavia and Finland—**Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollønderdybet, Copenhagen, C.**
 France and Belgium—**Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOEDT, 198, rue Gerard, Brussels.**
 United States—**LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, East 89th-street, New York.**
 Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1922.

The Wages Dispute.

LITTLE immediate change seems likely in the wages situation, though if some common policy could be formulated by the various unions concerned advantage could then be taken of the employers' offer that they were prepared to re-open negotiations if requested so to do by all the unions in the National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. We understand that a meeting of the unions will be held to-morrow (Friday) to consider the possibility of united action in the matter. The meetings of the Federation of Master Printers in Glasgow from Saturday next to Friday the 9th inst. create what we feel is a somewhat unfortunate situation, the absence of most of the Federation officials making it very difficult for further steps to be made in the wages movement until next week is over—and that will bring us practically up to the critical date of June 12th, when the notices are due to be posted. There seems a good deal of the *laissez-faire* spirit in the trade just now, and we only hope that events will justify the optimistic view that the present crisis will be peaceably surmounted like so many crises that have preceded it. The posting of notices, however, will not be likely to sweeten relationships, and we could have wished to see some definite promise of renewed negotiations before the 12th. Another factor that may not be without importance is the fact that Scottish employers have already posted notices of wage reduction for the litho printers, who declined to participate in any but a national settlement and so were not included in the agreement made by other Scottish unions to accept the employers' terms.

Cheaper Postage Begins!

WITH the introduction of the reduced postal rates on Monday, the Post Office experienced the anticipated boom in postings. The huge figure of 70 per cent. is given as the official estimate of the over-all increase in postal traffic occasioned by the fall in charges. Monday's postings in the South-West London district actually figured at 150 per cent. above

normal, whilst at Mount Pleasant the special postings—printed papers and circulars—numbered five times more than usual on a Monday. It is obvious that the boon of cheaper postage will mean a big increase of business to the trades connected with print and paper. Advertising contractors spent a very busy day on Monday. The Amalgamated Publicity Services sent out 250,000 circulars, and are sending out 250,000 each day this week, whereas their average during busy periods has been 50,000 since the cheap postal facilities were abolished. The first day of cheaper postage no doubt gave figures beyond the average, but we think the printing trade can safely congratulate itself that one of the obstacles to direct advertising schemes is now overcome.

Book Jackets and Libel Law.

A POINT of interest to printers as well as to authors and publishers is raised in the action brought by Mr. Sydney A. Moseley author of "The Much Chosen Race?" who, in the Chancery Division on Friday, applied for an interlocutory injunction, pending the trial of the action, to restrain Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co., the publishers, from issuing the book with a "jacket" which he had not sanctioned, and to which he objected. Counsel said the jacket consisted of a highly-coloured picture of a Jewish pedlar, with three hats on his head, and slung on his shoulders a tray containing toy pigs. The pedlar was winking. It did not represent any person referred to, or any of the opinions or ideas expressed in the book. Mr. Justice Sargant, in giving judgment, said it was impossible to describe in too strong terms the exceptional vulgarity and offensiveness of the cover, and that the author should have it associated with his name, in the prominent way it was proposed to associate it, without his consent, was a perfectly scandalous state of things. He would grant the injunction in the terms asked until the trial of the action. The trial of the action will now be awaited with interest. The case not only touches the question of the scope of those agreements between author and publisher which leave "details" to be settled by the publisher, but it seems to indicate the possibility of a book's jacket constituting a libel upon the author—which is a point of importance to the printers of book jackets.

The Downfall of Bottomley.

A BRILLIANT publicist and the creator of many sensations, Mr. Horatio Bottomley has provided in his downfall the greatest sensation with which his name has been associated. After the disclosures in the protracted and sensational trial, the sentence of seven years' penal servitude will probably not take many people by surprise. It is, however, a distressing finish to the career of a man obviously endowed with remarkable talents. His journalistic achievements alone are sufficient evidence of his ability, and when his great capacities in other directions are added thereto one is left appalled at the contrast between this ignoble climax and the high honours that might have been his had his powers been devoted to genuine public service instead of, as they evidently were, to fraud.

Paper Standardisation.

WHERE has standardisation gone to? The only real approach to the subject is the Paper-makers' Customs' contribution of the 500 sheet ream and the private efforts of enterprising wholesalers to introduce grammes per square metre classification and board substances in points. We hear of printers in certain districts forming co-operative buying societies. Perhaps this development will afford opportunities which are lacking elsewhere. At the moment we will say nothing further than this about collective buying, a policy which has more than one side for discussion.

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Personal.

VISCOUNT BIRKENHEAD (the Lord Chancellor), speaking at the Parliamentary Press Gallery dinner on Friday night, said his associations with the Press Gallery were of the most friendly character.

LORD HEWART (the Lord Chief Justice), responding on the same occasion to the toast of his health proposed by Mr. Montague Smith, said the happiest days of his life were the days he spent in the Press Gallery. It was true, he remarked, that he would not have been Lord Chief Justice if it had not been for the Press Gallery.

VISCOUNT ULLSWATER, late Speaker of the House of Commons, was entertained at luncheon on Monday at the Café Royal, Regent-street, by the Foreign Press Association in London. M. J. de Marillac (*Journal de Paris*) presided.

SIR GEORGE ROWLAND BLADES, BART., M.P., chairman of Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, Ltd., was among those who attended the King's levée on Monday.

SIR ALEXANDER JEANS, the managing director of the *Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*, the *Liverpool Echo*, and the *Liverpool Weekly Post*, completed last week the fiftieth year of his association with these papers.

In celebration of the event he entertained the members of the literary staff and the heads of all departments to dinner at the Liverpool Exchange Station Hotel on Saturday, and for the printing and commercial staffs he arranged a charabanc tour from Birkenhead to Llangollen, North Wales, where he entertained them to dinner and tea.

A FEATURE of the dinner was the presentation on behalf of the whole of the employees to Sir Alexander Jeans, as a token of their affectionate regard, of a handsome silver salver suitably inscribed, accompanied with a souvenir of the occasion for Miss Jeans, in the form of a gold bracelet, set with amethysts and pearls.

AMONG the congratulations received by Sir Alexander Jeans were messages from the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants; the Press Association and the Liverpool Press Club.

MR. RANDOLPH HEARST, the American newspaper proprietor, arrived at Southampton on Monday evening and motored to London, where he is staying at the Savoy Hotel. He says he is here for family reasons.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P., was entertained to luncheon by the Stationers' Company on Wednesday of last week and had some plain-spoken remarks to make about the imperfect qualifications of many present day members of Parliament.

MR. WILLIAM CAMPBELL HARVEY is taking up the editorship and proprietorship of the *Argyleshire Advertiser* in succession to the late Mr. Robert Mackenzie.

MR. A. WILLIAMSON, F.C.W.A., secretary of the Federation Cost and Charges Committee, lectured on Monday at the Birmingham Efficiency Exhibition on "Costing as an Aid to Efficiency in Industry."

MR. WILLIAM THAW, on the completion of 56 years' service in Messrs. Bemrose and Sons' binding department at Derby, has been made the recipient of a presentation.

ON the occasion of his departure to take up a post on the *Birmingham Evening Despatch*, Mr. Joe Thomas, sports sub-editor on the *South Wales Echo*, was on Saturday presented with a suitably inscribed suit case by his colleagues.

MR. JAMES HILL, formerly with Messrs. Corke, Sons and Co., has joined the Anglo-Norse Paper Agencies, Ltd., and is representing them in London.

Trade Union Matters.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS' WAGES TACTICS.—A striking protest reaches us from a trade union reader who desires to remain anonymous under the pseudonym of "Federationist." He writes: "As one who has interested himself in the affairs of the local federation of printing trade unions to which I am attached, I feel bound to direct the attention of your readers to the peculiar position that is being taken up by members of the typographical unions who are active in the affairs of local federations. Some weeks since, a circular was received by my local federation, and presumably by others throughout the country, calling upon us to hold mass meetings of the members of the printing and kindred trades unions with a view to resisting any reduction in wages. I am now surprised to find that, although the typographical members appear to be anxious to stir up a strong opposition to the acceptance of wage reductions, they are nevertheless refusing to co-operate with the other unions in the present wages movement. Surely it is only half a policy to talk of resisting and at the same time refuse to co-operate; it would be so much easier to resist in a united body than as separate entities. The present policy appears to be to induce kindred societies to resist, and then leave them in the lurch to effect what settlement they can, whilst the typographical section makes a satisfactory separate settlement for itself."

OVERTIME RESTRICTION.—Eight hours per week as the maximum amount of overtime has been decided upon by the Glasgow branch of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. The decision was carried by a large majority.

NATIONAL NEWS AND OPERATORS' GUILD.—The annual delegate meeting of the National News and Operators' Guild was held at the Exchange Hotel, Manchester, on Saturday, when representatives attended from all areas of the Typographical Association. The questions brought forward included the admission to the guild of linotype operators in jobbing establishments; extra pay for news workers called upon to work on Saturday afternoons for evening papers; the claim for the old 12½ per cent. standard above ordinary rates for operators in place of the flat rates in operation under the National Wage Agreement; the claim for a half-day off per week for day newspaper workers and one night off per fortnight for night workers; and extra remuneration for night workers on the basis of 25 per cent. above day rates. The most important topic was that of wages in view of the existing negotiations for a reduction of 15s., and resolutions were passed as to the action to be taken by the guild in the event of the notice for reduction being posted in news offices.

A FINE PRINTING SUPPLEMENT.—Of quite outstanding merit is the special Printing Supplement which the *Manchester Guardian* issued on Tuesday of last week. Well-designed and perfectly printed, this 16-page pamphlet of about demy folio size is not only of interest to the general reader but will be read with avidity by printers also, for it contains much well-informed, useful and curious matter on subjects relating to the printing craft. The introductory article explains that this supplement "seeks to give First Aid to those about to use good printing. It endeavours to stimulate taste in typography as well as to inform on matters of printing procedure." Other articles are: "An Outline of Printing History," "Advertising and Print," "The History of Printing Types," "The Buyer and his Print," "A Short Dictionary of Printing Terms," "Decoration in Printing," and "The Modern Movement in Illustration." These will be found by the general reader to give him many useful sign-points towards making wiser use of the printer's services; we think the "First Aid" intended is very effectively given. The issue is "arranged, designed and produced at the Cloister Press, Heaton Mersey, Manchester." The text is monotype set, in a handsome old style face. The first page, printed in black with title in red, bears a large illustration showing a "Miehle machine in operation at the Cloister Press."

The latest issue of the *Print Collector's Quarterly* (J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.), contains articles on the work of the Carracci, Paul Renouard, the Barbizon School and Muirhead Bone.

London Continuation Schools.

London Day Continuation Schools are to go. A deputation has waited upon Mr. Fisher, Minister of Education, asking, in accordance with a resolution of the L.C.C., that the Council should be relieved of its statutory obligations in regard to day continuation schools.

Mr. Fisher, in reply, said that although the schools were of the greatest moral and social benefit the return, so far as intellectual advantages were concerned, was not commensurate with the expenditure, in view of the fact that the scheme had now been, unfortunately, limited to one age group—from 14 to 15 years of age. As compared with a two years' scheme, much more than half the value was lost. The schools were not in operation outside London, and the taxpayer was making a considerable payment for the sole advantage of London. Though he greatly regretted the educational sacrifice which might be involved, he was disposed to think that he had no alternative but to fall in with the suggestion of the deputation, and seek Parliamentary sanction to release London from its statutory obligations in connection with the schools.



Day Continuation Schools.

SIR,—With reference to my previous remarks and condemnation of the above, my brother printers would doubtless like to know that it was stated at the L.C.C. on Tuesday, May 23rd, that the Education Committee had not yet come to a decision regarding children who did not attend the Day Continuation Schools, but that meanwhile no parents were being summoned in respect of their children's non-attendance. So there the matter remains for the present.

The following dialogue suggests the futility of these schools:—

Employer.—Do you attend the Day Continuation School?

Boy.—Yes, sir.

E.—How many scholars are there in your school?

B.—Between forty and fifty, sir.

E.—Did you go to school yesterday?

B.—Yes, sir.

E.—How many scholars were present?

B.—Five, sir.

E.—How many teachers were there?

B.—Three, sir.

Oh for the "Geddes axe"!

Yours faithfully,

W. H. BURCHELL.

(Governing Director the Caxton Press, Ltd., Hon. Sec. Association of Master Printers of the London Central District.)

Amalgamated Press Reconstruction.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., was held on Monday, to approve resolutions for voluntarily winding up the company with a view to the adoption of a scheme of reconstruction, the object of which is to bring the share capital of the company to an amount which will bear a closer relation to its assets and earning capacity. The capital of the new company will amount to £3,800,000 divided into shares of £1 each, of which 1,000,000 will be seven per cent. cumulative preference shares, in place of the old five per cent. preference shares, and 2,800,000 ordinary shares. The chairman, Sir George Sutton, stated that the scheme had received the support of 71 per cent. of the entire capital of the company. The board was largely influenced in drawing up the scheme by the strongly expressed opinion of shareholders, who urged that the members' holdings should be divided into shares of less value than at present. This was being done by the scheme. The reconstructed company would be well equipped with liquid assets and the management was to be retained intact, so that the continuity of the business would be undisturbed. The resolutions were carried unanimously without discussion.

The Bookbinder.

Notes and News.

Wages Settlement Wanted.

The chief concern at the moment is the prospect of trouble in the trade over the matter of wages. Despite the decision to ballot, which carried with it at least a prospect of acceptance, the men's unions have turned down the Federation proposals completely. The position is undoubtedly serious, and unless the extreme rank and file on both sides is kept well in check, we shall speedily be facing a condition of affairs similar to that which prevails in the engineering world. That there will have to be a wage reduction is agreed by both sides. Naturally the men wish to postpone it as long as they can, and they are doing so very well. But while these questions are in the air, a considerable volume of trade is held up and generally the industry is unsettled. No good purpose is served by willfully prolonging negotiations, although there may be temporary gain on one side. What the industry wants is a reasonable arrangement which will hit neither side badly, but above all it needs a quick settlement.

The Abnormal State of Trade.

Bookbinding orders of any magnitude have been scarce of late. There is nothing like the quantity of books being used that there would be if trade was running in its normal groove. The large users are refraining from ordering except under compulsion, and even then the orders are stringently cut down both in quantity and quality. In many cases full leather bindings are being replaced by half basil and full buckram. Paper is being treated very ruthlessly in some quarters. We have seen recent specifications where low grade account book paper has taken the place of hand-made, and where a 4½d. E.S. azure was substituted for a 1s. per lb. quality. In the zeal for economy some users are exercising little thought. Later they will realise that mistakes have been made and we shall get back to normal practice.

Bulky Loose-Leaf Books.

In the loose-leaf world thong ledgers and binders are having a spell of popularity as a favoured competitor to the rigid metal post principle. The thong has much to recommend it, chiefly the fact that it approaches the ordinary bound book in its main essentials. It certainly has flexibility, but to accommodate the thongs it usually has a clumsy bulk. Our own objection to loose-leaf ledgers and binders in general is that they are heavy, clumsy and awkward to manipulate. It is nothing unusual to see two or three clerks struggling to master the opening of a mere binder. On the whole, there seems to be an opportunity for a really simple loose-leaf book which will combine flexibility with ease of manipulation and which will not tax the strength of a girl clerk to handle. Some of the loose-leaf contrivances we see have more the character of a super-dread-nought than an account book.

Market for Materials.

The market for bookbinding materials keeps very steady. There has been an advance in the price of strawboards brought about by the scarcity on this side and the heavy sale of raw material over in Holland, where the central countries of Europe have entered into large contracts for straw to be used as animal fodder. Evidently it pays the Dutch makers better to dispose of their material in the raw rather than turn it into strawboard. Within recent days the price of unlined strawboard has advanced from £7 per ton to £9 per ton for light weights, with £1 5s. per ton extra for heavy weights and the usual extras for lining, etc.

Gold Leaf.

Gold leaf is quoted 52s. per 1,000 leaves for 3¼ in. by 3¼ in. in 10,000 lots, and 63s. 6d. per 1,000 for 4 in. by 3¼ in. English goldleaf is figured at 72s. per 1,000.

Board Prices.

Boxboards are quoted £16 per ton carriage forward; white wood pulp boards, £16 per ton forward; glazed leather boards, £17 10s. per ton; common grey millboards, £20 per ton; black millboards, £28 per ton; hand-made boards, £38 per ton.

Leathers.

Leathers remain firm in price—basils ranging from 7d. to 10d. per square foot; skivers, 4½d. to 7d.; rough moroccos, 9d. and 10d. per foot; rough calf, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; fair calf, 1s. 9d.; pigskins, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; anglos, 1s. 9d.; H.G. goats, 2s. to 2s. 3d.

Glues and a Patent Glue Pot.

Glue has receded a little, and there is keen competition among agents. Fine Scotch glue is quoted £44 per ton; pure skin glue, £49 per ton; powdered glue, £60 per ton; finest hide glue, £62 per ton. Channon's patent glue is claimed to be the best and most economical that can be used; to-day's price is 80s. per cwt. What we are chiefly interested in is the patent glue pot which this firm has produced, and which merely requires starting with boiling water in order to produce liquid glue in ten minutes. The present method of gas-burning is certainly wasteful, for the chief expense is incurred in heating up the pan. Modern water boilers have superseded iron kettles in the canteen, and it is about time that new ideas began to find their way into our binderies.

Cheaper Materials Demanded.

Sewing threads, tapes, calicoes, bookcloths, buckrams, and fabrics generally are unaltered in price. There is no immediate sign of reduction, but we should strongly advise restricted buying. The prices current are not in keeping with the standard of cost generally, and until the manufacturers realise that other industries are endeavouring to keep in line with accepted cost of living figures the only mode of procedure is to withhold orders.

Degenerate Bookbinding of the Present Day.

It would be an easy matter, no doubt, to collect from certain publishers and buyers of books some very severe criticisms of the average bookbindings turned out at the present day. Unquestionably there is a lot of deplorably low-quality stuff placed upon the market. The chief plea which can be put forward in defence of this class of bookbinding is the sound one that a cheap binding which will at any rate temporarily protect the printer's work is better than no binding at all. With costs at the high level of recent years—from which there has not yet occurred an adequate descent—it has not been possible to combine durability of workmanship with a price sufficiently low to ensure a market for the finished product. This was, of course, notoriously the case during the War, when shortage of materials was added to soaring costs. We believe, however, that there is to-day a well-established movement in the reverse direction, and that the trade is now endeavouring to make a return to the substantial workmanship that is a treasured tradition of British bookbinding.

American Bindings Censured.

To criticise all American bookbinding indiscriminately would be as unfair as to criticise all British bindery work without distinguishing between widely varying classes of outputs, but we believe neverthe-

less that, on the whole, the prevalence of badly bound editions on the market is much more noticeable in the United States than in this country. We have come across some very scathing condemnations of recent American bindery work, and have noted, even in the case of books produced in good materials and at substantial prices, that sewing has been faulty, the general ensemble rough-and-ready in appearance, and that there has been a lack of those qualities which chiefly appeal to hand and eye in a well-bound volume. Striking evidence to this same effect is contained in the recently-issued annual report of the Grand Rapids (U.S.A.) Public Library. The Librarian does not mince matters as to bindery degeneracy. He writes:—"The general bookbinding situation, especially for new books, is the worst I have known in my whole library experience. In a previous report I referred to the fact that some books have to be repaired or rebound after going into circulation only once or twice on account of the poor quality of the binding as they come from the publishers. This, however, is not the only trouble we are having in this connection, for in the assembling of the printed sections of the books for binding there are an extraordinary number of mistakes being made, duplicating certain sections, leaving out others, etc., so that the books come to us imperfect. The other day

the Library received 11 copies of a popular reference book which is used at most of the Branch Libraries. Seven of these had to be returned because of missing pages due to faulty work in the establishment where the books were bound. The situation is such that it is necessary for the Library to examine carefully or collate every reference work that comes to us. It is the rarest thing that we get a considerable number of volumes now that come to us perfect, because of the indifferent work done in the publishers' binderies."

Contrast with Older Craftsmanship.

What a contrast such hustled, slipshod bindery products make with the work of the craftsmen of other days! On the one hand we have a present-day volume which becomes delapidated after the first or second reading; on the other hand we have for example the "Textus Sancti Cuthberti" still extant in the British Museum, bound by the Durham monk, Bilfred, A.D. 720! One cannot but admire the leisured care and lavish expenditure put into bookbindings in ages past, though one recognises that for present-day publishers' work such bindings would be quite unsuitable for the purpose in view, so that a comparison is unreasonable. Yet the binding which breaks down in the course of the first or second perusal of the volume which it is meant to

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 7½, 7½, Pref., 23s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 0d. xd., Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 22s. 3d., 22s. 6d.; Jos. Byrom, 14s. 1½d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 31s. 10½d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 107½; John Dickinson, 22s., 2nd Pref., 75½; Financial News, 10s.; Ilford, 21s. 9d., Pref., 18s.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 10s. 6d.; International Linotype, 59½ xd.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 20s. 7½d., 21s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 10s., 11s. xd.; Linotype, B Deb., 59; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s.; George Newnes, 16s. 4½d., Pref., 15s.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 20s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 7½d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 1½d., Pref., 88s. 9d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 7s. 4½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 17½, 17½, Prefd., 10½; Weldon's, 35s. 7½d., Pref., 19s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 1½d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 105½.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY.—Net profit for year ended March 31st, 1922, after providing for all expenses and taxes, was £30,170, plus £17,761 brought in, making £47,931, less debenture interest (less tax) £382. Preference share dividend (less tax) £4,200. Directors propose dividend, free of tax, of 7½ per cent. on ordinary and employees' shares fully-paid on April 1st, 1921, and proportionate dividend at same rate on shares not fully-paid on that date, carrying forward £22,379. Further fall in prices of paper and other materials occurred, and all stocks were written down to market prices at March 31st last.

ODHAM'S PRESS.—The second annual report of Odham's Press shows a net profit for 1921 of £148,668, which, with £24,819 brought in, makes £173,487. Interim dividends absorbed £44,571, managers' and directors' percentages of profit £22,800, provision for corporation profits tax and income-tax, less excess profits duty adjustments, £3,542, underwriting commission on new issues £26,062, and reserve in respect of copyrights' expenditure £30,000, leaving £46,511. The directors recommend a final dividend of 3 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year on the ordinary shares, less tax, carrying forward £21,118. During the year the directors have purchased the issued share capital (less 20 shares) of Dean and Son, Ltd., the proprietors of Debrett's Peerage and kindred publications. The balance-sheet shows an expenditure in consideration to Mr. Bottomley, under agreement dated December 19th, 1921, for the determination of his service agreement as editor of *John Bull* and editorial adviser to the company and in commutation of his remuneration as provided therein of £25,000.

A. B. FLEMING AND CO.—For year ended April 30th, 1922, net profit of this Edinburgh firm of printing ink and chemical manufacturers was £30,846, which includes £7,933 brought forward. Directors recommend placing to general reserve (making same £50,000) £3,000; dividend of 15 per cent., of which 5 per cent. (actual) was paid November last, £18,000; balance forward, £9,846. Dividend previous year the same. Company's holdings in Government stocks now total £30,000 (nominal) at cost of £25,850.

STAR PAPER MILL, FINISWOWLES, BLACKBURN.—Interim dividend of 6d. per share, less tax, equal to 5 per cent.

LIMITED liability companies increased their nominal capital in April by £2,765,402, paper being represented by £500,000, and printing and publishing by £17,000.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

S. W. PARTRIDGE AND CO., LTD. (booksellers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on May 8th, 1922, of mortgage dated July 23rd, 1920, securing £6,000.

HUTSON BROTHERS, LTD. (printers of pictorial post cards, publishers and stationers, etc., London).—Particulars of £6,000 debentures authorised April 28th, 1922; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; amount of present issue, £3,980.

MOORE'S MODERN METHODS, LTD. (general merchants, agents, stationers, printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on May 15th, 1922 (a) of debenture dated November 17th, 1911, securing £2,000, and (b) of debentures dated March 8th, 1912, securing £2,000.

MOORE'S MODERN METHODS, LTD. (stationers, etc.).—Particulars of £12,000 debentures authorised March 20th, and covered by trust deed dated May 15th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on company's undertaking and property, including any uncalled capital and premises in St. Bride-street and Farringdon-street, E.C. Trustees: G. B. Brooks and W. H. Chantrey.

LINDENMEYR AND JOHNSON PAPER CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £8,000 on various dates from June 27th, 1921, to April 12th, 1922, of debentures dated September 30th, 1920, securing £20,000.

B. WINSTONE AND SONS, LTD. (printing ink manufacturers, London).—Satisfaction in full on May 9th, 1922, of mortgage dated January 19th, 1917, securing £4,500.

MORGAN REEVE CO., LTD. (advertisers, printers, etc., London).—Particulars of £5,000 debentures authorised February 8th, 1922; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; whole amount issued.

CARIBONUM CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on April 7th, 1922 (a) of mortgage or charge dated January 21st, 1920, affecting freehold land at Alperton and Sudbury, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to bankers; and (b) of mortgage or charge dated August 22nd, 1918, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to bankers.

BRITISH PAPER CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on April 10th, 1922, of debentures dated March 27th, 1914, securing £4,000.

NEW COMPANIES.

C. H. GEE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a printer, box manufacturer, artist and publishing and advertising agent carried on by C. H. Gee at 3, St. Martin's, Leicester, as "C. H. Gee and Co. Private company. First directors: C. H. Gee, H. E. Nutt and A. Bread. Registered office: 3, St. Martin's, Leicester.

M. FELDMAN AND SON, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on by A. A. Feldman at Buckland-street Box Works, Buckland-street, New North-road, N.1., as "M. Feldman and Son," and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, envelope manufacturers, paper-makers, paper bag, account book and box makers, cardboard manufacturers, manufacturers of, and dealers in, playing, visiting, railway, festive, complimentary and fancy cards, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. A. Feldman and C. C. Lyon. Registered office: 30, Morton-road, New North-road, N.1.

ARTHUR HENTSCHEL STUDIOS, LTD.—Capital £600, in £1 shares; to acquire the undertaking of Ellen E. Butcher and Carl Hentschel, and to carry on the business of proprietors and producers of illustrations, engravers, printers, stationers, lithographers, photographic printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: Ellen E. Butcher, Carl Hentschel and Leonard Hewland. Registered office: 90, High Holborn, W.C.1.

SCRUTTON ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; photographers, photographic printers and lithographers, chromo lithographers, photo and process engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Samson Clark and H. Scrutton. Registered office: 58, Great Portland-street, W.1.

SANITARY PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with E. Howarth, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers and journals, printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: G. P. Reveirs and G. C. Smith. Registered office: 8, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

READING OBSERVER, LTD.—Capital £15,000; to acquire the business and all or any of the assets or liabilities of the *Reading Observer* newspaper and printing business now owned and carried on by P. H. Palmer and P. C. Cleaver, at Reading, Berks. Private company. First directors: P. H. Palmer, P. C. Cleaver and H. E. Wilby. Registered office: 19-21, Blagrove-street, Reading.

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Stationers' Social Society.

Horsburgh Cup Competition.

In every way successful was the golf competition for the Horsburgh Cup which was played off on May 18th, at Purley under the auspices of the Stationers' Social Society. Considerable interest is evinced in this annual event, not only because it affords an agreeable day on the golf course, but also for the reason that it enables members to associate together under pleasant social conditions, thus carrying out the excellent object of the Society. As usual, the arrangements were carefully planned and everything passed off very smoothly. Charabancs conveyed the visitors from Charing Cross, and the run-down to Purley and back again was not the least enjoyable part of the programme, while the luncheons in the club house were also delightful.

Thirty-eight players took out cards and play was of an interesting order. The arrangements were for a 36-hole stroke competition for the Horsburgh Cup. In addition there were sweeps for morning and afternoon, two-thirds going to the player with the best score and one-third to the runner up on each occasion.

The cup was won by Mr. T. C. Bailie, with a total score for the day of 189, less 28 = 161. The first sweep in the morning went to the same player with 93, less 14 = 79. Mr. W. Sommerville secured the second place, his score being 95, less 14 = 81.

Equally interesting was the play in the

afternoon, when the first sweep went to Mr. W. Sommerville for exactly the same score as he registered in the morning—95, less 14 = 81. There was a tie for the second prize between Mr. W. J. Whyte and Mr. T. C. Bailie. Mr. Whyte's score was 93, less 11 = 82 and Mr. Bailie's 96, less 14 = 82. The sweep was accordingly divided.

Mr. Lionel Savory, the president of the Society, played round the course with the ex-president, Mr. P. W. Kennett, and at the conclusion of the competition he handed the cup to Mr. Bailie, though the formal presentation will be made on the occasion of the Society's autumn dinner. In handing over the cup, Mr. Savory congratulated the winner on his success, and spoke of the happy effect such gatherings had in promoting good feeling among the members of the Society and of the paper trade.

A replica of the cup will, we understand, be presented by Mr John A. Kidd to the winner, the Horsburgh Cup itself being an annual trophy.

There were two regrettable absentees on Thursday, Mr. W. Horsburgh was unfortunately unwell, while Mr. J. W. S. Johnston was prevented being present by the illness of his brother, which unhappily terminated fatally.

The Bowls Competition.

Arrangements have been made to hold the Bowls Competition for the Woollacott Cup on Wednesday, June 14th, at New Malden. Mr. Lionel Savory, the president of the Stationers' Social Society, has offered to present a replica of the cup to the winner.

Play commences at 10.30 a.m. and frequent trains leave Waterloo for New Malden.

Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Arrangements are proceeding rapidly in connection with the formation of the Paper Trade Golfing Society. The intention is that golf meetings shall be held each year, for which cups and other prizes will be offered. Team matches will also be arranged, and it will be the endeavour of the committee to see that as many members as possible take part in these games.

By these methods it is hoped to draw closer together the various sections of the British paper trade, and the committee hopes that houses will persuade as many of their members as possible to join.

The proposal is to have as soon as possible a general meeting, followed by a dinner, and on the following day the first golf meeting for all members of the society.

A further meeting of the Formation Committee was held on May 15th, it being then reported that already between 60 and 70 applications for membership had been received, and it is hoped at a very early date to announce full details with regard to the society.

In the meantime, all who desire to apply for membership of the society are requested to communicate at once with the hon. secretary of the Paper Trade Golfing Society, Mr. R. G. Harvey Greenham, 11, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

"PERSEVERANZA," the oldest Italian journal, has ceased publication.

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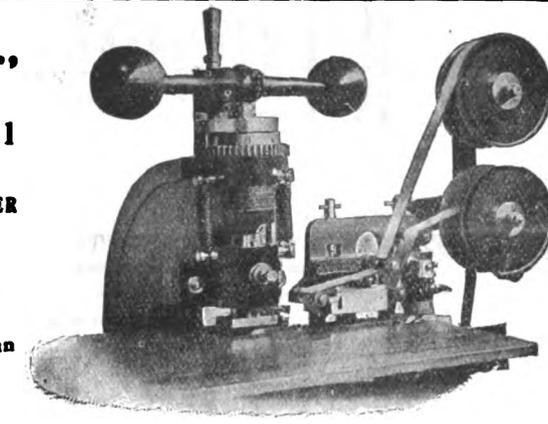
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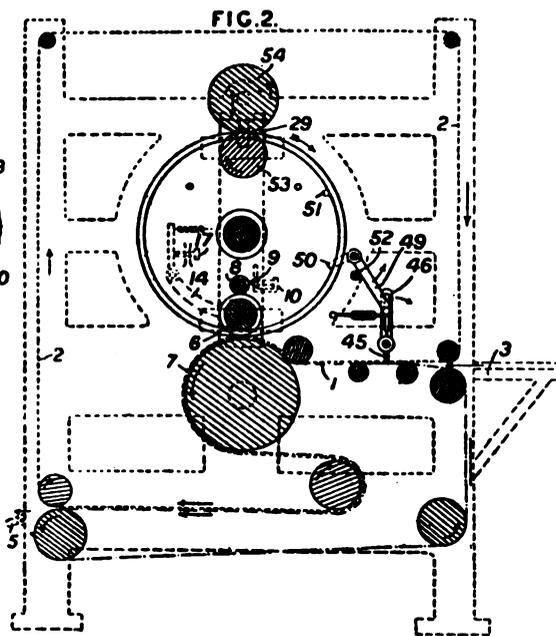
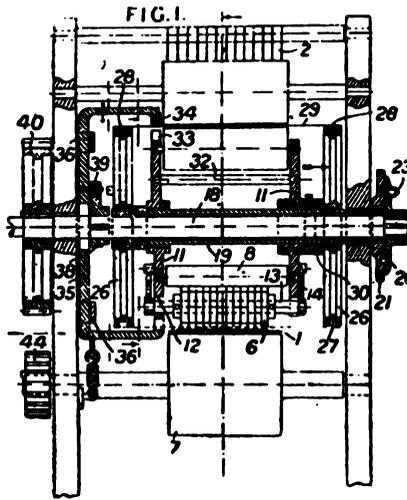
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New Inventions.

Ruling Machines.

Under an invention by Messrs. F. Hinterdorfer and J. Rona, in ruling machines the parts of the sheet to be left unruled are covered up by means of one or more strips of adjustable width which are revolved in a circle. As shown, the invention is applied to a machine in which sheets fed in at 3, Fig. 2, are carried by a travelling band 1 and cords 2 between a ruling roll 6; or pens, and a roller 7 and are finally delivered at 5. The shaft 13 of the roll 6 is mounted in slots 12 in supports 11 loosely mounted on a hollow shaft 19, Fig. 1, and is carried by rock arms 14 spring pressed

for feeding single sheets to a printing or folding machine, comprises one or more pile tables A each associated with a feeding arm F and a gripper B for transferring the top sheet of the pile to a conveyer D. In the apparatus shown, the sets of feeding arms and grippers are operated by a common rock shaft M, the grippers being carried by rods N, and the feeding arms being mounted in rocking guides F² and connected by chains F¹ to arms L on the rock shaft. The grippers are provided with one or more spring pressed pivoted jaws B¹ having cams P for engaging rollers or abutments R, J. The tables A are inclined

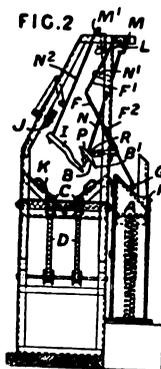
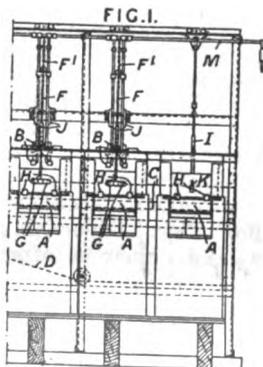


against a screw stop 17. The roll 6 is inked by a roller 8 supplied from a well 10 by a suction cloth 9. The parts of the sheet to be left unruled are covered by strips 29 having straight or curved edges or fitted with stencils. These strips are fixed to dove-tail blocks 28 carried in grooves 27 in disks 26 one of which is keyed to the shaft 19, the other being loosely mounted thereon and adjustable to tension the strips by a nut 30. As shown in Fig. 5, each strip may be in two parts 29, 29^a separately adjustable whereby the effective width may be varied. The shaft 19 has a flange 21 adjustably secured by bolts 23 to the flange 20 of a main driving shaft 18, a pointer on the latter flange and a scale on the former indicating the adjustment. In order to prevent the supports 11 from rotating and yet allow the strips 29 to pass, a member 35 is provided vertically slidable in guides 36 and raised against the action of a spring by a cam 38 engaging a roller 39. Hooked ends 34 are also provided on the member 35 engaging in turn slots 33 in the top and bottom respectively of one of the disks 11. Set off rollers 53, 54, Fig. 2, are provided for absorbing the ink collecting on the strips 29. A comb 45, Fig. 2, is raised periodically to allow a sheet to pass by a projection 51 on one of the disks 26 engaging the end 50 of a bell crank 49 connected to a slotted member 46 carrying the comb, a spring returning the latter and a stop 52 limiting the swing of the lever 49. Pens clamped between jaws, one of which is fixed to the lever 14, may be used in place of the roll 6. The roller 7 is driven from a wheel 40 on the main shaft 18 through gears carried by a swing arm, the wheel 44 on the shaft of the roller 7 being changed to vary the speed of the web 1 in accordance with the size of the sheet.

Gathering and Feeding Sheets.

An invention patented by Mr. H. J. Gilmore, refers to apparatus for gathering folded sheets and feeding them to a stitching machine, or

and springs supported, and the feeding arms have rubbers G engaging the top sheet. When the grippers move forwards, the jaws are opened by the abutments R, and the rubbers push the top sheet of each pile into the jaws. During the rearwards movement of the grippers, the jaws close and pass the folded sheets over shoes I which open the sheets; the abutments J thereupon open the jaws, and the sheets drop on to the conveyor. The shoes are car-



ried by rods N¹, which are pivoted at M¹ and are in the path of projections N¹ on the rods N. The rubbers G descend during the rearwards movement of the grippers, and move the underlying sheet into contact with registering stops H. The conveyor works in a trough C formed beyond the stitching machine with a narrowed part for closing the stitched sheets. The trough is provided with registering stops K, and the conveyor is preferably provided with registering spikes. The trough may be replaced by a saddle.

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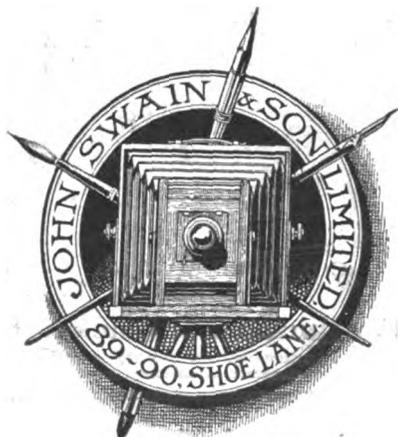
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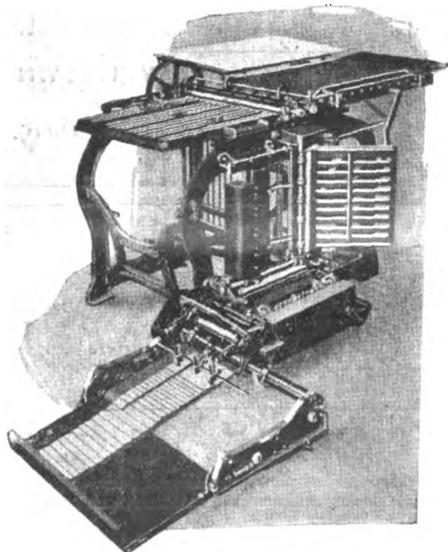
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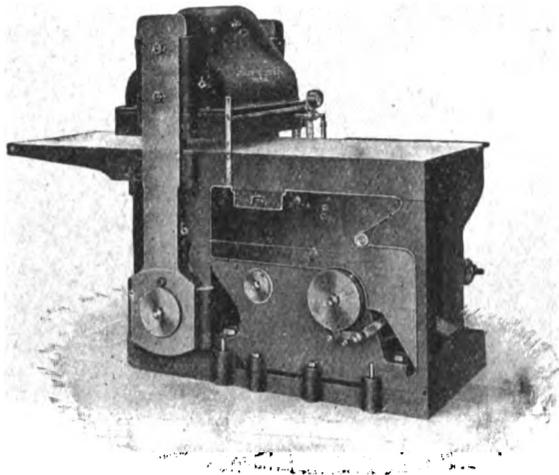
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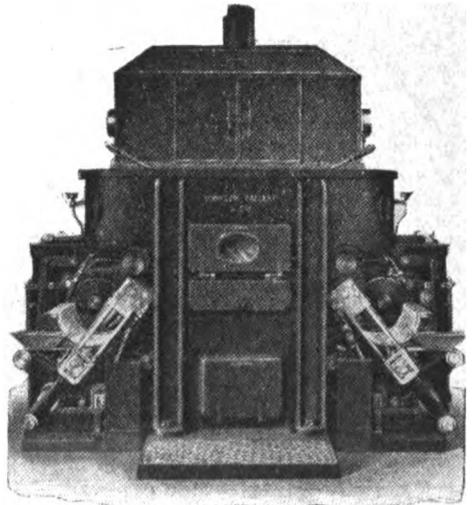
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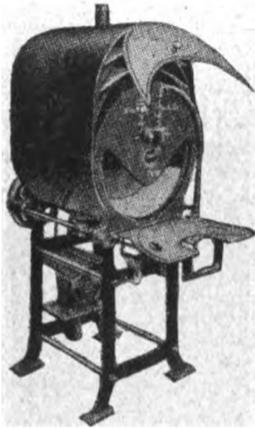
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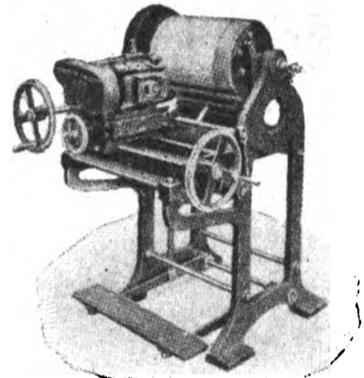
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VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 23.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: JUNE 8, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Master Printers Meet at Glasgow.

Record Gatherings Distinguish the Twenty-Second Annual Conference of the Employers' Federation.

The numerical growth in the membership of the Federation of Master Printers and the increasing importance of this organisation have been duly indicated by this week's impressive series of functions in Glasgow, where printers from all parts of the country have met to confer upon matters affecting the printing industry.

Big Feat of Organisation.

The long programme of events commenced with a reception on Saturday evening by the Executive Board of the Scottish Alliance, and extends right to Friday of this week. Monday was occupied by an important all-day cost congress, concluding with a civic reception and ball in the City Chambers by invitation of the Right Hon. the Lord Provost (Thomas Paxton LL.D.), the magistrates and councillors of the city of Glasgow. On Tuesday came the Federation annual meeting, held in the large hall of the Grand Hotel, with the Federation annual dinner in the evening in St. Andrew's Hall. Wednesday to Friday are allocated to sight-seeing, motor and steamer excursions among some of the finest Scottish scenery, and other forms of recreation, events being arranged with both Edinburgh and Glasgow as centres. Special arrangements were made to ensure that the week should be thoroughly enjoyable for the many ladies present. The outings for ladies included some delightful motor excursions to Loch Lomond and district.

The whole of the proceedings gave evidence of the very thorough way in which the organisers made all possible arrangements for the success of every item planned. The conference was, in fact, a big organising feat, the successful carrying out of which reflects great credit upon those responsible. Special mention must be made of the admirable specimens of printing distributed by the committee. The official programme (printed by Messrs. Aird and Coghill, Ltd.), was excellent both in design and execution, whilst the booklet descriptive of Glasgow and the trip down the Clyde (printed by Messrs. Robert MacLehose and Co., Ltd.), was also a fine piece of craftsmanship, making a very acceptable souvenir of the occasion.

A Strenuous Year.

The conference was held this year after twelve months of special stress, as was indicated in the annual report of the Federation Council presented to the annual meeting on Tuesday. The report, in part, was as follows:—

"No year in the history of the Federation has been so full of problems and difficulties as the year 1921-22. The last annual meet-

ing at Scarborough was held at a time when the industrial sky was clouded, and so far as the printing world is concerned the outlook at this moment is by no means promising.

"The Labour Committee, and particularly the members of the National Wage Basis Committee, have had a very strenuous time, and there has been scarcely a week without a meeting. For the first time in the history of the printing industry—at any rate since the industry was organised—negotiations were carried through which resulted in a reduction of wages of all workers in the industry."

The report next proceeds to summarise the wages negotiations which led to the reduction of wages towards the end of last year, and the present negotiations up to the rejection of the employers' proposals by ballot of the trade unions. It then continues as follows:—

"The resignation of Lord Northcliffe from the London Newspaper Proprietors' Association at a critical stage in their wages negotiations, and his subsequent action, added to the difficulties of the Federation Labour Committee.

"The Federation is now faced with a serious situation.

"Many other questions—re-grading of towns, classification of machines, employment of women as readers, demarcation of labour, holiday queries—have also been before the Labour Committee.

Costing Committee.

"In reviewing the work of the Costing Committee, the first point to note is the generous help that has been given in many directions by members of the Federation who realise the importance of scientific costing methods. Whilst it is not possible to bring the names of everyone into this report, the work of Messrs. Chappell and Pole in touring the South-Western Alliance deserves special mention.

"The Costing Committee has held several important meetings and the attendance has been satisfactory, particularly when it is remembered that some members have to travel long distances for this meeting only. The chairman (Mr. W. Howard Hazell) has devoted a great deal of time to Costing matters, apart from presiding over the meetings of the Committee. The Federation President and Vice-Presidents have also given valuable support.

"Meetings for Costing purposes have been held in most of the Alliances, but there has been a slight falling off in the demand for the professional services of the staff. This, however, has given an opportunity for testing the usefulness of a systematic canvass in several towns. Nearly 350 separate visits have been

paid to Associations in all parts of the country, 860 calls have been made, over 100 installations and revisions have received attention, and 72 meetings have been attended by members of the staff. It can be stated with confidence that the proportion of firms now working the system fully is greater than at any other period.

"In addition to the all-the-year-round classes held at the St. Bride School, London (which continue to be successful), Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh have maintained interest in costing by classes during the winter session. Lectures have been given at several of the schools of arts and crafts, and to trades union organisations and accountants' societies. The classes for training costing clerks in the working of the Federation system have again been conducted by the staff in several towns.

"The Joint Industrial Council has adopted the Federation Cost System as the system to be used under its constitution.

"The revision of printing schedules for public bodies is now part of the work of the Costing Department, and this development should have an important bearing on public contracts. Estimating for members has been valuable in substantiating prices, and many appreciative letters have been received. A nominal fee only is charged for this specialised work. Fees for services rendered amounted to £1,525, and sales of publications, costing forms, etc., reached a total of £965. The expenses totalled £2,860, and it was necessary to draw on the Federation funds for £370.

Railway Rates.

"Valuable work was done by the special committee set up to study the railway companies' proposals, for revising the classification of rates and the general conditions of traffic. Objections were framed, and finally discussed with representatives of the railway companies, and in the main the Federation objections were upheld, and the proposals to place 'printed matter' in a higher class than it is at present were defeated. Efforts are being put forth at the moment to prevent certain alterations to the standard conditions being adopted which are decidedly inimical to our industry. The printing industry is greatly indebted to the chairman of this committee, Mr. E. G. Arnold, and also to the Federation President, whose skilful advocacy of the Federation case before the railway representatives was most impressive. The committee is pleased to report that, acting with the Federation of British Industries to secure a general reduction of rates, it has recently secured a reduction of 50 per cent. in the charges for carting and delivery.

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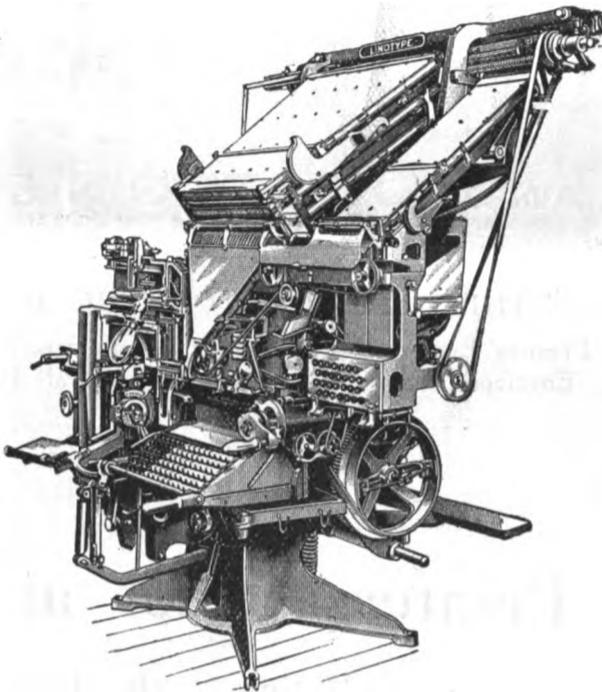
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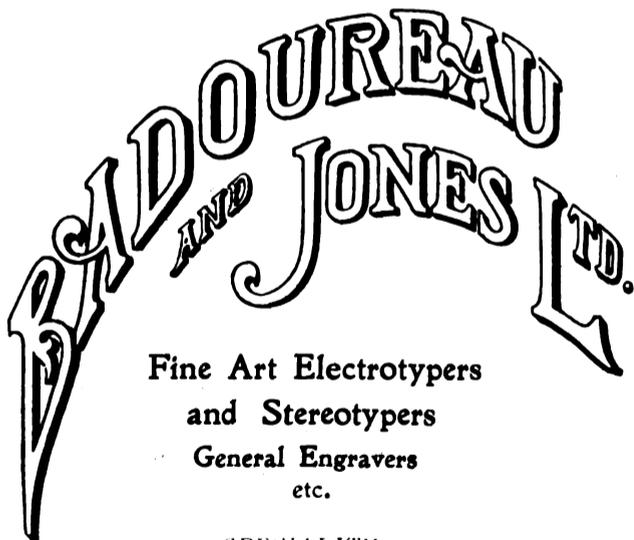
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Postal Rates.

"The increases in postal rates were stoutly resisted on every occasion, and particularly the last increase, which came at a most inopportune time, when the printing industry was already in a depressed condition. By repeated deputations to the Postmaster-General, persistent and wise publicity, and by soliciting the aid of other influential organisations, not forgetting the invaluable assistance rendered through the Joint Industrial Council by the trade union leaders, pressure was brought to bear that has eventually secured a reduction of the printed matter and post card rate, which cannot fail to benefit all sections of the industry. Further concessions will continue to be pressed for as suitable opportunities occur.

Municipal and Government Printing.

"The necessity for reducing the expenditure of the local and national authorities has been pressed in the most insistent manner, and printers, in common with all other tax payers and ratepayers, have associated themselves with this demand. The Federation has pointed out repeatedly that real economy might be effected by closing the State Printing Works and throwing open all printing work for the Government to public tender. Efforts to prevent the extension of the existing printing plant and stores at Newcastle and the establishment of one at Cardiff and elsewhere have been remarkably successful, thanks to the alert action of the members of the local associations, promptly supported from headquarters."

Legislation Affecting Printing Industry.

"During the year several Bills were introduced which are of special interest to the printing industry.

"A Bill to Amend the Merchandise Marks Act was issued a few weeks ago, and is being carefully scrutinised to see that its provisions will effectively enable the buyers of printing to know whether printing is produced in this country or not. The Rating of Machinery Bill (supported by the Machinery Users' Association, to which our Federation is affiliated), has passed its second reading, and if it goes through its other stages it will be a very useful measure. A Bill to amend the Advertisements Regulation Act has been introduced into the House of Lords and recently passed through the Committee stage, although it was strongly opposed by Lord Southwark (the son of the late Sir Joseph Causton), who pointed out that ample powers were already in the hands of local authorities to protect "beauty spots and historic monuments," but that the real purpose of the promoters of this Bill was to abolish the use of posters everywhere. The progress of this measure in the House of Commons will be carefully watched. The amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the National Health and Unemployment Insurance Act, and other measures have also been before the Council for consideration. Any attempt to secure the imposition of a duty on foreign imports of paper will be strenuously opposed.

Other Federation Activities.

"The Joint Industrial Council has provided opportunities for discussing important questions of common interest. The Health Committee issued a series of useful leaflets and posters and is about to publish a memorandum on lead poisoning and to investigate any dangers to health caused by the use of bronze powder. The report of the Apprenticeship Committee has been subjected to careful criticism, and proposals relating to the problem of unemployment have also been considered. The Conciliation Committee has been useful in several instances in suggesting the means for settling several local disputes, and the Council itself has been of service in providing a judicial atmosphere in which disputes of a national character have been studied and enabled steps to be taken to deal with them.

"The visits of our vice-president, Mr R. A. Austen-Leigh, to the conferences of the Master Printers of France last July at Lille and that of the Master Printers of Belgium at Antwerp in October were very much appreciated by our continental friends.

"The visits paid by our president to every alliance and many associations have been greatly appreciated, and have contributed not a little to the growth of good comradeship and to confidence in the Federation, which is a marked feature of the year. With untiring energy and unexampled tact and patience the president has presided over innumerable meetings and conferences. He has devoted

himself to his duties in this difficult year in such a whole-hearted way as to have called forth a spirit of loyalty and readiness to serve the industry from every member of the Council.

"The two vice-presidents have rendered yeoman service at headquarters and in visiting many alliances and associations.

"Meetings in London and of the alliances have been far more numerous than usual, and many have been unavoidably called at short notice, but the attendance at the Council and all Committee meetings reflects great credit on the members, and indicates the keen interest taken in the work, and that the Council fully realises its responsibility.

"The finances of the Federation are in a sounder condition than they have been for many years. The growth of the work done at 24 Holborn made it necessary to appoint an assistant secretary and to take additional office accommodation. The Federation is greatly indebted to its treasurer, Mr. E. Unwin, and assistant treasurer, Lt.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, for the time given to their responsible duties."

(Other news of the Glasgow proceedings appears on another page.)

The Paper Trade Golfing Society.

We are now able to give further particulars with regard to the above Society, in which already nearly one hundred members have become enrolled.

Officers.

The following gentlemen have accepted the position of office bearers for the first year:—President: Mr. Frank Lloyd; vice-presidents: The Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart., Sir Frederick Becker, Mr. W. Leonard Tod, J.P., Mr. Stanley Cousins, Mr. H. Godfrey and Mr. Lionel Savory; captain, Mr. A. Dykes Spicer; hon. treasurer, Mr. E. H. Raynham; hon. auditor, Mr. W. Oliver; and hon. secretary, Mr. R. G. Harvey Greenham.

The subscriptions for the first year have been fixed as follows:—Playing members residing or carrying on business in the home counties, £1 1s.; country playing members residing or carrying on business outside the home counties (entitling them to the full privileges of the Society), 5s.; non-playing members in any district, 5s.

It has been agreed that the following shall be treated as separate districts: the home counties, the north of England, the west of England, and Scotland, and with this end in view it has been decided to approach the Lancashire Paper Trade Golfing Society, with a view to their members joining the Paper Trade Golfing Society at the subscription payable by country members, viz., 5s. each, in return for which all such members will, of course, receive notice of, and can take part in, all the matches, annual meetings, etc., wherever held, and will be entitled to full membership of this society.

Any golfing society already in existence can, of course, preserve its separate entity, but it is hoped that all will combine in the general representation of the trade as members of the Paper Trade Golfing Society.

General Meeting and Dinner.

The first general meeting of the society will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C.2, at 6.30 p.m., on Tuesday, June 27th, to be followed by the inaugural dinner, to which the following gentlemen have been invited to be the guests of the society: Lord Riddell, Sir Frank Newnes, Bart., Sir Herbert Morgan, K.B.E., Mr. Bernard Darwin, etc. The committee trust that members will make a point of being present at the general meeting and the dinner, and it is hoped that they will extend invitations to their friends to be their guests at the dinner.

First Golfing Meeting.

On the following day (June 28th) the first golf meeting of the society will be held at Addington. In the morning, a medal round will be played for a cup, kindly presented by the president (to be competed for annually), and in the afternoon a foursomes competition will take place.

All members of firms desirous of joining the society, and those wishing to attend the inaugural dinner and first golf meeting should communicate before Tuesday, June 13th, with the hon. secretary, Mr. R. G. Harvey Greenham, 11, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4.

Florence Book Fair.

British Trade Represented.

On May 7th the Duke of Genoa, in the presence of the English, French, Spanish, American, and other ambassadors, opened in Florence the first International Book Fair since that held at Leipzig in 1914. The world-wide contributions, the inclusive nature of the exhibits, and the unrivalled charm of the locality rendered it of especial interest, says a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. The main exhibition, that of modern books, is held in the Royal stable of the Pitti Palace, which was made over to the nation by the King some years ago. The exhibition of old books, of decorators and illustrators of books, and the history of book-binding is being held in the Pitti Palace itself, where the exhibition of 17th and 18th century art, recently opened by the King is simultaneously being held, while minor exhibitions, but not the least interesting, such as that of photography as applied to books, and the popular education of children and adults by book and cinematograph, will be held in the beautiful Palazzo Monfinito—the name speaks for itself—in the Via del Proconsolo, in the centre of the town.

The great task of organising the exhibition has been carried out by the head of the Florentine publishing house of Bemporad, who, in spite of many difficulties inherent to such enterprises in present times, has gathered together the chief publishers and printing houses of all countries to assist him, and in some cases officials from abroad are attending personally; for instance, the director of the National Library of Rio de Janeiro.

The Royal stables have been converted into a truly regal hostelry for the books of all nations. Most of the rooms have been decorated by Italian artists, but the French have adorned their own section, and the Germans have provided mural hangings illustrating the art and craft of printing and bookmaking. England and Spain are housed in the same hall, of beautiful proportions and most tasteful adornment, while the United States have a small adjoining room with walls and ceiling richly frescoed in gold. The Italian section, naturally the largest of all, has four printing presses, which are to be seen in action. The Fair, intelligently studied, will provide in itself a liberal education.

All the exhibits will be on sale (except some of the antique and historical specimens), with the proviso that any book sold and despatched during the exhibitions must be replaced by a facsimile. Each country is sending of its best, and not the least interesting will be the collection of illustrated Japanese books, while the addition of many examples of rich and curious old bindings and autographs make the exhibition a complete story of the history of the book.

The furnishing of the British section has been directly encouraged by the Ambassador, who has (it is said after some effort and urging) interested English publishers in the enterprise. It would have been a calamity indeed were England not to have been well represented when all other nations are so readily, one may say eagerly, showing of their best. This is the kind of propaganda which should never be neglected, and the Germans, for example, are showing in the present instance how well they are aware of it. Our book production compares favourably with that of any other nation. Fortunately we shall not be unworthily represented in this latest pacific "battle of the books."

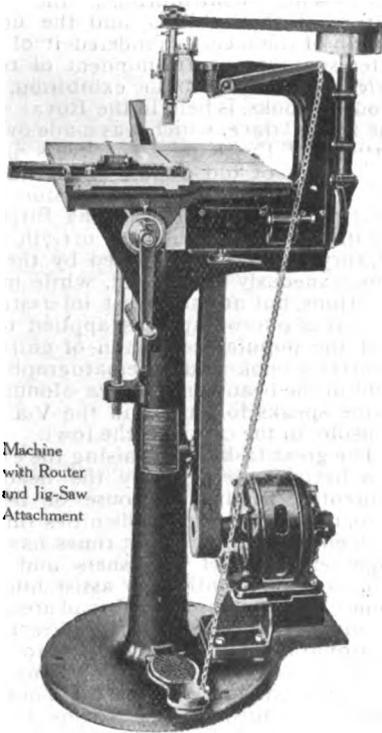
MESSRS. MARTIN AND CLARKE'S price list for June makes a speciality of thin papers, and there are added some new stock lines in cream laid and cream wove banks. New sizes are included in white copying papers, which have become a very popular line.

THE PRICE OF PRINT.—Printing always was the highest item in the cost of producing books, and the cost of printing is still 200 per cent. more than before the war. Nothing more remarkable than the steady rise in the cost of printing and the wages of the printer has been seen in our metropolis. He may have been underpaid in the past; but for various reasons he is now better off than most young clerks and the great body of ministers of religion. It is not surprising in circumstances like these that books should be priced higher than they ever have been, because the cost of production is so overwhelming.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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The F.M.P. Glasgow Conference.

North Again!—A Personal Impression.

"It's a far cry to Lochow," runs the slogan of my clan, but it's a further cry from London to Glasgow, so it was just as well for the London and district pilgrims that they had experience last year of the long journey north to Scarborough to prepare them for this year's outing of the Federation of Master Printers. On the other hand, so excellent were the arrangements that the railway journey, to those who were able to travel on Friday morning, was quite a pleasant experience, and by no means tedious, even if there were no junction this time to give some city a chance to emulate the fine hospitality we received at York last year. It was noticeable how excited the younger members of the party grew as we neared the Border, and how disappointed they were to find that even the vegetation was the same colour on the Scots as on the English side; there were no mud huts to be seen, not even a savage in kilts! After that it was no surprise to find that Glasgow looked not unlike Manchester, only more so, and without the awful cobbles. The disappointment was completed by a vain search next day for a red-haired Scotsman wearing kilts!

A Cordial Welcome.

Saturday was devoted mainly to looking out for and welcoming the later arrivals, and it was here one felt that the best work of the Federation and the Alliances lies; for there is no finer result of the best organisation than the creation of friendships between neighbours who used to be, perhaps, bitter, and certainly suspicious competitors, and linking these up again with craftsmen in all other districts through the national body.

The reception by the Scottish Alliance at night was a fine climax, and there was great enthusiasm when it was announced that nearly 800 of the invitations to Glasgow had been accepted—easily a record. A kindly welcoming speech by the president of the Scottish Alliance—Mr. Robert Wilson—supplemented with his usual grace by Dr. MacLehose, set all at their ease, and the musical programme was all the more appreciated on account of the excellent vocal and instrumental contributions by master printers themselves.

Master Printers at Church.

Sunday saw a "trek" to the historic cathedral which is much more impressive inside than outside, especially as the adjacent streets do not enhance the beauty of those buildings which, without being habitations, are doomed to spend their days midst dwellings which can hardly be called homes. The Federation was strongly represented on the "agenda," the lessons being read by the distinguished president himself—his red robes giving a much-needed touch of colour to the rather sombre building, whilst his calm and dignified demeanour was such as one associates with his submission of wage proposals to the union leaders at conferences, when the risk of interruption is of course greater. The service generally was no more pure Scotch than the national beverage is nowadays, but no doubt the English Church flavouring made it all the more acceptable to the bulk of the visitors. As usual the "collection" was celebrated with due solemnity—reminiscent of the response by master printers generally to the annual appeal for subscriptions. Fortunately for Scotland's traditional respect for the Sabbath, the afternoon weather made it inadvisable to indulge in the various excursions suggested so naughtily in the programme for the day.

English freedom re-asserted itself in the fine concert at night which (officially, at any rate) ended the day's enjoyment. W. W.

ANY printer visitor to the United States in September will be welcome at the Annual Convention of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen, at Boston, Massachusetts, August 28th to September 2nd, when an exhibition and educational exposition will be held.

We have received a most attractive folder from the United Typothetae of America School of Printing, whose 8th annual summer course begins June 14th and closes July 29th. The session consists of intensive instruction, and is organised particularly for the benefit of those who find it difficult to get away from their work at other and busier times.

Glasgow Welcomes the Printers.

Tribute by "Glasgow Herald."

Mention is made on another page of the civic reception and ball arranged in Glasgow in honour of the Federation of Master Printers. The *Glasgow Herald*, in a cordial reference to the visit of the Federation, draws special attention to the services which the Federation has rendered to the community in connection with the campaign for reduced postal rates. Under the caption "Printers and Postage," the following leaderette appeared in Monday's *Glasgow Herald* :—

"For its prominent and persistent and successful travail in inducing Mr. Kellaway to grant reductions on postal rates, the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom should have a warm welcome to Glasgow, where its members have arrived for its annual meetings. The losses inflicted alike upon the Post Office and upon the British printing industry by rates that made it immensely profitable to send circulars to the Continent to be printed and posted gave the Federation a very strong case. But officialdom is difficult to move, and much energy was needed to compel the Postmaster-General to take the necessary action. The Master Printers were fortunate in having as their president at such a time Mr. James MacLehose, LL.D., of the Glasgow University Press, who with his colleagues conducted a vigorous propaganda in the country, and by interviews impressed upon the Postmaster and the Chancellor of the Exchequer the necessity for the reduction which has now been conceded. We all want to get back to the penny postage as soon as possible, but the time is not ripe just yet for a further agitation towards that ideal. When the trend of events shows that pressure can again be effectively applied, the Federation may be trusted to give the screw a compelling turn. In the meantime Dr. MacLehose and his colleagues may feel that they have honestly earned the recreation which forms such an imposing part of the programme for the meeting. And they will go forward to the consideration of the numerous problems vitally affecting the printing industry with the more confidence that they have been so successful in inducing Mr. Kellaway to mitigate one of its heaviest burdens."

Printing and Letter File Making.

Claim in City Court.

In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on May 26th, before Mr. Registrar Dell, a claim was made by C. W. Cave and Co., bank and office fitting specialists, 56, Gresham-street, E.C., against Mr. C. G. Woodham, printer and folding-box manufacturer, Cole-raine Works, Tottenham, for £4 4s. 11d. for goods supplied. The claim was admitted, but the defendant raised a counter-claim for £4 15s. for material supplied and printing work done. Of the amount of the counter-claim the plaintiffs admitted the sum of £1.

Joseph Racine, traveller for the defendant, said he took an order for the supply of 1,000 letter headings according to sample submitted. They had supplied 250 letter headings when they were told to hold the order up. They had also carried out some experimental work in making letter files for the plaintiffs. They had produced several patterns of letter files which were approved but they never got beyond the experimental stage.

Christopher Ellis, plaintiffs' manager, gave evidence in answer to the counter-claim, and said the printing of the letter headings by the defendant was badly done and it was not a good clear type as the sample submitted. He had never told the defendant's witness they approved the printing. With regard to the letter files, an order was placed with them but they could get nothing until the plaintiffs had to cancel the order.

In answer to the Registrar the defendant's witness said if an order was carried through they would stand the racket of the cost of making experiments.

The Registrar found that the defendant's claim for printing failed, and that there was no agreement made out for the plaintiffs to pay for the cost of producing the pattern letter files. Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs on the claim with costs and for the defendant on the counter-claim for the £1 admitted.

Federation Office-Bearers.

Election Postponed.

We understand that it was decided at the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers, on Tuesday, that the election of officers should be postponed until July, the present office-bearers to continue in office until then.

German Paper Duties.

In virtue of a Law of April 8th, and an Ordinance of the same date issued to give effect to the Law, the Customs duties on the following articles imported into Germany have been increased as from May 1st. The rates of duty quoted are expressed in "gold" marks, and when duties are paid in paper currency 60 paper marks must be paid for each "gold" mark.

Multi-coloured paper, including paper coated with chalk, white lead or similar materials or with metal impressions; lacquered paper; paper covered with mica scales or glass, pounce (*Streupulver*) or wool dust; paper provided with painted, applied or galvanoplastic metallic coating, and gilt or silver edged paper, raised from 10 to 20 gold marks per 100 kilos.

Wall-paper and borders for wall-paper of all kinds, from 24 to 48 per 100 kilos.

Photographic paper, from 10 to 20 per 100 kilos.

Letter paper, letter cards, and letter envelopes in paper, cardboard or wooden boxes (stationery cases): In boxes wholly or partly covered with leather or textile wares wholly or partly of silk, or trimmed with such materials, from 35 to 70 per 100 kilos. In other boxes, from 22 to 44 per 100 kilos.

Albums: Wholly or partly covered with leather or textile wares of all kinds or trimmed with such materials, or combined with celluloid or similar moulding materials, from 8 to 16 per 100 kilos. Other, from 4 to 8 per 100 kilos.

NOTE.—Albums, covers, portfolios and similar articles wherein books, duty-free papers, music, calendars, cards, music paper ("Musikalien") or pictures are slipped, shall be taxed separately.

Manufactures of paper, cardboard, carton-pierre, wood pulp, cellulose, vulcanised fibre, papier-maché, so far as they are not included in the foregoing, also hardened paper wares: Not combined with other materials, or simply combined with wood or iron: Of the papers specified (picture paper, border paper, open-stamped paper, etc.), or wholly or partly covered with such paper; articles provided with applied, painted or galvanoplastic metallic coating, or with metal impression and finely painted wares; articles pressed or otherwise formed of papier-maché, also hardened paper wares, lacquered or varnished; lamp shades, lanterns and other fine or fancy articles (except flowers), from 30 to 60 per 100 kilos.

Flowers (blossoms, petals and buds), from 100 to 200 per 100 kilos.

Other manufacture, from 15 to 30 per 100 kilos.

Combined (or wholly or partly covered) with yarns or textile wares of all kinds, with wax wares, finely moulded with semi-precious stones, mother-of-pearl, ivory, celluloid or similar moulding materials or gilt or silvered common metals; embroideries on paper or cardboard, from 70 to 140 per 100 kilos.

Combined with materials other than those already mentioned, so far as they do not become liable to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination, from 24 to 48 per 100 kilos.

THOMAS PROSSER, of Aberdare, a young man described as an advertising agent, appeared before the Merthyr magistrates last week on three charges of obtaining money by false pretences. Introducing himself as a representative of the Welsh Counties Advertising Association, defendant secured payments for advertisements in a Church year book, which he said he was bringing out. Detective sergeant Lewis stated that he had made every inquiry in Merthyr, and no such firm existed as the Welsh Counties Advertising Association. Defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was committed for trial at the Merthyr Quarter Sessions, the magistrates allowing bail.

How a Small Printer Benefits by the Use of the Federation Costing System.

By JOHN D. WISE (Wise and Co.),

President of the South-West London Master Printers' Association; Member of the Alliance (London) Council; Member of the Federation Council, etc.

For addressing my remarks to the small printers, when there are so many big printers present, I make no apology. I believe that the majority of the members of this Federation are what we should call "little men," and I would remind you that some of the greatest men in history have been little men.

As we look back over the centuries, and more especially the last hundred years, we see the wonderful development, by applied science in the *mode* of production, but not until recently have we seen any successful attempt to apply science to the *cost* of production.

Capital Invested.

When considering the adoption of the Cost Finding System, I saw, on Form No. 1, "Capital Invested £2,000," and, on reference to the pamphlet, I read: "You know the total capital in your business." That was just what I did not know, for the total capital includes plant, stock, work in hand, and, in some cases buildings, and liquid capital, that is, *cash*, represented by the amount owing to one less the amount one owes, and the bank balance. I was well acquainted with all but the most important—the value of my plant—and I saw that knowledge was vital to the system. I also saw that its *real utility* was its *real value*.

To ascertain my total capital I decided to have a professional valuation made, but, before doing so, I determined to put my "house in order." I turned out all such worn-out, obsolete and unused type as I felt it safe to, and replaced this old type with a beautiful series of new letter. All old leads, broken metal furniture, etc., we had re-cast at a cost of a few pence per pound. I also turned out an old cylinder which had not been used for some years, and other obsolete plant, and with such, and only a small cash payment, purchased a modern machine, which shows a higher average of working hours per week than any other machine in the office. Then, I had the valuation made, and was able to arrive at my total capital.

From my yearly summary I was able to ascertain my departmental expenses and overhead charges, but not until I had kept a record of productive time, and value of production, for a sufficiently long period, could I arrive at my own hourly costs.

Hourly Costs.

Every printer should ascertain his own hourly costs. Those published are only a guide. Unless you know your hourly costs you are working in the dark. They are the foundation on which you build, and if the foundation is not true, the whole fabric may collapse.

It is a mistake to think that low hourly costs will in themselves mean low cost of production. If we all worked on the same hourly rates, the cost of production would undoubtedly vary, and between some offices vary considerably. The cost of production is influenced not only by the hourly rates, but also by the value of the production obtained in the hour. The Costing System will show you the class of work you can handle most efficiently. Cultivate that work and specialise on it. The Costing System cannot increase costs, neither will it of itself reduce costs. A clock will indicate the time, but it cannot compel you to make good use of that time. The System will indicate where waste is taking place and where savings can be effected, but it cannot compel you to effect those savings.

An Enemy to Waste.

If we could put an end to all waste to-day, we could put an end to all poverty to-morrow. The Costing System's message is "Waste Not!" You cannot waste an hour or a pound without increasing cost. The System will show, before putting in new machinery, whether the maximum is being produced by the old.

The Costing System shows that by making a rough lay-out, and suggesting the series

Paper read before the Cost Congress at Glasgow on Monday.

and sizes of type to be used, 25 per cent. or more is saved in composition on some jobs, with the result that the work more nearly reaches one's standard.

Have a good standard and try to be efficient. Do not confuse efficiency with being up-to-date. To be up-to-date is often only to follow the most extravagant. The efficiency that is within our reach, is gained by using the best we have in the best possible way. The best way is the straightforward way—the simplest way.

The Paper Record shows the value of the paper stock used each week, and it also shows that often a ream of expensive paper has been bought when a few quires would have sufficed. To be over-stocked increases your costs and ties up capital.

You may say that the Costing System does not stop competition. That is not its purpose, but it will show you the lowest price at which it would be profitable to accept a job.

It may be said that by basing hourly rates and percentages on a previous record of expenses, is there any guarantee that the actual current cost of a job is recovered. The Weekly Analysis will show you. It is a barometer and it must be consulted. It must, however, always be borne in mind that the average turnover must be maintained, or your hourly rates and percentages will not cover costs. The risk of fluctuations and depression in trade we all suffer from, whether we work on the Costing System or not, but the System will help you to decrease your expenses when there is a decrease in trade, but, of course, not in the same ratio.

Before I adopted the Costing System I thought that I provided a percentage for depreciation, but it never materialised. So I insured my life for a sum payable in fifteen years, and five years later I obtained another policy, payable in ten years. They both matured at about the same time a few years ago. That was the first depreciation allowance I ever handled.

My next point is one that applies to all, whether they work on the Costing System or not, and that is: *Your liquid capital should equal at least one-third of your total capital*, that is to say, if your total capital, including plant and stock, is £3,000, your liquid capital should not be less than £1,000. It is because we small men have generally overlooked this fact that we are still small men. Many of us started with very little capital, and that little we put all into plant, and ever since every available pound has gone the same way. As long as we continue in this course we shall ever remain poor. Let us try to build up a good balance, either on our books or at the bank.

The personal attention and concentration which a small printer must give to his business is so great that he should not unnecessarily incur financial anxiety.

Danger of Over-Equipment.

Over-equipment is one of the greatest incentives to price-cutting. Do not let us increase it! Every man likes to see all the wheels go round; then, do not have too many wheels.

Do not think I am opposed to growth. I am not, but I prefer slow growth, because it is more sturdy, and a larger plant is no good to me unless it bears a corresponding increase of fruit. I believe in hard-pruning, cutting out the dead wood—the unprofitable work. By such treatment a small plant may be made to yield its maximum of profitable work. A small plant engaged on profitable work is of more value than a larger plant producing unprofitable work, and it is not always the big jobs that yield the greater profit.

I know the value of the Federation Costing System because I have proved it. While it reduced the volume of my work it has increased its value. It has given me greater pleasure in that work and greater profit from it, besides enabling me to pay the full standard rates of wages. Therefore, can you wonder that in gratitude and sincerity I advocate its adoption?

From the inception of this Federation the presidential chair has been occupied by men who adorn the craft, men whom we honour and trust, and, under their presidency, chaos has been reduced to order; but, among all the benefits which we have received from the Federation, there is none greater than the Costing System.

And it is a witness to the spirit of true brotherhood which animates the Federation, that I, a small printer, have been given the opportunity of addressing you this afternoon.

A Visit to the Printers' Paradise.

American Printer Meets Caxton and Others.

A very extraordinary and interesting experience—we learn from the "News-Letter" of the American Institute of Graphic Arts—recently befell the Institute's well-known president, Mr. Frederic W. Goudy, art director of the Lanston Monotype Machine Co., of Philadelphia. Mr. Goudy—so he informed his colleagues of the Institute—had the extreme good fortune some little time ago to meet with a spirit from the Printers' Paradise who conducted him back to the City of Crafts, where live the worthy printers of the past.

Mr. Goudy evidently reported his experience in vivid style, and by the aid of excellent slides projected by stereopticon enabled his hearers to identify names of famous printers with some of the best examples of their work.

Upon arrival in the City, Mr. Goudy was allowed to witness a meeting of the Printers' Court which meets to discuss and record in a great book the names of the next who are to be privileged to join that select company.

The chief occupation of these learned and honoured printers is to discuss their own achievements of the past and to comment upon the merits of the modern ways that have so changed the art since their day upon earth.

The Governor of the Court proved to be Arnold Pannartz, who with Conrad Sweynheim was a disciple of Fust, and first demonstrated the new art of printing to the monk Clement by printing before his eyes a page of Augustine's "De Civitate Dei." Clement was so astonished that he could not believe that the printed words would not disappear as quickly as they had come, and exclaimed, "My sons, you carry here the very wings of knowledge."

The Councillors of the Governor were also famous printers, numbering among them Waldvogel of Avignon, France, who claimed the invention of printing, but with only records in the archives preserved to sustain his claim, there being no direct evidence of his printed works. Other members were Laurens Coster of Haarlem, and two Germans, Fust and Schoeffer who affirmed their long maintained claim that it was they who had invented printing from movable types and not Gutenberg, toward whom they scowled darkly, even after the passage of nearly five hundred years!

Mr. Goudy is used to sitting among the elect, and therefore did not hesitate to ask questions of William Caxton who happened to sit next to him. Caxton obligingly pointed out Mentelen of Strasburg, Zainer of Ulm and Zel from Cologne; also Arnold Hoernen who was the first to number his printed pages.

When the Court was called to order many others answered to their names, including Joannes de Spira who brought his Cicero which he printed in 1469, also Nicolas Jenson and Aldus Manutius, the latter showing his Virgilius set in a type said to be copied from the writing of Petrarch.

Another who had printed from types resembling his own handwriting was Colard Mansion, after whose letters were copied those of Caxton. One easily distinguished was Christopher Plantin, who through many trials had carried on his work at Antwerp until killed while mistaken for another. His finest work, the "Royal Polyglot" was proudly shown.

In strange contrast of costume were William Morris and Theodore De Vinne who were also present, and whose works were not overshadowed by any of their predecessors.

The work of the court which followed was the proposal of new names for their illustrious ranks. Over many of these proposals, Mr. Goudy drew a veil, for his own name was in the list and he is not lacking in modesty.

Binding Cloth, etc., for Egypt.

His Majesty's Acting Consul at Cairo (Mr. M. Kelham) reports that tenders are invited for the supply of black binding, cloth and roller composition by the Egyptian Government Press, Bulaq, Cairo, for a period ending in March, 1923.

Tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Government Press, up to noon, June 24th, 1922, and will remain in force for 15 days from that date. Tenders must be submitted on the schedule attached to the conditions of contract and in double sealed envelopes with the object of the tender indicated thereon, the outer sealed cover being addressed to the Superintendent, Government Press, Bulaq, Cairo. Quotations are required to be made for each article according to the number, weights and measurements stated in the specification (i.e., per kilogramme, etc.), in Egyptian currency (i.e., in £E and millimes), including free delivery into the stores of the Government Press at Bulaq, plus Customs duty; the prices are also to include the cases of packing materials. A tender deposit or letter of guarantee is required, and samples must be submitted with the tenders.

Representation by an authorised agent resident in Egypt is essential. To United Kingdom firms not represented there, the Department of Overseas Trade will be pleased to suggest the names of firms with branches in Cairo who may be prepared to handle tenders on behalf of third parties.

A copy of the general conditions of tender, specification and form of tender, as well as samples of the two classes of black binding cloth, can be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested, on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 45), 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1. A second set of the documents is available for firms in the provinces unable to arrange for their inspection in London. (Ref. 8204/FE/TC).

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Atherton, E. B., and Edson's Printers, Ltd. Printed or illustrated devices. 14,744.
- Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Printing machines. 13,908.
- Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Multicolour printing machines. 13,909.
- Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Method of making plates for printing safety tints. 13,911.
- Barman, L. M. Addressing, etc., printing machines. 14,498.
- Brown, I. C. Covers or binders. 14,629.
- Davis, G. H., and Reed, F. Type-casting machines. 14,458, 14,459.
- Goddard, C. E. Mechanical quoin, etc., for printing machines, etc. 14,609.
- Harrison, F. Type composing machines. 14,591.
- Luce, R. C. Folding display box. 14,782.
- Martin, C. H. Sheet separators for printing presses. 14,817.
- Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Matrices for typographical line-casting machines and manufacture thereof. 14,634.
- Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Manufacture of matrices for typographical casting machines. 14,635.
- Miles, E. H. Blotting pads. 14,481.
- Nasmith, J. I. Cardboard or wooden containers and packing cases, etc. 14,851.
- Prieto, A. Types for printing and typewriting Arabic. 14,002.
- Wolf, R. S. Loose-leaf binder. 14,596.
- Young, A. J., and Young, F. H. Typecasting Machines. 14,458, 14,459.

Specifications Published.
1921.

- Bornchein, G., and Bantzner-Industriewerke Akt. Ges. Laying on and removing device for platen printing presses. 179,690.
- Bullock, C. A. Type setting appliances. 179,591.
- Collis, A. Paper bag making machines. 180,070.
- Dougall, W. S. Loose-leaf books and the like. 180,116.
- Evans, A. B., and Payne, R.P. Rotary printing machines. 179,637.
- Golby, F. W. (Wilson Displayotype Machine Co.). Type-casting and line forming machine. 180,088.
- Horn and Schneider. Sheet delivery devices for platen presses. 157,761.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):-

	Three Lines	s.	d.
Agencies	3	0	
Situations Wanted	1	6	
Situations Vacant	3	0	
Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0	
Businesses for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0	
Shares for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0	
Partnerships and Investments ...	3	0	

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:-

	Per Line	s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0	
Tenders	2	0	
Patents for Sale	2	0	
Legal and Financial Announcements	2	0	

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers. Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 8d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

A LONDON Manufacturing Stationers are requiring the services of a REPRESENTATIVE with an established connection, either in London or the Provinces, to sell Lithograph and Letterpress Work, Duplicate Books, Printed Paper Bags and General Stationery; good sound commission, no expenses; a good opportunity where a change is contemplated.—Write, in strict confidence, giving amount of turnover and district.—Box 13940.

COMMERCIAL ARTIST.—A large firm of Printers have a vacancy in their Studio for competent ARTIST-ASSISTANT; must be good at Lettering and Figure Work, able to prepare Original Lay-outs; knowledge of Type Faces and Type Display essential. Write, stating age, experience.—Box 13939.

COMPOSITOR.—Wanted a smart, capable, young man to take charge of Book Department in country house; used to Casting Off MSS. and Clicking Bookwork; good terms to competent man.—State experience and wages required, to Box 13950.

FIRST-CLASS DUTCH HOUSE dealing in Paper and Boards is open to engage TWO TRAVELLERS, one for London and Midlands, and the other for the North; must have good connections; three months' trial given.—Write, stating age, experience and terms, to Box 13955.

MACHINE MINDER.—Experienced in Centurette and other Presses, must be reliable, steady worker; permanency for good man; Wandsworth district.—Reply, stating age, experience and wages required, to Box 13951.

PRINTER'S PRESS READER wanted for East Anglia; state age and experience.—Apply, Box 13930.

PRINTING.—REPRESENTATIVE required for well-known London and Country firm, well equipped for Fine Printing.—Write particulars, in confidence, Box 13937.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

BINDER and MARBLER (Soc.), young, seeks situation; Colours or Inks.—Apply, Box 13943.

- Intertype Corporation. Line stops for typographical composing machines. 172,290.
- Johnson, W. A. Loose-leaf binders. 180,156.
- Johnston, T. R. Rotary intaglio or photo gravure printing machines. 180,218.
- Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Keyboard locking devices for typographical composing machines. 165,727.

COMPOSITOR (T.U.) requires situation on Piece; used to Trade Papers and Tabular Work; quick, clean; 5 years' war service; age 30; good references.—Box 13945.

ENGINEER'S DRAUGHTSMAN, internal combustion, etc., car experience, desires Position where artistic talent would be of service; ability for advert. lay-out and commercial art.—Address Box 13952.

LETTERPRESS OVERSEER (32) desires change, present position 5 years (12 hands); Charge Composing, Machine and Warehouse; Estimator, thoroughly practical; C. and G. Certificates.—Box 13930.

MACHINE MINDER (Miehles), Single, Twin or Trip Tandem Machines, well up in best class Work, Black and White and Colour Process, desirous of change; single, and with good references; Cross Feeder knowledge, etc.; society.—Box 13931.

PUBLISHERS' BINDER (middle age) seeks situation (Town or Country); good all-round; publishers' requirements and big output a speciality; could organise department.—Box 13942.

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by 1/4-in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.1. 13919

FOR SALE, ONE 14-in. PATENT SILVER-LOCK TABLE BRONZING MACHINE; maker, Gadsby, London; price £25.—For further particulars apply, Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Engineers' Office, Bourville. 13956

SECOND-HAND LINOTYPE for sale; Model No. 1 converted in 1915 to Model No. 4 Pattern with regard to Vice and Jaws; Double-letter Machine, Universal Mould from Nonpareil to Pica, equipped with Two Magazines and Two Sets of Matrices; completely overhauled and remodelled in 1915, and has been very little used since.—Offers should be sent to Box 13954.

Financial.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, with capital from £1,000 to £1,500 to INVEST, and anxious to enter business, will find an opening as WORKING DIRECTOR with old-established Printing House in Yorkshire.—Write, in first instance, Box 13946.

Business for Sale.

BOOKBINDING BUSINESS, with Stationery and Fancy, for disposal; Market Town South England; suit working Bookbinder.—Write, Box 13947.

Miscellaneous.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

WANTED, THREE or FOUR-COLOUR BLOCKS (Odd or Series), suitable for Wall Calendars, size about 6 by 8 in.—Price and colour-proof, to L. F. De Vos and Co., 37, Canal de l'Anidon, Antwerp. 13953

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

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

- Pasquier, C. R. Means for cutting a strip of paper into separate pieces. 164,324.
- Wade, H. (McFarland, J. N.). Type setting and casting machines. 179,603.
- Wade, H. (McFarland, J. N.). Assembling and transfer mechanism for typographic composing machines. 179,604.
- Ward, W. W. Cardboard boxes. 180,228.

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 All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL
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STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
 Copies may be purchased at the Offices, as above
 or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-
 agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

 Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Dun-
 can-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
 Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2,
 Hollaenderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
 France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENROUDT,
 198, rue Gerard, Brussels.
 United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10,
 East 89th-street, New York.
 Representatives also in Australia, India, South
 Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1922.
The F.M.P. Conference.

TO SCARBOROUGH last year, Cardiff the year before, Blackpool in 1919, and now away north to Glasgow for this year's gatherings—it is clear that the Federation of Master Printers makes good use of the widespread character of its domain in choosing a venue for its annual conference. The choice of Glasgow—Scotland's greatest industrial centre, but situated within easy reach of beautiful and characteristic Scottish scenery—is particularly happy at the present time, as it is from Glasgow that the Federation gets its very able and highly respected president, Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D. Having to go to press when reports of only a part of the proceedings have reached us, we are unable this week to cover the whole of the week's functions, and must postpone to next week the completion of our record. It is already clear, however, that the twenty-second annual gathering of the Federation is proving a most successful one, and the whole industry must derive benefit from the important trade discussions and the helpful social amenities comprised in the well-organised Glasgow Conference of 1922.

Wages and Trade Union Policy.

THERE seems now little likelihood that any further step of importance will be made in regard to wages in the printing trade before the date—June 12th—when master printers are recommended by their Federation to post notices of wage reduction. Some hopes were held that the conference of union representatives which met in London on Friday to discuss the possibility of joint action by all the unions in the trade might have some outcome that would ease the situation. We learn, however, that no immediate results were forthcoming: the meeting was a well-attended and very interesting one, but the upshot of the discussion was a decision to adjourn the meeting until June 15th. The position is now very regrettable in view of the harm which must accrue from anything of the nature of a strike or lock-out.

Postal Restrictions on Printed Matter.

THERE appears to be some misunderstanding with regard to the restrictions as to the time for posting printed matter and post cards. Instructions have been issued that printed matter must be posted before 3.30 p.m., but it should be understood that if such postings are delayed until after 3.30 the articles will not be surcharged: the point is merely that they stand a chance of being delayed until next day. The attention of the Postmaster-General has been called to the inconvenience of posting proofs, advice notes, invoices, etc., separately from the ordinary correspondence. We understand the Federation of Master Printers is taking the matter up, and we hope it may be found practicable to alter the postal regulations so as to obviate the need for posting printed matter at special times.

Printing from the Continent.

AN interesting question was asked in the House of Commons the other day by Mr. Bowerman as to the Board of Trade having given the names of German printers to a firm of horticulturalists and seedsmen in this country who are now having a quarterly publication in photogravure printed in Germany. The reply given by the Board of Trade was not reassuring, and Mr. Bowerman pressed that steps should be taken to see that at any rate a German imprint appeared on such publications in future. The Board of Trade undertook to make further inquiries. It seems obvious that the compulsory use of an imprint, as suggested, is a reasonable and necessary safeguard at the present time. The advantages conferred on Continental printers by the depreciated exchange are accidental and unfair, and since the loyalty of British traders to one another is one of the main bulwarks that prevent the dumping here of German printing, it would be but common sense and common justice on the part of our authorities to arrange that buyers of imported print should know what they are buying.

State Printing Charges.

SEVERAL questions have been asked recently in the House of Commons regarding the high prices that are now being charged to the public for official publications, these prices being now in some instances treble the previous figure. It may be only a coincidence, but is it not somewhat remarkable that these serious advances in price should be made at a time when many of these publications are being printed at the State Printing Office at Harrow?

Railway Rates.

AN investigation into the incidence of railway and freight rates, undertaken by the Papermakers' Association, has revealed striking facts. To send a ton of news-print from Lancashire to London by rail costs 50s. 10d. But an equivalent ton of "news" can be dispatched from Christiania to London for 25s., and from Helsingfors to London for 35s. Again, 76s. is the rail charge for conveying a ton of "news" from the Thames to Glasgow, whereas from Christiania to Glasgow the cost is 40s., and from Helsingfors to Glasgow 36s. These figures represent authoritative information, obtained from the shipping companies. Thus on freight alone Finnish paper has an advantage to the extent of something like a farthing a pound, which makes all the difference in quoting prices. It is even cheaper to send paper from Helsingfors to Cardiff than from London to Cardiff. This quite apart from the question of exchange and other conditions which ease the burden of the foreign manufacturer. Railway rates are an intricate problem, no doubt, but why foreign paper can be handled by the railway companies for what seems next to nothing is a mystery which the lay mind cannot grasp. In any event, there appear to be good

grounds for the contention of British paper-makers that railway rates should be lowered, and accordingly representations are being made to the authorities concerned that the rates should be reduced to 50 per cent. above pre-war levels.

Freight Discrimination.

BRITISH manufacturers have many grievances, and not the least concerns freights, both on the railway and on the seas. The charges for shipment to Australia is a matter which appears to require attention, since it is stated that goods can be shipped from Swedish, German and Dutch ports at rates from 10 to 12½ per cent. below those charged by the British conference lines. The Australian market at the present time, from the paper point of view, presents many difficulties, but the handicap thus indicated, added to the exchange advantage enjoyed by German goods, will make the British manufacturer's position in the Australian market very insecure after August 1st, when, as we are reminded by *The Times* (Trade Supplement), trade with Germany will be resumed. It is an old-standing grievance that foreign goods have preferential treatment over British products, not only on the high seas, but on the railways in this country, and it is high time that the selfish aspect of the question should be put aside in favour of more liberal treatment for British goods.

Strawboard Prices.

STRAWBOARDS have advanced nearly £2 per ton within the last week or so. According to what we are told, the Dutch makers have contracted to sell a big amount of straw to the Central countries for use as fodder at a price which ensures a much better return than could be secured by making and selling strawboards. There is even a comparative scarcity of strawboards in this country, and at last it looks as though the merchants and agents on this side will find it possible to recover some of their lost ground. For over eighteen months past the wrapping and board sections of the trade have been up against conditions which were simply impossible. In both sections prices are hardening; and if experience counts for anything, we should now expect to see an improved demand.

Other Boards.

TO-DAY'S quotations for unlined strawboard are £9 per ton up to 1½lb., £1 5s. per ton extra for heavier weights. Boxboards are figured at £16 per ton, carriage forward, white wood-pulp boards at the same price, glazed leather boards £17 10s. per ton, black machine millboards £28 per ton, hand-made millboards £38 per ton.

Kraft Strength.

Good business is being done in kraft paper. The market is strengthening in every direction and something almost in the nature of a boom is foreshadowed. A general improvement in trade is no doubt the precursor of this demand, which is an interesting symptom of revival in the general paper trade. It is not only in this country that kraft is improving; overseas markets are also placing orders. In this connection the American Consul at Kobe reports that kraft paper, which was formerly imported into Japan in large quantities from the States, is now coming from Canada and Europe. At the same time we have evidence of kraft activity in Germany. A recent visitor to that country found that the market for kraft paper was in favour of the sellers. German firms, according to the same testimony, were swamped with orders, sufficient to take care of their entire output for some time to come. The demand for the kraft paper was so great that it was a difficult proposition even to obtain quotations, and liberal margins of profit were allowed on the orders obtained in order to take care of any possible fluctuation in exchange rates.

Personal.

LORD RIDDELL, Lord Marshall, Sir Owen Seaman and Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott are among those who are to act as stewards when Mr. Samuel Samuel, M.P., presides at the festival dinner in aid of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, on June 15th, at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue.

LORD BEAVERBROOK is stated to be interested in a new company with a capital of £600,000, which has been formed in Canada to erect pulp and paper mills near Prince George, British Columbia. The proposed plant will have a capacity of 150 tons of pulp per day, but the scheme is not yet definitely settled.

AMONGST the new Knights whose names appeared in the King's Birthday Honours list, is Mr. Edward M. Iliffe, C.B.E., director of Iliffe and Sons, publishers.

LIEUT.-COL. A. H. BURGOYNE, M.P., who is also amongst the new Knights included in the Birthday Honours list, has written much upon naval questions, and founded the "Navy League Annual" in 1907, which he edited for seven years.

OTHER new Knights include Mr. Maurice Low, for services rendered at Washington in connection with the Press; and Mr. Robert S. Gardiner, chief proprietor of *The Near East*.

MR. T. G. GRAHAM, the Grand Master Elect of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, is a prominent journalist. He was on the staff of the *Scarborough News*, and from there went as leader writer to the *Sheffield Independent*. He also edited the *Weekly Independent* before coming to London to join the editorial staff at Newspaper House.

MR. PERCY J. MOSS, sporting editor of the *Daily Mirror*, has completed 25 years in the service of Lord Northcliffe and Lord Rothermere.

MR. WATER T. SMITH, formerly editor of the *Govan Express*, has been adopted as Liberal candidate for the Camlachie Division of Glasgow at the next Parliamentary election.

MR. M. L. LANCASTER, representative of a Birmingham printing firm, has been elected an Alderman of the Birmingham City Council.

MR. WILLIAM FOX, formerly a compositor in Lincoln, has established his claim as heir to the valuable Northorpe Hall Estate, in Lincolnshire.

MR. A. T. ROUTLEFF, who has been on the staff of the Hillingdon Press (now King and Hutchings) for about 22 years, is leaving that firm to start business on his own account under the style of Alfred Routleff and Co., commercial printers, manufacturing stationers and paper merchants at Uxbridge.

MR. C. R. SEDDON, the president of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers, will preside at the annual meeting of that body in Manchester on Friday, June 23rd.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for those members of the Federation who so desire to spend the week end at Windermere.

MR. RANDOLPH HEARST, the American newspaper proprietor, left London on Tuesday for Paris, and is to tour Europe.

MR. BORGVALL, of the Sundsvall wood pulp and board mills, Sweden, is on a visit to the United Kingdom. The sale of the company's boards in this country is in the hands of Messrs. Felber, Jucker and Co., Ltd.

MR. A. M. HUESTIS, a well-known paper man in Canada, during an extended visit to Great Britain and the Continent found many papermakers in England unemployed but Swedish kraft mills and coated paper plants in Germany very active.

Day Continuation Schools.

The fate of London's day continuation schools was again discussed at the meeting last week of the Education Committee of the London County Council.

On a report regarding the deputation from the Committee that waited on the President of the Board of Education to ask relief from carrying on the schools, Dr. Stewart Headlam said the result would be to destroy a valuable work for the benefit of 50 per cent. of the boys and girls who left the day schools. There was still a possibility that the House of Commons might take a wiser view and save the schools.

Mr. T. Gautrey wondered if an answer could be given to Mr. Fisher's final words, "If the Government sought Parliamentary sanction and London were released from a statutory obligation, could not their schools be preserved on a voluntary basis?"

Canon Swallow thought there was an opening for voluntary effort.

Election Adverts. Sued For.

In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on June 1st, before Mr. Registrar Dell, a claim was made by Messrs. W. H. and L. Collingridge, Aldersgate-street, proprietors of the *City Press*, against Isidore H. W. Abrahams, cap manufacturer, for £2 2s. 6d. advertisements inserted. The defendant was a candidate for the position of Common Councilman for the ward of Portsoken, and on July 20th an advertisement, his election address, was inserted for which the plaintiffs charged £1 2s. 6d. and on September 17th another order for an advertisement was given the defendant limiting the price on this occasion to £1. Both advertisements were inserted and now the defendant paid £1 into Court with costs on that amount and disputed the balance. The Registrar said that the defendant in forwarding his election address to the plaintiffs had requested them to "please insert" and being, as he stated, a careful business man, must know that such things had to be paid for. He (the Registrar) did not think the amount charged for the first advertisement was an unreasonable amount and plaintiffs were entitled to recover. The defendant admitted the amount for the second advertisement. Judgment for the plaintiffs for £1 3s. 6d. beyond the amount paid into Court.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A Nutting, W. Nutting and E. E. Owens, printers and stationers, 18, Newington-causeway, and 68a and 70a, Choumert-road, Peckham, London, under the style of Nutting and Owens.

N. Gordon, F. Goodman (widow) and A. Gordon (widow), cardboard box manufacturers and paper and twine merchants, at Rugby Works, Osborne-street, Rochdale-road, Manchester, under the style of C. Goodman.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

B. Astill, 26, Mowbray-street, and J. F. Astill, 24, Lower Parliament street, trading as Astill Brothers, at 24, Lower Parliament-street, Nottingham, paper stainers.

The first round in the "Knock-out" Golf Competition organised by the Stationers' Social Society has been completed, the following being the winners: Messrs. P. W. Kennett, C. E. Higgins, J. S. M. Stewart, J. W. S. Johnston, Lewis Winn, G. W. Smart, A. E. Brown, and W. Sommerville. The second round is now in progress and will be concluded by June 14th.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 7½, 7½, Pref., 23s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 21s. 9d., Pref., 19s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 15s. 1½d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 4s. 10½d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 4½d., 21s. 7½d.; Thomas De La Rue, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 7½, 7½, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 108½, 106½; John Dickinson, 20s. 9d., 21s.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 10s. 6d., 1st Deb., 50; International Linotype, 60; Kelly's Directories, 25s., 25s. 6d.; Ladies' Pictorial, Pref., 25; Lamson Paragon Supply, 20s. 6d., 21s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 11s.; Linotype, A Deb., 59, B Deb., 59; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 6d.; Mansell, Hunt, 26s. 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 9d.; Odham's Press, 10s., 9s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 7½d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 20s., 19s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 71s. 3d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 7½d., 19s.; Times Publishing, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 10½d., Pref., 86s. 3d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 15s. 6d., 16s., Def., 6s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 3d., Deb., 72; Warrillows, 22s. 6d., 22s. 7½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 10½; Weldon's, 35s. 7½d., Pref., 19s. 4½d., 19s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 15s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s., 19s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 108, 105½; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 16s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.—Report states that profit, after deducting income and corporation profits taxes, pension fund, depreciation, etc., for year to March 31st, was £224,122. Total dividends for the year amounted to £179,500, of which the 5 per cent. preference and the 7 per cent. ordinary, held by the public, call for £64,900, leaving £132,000 as dividend, free of tax, on 750,000 deferred shares privately held, equivalent to about 25½ per cent., subject to tax. Previous year net profit was £104,464.

KELLNER-PARTINGTON PAPER PULP CO., LTD.—Gross profit of Kellner - Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., for year to August 31st, 1921, was £219,880, plus £83,410 brought in, making £303,290. Debenture interest, etc., absorbs £39,439. Preference dividend, £27,500; dividend of 15 per cent., free of tax, for year, carrying forward, subject to taxation, £99,805.

THOMAS OWEN AND CO.—Report of Thomas Owen and Co. for year ended March 31st, 1922, states that results have been disappointing owing to great drop in values of stock and slackness of trade. Taking all circumstances into consideration, and in view of there being ample reserves, directors have felt justified in transferring sufficient sum from general reserve to enable payment to be made of year's dividend on six per cent. preference shares and one of 5 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares, and this they recommend. There is credit balance of £3,062, plus £21,106 brought forward, making £24,169. Dividends now proposed will absorb £13,500 and leave £4,669 to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

G. OWEN WILTSHIRE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of wholesale paper and paper bag factors, printers, general and fancy stationers, etc., carried on at 9, Caroline-row, King-square, Bristol, as "G. Owen Wiltshire and Co." Private company. First directors: G. O. Wiltshire and W. O. Wiltshire. Registered office: 9, Caroline-row, King-square, Bristol.

BENFLEET AND CANVEY PUBLISHING AND TRADING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with R. W. Turk, and to carry on the business of printers

and publishers of newspapers, books and magazines, stationers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: R. W. Turk, H. Oliver, P. J. Bowling and H. W. Littler.

M. ANDREWS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a wholesale stationer carried on by Margaret E. E. Andrews, at 134, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C., as "M. Andrews," and to carry on the business of printers, paper bag manufacturers and agents, paper manufacturers, Christmas card manufacturers and agents, etc. Private company. Directors: Margaret E. E. Andrews and H. H. Penn. Registered office: 134, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

SALES PUBLICITY (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising agents, advertisement contractors and designers, magazine and newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: L. J. Humphrey and H. V. Young. First directors by subscribers.

R. TURNER, LTD. (LONDON).—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers and repairers of and dealers in machinery and machines of all kinds, including needles, thread, wire, paper, cardboard, glue, envelopes, gummed wrappers, india rubber, aniline dyes, ink, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. Turner and F. W. Braune. Subscribers appoint directors.

ASHBY-NOLA, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; commercial and art photographers, cinematographers, catalogue illustrators and printers, trade photographers and enlargers, technical and portrait photographers, magazine and trade journal illustrators, artists, designers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: R. A. Horan and H. S. Macintosh. Registered office: 22, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

GLOBE MUSIC PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £400, in shares. Private company. First directors: M. Scott and F. J. Duck. Registered office: 102, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

ELKIN MATHEWS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of booksellers and publishers recently carried on by C. E. Mathews as "Elkin Mathews." Private company. First directors: A. W. Evans, F. W. Brown and Mrs. E. P. Monro. Registered office: 9, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

CLAYTONS, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to take over the business of general stationers carried on by A. L. Hillman and J. L. Hillman at 61, High-street, Dudley, as "Claytons and Co.," and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of and dealers in leather and fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: J. L. Hillman and A. L. Hillman. Registered office: 61, High-street, Dudley.

BRITISH MAKERS YEAR BOOK, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a stationer, compiler and publisher of the "British Makers Year Book" carried on by W. Hopwood at Manchester, as "William Hopwood." Private company. Directors: W. Hopwood, W. H. Andrew and V. A. B. Hughes. Registered office: 199, Deansgate, Manchester.

B. ZINN, LTD. (London).—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares (500 preference and 500 ordinary). To adopt an agreement with B. Zinn and to carry on the business of importers, exporters and general merchants, etc. Power is taken to carry on business as dealers in leather goods, stationery, fancy goods, chemicals, etc. Private company. Subscribers: B. Zinn, P. Elliss and T. Harris. Directors: B. Zinn and P. Elliss.

DENNY AND THOMSON, LTD.—Capital £500, in 5s. shares; manufacturers of and dealers in medicines and food preparations, book and general publishers, printers and advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: M. Hall and C. W. Forward. Registered office: 17, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart-street, W.C.1.

M. GOODMAN AND CO., LTD. (London).—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of theatrical and general advertising contractors carried on at 48, Rupert-street, W., as "M. Goodman and Co." Private company. Directors: M. Goodman and A. A. Goodman.

W. DRYER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; hardware merchants, stationery and fancy goods dealers, etc. Private company. First directors: N. Schaapwol and W. Ossedryver. Registered office: 53, Merchant-street, Bow, E.3.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL FRANKERS (London).—Capital £100,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with the Sterling Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd. (vendors and promoters), to acquire and turn to account certain patents and rights, and any inventions relating to machinery for franking letters, telegrams, cablegrams, marconigrams, receipts and the like, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. S. Gaylor and J. Findlay.

ART LOVERS ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of dealers in fine art, pictures, etchings, engravings, art publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: Mrs. A. M. Wiltshire, Mrs. O. Chapelier, F. Chapelier and G. Chapalier. Registered office: 70, Grafton-street, W.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

SPOTTISWOODE, BALLANTYNE AND CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the further extent of £34,000 (viz., £14,100 first and £19,900 second) on March 31st, 1922, of first and second mortgage debentures dated December 28th, 1900, securing £140,000, of which £137,000 remained outstanding on July 1st, 1908.

"**BACUP TIMES,**" LTD.—Debenture dated May 22nd, 1922, to secure £1,300, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holders: R. Thorburn and W. Williamson, 38, Mosley-street, Manchester.

PORTALS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, Whitchurch, Hants).—Issue on May 19th, 1922, of £30,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.

At the thirty-eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., held on Friday at Stationers' Hall, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P. (the chairman), who presided, said the past year had been one of extraordinary difficulty in the printing trade. The directors in their last annual report had foreshadowed that there would be a decrease in the sales, and though every effort was made to obtain more orders, the effect of the lessened demand for printing was shown in the profits, which had dropped from £40,812 to £30,171. In view, however, of the very abnormal conditions of the past year, the directors considered the result satisfactory, and when the general trade of the country revived, the profits would improve.

Under the company's scheme the employees of all grades can purchase shares at less than market value, and they have applied for ten thousand employees ordinary £1 shares, of which 8,391 were issued as fully-paid at March 31st last. In addition, the employees (other than the directors) now hold 1,450 fully-paid ordinary £10 shares, purchased under various schemes at less than their

market value. There are now two hundred employees who are shareholders.

The company have recently opened a Continental branch at 46, Place De Brouckère, Brussels. A weekly newspaper, the *Anglo-Belgian Times*, printed partly in English, French, and Flemish, has been started successfully.

The report and accounts were adopted, and a final dividend was declared of 11s. per share, free of income-tax, on the fully-paid ordinary £10 shares, making 7½ per cent., free of income-tax, for the year.

A Paper Goods Manufacturer's AFFAIRS.

The first meeting of creditors was duly held at the London Bankruptcy Court, under a receiving order made against Cecil Kenneth Heywood, paper goods manufacturer, described as of 7, Caledonian-road, King's-cross, and 56, Brondesbury-villas, Kilburn.

Mr. F. T. Garton, official receiver, reported that accounts had been lodged by the debtor showing total liabilities £20,988 (unsecured £14,253); assets valued at £2,889; and a deficiency estimated at £11,654. According to the debtor's statements, it appeared that since leaving school he had always been engaged in the paper and allied trades. He commenced trading on his own account as a paper merchant at 24, Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, W.C., in December, 1917, with £600 capital, £500 of which was advanced by Mr. Chas. Baker. The business was successful during the first year, and he made a net profit of £580. Under an agreement with Mr. Baker, he agreed to pay that gentleman 50 per cent. of the net profits as consideration for the advance. Mr. Baker also lent him money from time to time during that period, but the majority of those loans had been repaid. The business was not successful during the first half of 1919, owing to the general slump in trade. After the Armistice the debtor decided to manufacture, and for that purpose took a factory at 7, Caledonian-road, purchasing the freehold for £3,375 and expending £1,600 upon alterations to the premises. Mr. Geoffrey Baker advanced him £6,000 on mortgage, and the debtor purchased machinery valued at £2,300, which sum was advanced by Mr. Chas. Baker. In consideration of that loan the old agreement was cancelled, and a new one entered into whereby the debtor was to pay him 25 per cent. of the net profits. The business was not successful, owing to bad trade, and the debtor suffered seriously through lack of working capital. Moneys were continuously being supplied to him by the Baker family, and their company supplied him with goods, with the result that at the present time he owed Mr. Chas. Baker £7,000, Mr. Geoffrey Baker £6,223, Messrs. Chas. Baker and Co. and Messrs. Chas. Baker and Son, Ltd., papermakers, £3,000 for goods supplied, and in addition Mr. Chas. Baker had guaranteed his overdraft at the bank to the extent of £1,500. The limited company had also guaranteed certain of his trade debts amounting to £1,000. Being unable to proceed without additional capital, the debtor approached Mr. Chas. Baker with the object of obtaining a further loan. Accounts were prepared showing a gross loss of £1,700 on the previous six months' trading, and although that was converted into a small gross profit on the last two months, the loan was not forthcoming, and these proceedings ensued.

The debtor attributed his failure to want of capital and general trade depression.

A resolution was passed to appoint Mr. H. A. Allison (J. Dex Lewis, Ceasar and Co.), Crown-court, Cheapside, E.C., as trustee to administer the estate, assisted by a committee of inspection. The bond to be given by the trustee was recommended to be for £4,500, because, although the debtor only returned his assets at £2,889, it was considered possible that a charge on the machinery would be held to be void under the Bills of Sale Act.

THE EBURITE PAPER CO. (1919), LTD.—A meeting of the principal creditors was held on Thursday, the 25th ult., when a statement on the affairs of the company was submitted by the receiver. An adjournment was unanimously agreed to for a period of six weeks, and meanwhile a scheme of reconstruction will be formulated by the directors.

There were two fatal accidents in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades during April.

Australian Notes.

**Paper Market—Book Post Regulations—
Suggestions by the Trade—Newspaper
Reciprocal Arrangement with U.S.A.—
Cost of School Books—Mr. Wm. Brooks
—J. Fielding and Co.—New Company.**

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

RECENT statistics indicate that the paper market is picking up a little, but it has a great deal of leeway to make up. The conditions are now quite the reverse of what they were during the war period. Supplies appear to be ample, but the demand is not sufficient to absorb all the material available.

THE leading bookselling firms in Melbourne have addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Postal Department suggesting various amendments to the Commonwealth Postal Laws relating to books and magazines. The firms in question are grateful to the Postal Department for endeavouring to improve the postal conditions, but they take exception to certain regulations.

WITH regard to the Australian book post it is suggested that the idea of registration should be abolished. Registration they regard as unnecessary since the printer's name and address in the usual place ought to be sufficient evidence of origin. It has been so for some years, so why change it now? is the question they put.

ANOTHER point taken up by the booksellers relates to works by Australian authors, and they put forward some pertinent questions as to who is an Australian author. The letter, after pointing out that there will be trouble over the limitation, proceeds in the following piquant manner:—Who is an Australian author? Must he live in Australia? If he decides to live abroad does he forfeit his rights? Is a foreigner who has his books printed in Australia an Australian author? Would a school edition of a Shakspearian play edited by an Australian author get the preferential rate?

QUITE a lot of other troubles will arise, it is pointed out, and accordingly it is suggested that all books printed in Australia without any qualifying or disqualifying restrictions as to authorship or subject matter should go through the book post at 2d. per lb.

ADVERTISEMENTS on Australian printed books is the third point taken up, and in regard to this matter the booksellers say: Advertisements ought to be allowed quite apart from publishers' announcements. It is the custom all over the world for commercial advertisements to appear on covers and in selected places within covers. The addition of a few advertisements may be the determining factor which may decide whether a book is to be printed or not. An instance may be quoted in the case of the N.S.W. Bookstall Series of Novels. The margin between cost of printing and trade price is so small that the assistance given by the insertion of a few advertisements is very important. This series and others have been a great boon to Australian authors, and ought not to be penalised by unnecessary restrictions.

A MESSAGE from Melbourne states that the Federal Executive has given approval to a reciprocal agreement made between the Postmaster-General's Department and the United States Government, providing for reversion to the old rates charged for transhipment of newspapers through the post between the two countries. This independent agreement was rendered necessary owing to the high rates fixed at the International Postal Congress, held at Madrid last year. The new rates will be 1½d. per 4 oz., and 1½d. for every additional 4oz. or fraction thereof. This will be one-half the rates now operating, and will be practically the same as those charged before the Madrid scale was enforced. Ratification has been sent to all the States, and the lower rate is in operation.

THE cost of books used in the State schools was discussed at the annual conference of the Australasian Women's Association held in

Sydney. A proposal was put forward by the Flemington branch that the State Government should be asked to introduce some scheme whereby the cost would be reduced. The eagerness with which mothers who were delegates to the conference jumped up to speak to this proposal showed very clearly that the suggestion was a popular one.

IT was suggested by various speakers that the State Government should print the books, and should provide depots at the State schools where they might be purchased at cost price. Many delegates referred to the difficulties faced by the poorer mothers in paying for the books required, especially when their families were large, and to the extra expense incurred owing to frequent changes in the books used.

THERE was a general consensus of opinion that mothers did not want free books, but desired that the cost of books should be reduced, and the proposal made by the Flemington branch was agreed to.

AN interesting interview with Ald. Wm. Brooks, M.L.C., appeared recently in the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Brooks, who was Paper Controller during the war, recently returned from a visit to the Old Country, and a representative of this paper had an interview with him at the time. The firm of Wm. Brooks and Co., Ltd., which the alderman established, comprises all the ramifications of printing, manufacturing stationery, paper bag, envelope and paper box making, together with many other lines connected with the printing and allied trades, and his knowledge of the industry has been used in many directions for the public benefit.

MR. Brooks' self-analysis produces excellent advice for the younger generation. "Looking back over my experiences as employer and manufacturer," he observes, "I am entitled to say that any progress I have made has been almost entirely due to hard work and personal exertion. It is wonderful what a man can get through if he absolutely refuses to acknowledge defeat."

IN this connection the *Sydney Telegraph* observes that there is no greater champion of employers' rights in Australia than Mr. Brooks, who has attained front rank among printers and publishers in New South Wales, and who is the appointed delegate of the Central Council of Employers to Mr. Hughes' round table industrial conference.

J. FIELDING AND Co., LTD., has issued a circular letter to its shareholders, intimating that the directors have resolved that the £20,000 7 per cent. preference capital is to be redeemed, and that an extraordinary meeting of shareholders will be held to pass the necessary resolutions. It is understood that the company has idle funds, for which it has no use at present, and considers it should use some of this money to redeem the preference shares.

THE following new company has been registered:—The *Albury Daily News* Printing Co., Ltd., with a registered capital of £10,000, to acquire the business now carried on at Albury, known as "W. J. Mangan and Co.," to establish and publish a newspaper or newspapers in Albury, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, type-founders, etc. Subscribers: F. B. Hefferman, W. J. Delaney, A. J. Pike, A. N. Hart, Frederick C. Blacklock, Alfred Michell, John Peter Smithenbecker.

MR. W. FARMER WHYTE, editor of the *Daily Mail*, Brisbane, has been appointed to the position of editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, Sydney, in succession to Mr. D. Braham, who recently resigned, after a period of service exceeding seven years.

MR. ANDREW STEWART, head of the firm of Messrs. McCarron Bird and Co., of Melbourne, has died suddenly. Mr. Stewart was trained as a printer, and was chairman of the Master Printers' Association on various occasions, and also a member of the printers' wages board.

DURING January and February the imports of paper and paper goods into Russia amounted to 10,200 tons, the figure for February being 5,200 tons.

Trade Notes.

SERIOUS damage by fire was done last week at the printing works of George Lowe of Wallis-road, Hackney Wick. Energetic steps are being taken to repair the damage, and it is hoped that in a couple of weeks or so business will again be carried on as usual.

FIRE AT BRADFORD.—A fire broke out on Friday evening at the premises of Mr. William H. Berry, lithographic and letterpress printer, of Nerfield-street, Bradford. The estimated damage is about £5,000, which is covered by insurance. It is hoped that it will be able to start almost immediately the colour printing machinery, and temporary arrangements are to be made with regard to the letterpress department.

A **FIRE** which broke out on the third floor of a paper warehouse at the back of the *Punch* offices in Bouverie-street, London, was speedily extinguished by the fire brigade.

The Mayor of Dover has opened a fund in aid of the widow of Mr. George W. Jenner, the Dover printer who was drowned in the wreck of the P. and O. liner, "Egypt," after having handed his lifebelt to a lady passenger who was without one. Mrs. Jenner is left in needy circumstances, and the Mayor feels that many might like to participate in showing sympathy. The printing trade will doubtless wish to be adequately represented in this public tribute to a gallant printer. Subscriptions can be sent to the Mayor, Town Hall, Dover.

MR. FISHER stated in the House of Commons last week that no date for the closing of the continuation schools in London had yet been fixed.

By the courtesy of the Lanston Monotype Corporation a demonstration of the Miller Labour-Saving Machinery will be given to members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association at 43, Fetter-lane, E.C., on Tuesday, July 11th, 1922, at 5.30 p.m.

At the Birmingham Police Court last week, two employees (Thomas W. Deakin and William Tanser) of Messrs. Evans and Adlard, paper bag makers, of Moor-street, Birmingham, were each sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour, for being concerned in the theft of a parcel of paper bags, valued at 5s. 6d., belonging to that firm.

L.C.C. CENTRAL SCHOOL.—The annual exhibition of the work of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts for the session will be open from June 7th to 21st, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily, Saturday 10 to 12 noon. Admission is free on signing the visitors' book. The exhibits include work in writing and illumination, printing, bookbinding, wood engraving, book illustration, etching, lithography, etc.

The non-stop aeroplane from Hendon carrying films of the Derby photographs for the *Aberdeen Daily Journal* reached Aberdeen, a distance of over 500 miles, at 10.20 p.m. on the evening of Derby day.

PRINTING AT A DISTANCE.—A Hungarian engineer of the name of Szabo has invented a device for printing at limited distances by electric current as well as by wireless. Complete sentences are set up in lines and columns in the transmitting apparatus, and a corresponding impression is conveyed to the receiver either by electric current or by wireless waves. The invention, it is said, will make it possible for newspapers to appear simultaneously in different parts of the world without making use of the post or telegraph.

LEEDS PRINTING TRADE SPORTS.—The committee of management of the Leeds Printing Trade Sports (to be held at the Headingley Athletic Grounds on July 8th next) announce that the profits will be divided among the Printers' Pension, Almshouses and Orphan Asylum Corporation, the Nat-sopa Memorial Home, the Caxton Convalescent Home and the Carshalton Convalescent Home. The programme will include events for all classes of printing employees, and in each section teams from offices in the city will compete. Various challenge cups have been presented for competition, and in each event valuable prizes are being offered. The committee, of which Mr. Frank Petty is the chairman, meets every fortnight, and each printing establishment in Leeds has been asked to send representatives and to offer advice. Last year a profit of over £100 was handed over to printers' charities, and it is hoped to achieve better results on this occasion.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA is raising £100 to spend on advertising the town as a health resort.

STRIKING witness to the value of Press publicity for seaside resorts was borne at the annual meeting of the Worthing Publicity Association on Thursday.

ST. PANCRAS COUNCIL has refused to let the public pavements for advertising at £1 a year rent per square yard.

The Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland are holding their annual conference in London this year. The proceedings open with a *soiree* on Friday evening, June 9th, at Stationers' Hall, and close with an excursion to Hampton Court on Monday, June 12th. The conference proper takes place on Saturday and Monday, June 10th and 12th at Stationers' Hall.

The annual musical evening promoted in Birmingham on behalf of the orphan fund of the Institute of Journalists and other charitable funds, was a great success, realising about £150 net.

The death occurred in Birmingham last week of Mr. E. M. Mountfort, newspaper cartoonist, of Edgbaston, at the age of 78.

The death took place at Sudbury of Mr. Edward Lewis, a former proprietor of the *Suffolk and Essex Free Press*, with which he was connected for 33 years.

A WELL-KNOWN Dundee journalist, Mr. James S. Neish, has died at the advanced age of 91 years. He joined the staff of the *Dundee Courier* and *Weekly News* in the early 'seventies, and was for many years police court reporter for the *Dundee Courier*.

The death is announced at Clifton of Mr. William Adlard, aged 85, who for 40 years was a partner in the firm of Evans and Adlard, paper merchants, of Moor-street, Birmingham. He retired some years ago. The business was founded over a century ago by Luke Evans, and he was joined a little later by the father of Mr. William Adlard, who in turn was followed by his son and then by his grandson.

DR. ELLIS POWELL, for many years editor of the *Financial News*, died on Thursday at Siddington Manor, near Cirencester, after addressing a political meeting. Dr. Powell was a prominent member of the Institute of Journalists and for many years one of the leading members of the Council of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and of the Empire Press Union. He was one of the London delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, Ottawa. In 1920 he retired from active association with the London Press.

The late Mr. William Wall, Upper Dicconson-street, Wigan, managing director of Messrs. Thomas Wall and Sons, Ltd., and editor of the *Wigan Observer*, who died on April 18th, aged 68 years, left £1,623.

LARGE crowds gather daily outside the new Carreras building in Regent-street to watch the wonderful Baron machine making 800 "St. Dunstan's" Virginia cigarettes per minute. The machine distributes the tobacco, rolls it in the paper, prints in two colours, gums the edges and cuts the cigarettes to the length required.

AN American group has obtained authority to construct three paper mills in Bulgaria, the output capacity of which would be 150 tons a day. The raw material to be used would be straw from wheat.

HIGH wages and restriction of hours are declared responsible for the fact that New York City is losing some big printing orders and some big printshops. The loss of printing business transferred to other parts of the country will this year alone amount to millions of dollars.

The last monthly report from the Industrial Commission of the State of New York indicated that in the Printing and Book-Making section of New York State industry there are 4 per cent. more employees than in June, 1914, and a 93 per cent. increase in wage.

The bookbinding concern of George McKibbin and Son, of Brooklyn, U.S.A., announces the death of the president, George McKibbin. Mr. McKibbin was one of the most prominent men in his industry, and was always interested and active in organisation affairs in the bookbinding and allied trades.

THERE is said to be increasing unemployment in Moscow, and 522 printers are reported as amongst the unemployed.

A CONGRESS of North European journalists will be held in Helsingfors from 13th to 24th June, with about 50 representatives from each of the four northern countries. Many ques-

tions of the utmost importance to them will be discussed.

ALLEGATIONS of heavy subsidies to French newspapers from English and other sources have been made in a controversy aroused in the French Press by a suggestion made in the Chamber that newspapers receiving money from foreign countries should be prosecuted.

AMONG new members elected to the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, are Miss M. A. Lawson, managing director of Messrs. T. W. and C. B. Sheridan Co., Ltd., bookbinding, printing, boxmaking, leather embossing and paper working machinery, 63, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.1, and the Dorland Agency, Ltd. (Agence Dorland), advertising agents and contractors, 24, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris (9e).

The *Cologne Gazette* has notified its German subscribers that its monthly price is to be 40 marks, of which amount the paper manufacturer receives 35 marks.

The Inter-Allied Commission has prohibited the publication in occupied territory for three months of the newspaper *European Press*, which is published in English at the cost of a German firm in Bremen, on account of "articles calculated to prejudice the dignity and security of Allied troops of occupation."

In consequence of the accession of Brazil and Hungary to the revised Berne Copyright Convention of 1908, Orders in Council were made on April 21st, 1922, under Section 29 of the Copyright Act, 1911, extending the provisions of the Act to Brazilian and Hungarian authors and works. Copies of the Orders may be seen in the Patent Office Library, 25, Southampton-buildings, W.C.2.

OWING to the rise in the price of news-print by 1,600 per cent. since 1914, high telegraph and telephone charges and the heavy taxation on advertisements, 470 Austrian newspapers have been compelled to suspend publication this year. The present distress, it is stated, will inevitably lead to disaster for the entire newspaper industry, unless the Government takes immediate action.

TRANSVAAL FUSION.—As from March 1st the long-established businesses of Messrs. Adlington, Ltd., and McKowen and Radford, Ltd., of South Africa, have joined forces. The combined business will trade under the style and title of Radford, Adlington, Ltd., and, with two plants operating under one roof, the new organisation will be in a powerful position to cope with the requirements of its extensive clientèle.

"CURRENT OPINION," the new official organ of the Industrial League and Council (82, Victoria-street, S.W.1) contains much of importance to those interested in the betterment of industrial relations.

Trade Union Matters.

"T.A." LEVIES.—The Typographical Association Executive Council have taken advantage of their new powers to levy the members. The levy is to be a shilling a quarter per member until the members' balance reaches £6 each in the General Fund. Sixpence per member will be levied at the end of the June quarter to build up the Superannuation Fund.

MUCH credit attaches to the local branch of the Typographical Association for the success of efforts to stop the Canterbury Town Council from accepting a recommendation for them to do its own printing by the installing of a typewriter, rotary duplicator, and stapler, at an estimated cost of £66. It was pointed out in a letter to the Council that such recommendations were likely to increase the unemployment existing in the printing industry, and so help to swell the number receiving the unemployment dole, whilst at the same time placing the work (which rightly belonged to the printing trade) in a department which is already supplied with many well-remunerated jobs.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
 Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
 Imitator Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould—Patent.
 All Working Parts Patented, and D. signs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
 Phone 1 Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

A Revolution in Paper & Board Production

Four Unassailable Points:—

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| 1. WATERPROOF. | 2. OILPROOF. |
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Papers—
 WRITING AND LEDGER.
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INDEX CARDS.
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HYDROLOID PRODUCTS

HYDROLOID
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Superior to all Pitch Papers
 for packing, Tyre Wrapping, etc.

INDEX CARDS IN 6 COLOURS.
 Supplied in light and medium weight. Plain
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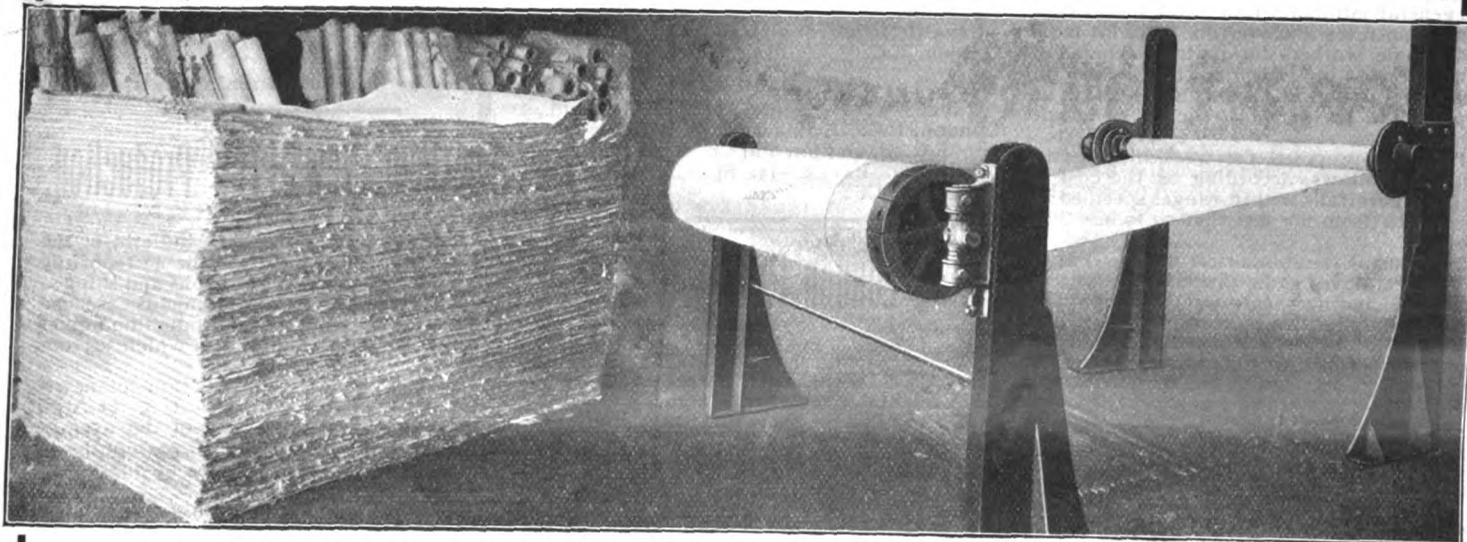
Boards (20½ by 25½) stocked in 6 colours; surface equal to finest
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SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION:

HYDROLOID LTD. - **30, Walbrook, London, E.C.4**
 Telephone: Cent 3818. Telegrams: "Hydroloyd, London."

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading. | 4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine. |
| 2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless. | 5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day. |
| 3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting. | 6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills. |

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX*

Paper Bag and Box Wages.

Proposals as to Minimum Rates.

Notices of proposal to fix and/or vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the Paper Bag and Paper Box Trade Boards (Great Britain) as follows:

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal [P. (8)], dated April 21st, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent) to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and the piece-work basis time-rates for female workers for periods dependent upon the cost of living index figure, as published each month in the *Labour Gazette*.

The rates proposed per week of 48 hours range according as the cost of living index figure falls within ranges specified by the Board between 150 and 0:

General minimum time-rates: (a) Male workers, (i) machine tacklers, 23 years of age and over, 94s. to 45s., with lower scales for younger workers; (ii) workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years or over as machine tacklers, 74s. to 35s. 6d., 80s. to 38s., 87s. 6d. to 42s., during the first, second and third twelve months of employment respectively; (iii) paper bag cutters of 23 years of age and over, 86s. to 40s., with lower scales for younger workers; (iv) workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years of age or over as paper cutters, 75s. 6d. to 35s. 6d., 78s. to 36s. 6d., 82s. to 38s., during the first, second and third twelve months of employment respectively; (v) hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers of 21 years of age and over, 75s. 6d. to 35s., 76s. 6d. to 35s. 6d., 79s. to 37s., 82s. to 38s., during the first, second and third twelve months and subsequent employment in the same occupation respectively; (vi) workers other than those specified above, 79s. to 32s. 6d., with lower scales for learners; (b) female workers, including home-workers, 41s. to 20s., with lower scales for learners.

Piece-work basis time-rates for all female workers, including home-workers, 44s. to 21s.

NOTE.—Each cost of living period is a period from the first day of the month following publication in the *Labour Gazette* of a cost of living figure within one of the ranges of percentages specified by the Board until the first day of the month following the publication of a figure within another such range.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal [B. (9)], dated May 5th, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers for periods dependent upon the cost of living index figure and to cancel a piece-work basis time-rate in its application to certain classes of male workers.

The rates proposed per week of 48 hours range as follows, according as the cost of living figure falls within ranges specified by the Board (from not less than 93 to less than 1):—

(a) General minimum time-rates: (i) Male worker employed as die-makers, forme setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine) and machine-minders and head stock-keepers, from 46s. to 72s. 6d. for workers of 23 years of age and over, with lower ranges of rates for such workers between 18 and 23 years of age; (ii) all other male workers, except learners, from 33s. to 55s., with lower ranges of rates for male learners; (iii) female workers, other than learners, from 20s. to 33s., with lower ranges of rates for female learners.

(b) Piece-work basis time-rates: (i) Male workers, other than the classes specified in (a) (i) above, from 36s. to 61s.; (ii) female workers (including homeworkers), from 22s. to 35s.

The Trade Board also propose to cancel the piece-work basis time-rate of 1s. 3½d. per hour at present in operation for all male workers in its application to the classes of male workers specified in (a) (i) above.

NOTE.—Each cost of living period is a period from the 28th day of the month of the publication in the *Labour Gazette* of a cost of living figure within one of the ranges of percentages specified by the Board until the 28th day of the month of the publication of a figure within another such range.

WAGE decreases in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades during the January-April period affected 104,000 workpeople approximately, the decreases representing £15,200 in weekly wages.

Government Paper Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during April:—

Post Office.

PAPER, TELEGRAPH.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.

SLEEVES, PAPER.—S. O'Neill and Sons, Ltd., Castleton, near Manchester; Paper Tube Makers' Association, Ltd. (Messrs. J. Stell and Sons' Branch), Rochdale.

Stationery Office.

BAGS.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

BOXES.—A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.; Thames Paper Co., Purfleet; Containers, Ltd., Thatcham, Berks.

CARDS, CLOTH LINED.—A. E. Mallandain, Park Royal.

CASES FIBRE, PACKING.—Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet.

INDIA TAGS.—Spickett and Downs, London, E.; Applied Paper Co., London, N.; Wheelers Sundries, Ltd., London, E.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Grosvenor Chater and Co., Ltd., Holywell; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Paper Cutting and Toilet Requisite Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Sommerville and Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael, near Taunton; Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd., Chorley and Dover; W. Henry and Co., London, E.C.; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Darwen; S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Alloa; Wm. Joynson and Son, Ltd., Kent; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; S. Jones and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. G. Thornton, Ltd., West Manchester; Bathford Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Bathford; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd., Tonbridge; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead; J. Wild and Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Glossop and Manchester; Thos. Owen and Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Barrow Paper Mills, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; E. Collins and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guardbridge; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; G. Wilmot, Ltd., Shoreham; J. Barcham, Green and Son, Maidstone; T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., Dartford and High Wycombe.

STRAWBOARDS.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Crown Agents.

PAPER.—T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Baker and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Gordon and Co., London, E.C.

PRINTING PAPER.—H. Spalding and Co., London, E.C.

London Press Golf.

In the London Press Golfing Society's Inter-Office Foursomes series at Coombe Hill, the first round results were:—

Harmsworth's Encyclopædia walked over; Times No. 2 scratched.

Happy Magazine walked over; News of the World scratched.

Answers beat Central Press by 4 and 2. New York Times beat Grand Magazine by 2 and 1.

John o'London's Weekly beat Pearson's Magazine by 6 and 4.

Strand Magazine beat Evening News by 3 and 2.

SECOND ROUND.—All Sports beat The People at 19th hole.

Daily Mail No. 1 beat Sporting Life by 5 and 4.

Daily Mail No. 2 beat the Morning Post by two holes.

The Times No. 1 walked over; the Daily Mirror scratched.

Pictorial Magazine beat Tit-Bits by 2 and 1. Happy Magazine beat Harmsworth's Encyclopædia by two holes.

Answers beat New York Times by 2 and 1. Strand Magazine beat John o'London's Weekly by 4 and 2.

THIRD ROUND.—Daily Mail No. 2 beat The Times No. 1 by one hole.

Battersea Polytechnic.

Commercial Paper Examination.

The following were the questions set at the Commercial Paper examination held at the Battersea Polytechnic on the 26th ult.:—

Size of double demy and of oblong double medium.

By what name is 16½ by 26½ in. known commercially? Also 25 by 40 in.?

What is official postcard size?

What do you understand by H.P., H.C., E. and O.E., M.G., C.I.F. or C.i.f., sans recours, petite vitesse, general average, "bulk" as applied to paper, "beating"?

Give the two most usual sizes for stock strawboards, T.S. cream-laid banks, and loose-leaf ledgers.

What properties and characteristics should music roll paper possess, also offset litho paper?

What stipulation would you make when ordering strawboards if regularity was required?

What commercial test would you apply to ascertain whether a paper was "hand made," "tub sized," cylinder mould made, suitable for map printing, and a greaseproof wrapping?

Discuss "stretch" in paper briefly and give two examples where a high degree of stretch is necessary.

Why should tinted linen strawboards discolour, and what precautions would you take to avoid discoloration?

How would you judge the following papers for quality: (a) Azure laid E.S. writing (b) art paper for trichromatic printing (c) cutlery tissue (d) antique book.

Describe the difference between an "imitation art" and a super calendered printing.

What is the cause of "curling" and "cockling"?

Say briefly what you know of the process of lithography.

Give the rule for the binding of books as regards fibre direction and explain reasons for same.

A 320-page book is required to bulk 1½ in. How many thousandths of an inch will a sheet register on the micrometer?

A printer has an enquiry for 10,000 catalogues of 160 pages, demy 4to, for which he has 125 screen blocks for the inside and three-colour blocks of 150 screen blocks for the cover. Estimate suitable stocks for pricing the paper and use suitable substances. Show calculations.

Which way should a paper be fed into a printing machine, and why?

The final question asked by what process various samples of paper were printed, and the reasons.

There were 41 questions altogether.

American News-Print Production.

According to the monthly bulletin of the News-Print Service Bureau, the 47 reporting companies produced 183,674 tons and shipped 185,975 tons during April. Shipments exceeded production by 2,301 tons. Production figures include 988 tons of hanging, of which 393 tons were made in Canada.

The average daily production of news-print paper by the mills reporting for April amounted to 89¼ per cent. of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1920 or 1921, with allowances for new machines.

Comparing the production during the first four months of 1922 with that of the same period for 1921, the 31 reporting United States companies show a decrease of 5,583 tons, or 1 per cent.; the 16 Canadian companies an increase of 58,477 tons, or 22 per cent., and the total of the 47 companies an increase of 53,094 tons, or 8 per cent.

Stocks during April decreased 2,780 tons at United States mill points and increased 501 tons at Canadian points. Total stocks at all reporting mills amounted to 28,806 tons, or 2,279 tons less on April 30th than on March 31st, and were equivalent to 3½ days' maximum production.

As a result of the recent wage conference, the majority of the news-print manufacturers in the United States, parties to the arbitration award, have signed agreements with the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, comprising mostly skilled workers.

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

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
 17 & 19 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
 Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
 MODERMOTT RD PECKHAM
 Machines for Colour Work
 Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
 The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for cut throat Printing.

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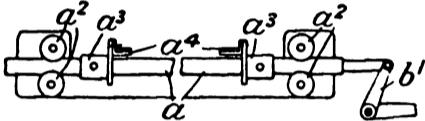
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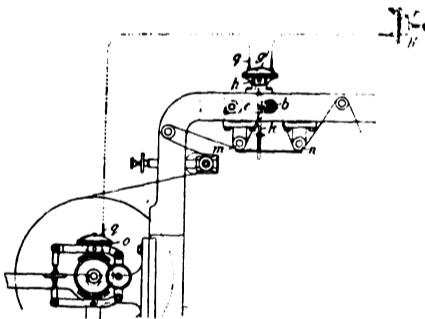
New Inventions.

Improvements in Web-Printing Machines.

The following patents have been taken by Messrs. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., and Mr. E. W. Smith: In a web-printing machine transverse register of the web is effected automatically by controlling mechanism for moving the web roll axially by means of a spindle, rod, or the like *a*, which is freely movable in either direction between ball or roller bearings *a*¹, and is adapted to be moved positively



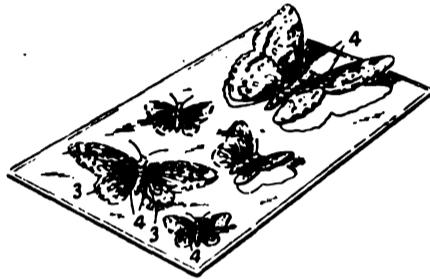
by the web on any lateral deviation of the same in either direction. The rod *a* carries lateral guides *a*², formed with contact members *a*³ for the web, and when the web deviates in either direction it moves the rod *a* with it. The rod *a* is connected by a lever *b*¹ and link mechanism to a two-way clutch, which is normally in an inoperative position. The clutch is thrown in by the lever *b*¹ to connect a bevel driving gear, which is driven by the web to a screw, which moves the web roll axially in the direction required to preserve the correct transverse register of the web. Another patent deals with the tension of the web in a web printing machine, whereby it is automatically controlled by an hydraulic pressure device, the pressure in which is controlled by the tension of the web passing over a roller connected to a piston or diaphragm forming part of the hydraulic device, which transmits a variable pressure to an hydraulic brake on the spindle of the web roll. The hydraulic



brake may be of the kind described in Specification 138,761. As shown, the web is guided by rollers *m*, *n* to pass over a tensioning roller *b* carried in a lever arm *e* connected to a spring-pressed rod *k*, which tends to keep the arm *e* raised. The arm *e* is also connected to a piston *h* of an hydraulic pressure device formed of an upper water chamber *g*¹, connected by a diaphragm to a lower cylinder, in which the piston *h* can move. The chamber *g*¹ is connected by a pipe *q* to an hydraulic brake *o*, the piston of which works in a cylinder constructed similarly to the pressure device described. If the tension of the web is low, the hydraulic pressure increases, and the increased braking effect raises the tension. The pressure of the hydraulic system is controlled by an hydraulic pressure chamber *r*, fitted with a screw-actuated piston *h*.

Pictorial Post Cards.

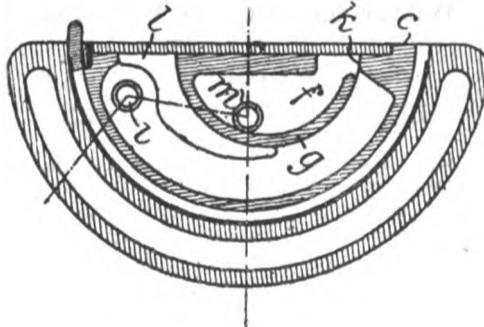
Sir Adolph Tuck and Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., have patented an invention in which a post card, correspondence card, letter card, or greeting card bearing a printed representation of a flying bird, insect, or the like, or of a flower, is provided with scoring along the edges of the wing or wings of the bird, etc., or of the petals of the flower, so that the wings or petals may be broken through and bent out from the card to give



the appearance that the bird, etc., or flower is mounted on the card, or that the bird, etc., is on the point of leaving the card. The card may also be lightly scored along the lines about which the parts broken through are bent. In the form shown, the edges 3 of the wings of butterflies printed on a picture post card are scored and the lines 4 about which the wings are bent are lightly scored so that the wings may be bent up as shown.

Casting Stereotypes.

In an invention patented by Mr. C. Winkler relating to a stereotype mould, the water jacket for cooling the back of the cast plate is divided by a partition wall into two chambers, the water being admitted to the chamber adjacent to the plate and then pass-



ing through an opening in the partition wall into the other chamber, from which it overflows. The hollow core *c* is divided by the partition *g* into two chambers *f*, *l* in communication through the opening *k* in the wall *g*. A valve-controlled inlet pipe *i* is arranged at the end of the chamber *l* remote from the metal inlet opening of the mould, the water escaping from the chamber *f* through the outlet *m*.

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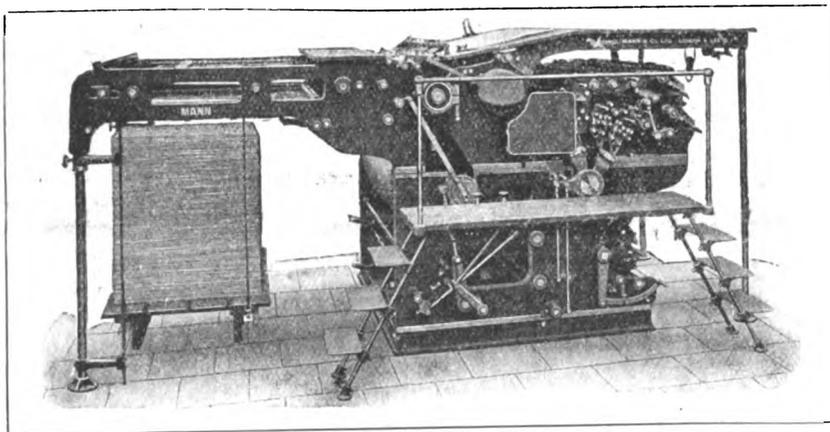
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NUMBER 24.

[REGISTERED AS
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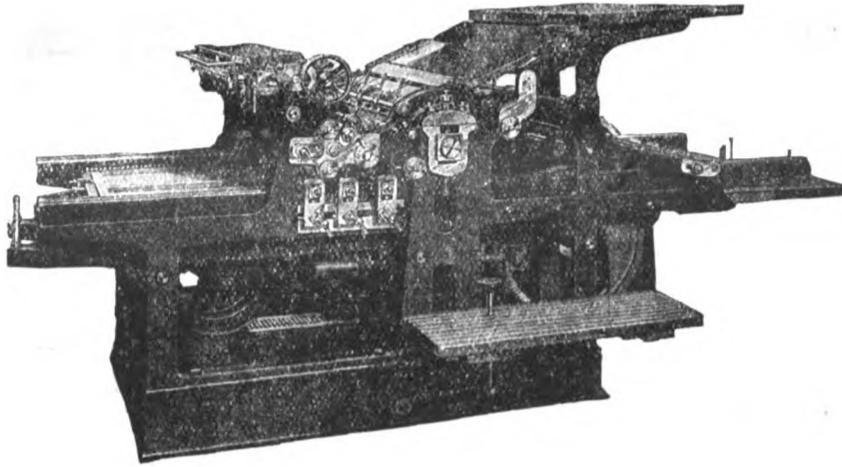
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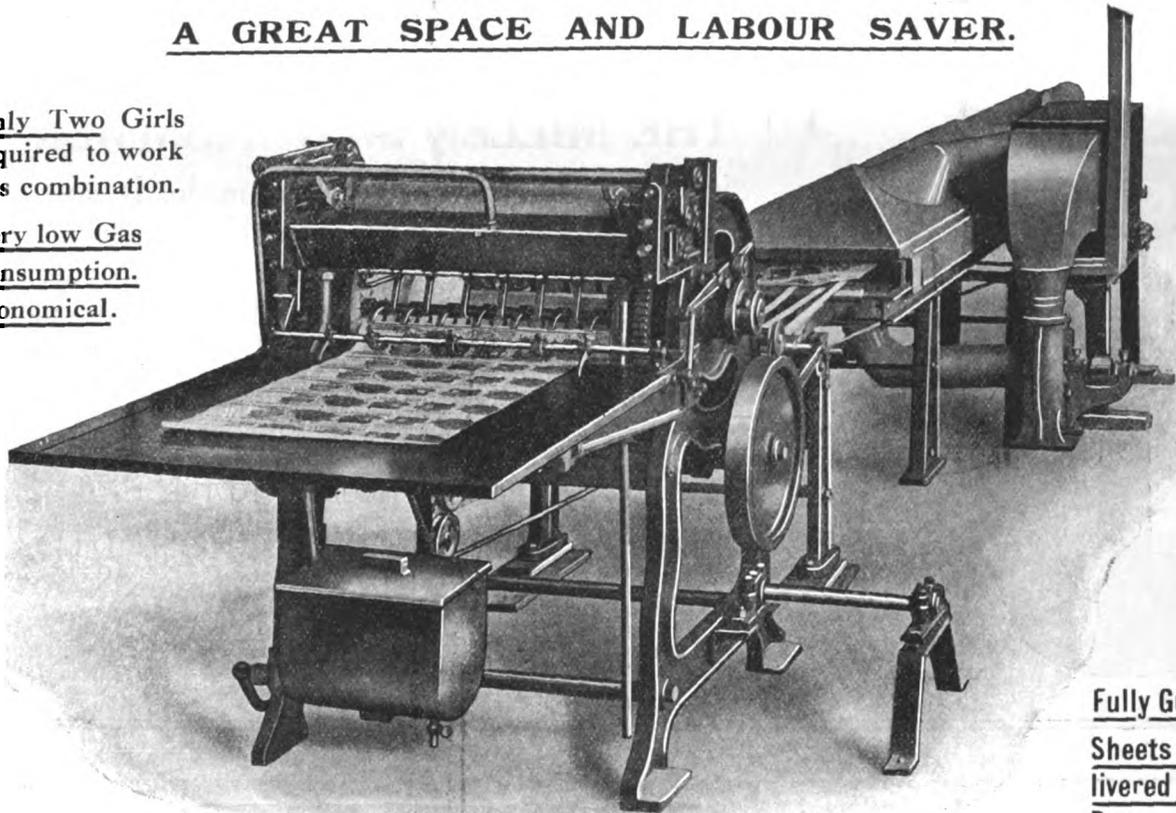
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Only Two Girls
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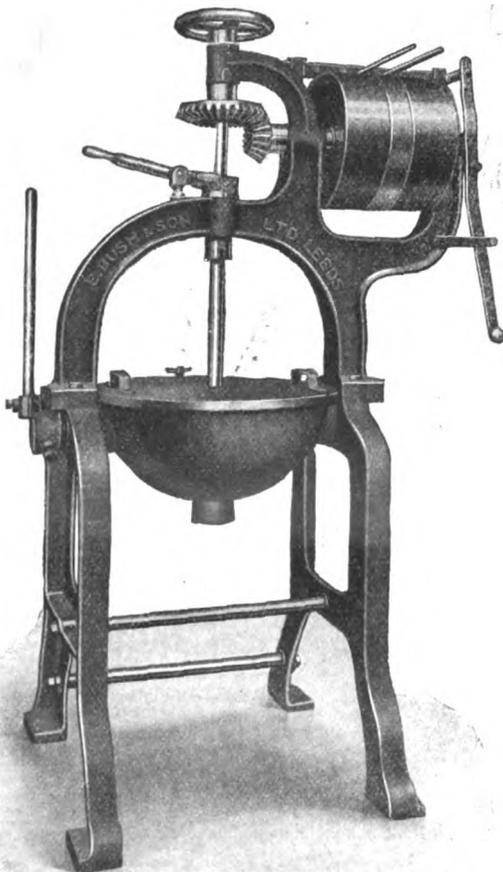
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Illustration shew-
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 For 75 lbs. Colour
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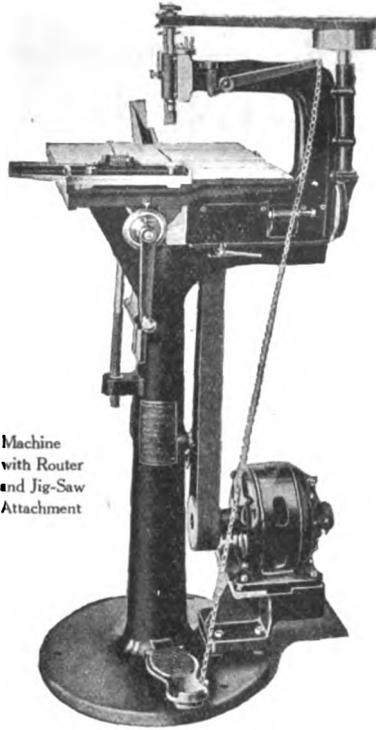
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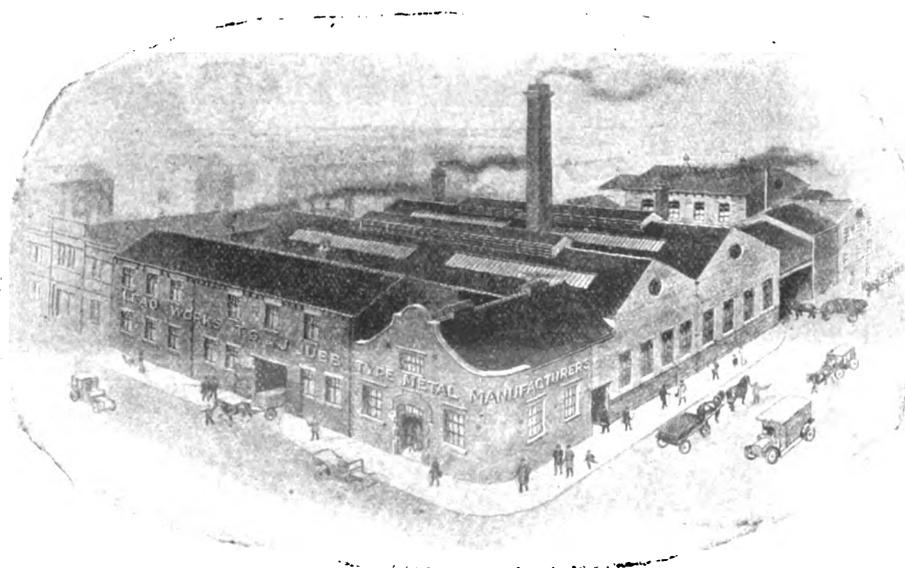
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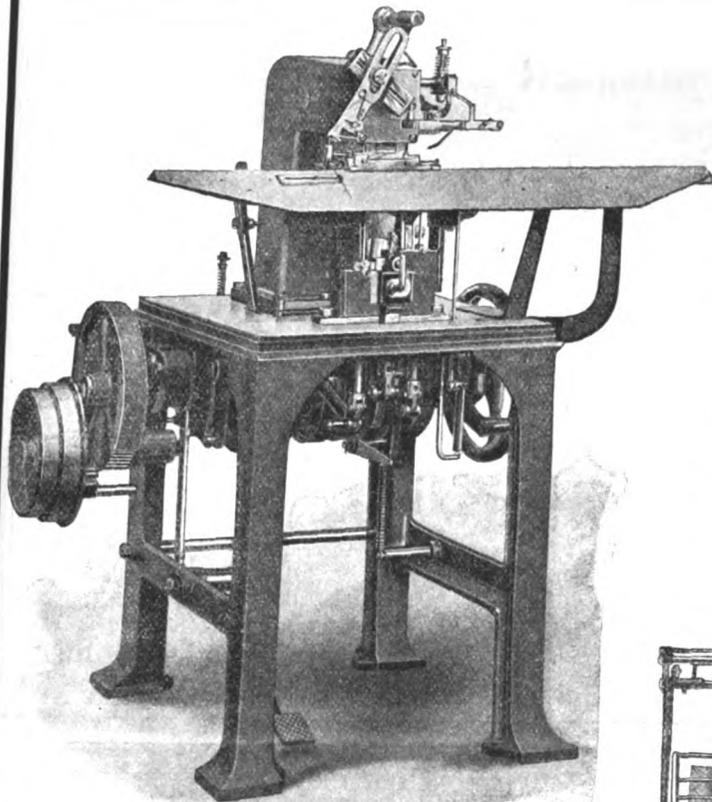
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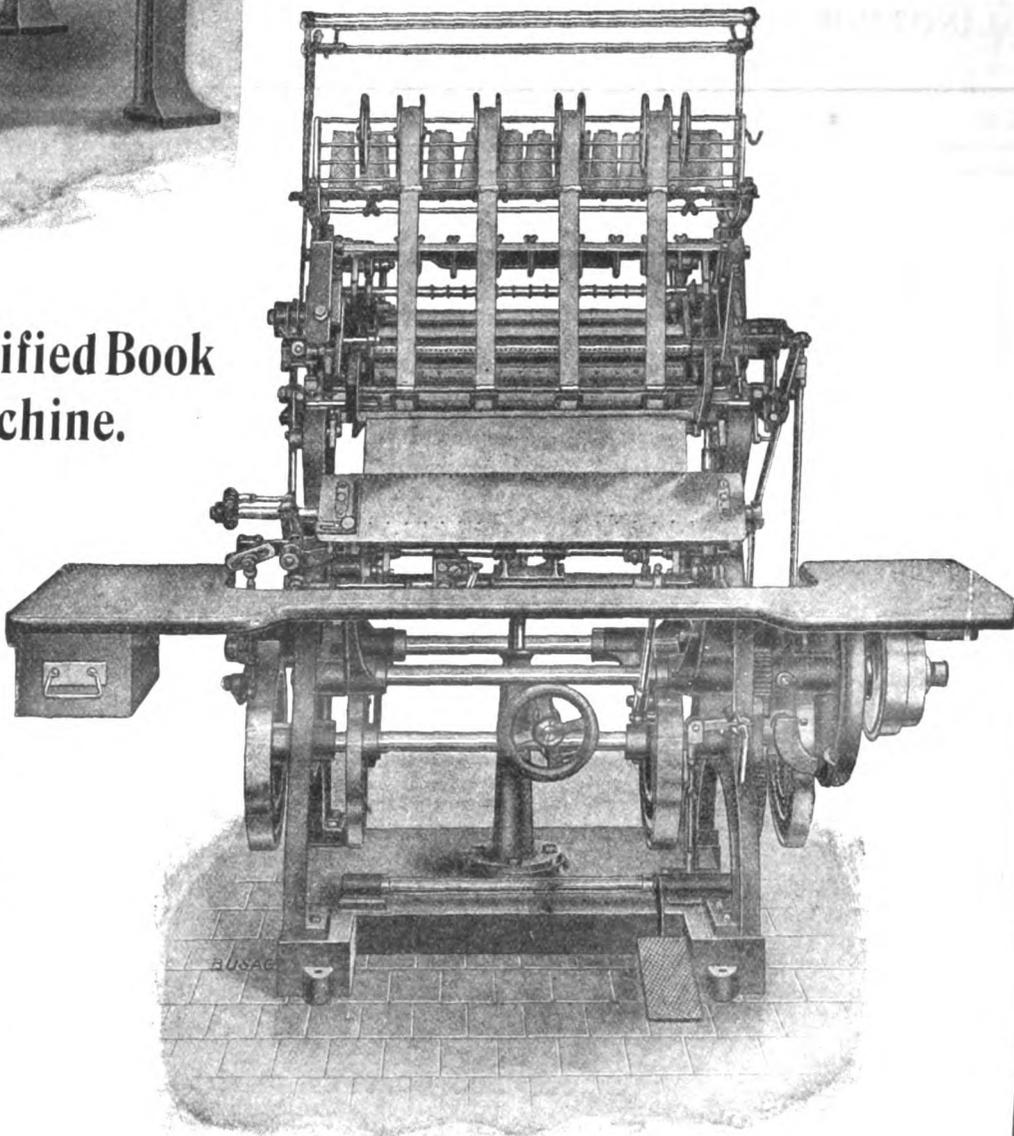
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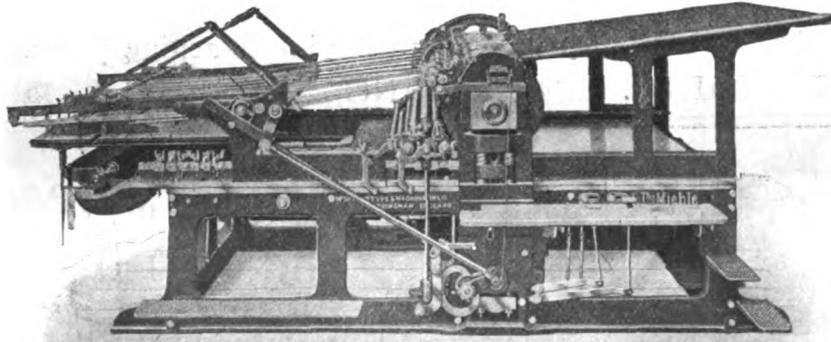


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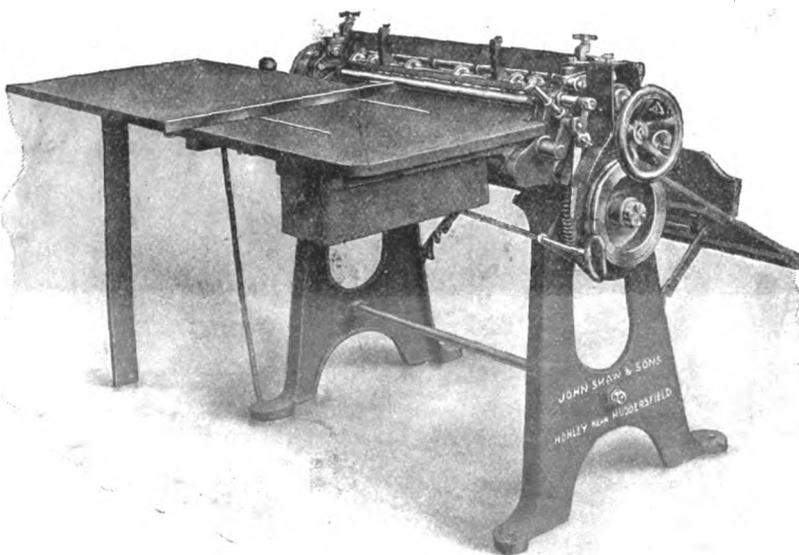
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VOLUME 90.
NUMBER 24.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: JUNE 15, 1922.

Special Export Issue 4d.

Export Notes and Comments.

Export Outlook Brightening.

THOUGH there has been no boom in British export trade, and there is no indication that a boom is lying ahead in the immediate future, yet the international trading situation has moved many points nearer to normality since the last quarterly export issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. One of the most encouraging features is the rise in the value of the pound sterling as against the American dollar. This brings some relief at least from the overwhelming odds which the depreciated Continental exchanges have placed against British export trade. The improvement of British credit means an important gain for the home exporter and the future holds promise of further advancement towards equality of footing with German and other competitors, whose rivalry has been and is so important a factor in overseas trade.

Opening Out New Markets.

THE need for going out "bald-headed" for foreign markets during the slump is emphasised by the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States which stresses the necessity of advertising, particularly during periods of depression, if it is desired to open up new markets or to develop old ones. In confirmation of this it has been stated authoritatively that during the recent trade slump at home, those articles which have been extensively advertised have suffered least. A useful warning is given to traders who imagine that their goods will sell in foreign markets on their merits. Those who entertain such views are labouring under a delusion. Therefore, states the report of the British Chamber of Commerce referred to: "Advertise, and advertise extensively, if you wish to develop your trade in foreign markets. Advertise in every possible manner to catch the importer's eye as well as that of the prospective buyer."

Lamson Paragon Enterprise.

AN example of how to go out for foreign business is provided by the Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd. They have already subsidiary undertakings in Australia and elsewhere, operating with success. They are now opening a shop at Calcutta, which will be the headquarters of the new subsidiary company, "Lamson Paragon (India), Ltd." This, it is hoped, will conserve and increase their valuable trade in India and the Far East. Businesses have also been opened in Monte Video. During the past year the managing director travelled over 15,000 miles, visiting the United States and Canada, and renewing relationships with associated companies in those countries. In addition, he visited various cities on the Continent, and everywhere he found a fine spirit of co-operation, goodwill and loyalty to the mother country. This close touch between the centre and the

branches doubtless explains the success of the company in a period of severe depression.

Catalogues Wanted in Australia.

IF the news which comes from Australia is correct there should be a big demand for printing catalogues, according to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*. Australian manufacturers are crying out for catalogues of English goods and other details of our manufactures. At the same time we are told that American manufacturers are pouring literature of this sort into the Australian cities, and as a result are getting a good deal of business which the importers would prefer to send to this country if they knew where to get the goods. It is quite evident that greater use should be made by British printers of all facilities for securing Commonwealth orders. An important channel for reaching colonial customers is afforded by trade journals, especially those which, like the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, issue special editions at specified intervals for colonial readers. The correspondent above referred to mentions that in many items American catalogues and trade journals are the only publications which the Commonwealth importers get in the English language, and it is pointed out that business men on this side should realise what this means to American trade. This criticism, of course, does not apply to the printing and paper trade journals, since readers both of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* and of the *World's Paper Trade Review* are fairly numerous in the Commonwealth; the fact remains, however, that greater use of the facilities which the printing press of this country and the trade journals mentioned afford ought to be accepted. With the tide of business turning, in Australia as elsewhere, the time is opportune for placing before Australian customers the latest printing devices.

New Zealand's Preference.

DESPITE the advantages possessed by some rivals of the British exporter in finding a market in New Zealand, there is undoubtedly a very strong determination among New Zealanders to give preference to British products when these can come anywhere near the goods of the other competitors in respect of comparative prices. A striking instance of this occurred recently when the Prime Minister of New Zealand was asked in the House of Representatives if a contract had been given for hydro-electrical supplies to a British firm, notwithstanding a tender from a New Zealand company handling American machinery for £14,000 less. Mr. Massey replied that the difference was £13,000, which would be reduced by the Preference tariff to £7,000. The Cabinet, he added, had decided to take British machinery manufactured by British workmen. This generous spirit toward the Mother

Country should be of assistance also to exporters of printing machinery and other supplies for the printing trade.

A Tasmanian Opening.

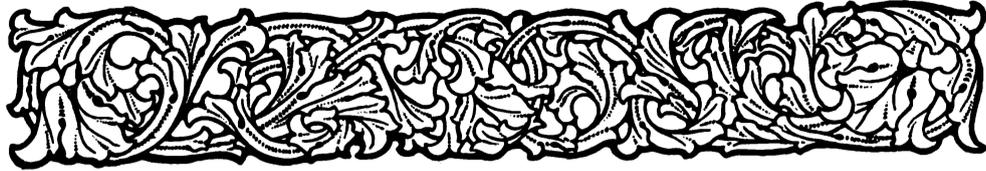
WE note from its annual report that the Government Printing Department of Tasmania is feeling the need for expansion and for the purchase of new machinery and other supplies to cope with increasing demands. The report states: "The necessity for renewing the linotype and lithographic plants has become insistent. During the past year it has been impossible to compass the work in the linotype branch without overtime, which is false economy, inasmuch as it increases the cost of production, and is injurious to the health of the linotype workers. The lithographic plant, after nearly 40 years' service, has outlived its usefulness, and cannot be expected to justify itself in the light of modern methods." We doubt not there must be numerous printeries in the Antipodes which in this post-war period feel urgent need for the displacement of out-of-date plant, and the favour with which British supplies are regarded should encourage exporters to exert their best efforts to meet the need.

The South African Outlook.

THE printing trade in South Africa is by no means enjoying a boom period at the present time, and there does not appear much likelihood of any great immediate increase of demand for supplies in this part of the world. The Rand labour troubles have, of course, had a serious effect in depressing trade all round, and in this the printing trade had suffered its expected share. Prices are very low, wages reduced, and a tendency to hand-to-mouth buying is not surprising in the circumstances. A feature which gives some ground for optimism in looking for trade expansion is the fact that money is plentiful and the bank rate of interest the lowest since 1914. The worst of the slump is now felt to be over, and the keen competition that exists gives special attraction to any cost-reducing machinery or other supplies that can be offered.

Opportunities in India.

TRADING conditions are gradually smoothing out in India, and opportunities for British supply houses are improving. This is not only the opinion of those who have dealings with India from this side, but it is confirmed by Mr. E. W. Petter, chairman of the executive of the British Engineers' Association, who has recently returned from a tour in that country. Giving impressions of his visit, Mr. Petter observes that industrial India is developing very rapidly. An interesting comparison is made with labour conditions which exist in the Empire with those which obtain in this country and the competition which is thus



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represented is described as serious. The Indian operative, it is pointed out, has no restriction on output and no trade union regulations. Accordingly, he soon becomes skilled in the use of machinery and he then goes ahead working it to the limit of its capacity. With the developments which are taking place there ought to be a steady growth in the market for printing and paper supplies, and it behoves our manufacturers in this country to pay due attention to the Eastern market. An exchange correspondent at Bombay says there is a demand for machinery of almost every description. New printing machines are not available and second-hand machines are fetching good prices.

Difficult Market in Malaya.

THE market for printing supplies in the Federated Malay States is, like the general market in this part of the world, a particularly difficult one. During the latter part of 1921 large shipments of German goods found their way to the local market *via* Java, and all were readily snapped up, the favourable exchange to Germany enabling goods to be sold at much below British manufacturers' prices. Prices remain extremely low, and it is hard to find much ground for optimism in the outlook—at any rate up to such time as the exchange problem shall have approached more nearly to rectification.

Paper Goods in Turkey and the Balkans.

THE stationer and paper merchant has no small interest in the Near East markets. It is shown by a return of the imports cleared through the Constantinople Customs that during the past year paper and manufactures represented 3,399 (in thousands of Turkish pounds), thus being entitled to be placed among the principal main groups. Under the same heading the exports of local produce amounted to 1,409 (thousands of Turkish pounds), being again among the main groups. The conduct of business in the Near East is a delicate operation, but experience and study can achieve much.

The Market in Poland.

MANY eyes are turned now to the vast markets opening in Eastern Europe. A special article in the *Board of Trade Journal* deals with the beginning of the industrial era in Poland. Of particular interest are the writer's observations as to the position of British goods. "British goods are, in most cases, more expensive (than those of other countries), the difference being sometimes as much as 50 per cent." This alone, apart from other considerations, hampers business with Great Britain to such an extent as to make it practically impossible. Germany is in a peculiarly favourable position, both as regards exchange and geographical situation, to push trade with Poland, but the writer is evidently of opinion that Great Britain could do more to accommodate the requirements of Polish traders. "British goods are popular owing to their superior quality, and, given equal conditions as to price and terms of payment, preference would be given to them."

Chinese Markets.

ATTENTION is once more drawn to the splendid opportunities which China offers as a market for British goods, and printing supply houses are naturally interested in view of the great developments which are taking place by the absorption of western ideas. The publication of books and newspapers and the use of the printing art are growing, with a consequent demand for paper and printing facilities. According to Mr. T. B. Partington, who is well acquainted with conditions in China, that country, now receptive to all the West has to offer by way of modern science and industrial achievement, presents to the British merchant and manufacturer greater potentialities than any other section of the world. British business methods are held in high esteem in a country where commercial honesty stands high. It is pointed out, however, that conditions of eastern trade are changing and are becoming much more complicated than in the past. Moreover competition is keener. And again we find the German making a bid for the custom he enjoyed before the War. So far as the paper side of the business is concerned, British firms are paying careful attention to the vast markets in the East, and it will doubtless repay printing supply houses to study conditions and opportunities in that direction.

A D.O.T. Suggestion.

ARISING out of the correspondence in *The Times* on the question of Chinese trade, "F. H. C." criticises the Department of Overseas Trade and makes a suggestion which might have something in it. He asks: "Until our Department of Overseas Trade (whose staff, according to the Geddes Report, consists of a huge establishment of 396 persons, with offices in London, costing over £120,000 a year in salaries alone) realise and will take advantage of the experience and advice of commercial men who have spent most of their lives in China, and not listen to officials who have never visited the country and know nothing whatever about its customs, exchanges and general methods of trading, how can we expect to go ahead?" Accordingly the writer goes on to suggest that the Department should open a Chinese office where the merchant or trader could get "true information" regarding conditions in China "without a lot of patronage and red tape," and adds that there are many men like himself, who have recently retired from the Far East, who would be only too pleased to give the benefit of their knowledge in a honorary capacity. If this idea were practical, it would apply as well to other markets, and there might be built up a useful advisory service at little cost. But the something for nothing system is not usually a lasting one, and in any case retired merchants would soon lose touch with conditions. Apart from direct individual touch with foreign markets the D.O.T. does provide the best available link between the home manufacturer or merchant and the markets of the world.

The Palestine Market.

PALESTINE offers a growing market for printed matter and stationery, this being due in large part to the fact that the Zionist movement is taking an average of 10,000 educated Jews into the country each year. The United Kingdom already has a considerable share in stationery orders from that part of the world, though her rivals in Central Europe run her very close, particularly in the cheaper grades of paper and other stationery supplies. Some interesting particulars of the classes of stationery being sold in Palestine are furnished by the American Vice-Consul in Jerusalem. He mentions that cardboard boxes of note paper, white cream, and light blue, 6 by 8 inches, 50 sheets and envelopes to match, sell at 30 piasters each, and boxes of the same size containing 30 sheets and envelopes sell at 20 to 25 piasters. Boxes of larger dimensions are also handled but the above mentioned sizes are the ones most frequently asked for. This paper comes almost entirely from England and France.

Stationery Requirements.

LETTER paper in pads, from England, France, Holland and Italy, 5 by 8 and 8 by 10 inches, containing from 50 to 100 sheets, with a retail price varying from 8 to 25 piasters, has a large sale. The envelopes preferred by the better class native demand are those with an inner lining of thin coloured paper. These envelopes in packages of one dozen sell for from 3 to 7 piasters according to the quality of the paper. The cheaper grades of paper come from Germany, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia in letter and note paper sizes with envelopes, and sell at from 6 to 25 piasters. Pads, in standard sizes, sell at from 3 to 7 piasters. One of the most popular writing papers among the poorer class is a small package containing 10 sheets and envelopes which sell at 5 piasters the package. Official stationery supplies for the administration governing in Palestine are purchased locally, dealers of the country submitting tenders. For this purpose most of the local dealers carry a grade of paper to meet the Government's requirements. Cap size first sheets of a good quality of typewriter paper may be had for 85 piasters a ream; second sheets at 65 piasters; letter size first sheets for 50 piasters; and second sheets at 37 piasters the ream. This paper is imported from England. A cheaper typewriter paper may be found in the shops which comes from Germany and Austria, but the dealers claim that the better quality is usually demanded by their trade. Carbon paper from American and English houses is handled; the American paper sells at 40 piasters for a hundred sheets and the English at 55 piasters for the same quantity; the first being of the best quality and having the largest sale.

Writing Papers Used.

LONG sheets of paper, known as foolscap,

are used by the native business men for commercial and legal purposes. This paper is carried in two grades, that from England, France and Italy retails for 75 piasters per ream; and a cheaper quality from Germany, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia for 30 piasters. The better grade has the largest sale. Great Britain heads the list of importers of writing paper and she improved her position in 1921 as compared with 1920 so far as value is concerned. The value of writing paper from this country taken into Palestine represented something like £10,000 as against £5,000 in the previous year. Italy slightly improved her position while Holland made a considerable advance as also did other countries. Japan and the United States, however, both lost ground.

European Trade Periodical.

THE issue of a new journal of international trade is an event of some importance. With the active support of most of the European Governments, a new periodical (under the title of the *European Commercial*) is to be published under British auspices in Vienna. The *European Commercial*, Sir Ernest Benn (one of the promoters) states, "which will be printed in English, will conduct no propaganda, its mission being simply to bring business men together and to give them facts and figures. To maintain strict impartiality among the various countries, the advertising space will be rigidly rationed."

German Print for U.S.A.

THE United Typothetæ of America has recently sent out a letter calling attention of American printers to the menace to the industry which is being made by printers of Berlin, Budapest and Vienna. The foreign printers are making a vigorous attempt to flood the American market with their products, an example of the *modus operandi* coming from a firm in Budapest, which offers 10,000 circulars, 24 by 36 inches in size, printed in two colours either from type or by offset, to be folded, enclosed in envelopes, addressed and postage attached, thus securing a circulation direct to the customer in the United States, and all for the sum of \$36 in American money. The same job in the United States, of course, would cost several hundred dollars.

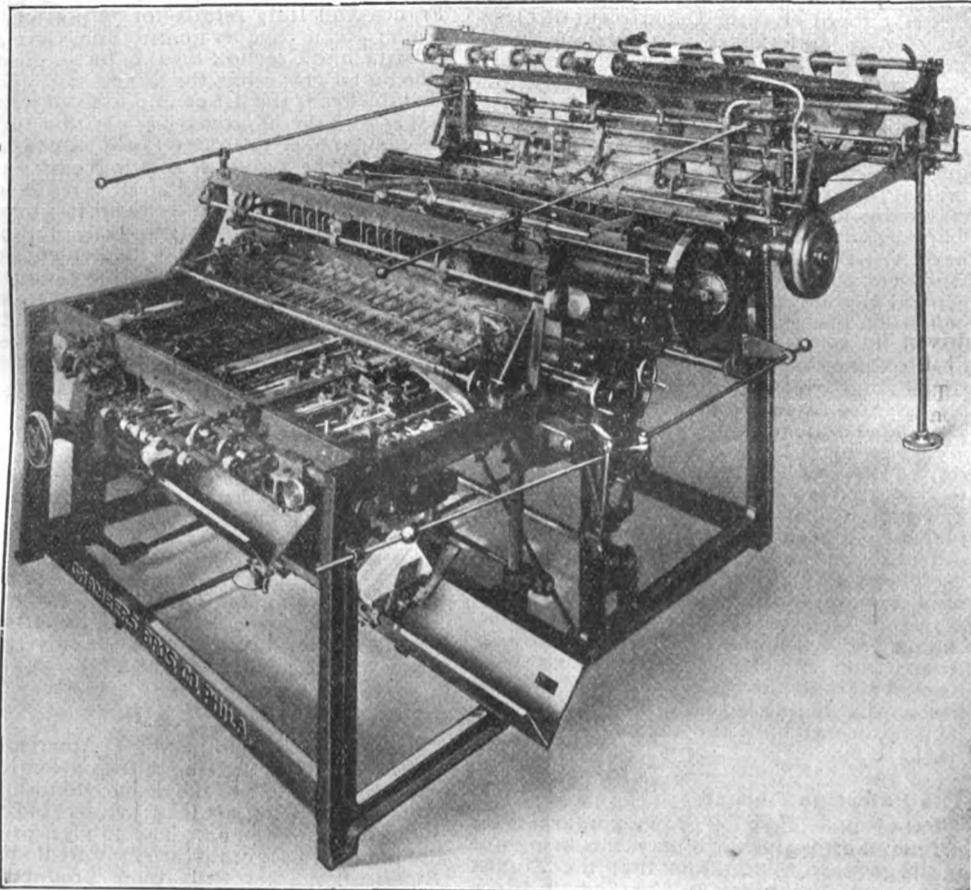
U.S.A. Printing Convention.

PREPARATIONS are well advanced for the third annual convention of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen which is to be held in Boston, Mass., from August 28th to September 2nd. Efforts are being made to gather together a complete exhibition of machinery and equipment and every standard machine and device used in composing and press-rooms as well as in binderies will be shown in actual operation. A special feature is to be a comprehensive printing exhibit where will be shown a great variety of art, book, catalogue and commercial printing on a practical scale. The convention is bound to be very educational and British printers who can tear themselves from the claims of business which ought to be developing in the autumn will find much at Boston to interest and instruct them. Much as one would like home printers to renew acquaintance with American printing methods, one would rather that business here was so flourishing that they could not afford the time required to cross the Atlantic.

Book Fair at Florence.

LATER news indicates that British exporters are much less adequately represented than expected, at the Florence Book Fair, which opened last month and will continue until the end of July. The Italian trade has naturally the best showing, but German enterprise is also very evident and French printers are well represented. Russia, too, appears to have a good exhibit, which includes not only some fine book work but also some striking posters. British book producers, we regret to hear, have merely sent a small gift of books which is by no means representative of the important place this country holds in the graphic arts of the world. It would seem there is still too much of the insular mentality about British traders, who must make more aggressive use of opportunities for overseas publicity if our export trade is to show the expansion so much desired.

It is rumoured that the price paid for the Inveresk Paper Mills was £360,000, of which £160,000 is in cash and the balance in shares.



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Trade Notes.

It is reported from Glasgow that on Monday morning fire destroyed Thompson Bros. printing and box-making factory in Surrey-street, Glasgow, the damage being estimated at nearly £10,000.

LONDON CART-HORSE PARADE.—Fry's Metal Foundry have repeated their customary success at the London Grand Horse Parade, held on Whit-Monday at Regent's Park, two of their single-horse vans, which are so frequently seen in and around Fleet-street, having respectively taken the first and second prize, in their class.

THE Federation of Master Printers, at their Glasgow conference, adopted a resolution, on the motion of Mr. James MacLehose, seconded by Sir William Waterlow, appreciating the very gallant conduct of William Jenner, the printer on the liner "Egypt," in giving up his lifebelt to a woman. The Federation unanimously agreed to send a resolution of sympathy to Mr. Jenner's widow, and forwarded £50 to the relief fund.

THE Prime Minister, in a written answer to Captain G. Terrell, says that any statement to the effect that he controlled a journal of any sort in France, or that a journal controlled by him and expressing his views was circulated free at the Genoa Conference, was pure invention.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been shown by large gatherings at an exhibition of the work of the S.P.C.K. which has been held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. During the exhibition the public were able to see the setting in numerous native languages of a large number of tracts and leaflets, which were also printed on the spot by a hand-press. The appliances were kindly loaned for the occasion by Linotype and Machinery Limited and Messrs. Harrild and Sons, Ltd.

A VERDICT of "Death from natural causes" was recorded at a Lewisham inquest last week on William James Meaden, aged 87, of Lewisham, formerly proprietor and editor of the *Shipping List*.

THE death has occurred at Bournemouth of Mrs. M. A. Berry, mother of Mr. H. Seymour Berry, Sir Wm. Berry and Mr. J. Gomer Berry. She was in her 76th year.

"SUICIDE during temporary insanity" was the verdict returned at an inquest at Hammersmith last week on William Henry Piper, 60, the manager of the printing department of the *Uxbridge Gazette*, of Chiltern View-road, Uxbridge.

THE interment of the late Mr. James Smart, who died at his residence, 101, Queen's-road, Everton, took place at Anfield Cemetery. The deceased gentleman, who was in his 91st year, was the doyen of the printing trade of Liverpool, and claimed the proud distinction of having worked the first cylinder machine driven by power in the old firm of George Philip and Sons.

THE paper box-making factory at Fishponds, in which Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson are interested, is nearing completion.

"AMATEUR WIRELESS," a new periodical, well illustrated and full of information, is published by Cassells at 3d. weekly.

A RECENTLY started Thrift Club in connection with the *Evening Express* (Cardiff) staff has proved an unqualified success, a good deal of which is due to the hard work put in by Mr. Tom Bevan, the hon. secretary and treasurer. In recognition of this, members of the club gathered in the readers' room last week and presented Mr. Bevan with a fountain pen and leather attaché case.

BRITISH TRADE SHIP TOUR.—In view of recent announcements of a projected voyage round the world by the steamship "Orontes," renamed "British Trade," confusion has arisen between this voyage and that arranged for another vessel under the auspices of British Trade Ship Limited, of which Earl Grey is chairman. The statement is issued to the Press that the "Orontes," or "British Trade," has no connection with British Trade Ship Limited, whose proposal is to build a special ship for the purpose of an exhibition and send her round the world in 1924. The intended voyage of the "Orontes" follows very closely the itinerary sketched out for the British Trade Ship, but Earl Grey and his co-directors of British Trade Ship Limited desire to make

it clear to intending exhibitors on the "Orontes" (or "British Trade") that British Trade Ship Limited is in no way responsible for any arrangements in connection with the "Orontes" voyage.

THE Whitsuntide gathering of the Co-operative Union at Brighton discussed the question of a daily newspaper for the co-operative and labour movements, and eventually it was decided to limit the daily paper proposal solely to the co-operative movement.

ASSOCIATED BOOKSELLERS.—Following the opening session of the conference of the Associated Booksellers, which took place at Stationers' Hall on Saturday, a dinner was held at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. John Murray proposed the toast of "Literature," and Sir Henry Newbolt replied. The need for educating booksellers' assistants was emphasised by Mr. J. G. Wilson (London) in a speech delivered at the conference at Stationers' Hall on Monday. Mr. Wilson urged the need of training for assistants. He thought the Stationers' Company might welcome some proposals on these lines, but what the booksellers had to fear was a return to the old discount system. The net system was being threatened by several educational publishers, and the only way the trade could secure a reasonable measure of prosperity was by having a net selling price.

THE Mercantile Press has started business at Cape Town. Extensive arrangements have been made for the execution of all kinds of printing, etc.

UNDER the title of Radford, Adlington, Ltd., the well-known Johannesburg printing houses of Adlington, Ltd., and McKowen and Radford, Ltd., have amalgamated. The managing director is Mr. J. W. B. Radford.

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Crisis in the Printing Industry.

Notices Posted: Attitude of the Unions.

Australian Notes.

So far the worst has happened with regard to wages in the printing industry; and according to the decision of the Master Printers' Federation, notices were posted on Monday in printing offices throughout the country.

These notices set out that on and from the pay-day in the week ending on July 1st, 1922, reductions in the rate of wages payable to adult male workers would be at the rate of 5s. per week, while on and from each of the pay-days in the weeks ending respectively on July 22nd, August 12th, and October 7th, 1922, and January 6th, 1923, further reductions would be made at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week. In the case of adult women workers a first reduction on July 1st of 2s. 6d. is notified, with subsequent decreases of 1s. on July 22nd, 1s. 6d. on August 12th and October 7th, and 1s. on January 6th. Proportionate reductions for male juniors, male and female learners, apprentices and piece-workers are also provided for.

"Remarkable Unanimity."

According to information obtained from the headquarters of the Master Printers' Federation, the instructions given by the Federation to post notice have been responded to by the general printing section of the industry with remarkable unanimity. In many areas every employer of trade union labour has posted the notices, and, with the exception of firms employing only one or two workers, the whole country can be said to be quite solid.

With regard to the newspaper position in the country, practically all the mixed offices, news and jobbing, have posted their notices, and an overwhelming proportion of the weekly newspapers and a very large number of the daily newspapers also.

In London practically all the important general printing firms have posted their notices; but owing to the breakdown of the negotiations of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the trade unions—due largely to the action of Lord Northcliffe, it is stated—many of the firms printing periodicals have not found themselves in a position to post notices, while there are certain jobbing firms associated with these particular houses who have also not carried out the instructions of their Association. Both in London and the country it may be definitely said that a larger proportion of employers have posted notices on this occasion than did so last autumn.

According to information obtained from the London Master Printers' Association the response to the circulars which have been issued advising the posting of notices has been satisfactory and has exceeded all anticipations. Many firms about which doubts had been entertained came into line with the general membership. In the case of one large firm the Father of the Chapel expressed his surprise that notices were posted when he had been led to understand from his union that nothing of the kind would take place.

A statement issued by Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, says: "The result of my letter to members of the 9th inst. has been highly encouraging to the Council, as 80 additional firms have now been added to our previous list of those who had responded to the questionnaire stating their intention to post notices, making a total of over 500 London firms which have undertaken to support the Association at this crisis in its efforts to secure a much needed reduction in costs to pave the way for a revival in the trade. Even this position is improving from hour to hour. Practically all the large employers in the trade are already on our lists as having agreed to post notices. These include—Messrs. Barclay and Fry; Bell Punch and Printing Co.; Blades; Brown and Co.; Clowes; Crescens Robinson; De La Rue; Griffiths; Harrisons; Hazell, Watson and Viney; Kelihers; Knights; McCorquodales; Geo. Philip; Pulmans; Rissen; Roneo; Spottiswoode, Ballantyne; Truscotts; Waterlows; Wightmans; Wilkes, etc., etc."

From the union side we learn that notices have been put up in less than one-third of the offices of the lithographic section of the trade in London.

Unions Watching Events.

In the meantime the unions are carefully

watching events, and a meeting is to be held to-day (Thursday) with a view to considering the position and to take any action that may be necessary. The view of the unions is that when the notices expire the agreement between the employers and the workpeople is terminated, and that the employees will automatically come out. Nevertheless it is hoped, doubtless on both sides, that some amicable settlement may be reached before Monday week.

According to a statement made by the L.S.C. on Monday evening only a comparatively small number of printing houses, less than 20 per cent., have issued lock-out notices to the members of the society, which, by an overwhelming majority, rejected the proposed wage cuts of 15s. per week spread over a period of nine months. Although the agreement expires in a fortnight's time, it is not expected that there will be a lock-out on a large scale.

The opinion held by trade union leaders generally is that the position is very serious, and one representative, questioned as to the possible outcome, said that the future was "in the lap of the gods."

Where Notices were Not Posted.

The position of houses where notices have not been posted is interesting. In the provinces, we understand, the Typographical Association has instructed their members to approach firms who have not posted notices and ask for a definite undertaking that wages would not be reduced in those establishments during the whole of 1922.

It is understood that the Stationery Office has issued a notice to the effect that it will agree to the terms eventually arrived at by the employers' and employees' organisations in the wages dispute.

Lithographers Out in Scotland.

In Scotland, where lithographic members of the Scottish Wages Board declined to negotiate through this Board with the Scottish Alliance at the same time as the letterpress printers, the letterpress printers and bookbinders balloted their members on a proposal of 15s. reduction and this was accepted. A conference was held with the lithographers on May 25th, when they were asked to accept the same terms, but they declined. Consequently the employers posted notices that a similar reduction would be made in lithographers' wages as in the case of the letterpress members of the trade. The members of the Lithographers' Union refused to accept these terms and they accordingly left their work last week end.

Between 200 and 300 men in Edinburgh are affected; there are 400 members of the Society out in Glasgow, and 50 men are out in Aberdeen. Altogether it was expected that 900 lithographers in Scotland would be idle.

The opinion held among the Scottish lithographers is that the Scottish Alliance of Employers, in ignoring the offices of the J.I.C., have taken up a wrong attitude.

GUMMED PAPER SAMPLE BOOK.—A praiseworthy bit of enterprise stands to the credit of Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., of Bridewell-place, London, E.C. 4, who send us a large and handsome loose-leaf volume containing an extensive assortment of specimens of the non-curling gummed papers for which this firm is famous. Bound in attractive cloth boards and with decorative jacket and endpapers, the volume contains a number of articles of interest to users of gummed papers, and the specimen pages (many of them elaborately printed to show the results the papers are capable of) are made readily accessible by the use of substantial thumb indexing to distinguish the different classes.

IMPORT duties on printing papers entering Kenya Colony will be reduced from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to 15 per cent. if the recommendations of the Special Committee on Tariffs are adopted.

The Federation of British Industries announce that, following on the successful opening of the Brussels Sample Room, arrangements have now been completed for setting up a similar Permanent Exhibition of British Samples in Copenhagen.

Company Reports—Effect of Industrial Depression—Australian Mill at Geelong Closed—Cumberland Mills' Breakdown—Fielding Return Preference Capital—Lamson Paragon Above Par—Paper Contract Action—Newspaper's Record Circulation—New Companies.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent)

AN interesting review of the position of various Australian paper and allied companies recently appeared in the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*. Referring to the Australian Paper and Pulp Co., it is said:—These shares have declined in market favour, owing to the reduction in the December, 1921, half-year's dividend to 8 per cent. p.a. and also the closing down of the Geelong mill through lack of orders. The payment of 10 per cent. p.a. for the company's first period of 10 months to June, 1921, was decidedly liberal, for it absorbed over £62,100 of the profits, and left only £10,800 for reserves. At the same time the company's earning power was not fully extended last year, for the new mill at Fairfield had only been started. Still the reduction in the dividend rate suggests that the profits from this mill so far have not prevented some decline in the total net earnings. The set-back may be only temporary, or it may be that the directors think 8 per cent. p.a. sufficient as an interim dividend, pending the final result of the year's operations. Still, other Australian paper mills have not been doing well of late.

CONCERNING the Cumberland Paper Board Mills, Ltd., we have these comments: In June, 1920, year, this company paid a dividend of 14½ per cent., but in September, 1920, was reconstructed, and in the June, 1921, year made a net profit of £40,800 (£27,400 in 1920), paying a 10 per cent. dividend, and distributing £30,100, over £13,000 more than in the previous year. Since then business has been unsatisfactory. The continued slump in prices made it necessary to write down stocks. Moreover, for some months the company has experienced a bad manufacturing period, due to industrial depression, while there was a serious breakdown at the mills, which laid the company's large machine idle for some weeks. To these factors the directors attribute the decision not to pay any interim dividend for the December, 1921, half-year on any of the shares. They say, however, that there is no cause for anxiety, as "the company is financially sound, business is much more active, and trade prospects more satisfactory."

THE first preference shares at June, 1921, were secured by tangible assets of £7 17s. per £1 share, the second by £4 5s., and the third by £3 9s. 9d. Consequently the capital in each class appears to be reasonably safe. The minimum dividend in each class is 8 per cent. cumulative preference. The total dividend charge is about £13,100 (first £3,200, second £5,100, and third £4,800, ranking in order of preference), which is less than the net profits in any one of the past four years. These shares, therefore, appear to be worth some consideration. The ordinary shares are not attractive; their tangible assets value is almost par.

J. FIELDING AND CO., LTD., cardboard box-makers and printers, we are told, was reconstructed in 1920, and, though its September, 1921, year's net profit, £17,700, was £19,800 below the old company's 1920 earnings, the 8½ per cent. dividend paid by the new company gave the shareholders £2,100 more than the sum of £7,500 received in 1920.

THESE shares appear to have merits, it is added. Notwithstanding the heavy fall in the 1921 earnings they were still £6,700 over the preference and ordinary dividend charge of £11,000, and there is therefore a substantial margin for a decline before the ordinary rate of 8½ per cent. could be threatened. Moreover, the preference charge will soon disappear, as the preference capital of £20,000, carrying 7 per cent. per annum, is to be returned to shareholders. Furthermore, the company is strong financially. It owed only about £5,200 in September, 1921, and had liquid assets of £42,400. The fact that £20,000 cash is to be paid away to shareholders is

proof that the position is now better still. Unless a higher dividend is paid the shares are dear at 23s. for the yield, £7 8s. 11d. is not sufficient for shares in a manufacturing company.

THE £1 shares of Lamson Paragon, Ltd. appear to the writer to be highly valued at 2s. 6d. above par. The net profit of £6,590 for October, 1921, year was £8,600 below that of 1920, and moreover was about £900 below the 10 per cent. dividend. The reduction in net profit was much greater in proportion than the decrease of £2,400 in the gross profits to £25,300, suggesting a heavy increase in overhead expenses. The directors reported that "the year 1921 has had to carry the burden of a greater fall in paper than could have been anticipated," and further that "all stocks have been written down to present day values." As the current year may reasonably be expected to be free from any further great fall in paper, the writing down of the stocks should enable the company to show improved profits. There must, however, be a marked increase if 10 per cent. dividends are to be comfortably maintained, and a reasonable sum added to reserves.

In the Sydney Courts, Carmichael and Co., Ltd., sued to recover £11,715 16s. from the New South Wales Country Press Co-operative Co., Ltd., under a contract for the supply of 403 tons of news printing paper. The defendant company did not appear, and the jury gave a verdict for the amount claimed.

AN audited statement concerning the circulation of the Sydney Daily Sun shows that new records have been reached during the March quarter. The highest net sales figure is 167,196 on March 12th, followed by 166,345 on March 26th. The Weekly Sun on the latter date attained a record sale of 182,676 copies.

THE New Outlook Publishing, Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £1,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire, print, publish, and circulate a magazine to be called the *New Outlook*, or any other magazine or publications; to carry on the business of printers, engravers, etc.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

R. H. Parry and G. E. Yates, machine rulers and bookbinders, 30, Peters-lane, Hanover-street, Liverpool, under the style of Parry and Yates.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

A. G. E. Ryman, The Hut, Reading-road, Fleet, Southampton, stationer.

Bankruptcies, etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS SERVICE, LTD., 392, Strand, W.C.—A compulsory winding-up order was made against this company in May, 1921, and the report of the official receiver and liquidator has now been issued to the creditors and shareholders. The accounts show liabilities £799 against assets cash 8s. 9d. and an unpaid call £3,740 estimated to produce "nil." The deficiency to shareholders is estimated at £4,560. The company was formed in February, 1919, as a private company, to carry on business as news distributors and agents, printers and publishers. The nominal capital was £12,500, divided into 10,000 preference shares of £1 each and 50,000 founders' shares of 1s. each. In April, 1919, the company agreed to acquire from the Anglo-Russian Press Service, Ltd., the right of publishing the "Sons of Britain Album" and the advertisement rights in connection therewith, the consideration being the payment to the vendors, out of the profits to arise from the publication of the Album, of £20,000 and 10 per cent. of the net profits. The Album was intended to be a pictorial biography of those who earned distinction during the late

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines
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Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Shares for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Partnerships and Investments	3 0

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line
Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

COMPOSITOR.—Wanted a smart, capable, young man to take charge of Book Department in country house; used to Casting Off MSS. and Clicking Bookwork; good terms to competent man.—State experience and wages required, to Box 13950.

FIRST-CLASS DUTCH HOUSE dealing in Paper and Boards is open to engage TWO TRAVELLERS, one for London and Midlands, and the other for the North; must have good connections; three months' trial given.—Write, stating age, experience and terms, to Box 13955.

MACHINE MINDER.—Experienced in Centurette and other Presses, must be reliable, steady worker; permanency for good man; Wandsworth district.—Reply, stating age, experience and wages required, to Box 13951.

PRINTING.—REPRESENTATIVE required for well-known London and Country firm, well equipped for Fine Printing.—Write particulars, in confidence, Box 13937.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted in Manchester, Birmingham, Bradford and Sheffield, by well-known London house; knowledge of Lithographic Printing essential; commission basis.—Reply, stating all particulars, Box 13958.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

COMPOSITOR (T.U.) requires situation on Piece; used to Trade Papers and Tabular Work; quick, clean; 5 years' war service; age 30; good references.—Box 13945.

COSTING and Estimating Clerk and General Assistant in Jobbing and News Office. Advertiser recommends capable man (aged 25) for position as GENERAL ASSISTANT in Management, both Office and Works, to anyone who has suitable vacancy.—Fuller information on application to Box 13962.

ENGINEER'S DRAUGHTSMAN, internal combustion, etc., car experience, desires Position where artistic talent would be of service; ability for advert. lay-out and commercial art.—Address Box 13952.

war. The steps for the publication of the Album did not proceed beyond the preparation of "dummy" copies and the advertisement of the book. In the opinion of the official receiver the failure of the company is due to mismanagement and to the application of its funds otherwise than in the interests of the company.

THE ARUNDEL STUDIO, LTD., 53, Old Bailey, E.C.—Under a compulsory winding-up order made against this company last December accounts have been filed showing liabilities

LETTERPRESS OVERSEER (32) desires change, present position 5 years (12 hands); Charge Composing, Machine and Warehouse; Estimator, thoroughly practical; C. and G. Certificates.—Box 13930.

MACHINE MINDER (Michles), Single, Twin or Trip Tandem Machines, well up in best class Work, Black and White and Colour Process, desirous of change; single, and with good references; Cross Feeder knowledge, etc.; society.—Box 13931.

MONO CASTER & KEYBOARD MECHANIC, 20 years' experience, healthy, as Caster—Charge or above; prize awards 1906 and 1907.—Guest, 41, Saltoun-road, S.W.2. 13961

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Agencies.

COLONIAL HOUSES desiring AGENTS or REPRESENTATION in the United Kingdom are invited to communicate with J. J. Robson and Co., Manufacturers' Agents, Staple Inn Buildings (South), 335, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 13960

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—An ALL-SIZE MARINONI PERFECTING WEB PRESS, to print a sheet 40 by 50 in.; minimum cut 22 in. and by 1/4-in. up to a maximum of 40 in.; width of web 40 in.; speed 4,000 to 5,000 per hour; open delivery; in good running condition.

A DRUM-CYLINDER FLAT BED PRESS by Messrs. Hoe and Co.; will print a sheet 40 by 60 in.; pyramidal inking; speed 1,200 per hour; in excellent condition.—Full particulars and prices from Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.1. 13919

FOR SALE, ONE 14-in. PATENT SILVER-LOCK TABLE BRONZING MACHINE; maker, Gadsby, London; price £25.—For further particulars apply, Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Engineers' Office, Bournville. 13956

FOR SALE.—TWO Second-Hand GAS ENGINES; one 1 1/2-h.p. (Crossley), can be seen running, the other a 1 1/2-h.p. (Gardner). Offers invited.—"Reporter" Office, Harmer-street, Gravesend. 13959

SECOND-HAND LINOTYPE for sale; Model No. 1 converted in 1915 to Model No. 4 Pattern with regard to Vice and Jaws; Double-letter Machine, Universal Mould from Nonpareil to Pica, equipped with Two Magazines and Two Sets of Matrices; completely overhauled and remodelled in 1915, and has been very little used since.—Offers should be sent to Box 13954.

Partnerships and Financial.

WORKING PARTNER, PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—An opportunity offers for acquisition of a Third Share in old-established sound and profitable South African Printing and Stationery Business. Capital required about £12,000, according to valuation. Good salary and share profits. Genuine concern.—Apply to "South Africa," c/o Martin Farlow and Co., 50, Gresham-street, Bank, London. 13957

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, with capital from £1,000 to £1,500 to INVEST, and anxious to enter business, will find an opening as WORKING DIRECTOR with old-established Printing House in Yorkshire.—Write, in first instance, Box 13946.

Miscellaneous.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

WANTED, THREE or FOUR-COLOUR BLOCKS (Odd or Series), suitable for Wall Calendars, size about 6 by 8 in.—Price and colour-proof, to L. F. De Vos and Co., 37, Canal de l'Amidon, Antwerp. 13953

£2,177, assets valued at £202, and a deficiency of £3,275 with regard to shareholders. The official receiver and liquidator reports that the company was formed in March, 1920, with a capital of £3,000, to carry on business as dealers in copyrights, lithographers, designers, etc. The failure is attributed to lack of support, excessive expenditure, and to the speculative nature of the business. In the opinion of the official receiver and liquidator it is largely due to the excessive amount of salaries paid.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

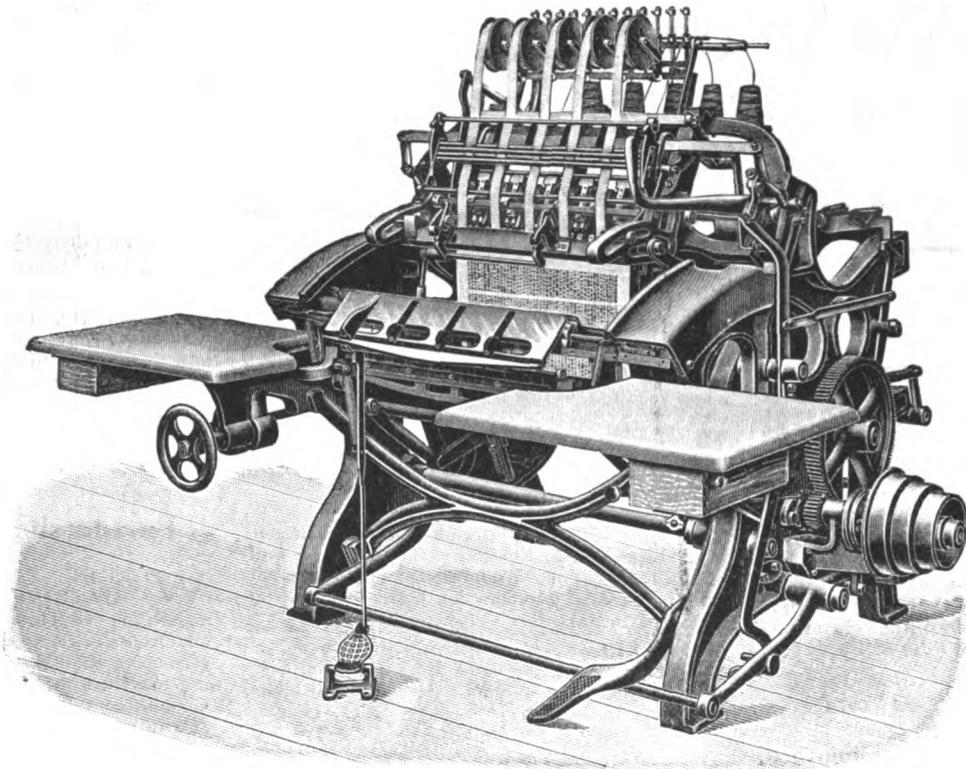
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress and Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms :

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

'Phone: **OLERKENWELL 3126.**

What Our Manufacturers are Doing.

British Machinery and Other Products that
Merit the Attention of Overseas Buyers.

Bag Machines: Bumsted and Chandler, Limited.

Messrs. Bumsted and Chandler, Ltd., have recently incorporated many improvements in their well-known patent bag machines, and they claim that these are now as mechanically perfect as it is possible to make them. All gear wheels have machine-cut teeth; sprocket wheels and chain have replaced pulleys and leather belting, and the result is a very reliable unit producing bags equal to the best hand-made with great regularity, whilst the amount of power required to drive the various machines has been considerably reduced. A new departure is the supplying of a printing attachment to work in conjunction with the bag machine, thus producing perfectly shaped and printed bags direct from the paper roll in one operation, a combination of very high economic efficiency. The machines are made in five standard sizes, covering a range from a tube to contain 60 pennies up to a 28 lb. sugar bag. The smaller machines for the production of penny bags and bankers' cash bags are provided with a very strongly designed and efficient perforating gear when so required. The board of directors of Messrs. Bumsted and Chandler, Ltd., has recently been joined by Engineer Commander H. B. McGhie, D.S.O. The company's bag machine department has continued to be busy in spite of the general depression in other lines of output.

Machinery: Edmund Bush and Son, Ltd.

Many lines of goods of interest to Colonial users are provided by Messrs. Edmund Bush and Son, Ltd., of Crown Point-road, Leeds, the following specialities manufactured by them are amongst those of special note. Patent Varnishing and Gumming Machines, sizes from double-crown to quad-demy, all fitted with automatic pump, etc., a most reliable machine which gives excellent results. Patent Drying Apparatus—the latest Patent Model invented by Messrs. Bush and fully guaranteed to dry either spirit varnished or gummed sheets. It can be attached to any make of varnishing or gumming machine, and is a great labour and floor-space saver. Sheets emerge from apparatus perfectly dry, which makes it a great boon to the trade, the old method of drying being dispensed with. Well-known printing offices have installed this apparatus, and have expressed satisfaction. Messrs. Bush and Son, Ltd., also supply Ink-Grinding Mills, which they claim to be the most powerful mills on the market in two sizes, 24 in. by 12 in., also 20 in. by 10 in.; and another speciality is their Patent Ink-Mixing Machine—a most useful machine, simple and efficient, whereby old inks are restored to working consistency. It is very economical, and is made in two sizes to mix 75 and 150 lbs. respectively. Readers may have illustrated catalogue and present prices for the asking.

Envelope Machines: Carlaw and Sons.

The well-known firm of David Carlaw and Sons, of 31, Finnieston-street, Glasgow, was established in 1860 and has a high reputation for the manufacture of machinery for the envelope-making and allied trades. They are continually introducing improved features and a handsome loose-leaf catalogue which reaches us from them shows many very attractive items. The Carlaw "Leader" Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine is supplied in numerous variant forms which enable it to meet the needs even of out-of-the-way local demands, such as are sometimes met with in overseas markets particularly. It folds, gums, and dries the envelope complete, and its superior design and construction are such that its output is now stated as 40,000 to 55,000 envelopes a day from each machine, banded by one girl. It can be fitted with variable-speed electric motor drive, and is adaptable for either gas or electric heater. Among other interesting Carlaw manufactures may be mentioned their Adjustable Envelope Cutting Knife, for cutting the four corners of odd sizes of envelope or pocket blanks; also their Envelope Tissue

Lining Machine, for affixing tissues to envelope blanks in a wide range of sizes; their Envelope Creasing and Gumming Machine with treadle, and the Lever Envelope and Label Cutting Machine for hand power. These and other "Leader" machines represent a high standard of British workmanship and should interest overseas as well as home users.

Machinery: Caxton Machinery Co.

Our overseas readers interested in machinery of all kinds for the printing and allied trades should remember that the export trade is specially catered for by the Caxton Machinery Co., of 188, Albert-street, Glasgow. Among this firm's present offers for export are: Platen Printing Machines for treadle and power, from 8 by 5 to 15 by 10; Guillotines, 20 in. upwards hand and power; Wire-Stitching Machines all sizes; Perforating and Paging Machines; also a large range of second-hand machines—Wharfedales, Platens, Guillotines, etc., specially re-conditioned for export.

Bookbinding Machinery: Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

This firm of specialists in all classes of labour-saving machinery for the printing, bookbinding, boxmaking and stationery trades, whose address is 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, E.C.4, claims to have fully regained the amount of business which they did before the war. The enterprise which the firm have displayed in securing orders from Colonial markets has been considerable since the war period, and this enterprise, taken in combination with the high quality of the appliances produced, has brought the business to a high state of efficiency. The two principal machines which they are placing on the market are the "Simplified Booksewing Machine" and the "Thread Stitching Machine." A special point about the former is that no needle heads are required, the whole of the work being done by a small spiral needle, which can be replaced at a small cost. Another feature about this machine is that it sews to suit the book, and, further, the needle heads being dispensed with, it is possible to put many more stitches into the book and sew over many more tapes in a given size than has hitherto been possible. The machine is made in three sizes, and is capable of dealing with the small pocket diary as well as the largest account book. The "Thread Stitching Machine" is an appliance Oscar Friedheim have had on the market for several years, and has met with general commendation from the principal printers and scholastic binders both at home and in the Colonies. Another important speciality which is handled by this concern is the supply of the latest and most up-to-date envelope-making machinery

Ruling Machinery: John Shaw and Sons.

Overseas and home buyers of ruling machines should bear in mind the well-known Yorkshire firm of John Shaw and Sons, of Honley, Huddersfield. Their machines have long since established themselves in favour with the trade, but the firm is not resting upon past laurels, but using every effort to keep abreast of the times in the demand for increased efficiency in every direction. Messrs. Shaw and Sons inform us that their Striker Pen Ruling Machine has been still further improved, and is still selling very well, there being now over 4,000 in use all over the world. Also they have vastly improved their discruling machine, having brought out an entirely new machine under the name of the "Super-Imperial." For both feint and striking work, they claim that this machine is far in advance of any other on the market. Another important manufacture of theirs is a rotary perforating machine, which they call the "Imperial." This is quite a universal machine, and will do not only the ordinary slot hole perforating, but also the very fine pin hole perforating, scoring, slitting and creasing.

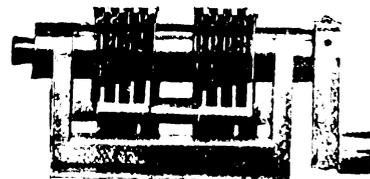
Many of these machines have been sold, and the firm is still busy on further orders. These machines are very simple to work, and are giving great satisfaction to all who have obtained them.

Machinery: Smyth-Horne, Ltd.

Messrs. Smyth Horne, Ltd., the well-known providers of machinery for the bookbinding, printing and allied trades, whose double-page advertisement appears in the centre of this issue, in addition to their usual line now have for sale the American Norwood Section Folder and the Premier Line-up or Register Table. Moreover, their usual Seybold line has been augmented by a new series of Cutters (with a special clamping feature) known as Z 10. Messrs. Smyth-Horne are perfectly willing to show any of these machines to those interested. The firm reports that trade is improving rapidly, and quite a number of orders have recently been placed.

Numbering Machines: E. W. H. Stanleigh.

Home or overseas printers who require numbering machines—either the ordinary variety or numbering machines specially designed to meet the needs of particular classes of work—should not overlook Mr. E. W. H. Stanleigh, of 23, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.4. Mr. Stanleigh is turning out British-made numbering machines of reliable quality in a wide variety of designs, the models produced ranging from simple hand machines and others of the more ordinary kind up to very special apparatus thought out to meet problems of the efficient



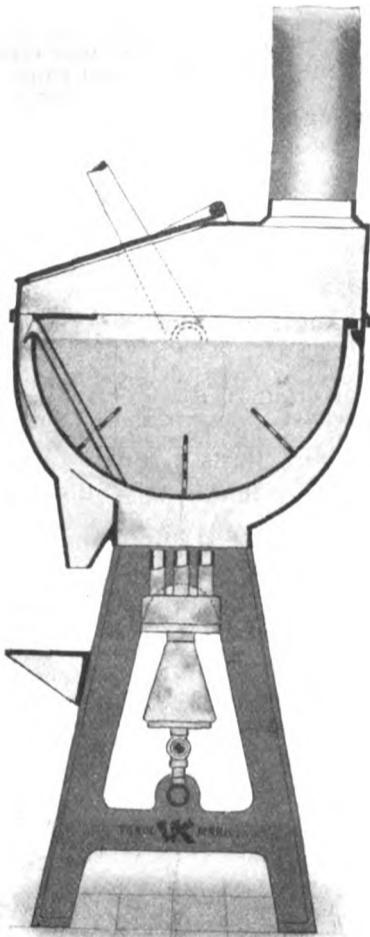
Ticket-Numbering Machine.

and economical numbering of exceptional work. A somewhat out-of-the-way design is illustrated herewith, this being one example of apparatus designed for the individual job—in this case the numbering of tram tickets. A series of numbering machines specially designed for the job in hand and adapted to the particular rotary or flat-bed presses used, will often effect wonderful economies as compared with the hand work so often resorted to. We understand that Mr. Stanleigh is extending his export business, and welcomes inquiries from overseas printers, for whom he is always ready to suggest designs adapted to solve the individual problem of the inquirer. Machines for numbering fibre, wood or metal can also be supplied.

Melting Furnace: Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co.

A great variety of machinery for printers is manufactured at the large Victory Works at Birkenhead of the Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., whose London offices and showrooms are at 66, Houndsditch, E.1. The machinery dealt in by this firm ranges from printing presses for newspaper and other work right down to the little numbering machines shown in the firm's advertisement in our pages. The machine which we illustrate herewith is the Victory-Kidder Oscillating Stereo Metal Melting Furnace. The unique and simple construction of this metal melting furnace with gas furnace will appeal to all users of stereotyping equipment. The Victory Kidder melting pot has no valves to leak nor other mechanism to get out of order. It is fitted with highly efficient gas burners and the close contact of the flame with the pot, which is entirely enclosed by the outer shell, is conducive to economical heating. The inside of the outer shell is lined with asbestos, which not only conserves the heat

and economises gas, but also prevents radiation and consequent discomfort to the operator. The metal is protected from oxidation by the passage of the non-oxidising fumes of combustion over its surface and by the film of dross and other impurities that remains unbroken on its surface. The metal is poured by simply tilting the pot and is taken from the bottom of the pot, thereby ensuring the use of perfectly clean metal. No skimming or ladling is necessary. The action of pouring



Metal Melting Furnace.

automatically keeps the metal stirred and well mixed. The firm recommends in all cases the attachment of the automatic gas regulator, the function of which is to economise and automatically control the supply of gas, and thereby keep the metal at the correct temperature and prevent overheating. The furnaces can be fitted with oil instead of gas burners if required.

Type Metal: T. G. and J. Jubbs.

Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubbs, of Leeds, the well-known firm of type metal manufacturers, started business in 1859, and now supply a vast number of printers with all they need in the way of metals. Jubbs have the knack of supplying the right composition, and have received many expressions of appreciation. A letter received dated May 27th, 1922, reads "last year we cleared all our metal out, and substituted Jubbs' metal, which has been a great success. We are now ordering a further supply, which we expect to be of the same quality, in order to preserve the good appearance of the paper at the present time." Another firm who print catalogues state they "printed 200,000, and the last run was satisfactory, all the order being accepted." A firm using a monotype argued about the price, but passed the order to Jubbs, saying they preferred their metal, as they did know they were getting a reliable metal, even if they paid more for it. Jubbs also supply leads, clamps, metal furniture and quotations. One of their customers writes: "Please find cheque for furniture re-cast. I am very pleased with the assortment. It does great credit to your knowledge of the necessary requirements of the small printer as well as the large." Anyone wanting good quality material could not do better than write Jubbs, Leeds, for prices and samples. Quality is considered first, prices later. The *Daily Mail*, in their stereo department and lino department, use Jubbs' metal exclusively.

Type: Pavyers and Bullens, Ltd.

Users of printing type the world over will be interested to remark the centenary of the typefoundry firm of Pavyers and Bullens, Ltd., of Cromer-street, London, W.C.1. The present month completes one hundred years' continuous manufacturing and trading, as the founding of the present firm dates from June, 1822, when Benjamin Pavyer, sen., started business on his own account at Ball-alley, Old-street, London. To celebrate the centenary, Messrs. Pavyers and Bullens, Ltd., have issued an attractive brochure, "One Hundred Years," giving an account, illustrated by numerous portraits, of the establishment and early days of the two type foundries—B. Pavyer and Son and George Bullen and Co.—which in 1882 were amalgamated under the present title of Pavyers and Bullens, Ltd., and giving also some particulars of the personnel connected with the firm throughout its history. The booklet reminds the reader of the wide range of type faces, borders, etc., shown in the firm's specimen book. The firm does a considerable amount of export trade, both in type and in printers' supplies generally.

Type: Messrs. Shanks and Sons.

Of interest both to printers overseas and to those at home is the fact that Messrs. P. M. Shanks and Sons, Ltd., of 31, Red Lion-square, W.C.1, have issued a new specimen book of the extensive series of book and jobbing faces produced at their old-established type foundry. They have thus brought together in one volume, and in a simple yet effective manner, the types shown by them in recent years in examples of booklet, advertisement, circular and other leaflets that have been so well-known and appreciated in the trade, as not only showing the type faces, but giving ideas and suggestions for their effective use. The book opens with a fine series of body founts ranging from five point to eighteen-point, and among them we notice a large face series of effective character and a series of excellent newspaper founts, together with examples showing roman and jobbing letters in combination. There are also examples of modern booklet pages that show well the combinations that may be made, and the effects that may be obtained by different sizes of the same type face. Among the display founts that are both pleasing and effective are the Venetian old styles, Gaelic old styles, Plantin old styles and Dolphin and Flemish old styles. These series offer a remarkably wide selection for display work, and the Elstree and Elsmere old style faces will be found very effective for many jobs. In the heavier faces the Holborn series and Crude condensed, together with the Tribune series, are noticeable for their clearness of cut and symmetry of design. Most useful for circular and other work is the Heavy Round Hand, which, indeed, is also suited for attractive and bold booklet jobs where something striking is desired. The specimens in the book also include a fine range of Sans-Serifs, and a series of attractive Clarendon faces. Indeed there is nothing absent that could be wanted by the modern display printer. The end of the volume is devoted to examples of borders and ornaments, of which there is a great variety, many of them being shown worked in colours. Some of the borders are designed for use in newspaper and magazine advertisements, and are most effective and original. Art initials and ornaments for enlivening display work are offered in plenty, and there is a fine series of Royal Arms blocks, in various sizes, that are quite different from the usual thing, and artistic in their drawing. Labour saving rules and music types are also here, the latter being in both staff notation and in tonic sol-fa. The Red Lion-square Foundry has always been noted for the quality of its metal, indeed Shanks' patent hard metal type was well and favourably known in the trade a good many years ago, and the standard then set is still kept up and improved upon. The whole of the very extensive series of book and jobbing founts shown in this new book can be furnished on the exact British-American Standard of .166044 of an inch, which is now the recognised unit for modern types. The book is beautifully printed, as a type specimen book should be, and is neatly bound in red cloth with a portrait of William Caxton blocked in gold on the front cover. Home and Colonial printers, when in want of new and effective faces should not fail to inspect Messrs. Shanks' volume, which offers almost every variety that could be required in the ordinary office.

Printers' Leads: Taylor and Watkinson.

The old-established firm of Taylor and Watkinson, of Belgrave Foundry, Barking-avenue, Leeds, lays claim to being the largest manufacturers of printers' leads in the world. Certainly they are specialists who have built up an immense trade both at home and overseas, and the printer who gets in touch with Messrs. Taylor and Watkinson can rest assured that he is dealing with those whose experience and equipment enable them to give him tip-top service. Machine-cast and planed leads of all kinds are readily available, and the firm makes a special point of careful attention to overseas orders.

Process Supplies: Pictorial Machinery, Limited.

Process cameras, stands, etc., of the highest quality are to be had from the firm of Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., of 7, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1. A special feature of the firm's work is the making of special cameras or apparatus. Special dark-room cameras are made up to 60 by 40 in. In the firm's repair department they overhaul instruments, put them in new condition and this whether the overhaul be of lenses, prism boxes or any other parts. Messrs. Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., have recently been appointed sole agents for the Gevaert Process Plates which are 12½ per cent. cheaper than any British-made plate. Another important feature is the Douthitt Diaphragm-Control System. That is a feature which is perhaps difficult for the printer quite to understand, but to the photographer or



Douthitt Diaphragm-Control.

process operator who has to make negatives and requires to make them of standard excellence and uniformity, the Douthitt Diaphragm-Control is of great interest as by means of this simple appliance and scales based upon the optical laws of negative making, it is possible to get the very finest quality of negative standardised. One of the largest process houses here has, we understand, just installed eight of these plants, one for each of the cameras, and is about to instal more, whilst the firm is putting in plants with many other of the important houses both here and on the Continent.

Stereotyping Materials: W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.

Very great progress has been made by Messrs. William J. Light and Co., Ltd., of 127, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3, particularly in ready-made flongs for all classes of stereotyping, news, fine art and general jobbing—for news work especially. The increasing demand for Light's "Ideal" and "Cleartype" hand-casting qualities and their "Winkolight-Junior" special Autoplate dry flong is adequate testimony to the efficiency of these grades for the particular purposes for which they are expressly made. Light's "Photo-Tone" Flong for magazine and high-grade colour work has created a great impression, showing that what can be done by electrotyping can be done equally well by the "Photo-Tone Stereo Process" at one-fifth of the cost and proportionately quicker. For general jobbing work the R.M.Q.D. (Ready-Made Quick Drying) and "Ideal-A" qualities will be found to be exceptionally efficacious and easy to work. In addition to these specialities of their own make and moulding accessories for use with all classes of flongs, Messrs. Light and Co. sell their special "Everwear" Oil and Ink-Proof Press Rubbers and act as selling agents for some of the best makes of platen machines and for "Winkler" Stereotyping Appliances, which, for efficiency and time and labour-

saving, are to be very highly recommended. Flat and Rotary Printing Machines for letterpress, offset and fast-running news of the well-known M.A.N. types are also under Light's selling agency care. Readers can have every confidence in adding the name of W. J. Light and Co., Ltd., to their buying lists, if indeed they are not already in communication with them.

Printing Ink: Lorilleux and Bolton.

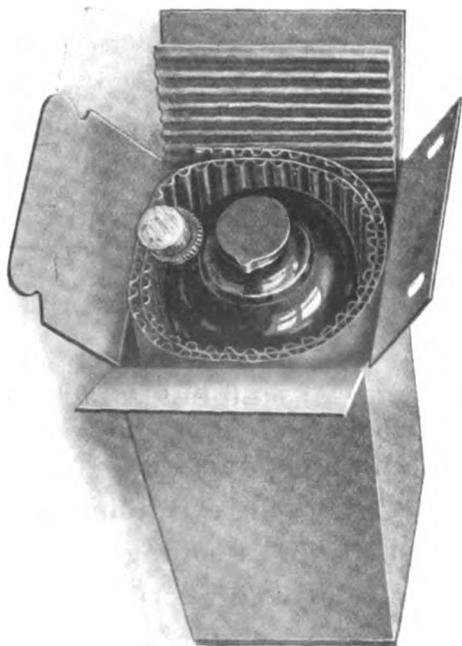
From Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, the ink manufacturers, of 31-34, Cursitor-street, London, E.C.4, we hear that export trade shows distinct and welcome signs of recovery after the recent depression. This applies not merely to those countries with whom trade facilities are more or less normal, but also to markets which are adversely affected by the rate of exchange. It is evident that the demand for British quality is as strong as ever, even where the difficulties of trading would appear to be almost insurmountable. Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton are continuing their policy of manufacturing their products specially to suit local climatic conditions, because they believe that it is only by studying the varying requirements in this way that distant markets can be permanently held. There seems no reason to suppose that this revival in overseas business is other than permanent, and they are planning for the future with every confidence.

Poster Inks: Slater and Palmer.

Some specially attractive lines in letterpress poster inks are being produced by Messrs. Slater and Palmer, of 4, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4, who send us a series of leaflets showing their effective use in a large variety of colours. The firm informs us that the prices offered are 1s. 6d. per lb. for 6 dozen, 1s. 9d. per lb. for 3 to 6 dozen (one colour in one delivery), 2s. per lb. for smaller quantities—but violet, mauve and magenta being 3d. per lb. more than above. Carriage paid for orders above 20s. in value.

Writing Ink: Polygon Manufacturing Co.

Those on the look-out for writing ink of superior quality would do well to test the merits of Polygon Indelible Ink, made by the Polygon Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of 40-46, Banner-street, London, E.C. The makers are prepared to demonstrate to those interested, by actual tests, the validity of the high claims they make for this ink. They affirm it to be an ideal ink for general writing purposes, and



Ink Packed for Dispatch.

entirely satisfactory for use in fountain pens—absolutely non-fading, non-gumming, non-corrosive, and giving a writing which is permanent and not liable to be affected by either acids or water. This ink is conveniently available in special Pen-Rack Pattern Ink-wells of 1 oz. and 3 oz. and in 8 oz. to 40 oz. bottles. A sample bottle is illustrated herewith.

Roller Composition: "Durable" Printers' Roller Co.

A matter of vital import to the printer overseas, as to the printer at home, is the quality of the composition used in his rollers. Those who experience any difficulty in this respect can find in the "Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd., of 14, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.1, a firm of specialists in printers' rollers and roller composition, whose long experience and high repute mark them out as particularly fitted to give advice and provide supplies in connection with rollers for printers all over the world. The "Durable" company have been making rollers since 1868, and by their accumulated knowledge of the fitness of materials for special climates, and by the scrupulous scientific care directed to the maintenance of a reliable and uniform product, they have built up a world-wide export trade in addition to the extensive business done in this country. A useful hint to those using rollers in hot climates is found in the fact that the "Durable" Roller Co. deprecates the tendency of printers to think that a composition for use in a high temperature must be hard to the feel. Many an overseas client must, we think, have been first surprised and afterwards delighted at the "Durable" people's insistence that the beautifully elastic, resilient composition offered was suitable, by reason of the scientifically balanced choice of its ingredients, for use where a much harder material had been customary. The advantage of the softer composition is obvious, as the quality of printing and the durability of rollers depends so largely on the resilience of the rollers used. The "Durable" composition can be re-melted several times without the loss of its efficiency, and its elasticity necessarily means longer life to rollers, the wear on which is occasioned not only by friction but also by the continually alternating compression and stretching to which the roller surface is subjected in its working.

Channon's Patent Glue.

A superior glue that is of interest to bookbinders and others both at home and overseas is that produced by Channon's Patent Glue, Ltd., of 3, Cloak-lane, London, E.C.4. The makers have given us very striking evidence of its high quality, it having been submitted to the severest tests in Government use and having come out with flying colours. A point of special importance to bookbinders is the fact that the makers have been successful in adapting it for use with the Smyth-Horne bookbinding machines in connection with which it has proved entirely satisfactory. Overseas readers will note with special interest that it serves well under troublesome climatic conditions, even in the tropics. It is now in use in Burmah, Straits Settlements, China, etc., and has proved immune to the insect enemies of books, such as white ants, as well as to the climate of those countries.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Guy, J. S. Printing attachment for envelope folding machines. 15,380.
- Lock, T. J. Printing machines. 15,316.
- Spieß, G. Sheet conveying devices for printing presses, folding, etc., machines. 15,195.
- Walpole, G. S. Embossing apparatus. 15,599.

Specifications Published. 1921.

- Deutsche Maschinenbau-und-Vertriebs Ges. Paper feed and delivery apparatus for roller copying machines. 174,028.
- Taylor, H. Binding of books. 180,481.
- Valentine, H. J., and Mills, L. S. Toy books. 180,532.
- White, L. D. Covers for completing the filing or binding of papers or the like. 180,517.

Mr. J. H. MERRINGTON, following a connection with the firm for the last twenty-nine years, has taken over, as from June 1st, the old-established business of Messrs. George Forrester and Co., papermakers' agents, 91, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4. Mr. Merrington, who will trade in his own name, has had transferred to him the following agencies:—Hamang Pappirfabrik, Nykvarus Pappersbruks, Saevareid Karton and Pappfabrik, and Vestfos Cellulosefabrik, whose specialities have a good name on the market.

Paper in New Zealand.

Depreciated Currency Surtax.

In an official notice issued by the New Zealand Customs Department, writing and printing papers are included among those upon which special duties are imposed when imported from countries having a depreciated currency. There is also included wrapping paper, all kinds, glazed, mill-glazed, or unglazed, including browns, caps, castings, sulphites, sugars, and all other bag papers, candle carton paper, tissues, and tinfoil paper, not printed, n.e.i., in sheets or rolls of any size, if they are, under the Tariff, liable to *ad valorem* duty.

The Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY SPORTS

(Under A.A.A. Laws and N.C.U. Rules) at

STAMFORD BRIDGE ATHLETIC GROUNDS

On SATURDAY, JULY 15th, 1922, at 2 p.m. Sharp.

L.S.C. MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

President, W. R. MASTERS, Esq.
 (Fleetway Press, Ltd.).

OPEN EVENTS:

- First Prizes £7 7s. Four Prizes each Event.
- 100, 220, 880 YARDS, 1 MILE HANDICAPS.
- 2 MILE WALKING HANDICAP.
- 220 YARDS VETERANS' HANDICAP (over 40).
- 1/4 MILE and 1 MILE CYCLE HANDICAPS.
- LADIES' 100 YARDS HANDICAP.
- 1 LAP SCRATCH WALK.
- LADIES' 440 YARDS RELAY RACE (4 at 110 YARDS).
- 100 YARDS HANDICAPS for BOYS and GIRLS (ages 8 to 15).

Great 14-Mile Road Race

For 25-GUINEA BOTTOMLEY CHALLENGE CUP.
 To be won 3 times, not necessarily in succession.

TRADE EVENTS:

TRADE SOCIETIES ONE MILE RELAY CHAMPIONSHIP. Open to Teams representing the various Associations and Trade Unions connected with the Printing and Allied Trades. Teams comprise four runners for 880, 440, 220, 220 yards (two reserves allowed). Two Sets of Medals and Winning Team holds "BRADDICK" Challenge Shield.

80-YARDS VETERANS' HANDICAP, for Bona Fide Amateurs and Holders only. Minimum Age 35 years. Four Prizes.

THE FRYOTYPE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE BRITISH ISLES. The Championship consists of 100 yards, 880 yards, 1 Mile Running and 1 Mile Walk, open to Teams representing Firms in the Printing and Kindred Trades in the United Kingdom. Competitors must be from one Firm and have been in their employ 13 weeks prior to date of closing the entries on July 10th. Three to enter and two to compete at each distance. Three Prizes for each distance and eight Medals to competitors representing the Winning Team.

TUG-OF-WAR COMPETITIONS:

THE WALKER-USHER CHALLENGE CUP (to be Won 3 Times in All). For Light Weight Tug-of-War Teams not to exceed 66-st. aggregate (to be weighed on the ground). Winning Team holds the Cup presented by Messrs. Walker Bros. One or more Teams accepted from each Firm. Two Sets of Prizes and a Special Prize for the Coach. Seven to enter, Six to Pull.

ONE LAP OBSTACLE RACE. For Members of the Printing and Kindred Trades. Three Prizes.

"LINO TYPE" 2-MILES SCRATCH FLAT CHALLENGE SHIELD. Presented in 1897 by the Linotype and Machinery Limited, Open to Teams representing Firms in the Allied Trades. Competitors must have been employed at the Firm they represent at least a month prior to the date of the race. Six to enter, Four to run, and Three to score. First man, Gold Medal; First Team, Gold Centre Medals; Second Team, Silver Medals (these seven Medals are presented by the Linotype and Machinery Limited). Suitable Prizes will be given to First Unplaced Team not having been prize winners in this event. Two additional individual Prizes for First Two Men in Unplaced Teams, the first man home excepted.

Entries close First Post Monday, July 10th, to Hon. Secretary, W. C. JEWELL, 21, Shandon-road, Clapham, S.W.4.

ENTRY FEES.—1s. 6d. each event. Children's event, 6d. Teams, 3s. All entries must be made on A.A.A. Forms.

ADMISSION TICKETS ONE SHILLING EACH (including Tax).

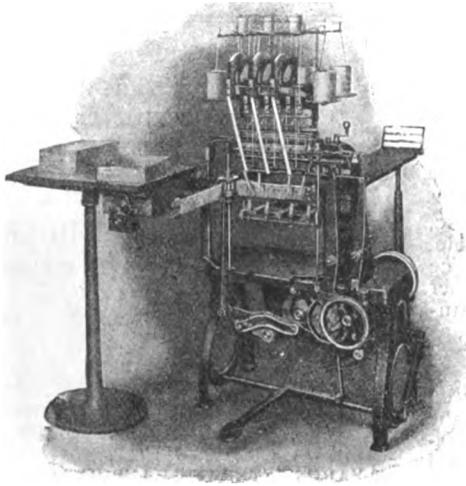
Children under Twelve Half-Price.

Enclosure, 1s. 6d. Grand Stand Seats, 2s.

To be obtained from Mr. H. F. Parker, 8, Albion-road, Wandsworth-road, S.W., and Mr. C. Pushee, 34a, Aristotle-road, High-street, Clapham, S.W.4; The Falcon Hotel, Gough-square, Fleet-street, E.C., or from any Member of the Committee.

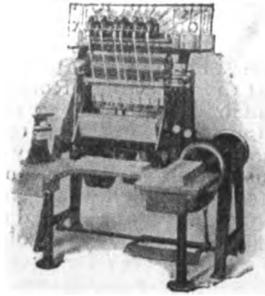
SMYTH - H

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for



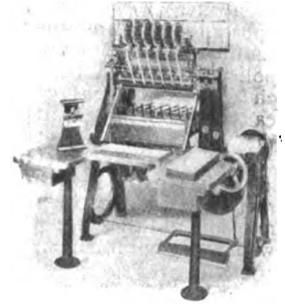
Smyth Imp. No. 3 Sewer.

For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
Only Rotary Sewer on the World's Market.



Smyth No. 8 Book Sewing Machine.

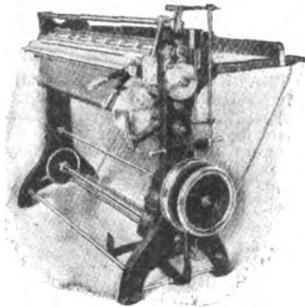
For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
Small and Large Size.



Smyth No. 4 Book Sewer.

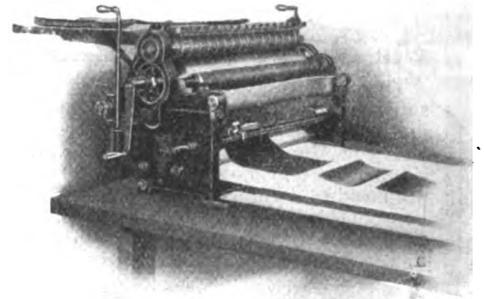
For Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books.

Most general all-round Sewing Machine on the World's Market.



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

For Cutting Cloth Rolls into rectangular covers, delivery flat.



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine.

For Pasting and Gluing Papers and Cloth delivery automatically wet side uppermost on to the band.

Over
**4,000 Smyth
Book Sewing
Machines Sold.**

We represent the Sole Sale of

The Smyth Mfg. Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in & Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmers.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper & Plate Pasting Machine.

The American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folders.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

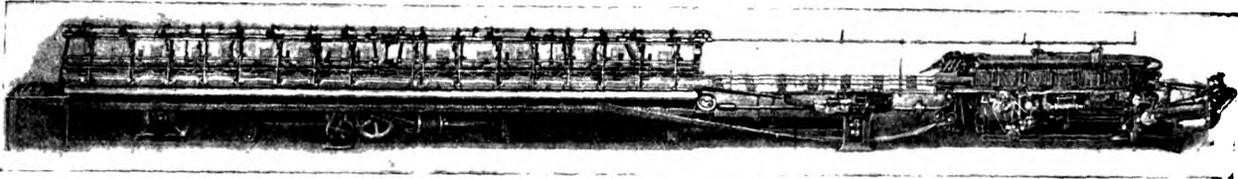
The Murray Case Bending Machine.

1-3, Baldwin's Place, Gray

Telephone: HOLBORN 2215.

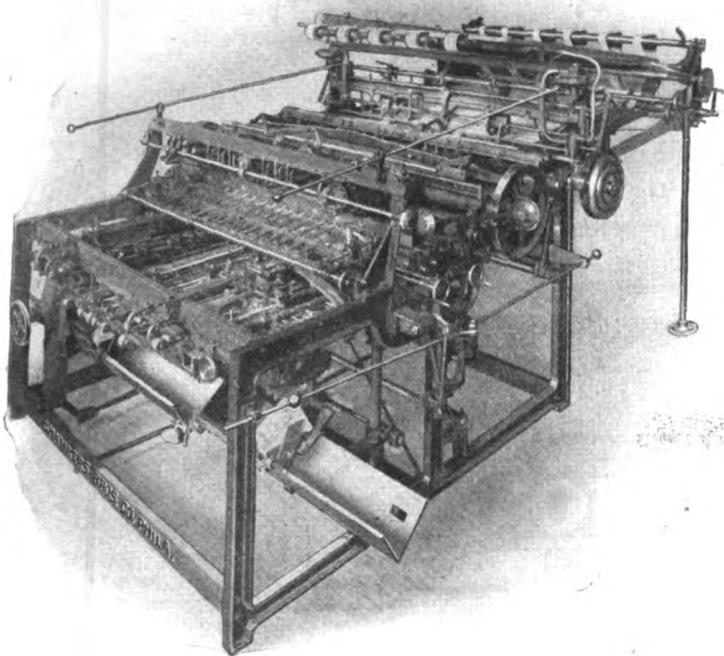
SMYTHORNE, LTD.

for the Bookbinding, Printing and Allied Trades.



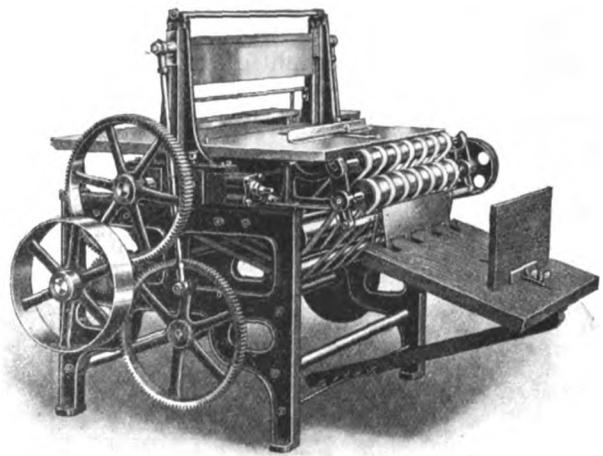
Juengst Section Gathering, Wire Stitching and Covering Machine.

The only Machine that will Gather, Jog, Stitch and Cover Books, etc. All while in continuous motion.



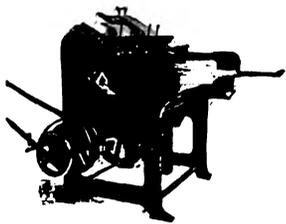
Chambers' 687C Quadruple Book Folding Machine.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from one 64-page sheet.



Norwood Improved Section Folding Machine.

For Manufacturing Stationers, etc. Fold one sheet up to 24. From Notepaper up to largest size Book Ledger.



Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

For Pasting End Papers on to end sections.

All our Machines are installed everywhere on an open trial basis and the Engineering Companies manufacturing the different Machines have in most cases specialized for nearly 40 years in the designing and building of these Labour-Saving Machines with wonderful results. Their great popularity is proved by the enormous number in use and the continual repeat orders being received.



Seybold New 3-Knife Book, Magazine and Pamphlet Trimming Machine.

Inn Road, London, E.C.1.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

INKS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR EXPORT.

IT is a settled policy that L. and B. Quality shall be the same all the world over and overseas markets are studied with the greatest care.

All inks are specially manufactured to suit local climatic conditions.

Thus printers overseas can purchase L. and B. inks with the certain knowledge that they will obtain the same high standard that characterises the home product.



31-34, CURSITOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Makers of

**Letterpress, Litho, Litho-Offset, Intaglio and
Tin-Plate Inks and Sundries.**

AGENTS:

AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd.
Sydney,
New South Wales.

BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.,
Rangoon.

EGYPT: D. & S. H. Harari,
Boite Postale 1297,
Cairo.

CALCUTTA: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.

MALTA: U. de Angelis & Debono.

SOUTH AFRICA: African Sales Company,
16, Stone Bros Buildings,
Eloff Street,
Johannesburg.

CYPRUS: Constantin Ph. Castan.

The Past, Present and Future of the Costing Movement.

By W. HOWARD HAZELL, J.P.,

Chairman of the Costing Committees of the Federation of Master Printers and the London Master Printers' Association.

I think it would be well to consider how far the printing trade has succeeded in carrying out the ideals of the costing campaign. May I remind you that ten years ago, when the Costing Committee was formed, there was no recognised system of costing in the printing trade, and no uniformity of method of arriving at cost and charge. Many of you will remember the gathering in Kingsway Hall, when the system advocated by the Committee was explained, and when 1,200 printers sat for two days to listen to, criticise, and finally cordially approve the Costing System that had been prepared. From that day forward the campaign has gone on steadily through years of peace, through years of war, and through the equally trying years after the war, and the System has successfully met the many difficulties that have arisen, and greatly assisted all printers in their business.

Success of Standard System.

The System was devised for the trade by members of the trade, and is used by many hundreds of printers in all parts of the United Kingdom, and one of the leading accountants in this country, who is an authority on costing methods, has said that it is the finest system that has been devised by any trade. The work has been so successful that three officials give the whole of their time to advising printers and assisting them to instal the system. In addition to the Costing Committee of the Federation, local costing committees have been set up in almost every Alliance, and by arranging meetings and local discussions, they are helping to carry on the campaign.

Before the System was prepared, there was no uniformity in the definition of various terms, but now the meanings of cost, of chargeable and non-chargeable time and materials, departmental and overhead expenses, have been defined, and are universally accepted: so that printers from Land's End to John O' Groats may meet and discuss their costs, and know what they are talking about. It is now recognised as the system for master printers, and has been used by H.M. Stationery Office in their own factories, and has been quoted and recognised as an authoritative system in the Courts of Law.

In order to assist printers, hourly rates for the different processes have been prepared for different districts, and they are issued as a help in estimating for use by those who have not installed the System, and as a guide to those who have. When a printer has the System, he can compare his hourly rates with the district rates, and if he finds they are higher than the Committee's rates, he knows that he must investigate his costs and find the cause for his high hourly rates. It is a barometer by which he can gauge the efficiency of his factory. During the war, when wages were rising and the prices of materials jumping abnormally, and plant was only partly occupied, it was almost impossible for a printer to know what was a fair basis for cost and charge. The Costing Committee issued an authoritative statement giving a percentage showing the increase in cost from time to time, and these figures were used as a basis for adjusting public and private contracts. The public generally looked upon the statement of the Committee as a fair and impartial statement of facts. The advantage of having a body whose opinion as to the increased cost was accepted, was of enormous value to the printing trade during the difficult years of the war.

Educational Work Accomplished.

Costing classes for master printers, cost clerks, and others, have been started in various parts of the country, and the whole System is fully explained. At St. Bride Institute, London, over 350 students have passed a stiff examination in the whole methods of costing. Similar classes have been held in Manchester, Edinburgh, and elsewhere, and classes of a simpler charac-

An address delivered at last week's Cost Congress at Glasgow.

ter for instructing clerks in keeping records of cost, have been held in many towns when local costing campaigns have been started. In addition, classes for estimating clerks have been held in London and elsewhere, so that the estimating might follow on the lines of the Costing System.

A commencement has been made with what I hope will ultimately become a large and useful library of books published by the Federation. About 18,000 copies of the book explaining the Federation Costing System have been sold, and the books on "Estimating" and "Office Organisation" have been of considerable value to many printers. A jobbing price list, showing the cost and reasonable charges for the great variety of jobbing work, has been issued on two or three occasions, and has helped printers to obtain reasonable prices for this important section of work.

This, gentlemen, is a brief summary of what the trade has done in the past ten years in order to establish sound methods of costing, and to assist its members to improve their estimating and charging for work. It is a record of which I think we may well be proud. There is a tendency at the present time for some to be despondent about the future outlook of the printing trade and of the costing movement, but I would urge you not to be despondent and not to be down-hearted. In spite of all the difficulties of the past ten years, we have established the Costing System as the system for printers throughout the United Kingdom, and we are in the proud position of having other trades say: "Why cannot we devise our own system of costing for our trade, the same as the master printers have done?"

Examples of Help Given.

May I give you two instances of how costing has assisted printers? Some time ago I lunched with a member of a very large printing firm, and the owner of a small printing business. The member of the large firm said: "Some years ago, before the Master Printers' System was devised, we put in proper costing methods, and to our astonishment we found that a certain class of business amounting to £30,000 per annum was showing such a heavy loss that it was hopeless to try and raise the prices to cover the cost. We shut down that department, and in spite of the greatly reduced turnover and the heavy overhead charges, our profits went up slightly in the first year, and we had floor-space and plant available for developments in the future." The small printer said: "For years I had been making very, very small profits. I came to the big meeting in Kingsway Hall, and saw at once that I had been working in the dark and on wrong methods, and in the first year when I had the System properly running I made as much profit as I had made in the previous five years, and I have never had any cause for complaint since. The Costing System showed me where I was wrong."

I must, however, tell you that there are some who criticise the work of the Costing Committee, and I will give you a very candid criticism that I heard. A member of a well-known firm of printers said: "Mr. Howard Hazell is a lunatic. He is mad about costing; he ought to be shut up in a lunatic asylum!" I am very glad to say that I was in good company; for, he added, "The other members of the Committee are just as mad as he is, and ought to be interned with him!" But, gentlemen, if we be mad, then there must be method in our madness, for later on this printer installed the System in his own works! Can we have a more glowing testimonial of the advantages of the methods that we advocate?

The Need of the Present Time.

So much for the past. What of the present? What is the need of the world at the present time? First, it is essential that the costs of production should be reduced in order to stimulate the demand for commodities and increase employment, and thus make the trade more normal. Secondly, prices should be stabilised, and erratic and

ludicrous price-cutting should be eliminated, so that prices show a reasonable profit for the producer. One of the best methods of lowering the costs of production is to increase the efficiency of the organisation, and I know of no more potent influence for reducing waste, eliminating errors, avoiding mistakes and saving material, than by having a proper and well organised costing system in any and every factory. A good costing system is a signpost in the works, pointing the road to efficiency. There are some people who think that the only result of costing is to find the cost of production, but in addition to this desirable result, the figures collected show the loss of time and waste of material, detect errors, and will show which methods and machinery are obsolete, and point out to the management how to improve the efficiency.

I fear that too often the prices quoted to customers are based on ignorance, tempered by fear of what the customers will say, but with a costing system the lowest price at which the costs are covered is known, and with this information there is much less fear or risk of a printer quoting unreasonable prices. If a printer continually works below cost, it must ultimately mean bankruptcy, and bankruptcy means ruin to the employer, loss of a job to the workers, and is harmful to the community. If a printer compensates for low prices to some customers by charging high prices to others, it is unfair to those customers who pay high prices, and whose business may be damaged by the lower prices their competitors obtain. The aim of the Costing System is that fair prices, based on reasonable costs, should be the basis for all work produced by printers. This is a square deal to all concerned, and by making prices more uniform, and assisting in increasing the efficiency, we are dealing with two of the greatest difficulties of the present time.

An Ideal for the Future.

There is much work yet to be done, and I would venture to suggest to you an ideal for the future. Let us not rest content until every printer has installed the costing system, and every printer is obtaining a reasonable profit on every job. It is possible that some of you may think that this is the unattainable ideal of an optimistic visionary. It is no such thing. It is a sane and reasonable ambition to set before the printing trade; an ambition that may be realised if each one of us would do his share. It cannot be obtained by the labours of the devoted few, but needs the whole-hearted support of the many.

It is by working and not by wishing that we shall win the way to success. There are still many printers who need to be converted to the advantages of the Costing System. The political opinions of printers may be conservative or liberal, but I am afraid that in the control of their business and in costing matters, liberals become conservative, and are slow to change their methods. Here then is an opportunity for you to help your fellow printer. You can show him how he can improve his profits, strengthen his business and lessen his costs, and in helping him you are also helping yourself. You will help to reduce price-cutting based on ignorance, and while you are improving his profits you are also improving your own. It is not often that you will thus find the path of duty and the path of profit running side by side. This, it seems to me, is the work that lies before the printing trade. Its successful accomplishment will have far-reaching effects in many directions as the movement extends. You will increase the membership of the Federation, you will improve the efficiency and lessen the cost of production, and you will strengthen the position of the printing trade and the commerce of the country. When that time comes the Federation will be able to speak for its members with greater force than it does at the present time. Its influence and usefulness will be greatly extended, and the whole craft will be in a better position than it has ever been in the past.

I wish I had the tongue of an orator, and I would so stir your minds and fire your enthusiasm that each one of you would leave this hall determined to do what you could to carry on this movement. Go back to your cities and your towns; go back to your Alliances and your Associations, and, talk, teach, and preach costing. If you will but do this, if you will but instal the System in your works; if you will support the local Costing Committees throughout the country, you will make the Costing Conference at Glasgow a red-letter day in the annals of the printing trade, and confer a lasting benefit on the industry to which you belong.

"Good News"
FOR ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS.

Just Think for a Moment—

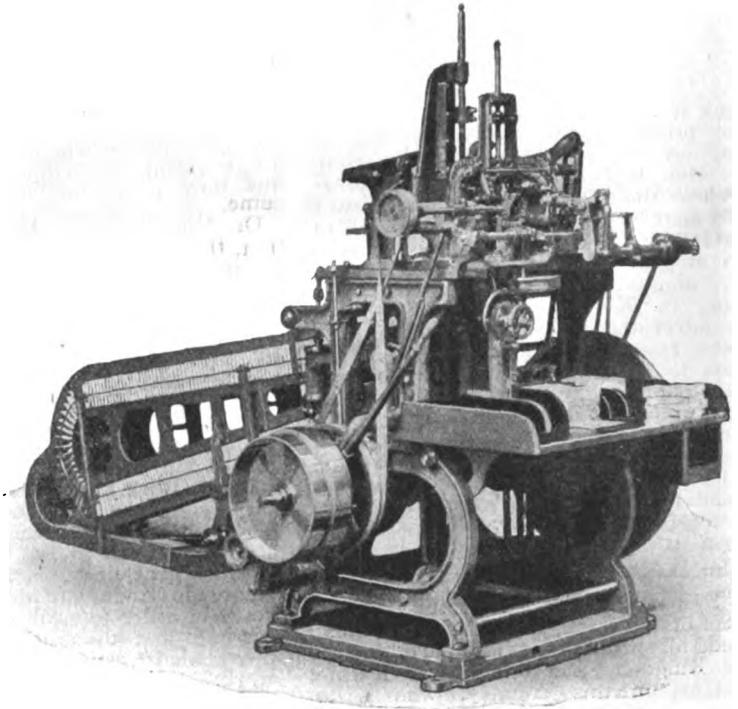
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Master Printers in Scotland.

Successful Gatherings for the Cost Congress and Federation Annual Meeting.

In spite of the uncertainty existing in the printing industry regarding notices and wages, the annual gatherings in Glasgow promoted by the Federation of Master Printers were full of enthusiasm. In our last issue we indicated the success of the meetings from the numerical standpoint, and subsequent experience has shown the value of the conferences from the social and craft aspect.

The Costing Congress.

An elaborate programme had been prepared for the Costing Congress in the Large Hall of the Grand Hotel. In last week's issue we gave Mr. J. D. Wise's practical contribution to the discussion, and elsewhere in this issue we present Mr. Howard Hazell's valuable and exhaustive review of a movement in which he has taken a conspicuous part. Other papers we hope to print in subsequent numbers of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. Mr. James MacLehose, LL.D., president of the Federation, occupied the chair, and delivered his presidential address. At the midday adjournment the delegates were entertained to luncheon in the St. Andrew's Hall by the Scottish Alliance. The congress was resumed in the afternoon, and various aspects of the costing problem were dismissed.

Civic Reception.

A reception to members of the Federation attending the meetings and their friends was given in the evening in the City Chambers by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council. The guests were received in the Satinwood Salon by the Lord Provost, who was accompanied by Mrs. Paxton. Among those present were Dr. MacLehose, Sir William Waterlow, Sir Cecil Harrison, Sir John Reid, Sir Robert Wilson, Sir John S. Samuel, Professor Kennedy, Dr. W. B. Blaikie, Colonel W. A. Collins, Mr. John Blackie, and Mr. J. Monte Wilson.

The Lord Provost, welcoming the members, said the Corporation of Glasgow were always pleased to offer hospitality to important bodies that were working for the good not only of their own trade and profession, but of the community at large, and the Master Printers' Federation of the United Kingdom had special claims to recognition, because it included in its membership some of the most prominent citizens of Glasgow—men who had rendered important service in a variety of directions. Their president, Dr. MacLehose, was a very good specimen of the type of man to whom he referred. (Applause.) The history of the Federation was a very interesting one. It was founded 22 years ago; the membership was over 4,000, and included everybody of importance in the printing trade. The main objects of the Federation were to look after the interests of the trade and take concerted action when necessary on problems or legislation affecting it. The Federation was of enormous value in securing the reductions on the postal rates which had now come into operation. No trade suffered more by the heavy postage rates recently in force. People who formerly were prepared to have circulars printed and posted for one halfpenny thought twice before they paid one penny for the postage. The result was that a great deal of printing went out of the country, and circulars were sent to the Continent and printed and posted there. He hoped the Federation would not rest until they secured a further reduction in the postal rates, because cheap postage had an important bearing upon the trade of the country. It enabled manufacturers and others to circularise their clients and keep them informed regarding new directions of commercial and industrial enterprise. He also desired to pay a tribute of appreciation to the work carried on by the Glasgow Printing and Kindred Trades Employers' Association. The Corporation had occasion frequently to come in contact with the members of the Association in a business way, and had invariably found them efficient and obliging and anxious to meet official requirements. He knew of no more loyal body of citizens than the members of the Federation

of Master Printers, and for that reason, and for the reason that they were honouring the city with their greetings for the third time, the Corporation extended to the members and their lady friends a very cordial welcome.

Dr. MacLehose, on behalf of the Federation, thanked the Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Town Council for their hospitality.

On the motion of Mr. J. Monte Wilson, president of the Glasgow Master Printers and Kindred Trades Association, a vote of thanks was given to the Lord Provost and his colleagues.

Federation Annual Meeting.

The 22nd annual meeting of the Federation took place on the Tuesday, when as we have already announced, it was decided, in view of prevailing conditions in the industry, that the office bearers should continue to hold the reins until July. The report which was presented to the meeting was summarised in our last issue.

The annual dinner in St. Andrew's Hall in the evening was again a great social success. Some 520 members were present, with Mr. James MacLehose, president of the Federation, in the chair, the platform company including Sir Robert Wilson, president of the Scottish Alliance; Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh and Mr. J. C. Coppock, vice-presidents of the Federation; Sir Wm. Waterlow, London; Mr. J. S. Waterston and Mr. G. D. Stewart, Edinburgh, and others.

The Craft of Printing.

In submitting the toast of "The Craft of Printing," Mr. Wm. Brodie, Glasgow, said he claimed as his uncle the late Dr. W. G. Blackie, who in his day was one of the founders of the Master Printers' Association in Glasgow. That Association was the pioneer, from the masters' point of view, in organising the printing trades throughout Scotland. He paid a tribute to the part played by their president during the times when Trade Union views were often boisterous, but Dr. MacLehose, with his clear vision, bright views, and lucid speeches, nobly played the part of captain of the old master printers' ship. He thought it would be admitted by all that the craft of printing had rendered universal and indispensable service to the whole of mankind. Without printing, the whole civilised world would very soon resolve itself into a chaotic wreck, and the surest proof of that was to be found in the fact that all civilised men, women, and children accepted from day to day the million and one products of the craft of printing as a mere matter of course.

Dr. MacLehose, in reply, said the craft had opened wide the portals of literature. (Applause.) Five hundred years ago, and even before that, they had scholars and great libraries, but the number of people who could use the latter with advantage was limited. It was due to printing that nowadays literature could be brought to every home. It was due to printing that the humblest scholar, however abstruse his subject, could find the open door of a great library.

Speaking as a citizen of Glasgow, he would like to refer to the beauty of the craft. It would ill become him to forget his great predecessor, Robert Foulis, who, nearly two hundred years ago in the University Press of that city by the beauty of his work and by the accuracy of his printing made a European reputation for his press. Nothing was too great for him to aspire to, and the care he gave to everything connected with his work made his editions of Greek and Latin classics, and his folios of ancient and modern authors sought after as marvels of typographical art. It often occurred to him (Dr. MacLehose) that in the productions of modern times they might give a little more thought than they sometimes did to the beauty of their craft. (Applause.) As for the Federation, it did not seem to him many years ago since he presided in a small room in Glasgow over a small gathering to discuss whether it was worth while having a Federation of Master Printers in Great Britain. Truthfully they were not by any means sure. To-day, however, the

Federation had 5,000 members, and it dealt with the working conditions of about a quarter of a million employees. They were a Federation leagued together for a common object, which was the good of the industry, and he had to acknowledge the magnanimous way in which the trades and sections of the Federation had subordinated their own particular interests to that of the larger whole. (Applause.) Speaking of the relations of employers and employed the President said he had often been impressed by the spirit of goodwill which had been shown. Whatever the developments or advances in material things might be, they should never forget that the human element was, and must remain, the most important one. They should remember that the future of their craft was in their hands. They should recognise that any difficulties which might confront them could only be solved to-day as they could only be solved in the past by being prepared to meet those difficulties with a broad and sympathetic outlook, and in a spirit of high courage. (Applause.)

Excursions.

The rest of the week was devoted to motor excursions into the Highlands of Scotland, a steamer excursion on the Firth of Clyde, and a visit to Edinburgh and the Forth Bridge. Entertainment for the ladies was provided in ample measure while the gentlemen were engaged at the meetings. Indeed, the organisation of the week's gatherings had been most carefully planned and as carefully carried out. Committees had been appointed to deal with various aspects of the conference, so that nothing was left to chance. Our Scottish friends are to be congratulated on the completeness of the manifold arrangements.

The Hydroloid Process.

A new treatment of paper and boards has been brought to our notice by Messrs. Hydroloid Ltd., of 30, Walbrook, E.C.4. From samples of various kinds inspected by us there certainly seems to be a wide field in which their preparation will prove of value. The Hydroloid process, as it is called, can be used for any class of paper or board and produces greater strength in all materials, apart from its water and oil proofing qualities.

The company is devoting its attention in the first instance to water and oilproof kraft and wrapping papers, a new type of ivory board, also writing and ledger papers. The first of these will compete with all classes of pitch paper, and especially papers for export packing, tyre-wrapping, etc. The ivory board is produced with a surface equal to a first grade linen pulp board at a competitive price. The writing and ledger papers have also exceptional strength and a firm writing surface. We have inspected samples of paper which certainly are of exceptional strength, and should be found of special value for loose-leaf ledgers. A waterproof writing and ledger paper is a distinct novelty, and with the extra strength obtained, should prove of interest to foreign correspondents in those places where paper is subject to drastic treatment. Also as a parchment effect can be produced its introduction for legal work should not long be delayed.

There are, doubtless, from information imparted to us, numerous other products that will be manufactured by the company as soon as business is established with the lines already mentioned, and we shall have pleasure in drawing our readers' attention to these as they are developed.

It only remains to mention that Messrs. Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., of London and Aberdeen, are the prime movers in this undertaking.

ODHAMS PRESS, LTD. has just issued a new publication the *20 Story Magazine*.

THERE are a great many blind card players who can hold their own against expert bridge and whist players. The blind play with specially marked cards, which they "look at" with their fingers. Recently card playing has become so popular amongst the blind that the Inventions and Research Committee of the National Institute for the Blind, 224, Great Portland-street, W.1, has standardised the marking of these cards. Sighted people can play with a blind pack as with an ordinary one.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1922.

Crisis in the Printing Industry.

APPARENTLY all attempts to arrive at a
settlement on the wages question in the
printing industry of England have failed, and
the employers have been obliged to post
notices announcing a reduction of rates from
Monday week. It is understood that notices
generally were posted on Monday, so that the
employees must either accept lower wages or
submit to a lock-out. Much better would it
have been had an amicable arrangement been
possible. This would have been in the
best interests of both sides. Neither the
employers nor the workpeople desire to close
down at this stage, but all the same it is
essential that lower costs should prevail.
When readjustments are taking place in every
department of industry, it ought to have been
possible to come to a reasonable arrangement
in the printing craft. The case of the en-
gineers should have been a warning of what
is likely to occur. There we see great financial
loss not to one side only of the combatants
but to both, and not to one industry only, but
to the whole country. It would be lament-
able if the printing trade were to suffer in an
equally futile fashion. The organisation of
the master printers believe they have gone to
the utmost limits to meet the union repre-
sentatives and have eased the path of read-
justment as much as they can economically.
Certain unions, of course, occupy rather
privileged positions, but whilst it is good to
have a giant's strength, it is sometimes dan-
gerous to use it. It is quite understandable
that employees should resist reductions in
wages, but there is a stage when it is
necessary to compromise. That stage has
now been reached, indeed has been passed.
Compromise ought to have been possible
before the notices were posted. Perhaps the
employers were suspected of "bluffing," but
it must now be realised that they were in
earnest. It is certainly to be hoped that even
now wise counsels will prevail, and that as
little injury to the industry as possible may
ensue.

Record Federation Meetings.

THE annual meetings of the Federation of
Master Printers in Scotland last week were
easily a record in regard to the numbers at-
tending, if not also from the point of view of
the subjects discussed. Including the ladies,
the company reached close upon 800. This
was a large crowd to handle, but the mem-
bers of the committee had worked so hard
and so well that everything went forward
without a hitch. Months of preparation, of
course, were required to perfect the arrange-
ments for entertaining such a gathering; but
the organisers have every reason to be grati-
fied with the result of their work. As for the
business of the conference, the members of
the Federation attended to this very
thoroughly. Many matters of detail, but
particularly the wages question, were frankly
discussed. An outstanding feature of the
whole of the proceedings was the remarkable
enthusiasm shown for the president, Mr.
MacLehose. This was most marked, and
whenever he rose to speak he was acclaimed
with extraordinary warmth. The annual
dinner of the Federation is an outstanding
event of the conference, and this year its suc-
cess was greater than ever.

The Cost Congress.

WHILE there was nothing quite new pro-
pounded at the annual Cost Congress, the
proceedings were well attended and enthu-
siastic. The principles of cost finding are
steadily making progress, as shown by Mr.
Howard Hazell in the paper which we print
on another page. At Glasgow the small
printer took a larger share in the proceedings
than he has done previously. It was clearly
demonstrated that the outlook of the small
printer is broadening, and that he is develop-
ing the commercial side of his business.
Printing is essentially an industry of practical
men, and it is only the man who realises the
commercial possibilities of his business that
will make real progress. Mr. J. D. Wise,
president of the South-West London Associa-
tion, made a deep impression with his very
practical address to the Congress. He struck
a new line and ventilated new ideas. No
mean accomplishment for a Londoner to
teach Scotsmen something in the way of
hard-headed business methods! The ques-
tion of time dockets for bookbinders was
appropriately taken up by the Congress, and
a resolution was passed unanimously urging
the use of these upon bookbinders.

Appreciation!

At the beginning of the year the *British
and Colonial Printer and Stationer* adopted its
pre-war format, and our efforts to bring out a
good practical, readable and interesting num-
ber each week have won for us the apprecia-
tion of a large circle of readers. We are also
encouraged by the support extended to us by
the leading members of the printing and
allied industries, which serves to stimulate us
to increase further the usefulness of this
journal and to assist in promoting the welfare
and prosperity of the printing craft. What is
necessary to overcome the long period of
depression is the true spirit of co-operation, a
reasonable attitude on the part of employers
and employees, and a disposition, based on
mutual goodwill and understanding, to re-
move all impediments that stand in the way
of progress.

Home and Colonial Business.

It shows that the pages of the *British and
Colonial Printer and Stationer* are carefully
studied when readers so freely express their
appreciation. The fact that the paper is read
by the right people—people that buy—points
to the highest efficiency as an advertising
medium. Since it was established 44 years
ago, the *British and Colonial Printer and
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What Advertisers Say!

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is really read weekly throughout the United Kingdom, British Colonies and principal Foreign countries—hence its value to advertisers. Our Special Quarterly Export Issues also stand unexcelled as strong business pullers. Among recent unsolicited testimonials received we may quote from a well-known printing ink manufacturing firm: "The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* has undoubtedly put more business into our hands than we would otherwise have obtained—especially Colonial business." Under date of May 10th Mr. E. P. Woodman, Managing Director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., writes:—

"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with your Journal."

A trade journal is undoubtedly the medium for trade advertisements, and for genuine service advertise in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* which aims to give its readers and advertisers alike the fullest efficiency.

Australia and "Dumping."

AUSTRALIA is an important market for British paper, and it is very encouraging to find that the demand is increasing. With the removal of trade restrictions on August 1st, imports from Germany will be admitted. According to reports from Melbourne, some alarm is felt as to the possibility of dumping, and the statement issued by the Minister of Customs to the effect that no other country in the world has framed such stringent regulations to prevent the illegitimate flooding of its market as Australia is most reassuring. We are told that the power given by these regulations to bring the values of goods when landed up to United Kingdom rates will be rigorously enforced if necessary.

G.W.R. POSTER COMPETITION.—The Great Western Railway Company announces that the adjudicators have made their awards in the poster competition. Out of nearly 3,000 competitors, the following have been successful in securing the three prizes:—1st (100 guineas), Mr. Laurie Taylor, London; 2nd (75 guineas), Mr. Tom Gentleman, Glasgow; 3rd (50 guineas), Mr. S. Kennedy North, London.

Personal.

MR. B. A. MEYER, the hon. organiser of the recent Newspaper Press Fund matinee at Drury-lane was, on Monday, the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the President of the Council of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Savoy Hotel.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM handed to Mr. Meyer, on behalf of the Press Fund, a silver cigarette case suitably inscribed.

SIR WILLIAM NOBLE, M.I.E.E., Engineer-in-Chief to the British Post Office, made the first call on the "Relay" automatic telephone exchange just opened at the head offices of the *Liverpool Courier and Express*. A neat brochure has been issued to commemorate the event, which marks a pioneer step in newspaper equipment.

MR. JAMES McQUITTY, on retiring from the hon. secretaryship of the Belfast Printing Trades Employers' Association, after 17 years in that capacity, has been presented with an illuminated address and his portrait in oils.

MR. W. G. GRAHAM (Graham and Heslip), president of the Association, occupied the chair on the occasion of the presentation, and tributes were paid to Mr. McQuitty by Sir Robert Baird, K.B.E., Mr. R. J. Lynn, M.P. (editor of the *Northern Whig*), Mr. H. T. Whitley (secretary of the Belfast branch of the Typographical Society), and many other prominent printers.

COUNCILLOR W. B. WYKES, of Leicester, has been elected president of the Midland Master Printers' Alliance for the ensuing year.

MR. CHARLES T. JACOBI is to be the speaker at the next meeting, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, to be held at the Public Library, Lavender-hill, S.W. 11, at 7 p.m. Mr. Jacobi's subject will be "Wages and Hours: Some Comparisons between the Present Time and that of One Hundred Years or More Ago."

MR. W. R. MASTERS (of the Fleetway Press, Ltd.), who is the new president of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, is a prominent figure in boxing and athletic circles, and is known throughout the trade as a benevolent supporter of printers' charities. A notice of the Association's annual charity sports in July appears on another page.

MR. GEORGE V. MADDAMS, who is the Midland Counties representative of the well-known firm of printing manufacturers, Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry, of 25-42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E. 1, has now moved from Gravesend to "The Laurels," 21, Mayfield-road, Moseley, Birmingham.

MR. MADDAMS is a practical printer of considerable experience, and is well-known throughout the printing trade, having been hon. secretary for very many years of the football section of the P.A.T.C.S.A.

MR. S. H. SMITH, who for some years has been the manager of the *Walsall Pioneer*, now incorporated in the *Walsall Observer*, has joined the printing and publicity department of Messrs. W. Cooper and Nephews, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Berkhamsted.

MR. J. E. THORNTON, the manager of the *Yorkshire Post*, had a serious fall at Weymouth last week, whilst on his way home from a holiday in the South, and dislocated his shoulder. After being detained for a few days in a local nursing home he was able to return to Leeds.

MR. F. J. BURKE, who has been elected president of the Victorian branch of the newly-formed Printing Industry Employers' Union of Australia, was formerly secretary of the Bookbinders' Union, which now forms a part of the Printing Industry Employers' Union. After retiring from the position of secretary of the bookbinders he was elected president of the organisation.

Prominent South African Printer.

Mr. Ernest T. M. Notcutt.

It is now nearly 30 years ago since the subject of our brief sketch landed in the Cape, and, therefore, Mr. Ernest T. M. Notcutt may justly be regarded as one of the outstanding figures amongst the pioneers of "Print" in South Africa, says the *South African Printer and Stationer*.

His first connection with "the art preservative" occurred in Northampton, just before the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, and in the year 1877, the then youthful Notcutt, turned to London and entered the services of that fine old firm, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., with whom, save for a short break, he continued until 1892—representing 15 years of practical experience that must many a time have stood him in good stead during his long association with "Print" in this country.

Landing in Cape Town early in 1892, Mr. Notcutt took up his appointment as manager of the general printing and stationery department of the late firm of W. A. Richards and Sons—in those days the Government Printers to the old Cape Government—in which capacity he continued for over six years.

Decided upon pursuing a progressive course, he founded, in February, 1898, the S. A. Electric Printing Co., Cape Town, with which business both his name and personality have been identified from the very first, and the success attending the efforts of this firm has proved a fitting reward for his initiative and enterprise.

The "Electric" has for years been one of the outstanding printing houses in South Africa, and many of the old hands in the trade will affectionately recall the good old days spent happily in the employ of the "Electric." It is interesting to note that the S. A. Electric Printing Co. was last year formed into a limited liability company with Mr. Notcutt as life chairman and director, and his many friends throughout the trade will sincerely wish him many happy and prosperous years, thoroughly deserved, in his present capacity.

Mr. Notcutt was the first secretary appointed to the Associated Master Printers of the Cape, and took an active part in the formation of that body, which has had so excellent an effect in matters appertaining to the stabilising of trade conditions in that centre. Remaining as secretary of the Association until 1915, Mr. Notcutt occupied the presidential chair for the year 1919-1920, and in this position his undoubted business acumen and practical knowledge of printing proved of inestimable value to the Master Printers Association of the Cape.

Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd.

The report of Brunner Mond and Co. for the year ended March 31st, shows a balance to the credit of profit and loss of £1,022,000 making with £138,308 brought in a total of £1,160,308.

An amount equivalent to the depreciation of stocks and the cost of issue of Preference shares has been transferred from investment surplus reserve account to the credit of profit and loss account to meet these charges, which are debited thereto. Investment surplus reserve has been closed by the creation of a capital reserve account of £1,000,000 and the transfer of £220,101 to general reserve in addition to the transfer to profit and loss account referred to.

The directors propose to pay on June 28th a dividend on the Ordinary capital at 11 per cent. per annum, making, with the interim dividend, 8 per cent. for the year, subject to deduction of income-tax, to be placed to suspense account £50,000, to be written off patents account £797, leaving to be carried forward £93,293.

FROM the "Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd., of Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C., we have received a copy of the latest (the fifth) edition of their well-known brochure "The Right Hand of the Press," which contains much information of interest to users of printers' rollers, with special reference to the "Durable" roller composition, which is obtainable from all the recognised importing houses. A copy of this brochure is obtainable post free on request.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 7½, 1½, Pref., 23s. 3d., 23s. 1½d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 22s. 3d., Pref., 19s.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 4s. 10½d., 5s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 3d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 107½, 106; John Dickinson, 21s. 3d., 21s. 7½d.; Ilford, 20s.; Illustrated London News, 1st Deb., 71; Lamson Paragon Supply, 21s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s.; Linotype, B Deb., 59; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 21s. 9d.; George Newnes, 15s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 9d., 15s. 1½d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs., Reg., 103; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 3d., 17s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 71s.; Spicer Bros., 8 p.c. Notes (Reg.), 101½, Pref., 7, 7½, 8d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 6d., 18s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 7s. 1½d., Deb., 71, 72, 72½; Warrillows, 22s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 17½; Weldon's, Pref., 19s. 1½d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 107½.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

W. AND A. K. JOHNSTON.—The directors of W. and A. K. Johnston, engravers, Edinburgh, in order to write off the debit balance on profit and loss account at December 31st, 1921—namely, £8,339—and to reduce value of plates, copyrights, etc., by £26,661, propose to write off the reserve fund of £25,000 and to reduce the 2,500 ordinary £10 shares by £4 per share.

SADLER AND CO. (MIDDLESBROUGH)—Directors have decided to pass interim dividend on ordinary shares.

NEW COMPANIES.

G. WELLS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (2,000 8 per cent. pref.); bookbinders, account book manufacturers, manufacturing stationers and printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Emily M. Stevens and L. F. Parsons. First directors: G. N. Wells and others. Registered office: 11, Bread-street, Hill, E.C.

EDWIN JONES AND SONS (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of relief stampers, die sinkers and printers carried on at 46, Parker-street, Kingsway, as "Edwin Jones and Sons." Private company. Directors: F. E. Jones, F. C. E. Jones and E. Jones. Registered office: 44 and 46, Eagle-street, Red Lion-street, W.C.1.

WALKER AND HOUGH, LTD.—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; printers, stationers, bookbinders, newsagents, advertising agents, dealers in fancy goods, etc. Private company. Directors: H. E. Walker, J. M. Walker and H. Hough. Registered office: 4, Chapel-walks, Manchester.

LEDGER TAYLOR AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; printers and general engineers, etc. Private company. First directors: R. W. Taylor and Mary J. Taylor. Registered office: Moorgate Ironworks, Moorgate, East Retford.

C. W. STEADMAN AND SONS, LTD. (London).—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; stationers, printers, publishers, print sellers, art journalists, newspaper and magazine proprietors, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. W. Steadman and A. G. Steadman. First directors: C. W. Steadman, A. G. Steadman and F. W. Steadman.

REALISTIC MAP CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, publishers, lithographers, colour printers, papermakers, painters, decorators, etc. Private company. First directors: J. V. Partridge and W. H. Edwards. Registered office: 37, Shaftmoor-lane, Hall Green, Birmingham.

JOHN S. DOWNING AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; stationers' sundries

manufacturers, makers of card index filing cabinets and office appliances, etc. Private company. Directors: C. Moxham and A. R. B. Smerdon. Registered office: 92, Fen-church-street, E.C.3.

LONG'S PUBLICATIONS, LTD. (LONDON).—Capital £5,000, in 19,600 ordinary shares of 5s. each and 2,000 founders' shares of 1s. each; newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Long and Rosa P. Long. First directors by subscribers.

CROSS-COURTENAY, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; advertising agents and publicity consultants, printers and publishers of guide books, scholastic agents, stationers, envelope manufacturers, paper bag and account book makers, etc. Private company. Directors: E. R. Cross, A. R. Courtenay and W. B. Glanville. Registered office: 7, Brazen-nose-street, Manchester.

KINGSWAY PRESS ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; business of advertising agents, carried on as part of the business of the Kingsway Press, Ltd. Private company. First directors: H. G. Newton and H. J. Fitcher. Registered office: Norwich House, Southampton-street, W.C.1.

POWELL LANE PAPER FANCIES, LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in and agents for all kinds of paper and metal goods, manufacturing stationers, printers, engravers, die-sinkers and relief stampers, manufacturers of all kinds of fancy paper goods, etc. Private company. First directors: S. D. Lane, C. B. Taylor, H. C. Nurchison, and W. H. Carpenter. Registered office: Wedmore Works, Wedmore-street, Holloway, N.19.

MASON AND BETTS, LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with F. C. Mason and J. N. Betts, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in paper of all kinds and articles made from paper or pulp, and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, including cardboard, railway and other tickets, millboards, wall and ceiling papers, etc. Private company. Directors: F. C. Mason and J. N. Betts. Registered office: 28, Phipp-street, E.C.2.

J. MASSIP AND CO., LTD. (LONDON).—Capital £500, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: Jean Massip, Georges Schilling and Georges Hartman.

ASSOCIATED STATIONERS' CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a wholesale stationer carried on by W. J. Thacker, at 20, High Holborn, W.C. Private company. First directors: W. J. Thacker and J. T. Saunders.

ELDER DEANS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturing, dispensing and shipping chemists, fancy goods dealers, stationers, booksellers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Wilson and J. Elder. Registered office: 142, High-street, Gosforth, Northumberland.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD.—Issue on May 3rd, 1922, of £400 debentures, part of a series already registered.

"ROSS GAZETTE," LTD.—Mortgage on 35, High-street, Ross, Hereford, dated May 24th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyd's Bank, not exceeding £1,200.

KAPPA WORKS, LTD. (manufacturers of photographic papers, etc., Isleworth).—Particulars of £15,000 debentures authorised April 1st, 1922; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, in-

cluding uncalled capital (if any); present issue, £25.

CLARE, SON AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, newspaper publishers, etc., Wells).—Satisfaction in full on May 26th, of mortgage or charge dated April 3rd, 1922, securing £1,000.

NATIONAL CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £500 debentures authorised May 18th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

T. N. EVANS AND CO., LTD. (sales specialists advertising agents, London).—Debenture dated May 18th, 1922, to secure £3,765, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: C. C. G. Coelen, Peter Pan House, Bayswater-road, W.

BROMHEAD, CUTTS AND CO., LTD. (fine art experts, dealers in pictures, etc., London).—Issue on June 1st, 1922, of £200 debentures, part of a series already registered.

PI RA, LTD. (picture post cards, etc.).—Deposit on May 22nd, 1922, of deeds of freehold hereditaments at Terrace-gardens, St. Albans-road, Watford, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank.

HILL, SIFFKEN AND CO., LTD.—Debenture dated May 23rd, 1922, to secure £20,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: H. C. Moffatt, Hamp-worth Lodge, near Salisbury.

PREMIER PRESS, LTD. (SOUTHWARK).—Satisfaction in full on May 8th, 1922, of Land Registry Charge dated April 12th, 1916, and charge dated February 7th, 1920, securing £1,000, and all moneys due or to become due from the company to bankers respectively.

THOMAS AND GREEN, LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Wooburn).—Second debenture dated May 24th, 1922, to secure £40,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: L.C.W. and Parris Bank.

JOSEPH BATCHELOR AND SONS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, Little Chart, Ashford, Kent).—Particulars of £1,150 debentures authorised May 20th, 1922; whole amount issued; charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future.

CHARLES MARSDEN AND SONS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Sheffield).—Particulars of £250,000 debentures with a premium of 2½ per cent., authorised February 16th, and covered by trust deed dated May 4th, 1922; charged specifically on a debenture for £250,000 issued by Chadwick and Taylor, Ltd., and—as a floating security—on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and other capital, subject to such of £296,100 subsisting debentures as may be outstanding; whole amount issued. Trustees: National Provincial and Union Bank of England.

PARTINGTON'S KENT BILLPOSTING, LTD.—Mortgage dated May 27th, 1922, to secure £120, charged on 13, Beach-street, Mile Town, Sheerness. Holders: Sheerness Permanent Benefit Building Society.

THE Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd., has issued a list of revised prices for the body founts and jobbing types produced by the firm. The high speed at which the types are cast on their patent rotary typecasting machines enables the company to quote bottom prices and the reductions shown in the new list are considerable and show a saving of from 7d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. according to sizes and the weights ordered. Sundries, such as borders, ornaments, commercial signs, logotypes, etc., are also offered at revised prices.

THE Stationery Office has invited tenders for 1,000 reams of toned printing papers.

A Buyers' Guide to Supply Houses

Advertising in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," with a brief reference to some of their Specialities.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

AUG. BREHMER (T. McAuliffe, British Successor), 12, City-road, E.C.1. Bookbinders' machinery.

BRITISH LOOSE-LEAF MANUFACTURERS, LTD., 27, Finsbury-street, London, E.C. Loose-leaf metal parts and accessories.

JAMES BRANDWOOD AND CO., 21, Saville-street, Manchester. Marbling inks.

THOMAS BROWN, 7, Albion-street, Manchester. English gold leaf, brown and white blocking powder.

CASH AND CLARE, 75, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.2. Bookbinders, box makers, and gold blockers.

CAXTON MACHINERY Co., 188, Albert-street, Glasgow. Wire stitching machines.

CHANNON'S PATENT GLUE, LTD., 3, Cloak-lane, London, E.C.4. Glue for bookbinders. Specially suitable for Smyth-Horne machines.

FISHER BOOKBINDING Co. (1912), LTD., St. Ann's Works, Herne-hill, London, S.E.24. Binders to the printing trade.

GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN, LTD., 77, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Leather and leatherette, grains.

WILLIAM GREENWOOD AND SON, Carlton Works, Halifax. Case making, gold blocking.

MOSES AND MITCHELL, 122-4, Golden-lane, E.C.1. "Vulmos" fibre cutting sticks and plates.

NICKERSON BROS., 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C. Tanners and manufacturers of moroccos, roans, etc.

T. W. AND C. B. SHERIDAN Co., LTD., 63, Hatton-garden, E.C.1. Gathering, binding and wrapping machines, Sheridan case-makers, paper cutters, blocking and embossing presses.

T. WILLIAMSON AND Co., 6, 8 and 8a, Palace-square, and 7, Pool-street, Manchester, and 30-31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C. Cloths, label cloths, photograph cloths.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH Co., 60, Wilson-street, London, E.C. Manufacturers of bookbinders' cloth, label cloth, morocco cloth, buckram, etc.

COMPOSING AND TYPESETTING MACHINES.

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., 43 and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

BADOUREAU AND JONES, LTD., Poppin's court, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Fine art electrotypers and stereotypers.

BADDELEY BROTHERS, Moor-lane, E.C. Dies, embossing, perforating presses, relief stamping.

W. G. BRIGGS AND Co., 9, Gough-square Fleet-street, E.C.4. Printing blocks of every description.

BURLINGTON ENGRAVING Co., LTD., 322-326, Goswell-road, E.C.1. Process blocks, in colour, half-tone or line.

B. DELLAGANA AND Co., LTD., 11, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Dellanick and Steeletto nickel steel printing surface, block makers, etc.

DIRECT PHOTO-ENGRAVING Co., LTD., 38, Farringdon-street, London, E.C. Photo etchers, artists, designers.

G. H. MADDIN AND Co., LTD., 10 and 11, Middle-street, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C. Engravers, die-sinkers, cameo printing, embossing blocks.

MARSHALL ENGRAVING Co., LTD., 12-14, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C. Embossing and process engravers, artists and photographers.

MINTON AND CASEY, 1, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C. Artists, engravers and die-sinkers.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

W. MILES AND Co., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham. Type-casting machines, engravers and cutters of oriental matrices.

JOHN SWAIN AND SON, LTD., 89-90, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Photo engravers, designers and electrotypers.

ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

ROBERT BROWN AND Co., 119, Oakley-street, London, S.E.1. Engineers to the printing trade.

DAVID CARLAW AND SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston-street, Glasgow. "Leader" envelope folding and gumming machine.

KRAFT (WATERPROOF).

HYDROLOID, LTD., 30, Walbrook, London, E.C.4. Cables: "Hydroloid, London." Manufacturers of Hydroloid Kraft. Superior to all Pitch Papers for Packing, Tyre Wrapping, etc., etc.

LEATHER, BRUSHES, Etc.

J. J. ROBSON AND Co., 33, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Brushes for all purposes, camel hair, quill pencils, etc.

LINO COMPOSITION.

THE RECORD COMPOSITION Co., LTD., 3, West Harding-street, E.C.4. Telephone: Holborn 5826. Typesetters. Not printers.

PAPER AND BOARDS.

HENRY FEATHERSTONE, 13, Whitefriars street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4; Cables, "Fettpapmill, Fleet, London." Paper agent and merchant.

W. LUNNON AND Co., 59, Carter-lane, London. Paper merchants. Supply Lunco paper in colours and white.

J. AND J. MAKIN, 20, Mount-street, Manchester. Papermakers.

W. ROWLANDSON AND Co., LTD., 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4. Book Paper Specialists.

VAN HUIDEN, Winschoten, Holland. Straw-boards, corrugated boards, mill and leather boards, etc.

HYDROLOID, LTD., 30, Walbrook, London, E.C.4. Cables: "Hydroloid, London." Manufacturers of Waterproof, Oilproof Papers and Boards, Index Cards, Hydroloid Kraft, superior Wall Pitch Papers for Packing, Tyre Wrapping, etc., etc.

HARRY B. WOOD, 201-5, Produce Exchange, Manchester. Boards, dextrine, leather, wood pulp and straw.

PRINTING TRADE VALUERS.

FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I., 146, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Telephone: Holborn 2288.

EDWIN W. EVANS, 150, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Telephone: Central 6678.

N. W. MCKENZIE, 114-115, Holborn, E.C.1. Telephone: Holborn 1805.

PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER." Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, founded in 1878, is published every Thursday. It has a large circulation among Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc., whose interests are catered for by the publication of the latest improvements in machinery, new processes, labour and time-saving devices, etc. A strong weekly feature is its *Commercial Intelligence*. The *Quarterly Export Issues of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* afford an unexcelled channel of publicity, seller being introduced to buyer with most successful results. Are you a subscriber? If not, why not? It is a good investment at a low price—13s. for one year (subscription 8s. 8d., plus 4s. 4d. postage). Send a remittance to the publishers, as above, at once.

"THE BOOKBINDER" forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and may be obtained for an annual subscription of 3s. 3d., including postage.

"WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW." Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Anyone interested in the paper market will find a fund of information in the pages of the *World's Paper Trade Review*, established in 1879. Published every Friday, it gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, *Commercial Intelligence*, etc. It surveys the whole field of the paper and allied industries at home and abroad. Become a weekly reader by remitting 32s. 6d. (subscription 26s., plus postage 6s. 6d.), to the publishers. There is no better medium for advertisers, as, to quote one of many testimonials: "We have found your paper at every mill with whom we are doing business, both here and on the Continent."

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

CARRIER ENGINEERING Co., LTD., 24, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Does weather affect your business? Write for particulars to the above.

BENTLEY AND JACKSON, LTD., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancs. Papermakers' engineers.

BUMSTED AND CHANDLER, Cannock Chase Foundry, Hednesford, Staffs. Paper bag making machinery.

EDMUND BUSH AND SON, LTD., Crown Point-road, Leeds. Hot-air drying apparatus for drying varnished and gummed sheets.

FRANCIS J. CONOLLY, LTD., Union Works, 62, Park-street, Southwark, S.E.1. Voirin perfecting offset machines.

OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD., 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Cables, "Friedheim, London." Machinery for the bookbinding, printing and allied trades.

A. T. GADSBY, 42a, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, London, S.E.5. Bronzing machines, all-steel waste paper balers, gumming machines, etc.

JOHN HADDON AND Co., Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Printing machinery, type and sundries for the printer.

HEWITT BROS., 6, Field-street, King's-cross, London, W.C.1. Cables: "Typochase, Phone, London." Stereotyping and electrotyping machinery.

HOLLINGS AND GUEST, LTD., Thimble Mill-lane, Birmingham. Baling presses for waste papers, etc.

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., 43, and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.4. The Miller automatic feeder.

WM. J. LIGHT AND CO., LTD. (incorporating Robt. Bateson and Co.), 127, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. Stereo machines, rotary machines for all purposes, offset machines, flat-bed machines, platen machines, etc.; also dry flongs for all classes of stereotyping and "Everwear" oil and inkproof press rubbers.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. The Miehle, Centur-ette, offset, two-colour offset, and litho offset rotary. L. and M. automatic metal furnace.

GEORGE MANN AND CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's inn-road, W.C. Rotary offset machines, flat-bed, bronzing, litho machinery.

JOHN T. MARSHALL, 36, Powell street, Goswell-road, London, E.C.1. Supplies duplicate parts of well-known bookbinding machinery.

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane-street, New York. Platen machine gauges.

MONOMETER MANUFACTURING CO. (1918), LTD., "Savoy House," Strand, W.C.1. Temperature controlled melting furnaces. Telephone: Gerrard 3655.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LTD., 7, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1. Telegrams: "Pictograph, London." Lithotex process and plant. Plates for printing.

MARINONI, VOIRIN, REUNIS, 96, Rue d'Assas, Paris (VI.), France. Rotary presses, stereotyping machines, offset presses, lithographic machines, etc.

JOHN SHAW AND SONS, Honley, near Huddersfield. New "Imperial" disc ruling machines.

SLOGGER FEEDERS, H. T. B., LTD., Blackhorse-lane, Walthamstow, London, E.17. Engineers and sole manufacturers and suppliers of "Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeders.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, London, E.C.—Sewing, folding and guillotine machines.

Smyth Book Sewing, Case Making, Casing-in, Cloth Cutting and Gluing Machines. Seybold New 3-Knife Trimmers and Dayton Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. Marresford Automatic Tipping Machines. Chambers Quadruple Book Folding Machines with "King" Continuous Automatic Feeders. Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine Juengst Gathering Wire Stitching Wireless Binding Machines.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH, 23, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.4. Automatic numbering machines.

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will be seen from the illustration at the foot of this page, the mills are on the most modern lines. Started up in 1910, important extensions were effected some four years later, the present capacity being 12,000 to 14,000 tons of genuine kraft paper per annum.

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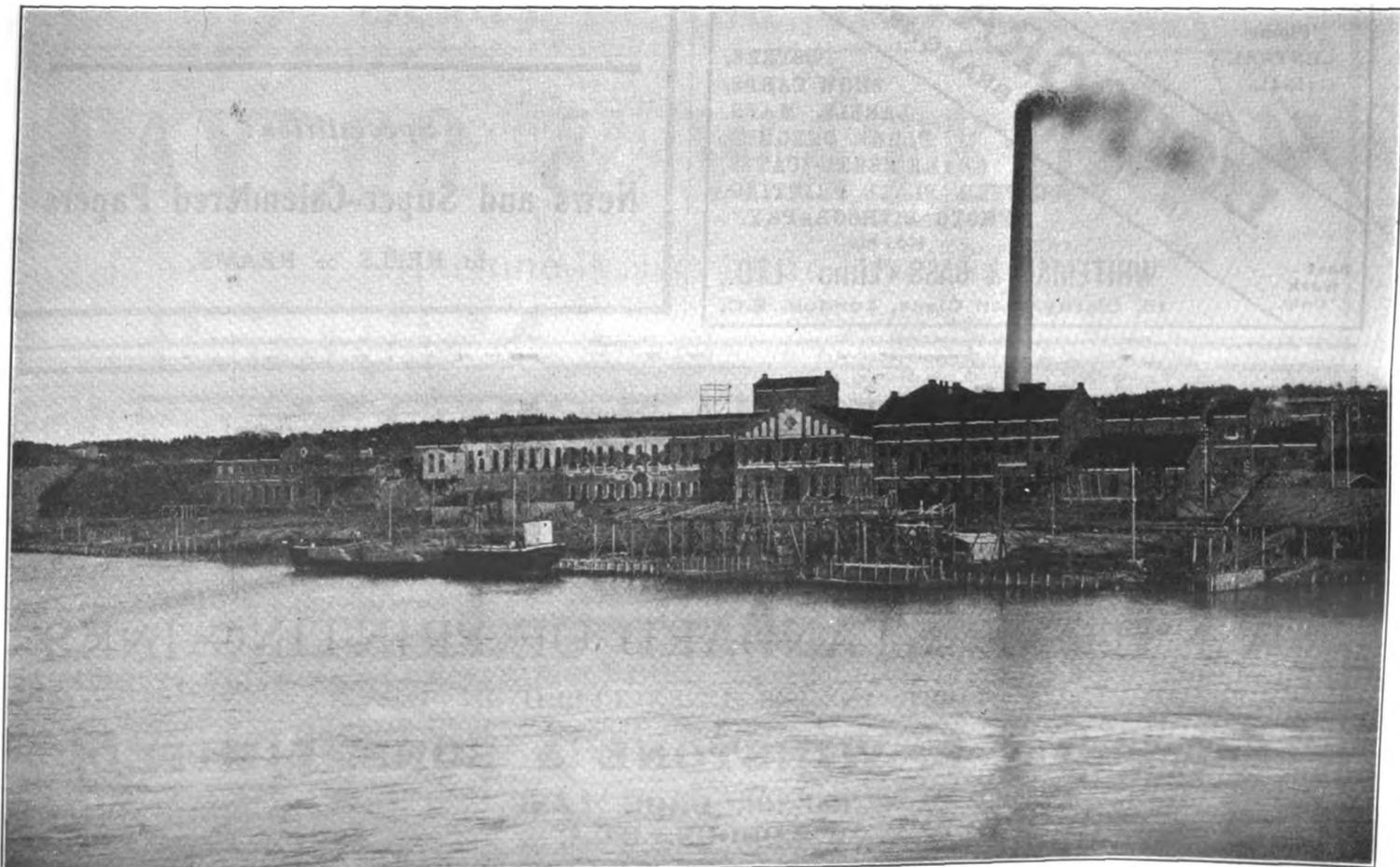
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GENERAL VIEW OF THE MILLS OF TORP BRUGS AKTIESELSKAB, FREDRIKSSTAD, NORWAY.

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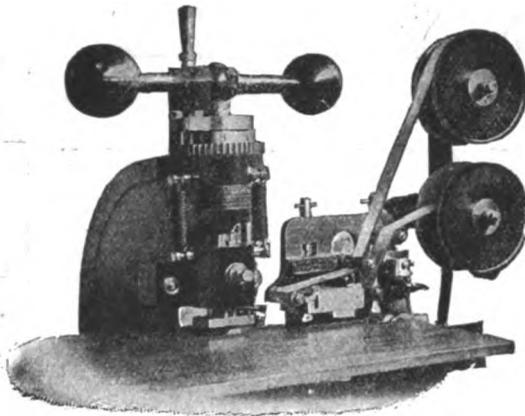
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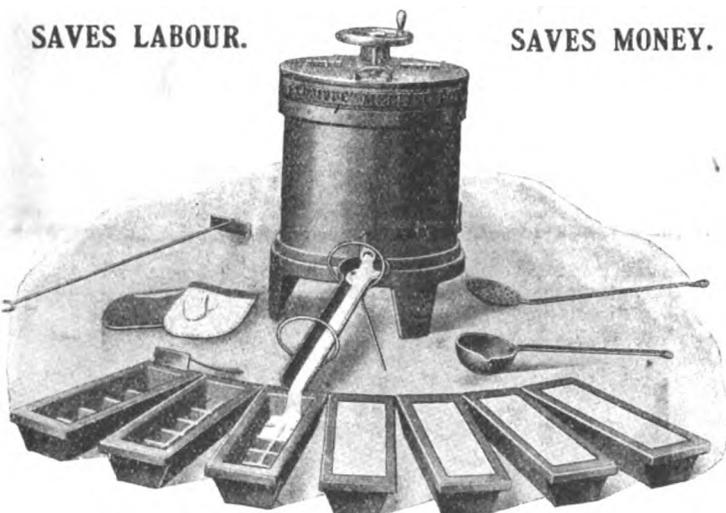
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NUMBER 25.

[REGISTERED AS]
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: JUNE 22, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Costing as an Aid to Efficiency.

By A. WILLIAMSON, F.C.W.A.,

Secretary of the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers.

A great deal is heard about costing and cost-finding, and both terms are used by many who have little real knowledge of their import.

Cost accountancy is a science—it has to deal with theory as well as practice. It requires the gift of imagination as well as the ability to grasp facts. It is as closely related to the accountancy of income and expenditure on the financial side of a business as it is to the equally important activities of wages and production.

A true system of costing calls for a close analysis of all the expenses of a business. Capital charges as well as charges against revenue must be brought under review. It is not sufficient to accept figures as they appear in most balance sheets. For the purposes of compiling a trading and profit-and-loss account expenses are "lumped" together, and in such cases it is not possible to make comparisons. A proper system of costing must take into account both the fixed and fluctuating expenses, find the cause and the effect, endeavour to account for the variations in the different items, and seek for means of reducing them. It is not sufficient to take the expenses incurred and duly pass them on the consumer; efforts should be made to reduce them.

Calculating Overhead Expenses.

It has been, and still is to an alarming extent, a practice to calculate the proportion of overhead expense by putting a flat percentage on the wages expended on work. The effect of this method is to load on to the highly paid and usually more skilled operator an undue amount of expense. To state a case: Take a firm employing men at, say, £5 a week, less skilled at £4, women at £2, and juniors at 15s. If an all-round figure of 100 per cent. is used the amount recovered equals the wages paid, yet in all probability each of the above-mentioned operators will be occupying an equivalent portion of floor space with its attendant expenses. It is also highly probable that the cheaper the labour the dearer the cost of oversight.

The inequality of distribution of expense by a percentage on wages is still further accentuated where the cost of machinery and hand labour comes into the process of manufacture. It must, therefore, be admitted that the recovery of overheads by a flat percentage on wages is not equitable in many businesses. There is little probability of any business which deals with a multiplicity of orders of varying quantities and values such as is handled by the general printer be-

ing able to satisfactorily recover its costs by a percentage on wages. There are, however, some sections where process costing could be applied if an efficient cost accountant were in charge, and where close attention could be devoted to comparisons of costs.

There are methods in use in many printing offices which approximate very closely to the method just described, but the printing industry does not stand alone in this respect—"there are others." The principles of the Federation System are, however, steadily permeating the industry, and the terms used are becoming more and more understood, and the operations of the system less and less feared as its value and importance is better appreciated.

The overhead expenses are elusive and difficult to apply. Their maintenance in reasonable proportions calls for the strictest segregation and analysis. The fixed expenses such as rent and rates go on without any regard to the volume of work being transacted, and whilst at one period the amount may be represented by the figure of, say, 5 per cent. of the total expenses, at another period they may run to as much again. Some expenses are variable and rise and fall according to the amount of work done, but analysis would ascertain the proper ratio. A high percentage of overhead does not of necessity imply a high cost of production, neither does it indicate a state of great efficiency: either one or the other may, however, be present. Increased efficiency may cause the percentage figure to rise and at the same time decrease the cost of production. Any sort of limitation of output is a serious matter to all concerned, and must inevitably result in an increased cost of living. It cannot be too often reiterated that the slow progress of any work through the factory is forcing on to it charges which it is not entitled to bear. To talk of these matters in time values is of little use—money values are far more easily understood and much more convincing.

It is of the greatest importance that departmentalisation should be used as the basis for the allocation of expenses. Under this heading rent and rates, light and heat, power and repairs, interest and depreciation can be as accurately apportioned to the various production centres as the dispenser measures the component parts of a recipe. In some businesses it may be deemed necessary to find a purely manufacturing cost and distribute selling expenses by the percentage method. In most cases it is feasible to find an all-in hour rate and recover the whole cost according to the time taken multiplied by the rates for the various operations,

The Cost of Costing.

By some persons the installation of a costing system is looked upon as an expense. It should be understood by such persons that much of the work that would be handled by the costing department is already being done by some members of the staff, but without the benefits that would accrue from the co-ordination of the results. Properly installed and worked with intelligence, it is as important an investment as the very latest invention to increase production. Machines are introduced into some factories without the slightest knowledge of what it costs to run them, whereas an efficient costing department would be able to find the cost and make comparisons with existing plant, thereby making the purchase a thoroughly intelligent transaction.

To instal a costing system and make no other use of it than to find the cost of production in order to pass it on to the customer is equally as foolish as putting a closed eye to a microscope or an ear stopped with cotton wool to a telephone. A firm without a costing system is blind and deaf, and makes its way through business life as subject to disaster as a blind and deaf man is liable to accident in a busy street—with this difference, however, that the public is sympathetic to the man but caustically critical of the business when it learns the facts.

So-called "scientific management" has made some progress in this country, and fortunately we are becoming less afraid of things and methods that come to us bearing on them the word "scientific." After all, what is science but applied commonsense?

Some members of the business community have a natural gift for salesmanship and a sort of intuition that enables them to fix a price, who by their gifts of good fellowship have been able to succeed, and whilst friendship will always take a prominent place in business dealings—and rightly so—there are signs that the speed of modern business will eliminate firms not properly equipped with an efficient costing system and thus in a position to compare results in the only way that is sufficiently responsive to be immediately effective. Whilst on this point, may I emphasise the importance and the value of comparative figures arrived at on exactly the same lines? We have a system that can be applied to every printing business, no matter what its peculiarities may be, and figures procured in this way and compared with others on the same lines have a real value.

After expenses have been departmentalised the results should be divided into definite periods for ease of comparison. Any deviation should be at once challenged and

LM Two-Colour Offset.

THIS press has five cylinders—two large diameter plate cylinders, two transfer cylinders, and one impression cylinder—arranged in the form of a pyramid with the impression cylinder at the top. The first colour is printed from the cylinder at the front of the machine, and the second from the cylinder under the feed board at the back. The plate cylinders make only one revolution to each impression, and are mounted in rigid bearings. The transfer cylinders are two-revolution, and are adjustable for pressure. An important point concerning these cylinders is that they are adjustable independently of each other, obviating any necessity for underlaying should one colour require a little more pressure than the other. This effects a considerable saving of time when making ready.

The impression cylinder rests centrally between the two transfer cylinders and is also adjustable for pressure. This cylinder also makes two revolutions; it takes the sheet when off impression, falls to print, and rises and delivers the sheet on its second revolution. It will be noted that the sheet is not transferred from one cylinder to another during the printing operations, and as a result clean printing in perfect register is obtained.

The first colour damping mechanism is situated over the upper part of the plate cylinder and consists of two plate damping rollers, two intermediate vibrating brass rollers, a feed roller, and a water fountain roller. The inking mechanism consists of five plate inking rollers, two geared steel vibrators, one steel rider, two transfer rollers, one ductor roller, three distributing rollers with three steel riders, and a large vibrating drum. The amount of vibration of the ink drum and vibrator rollers can easily be varied between the maximum vibration and zero. The ink fountain and a portion of the rollers are built on a carriage, which can be rolled out of the way when desired.

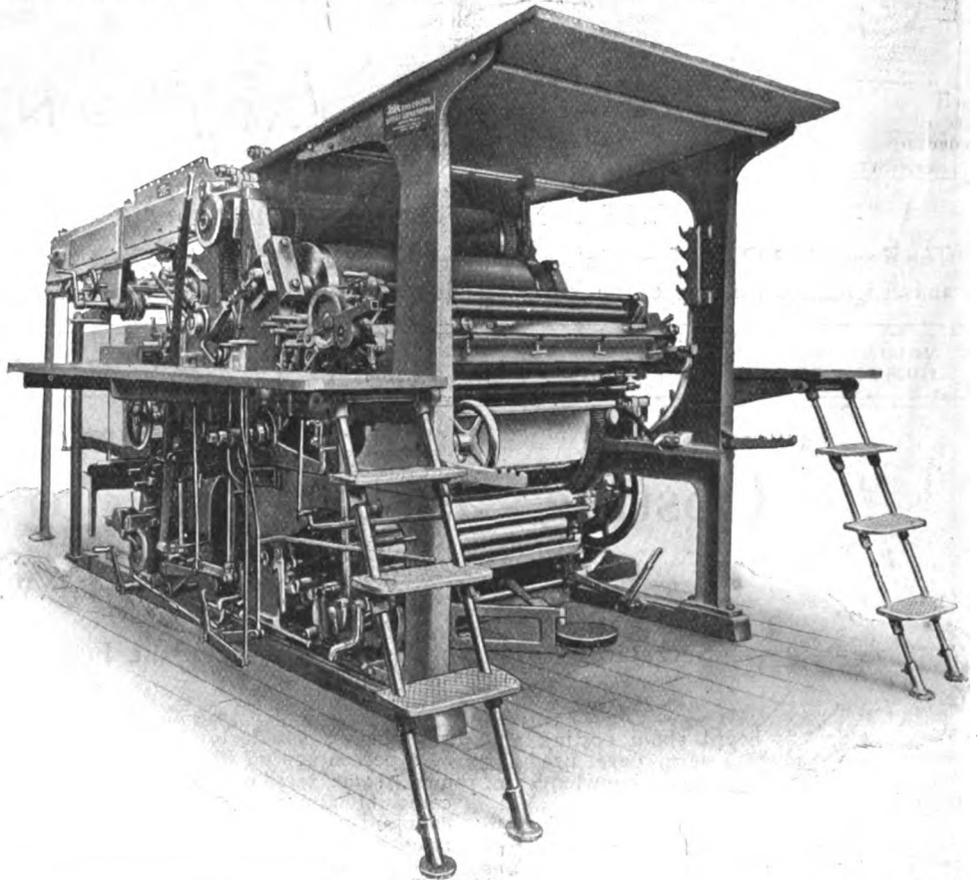
The second colour damping and inking arrangements are similar to the first, but with the positions reversed, the damping motion being at the bottom and the inking at the top of the cylinder.

The complete separation of the two damping and inking arrangements enables a larger area of plate to be exposed for examination—a decided advantage that is fully appreciated by users. Yellow and black, a delicate tint and bronze blue, or any other extreme combinations of colour, can be printed on this press without fear of one colour affecting the other, thus broadening the scope of the machine beyond the narrow limits of printing in two shades of the same colour, such as pink and red, light and dark blue, and so on. Another important advantage due to these independent mechanisms is that each plate can be supplied with the precise amount of water which the nature of the work demands. Further, one plate can be covered with fine half tone work and the other with heavy solid matter.

Special attention has been made to the provision of devices for quickly and accurately bringing the two plate cylinders into register with each other. For example, assuming that the first plate has been set to its correct position in the usual way and it is found that the second plate is on the slant gripper ways, a special plate-twisting clamp arrangement will speedily put this right. If the plate requires moving bodily, either forwards or backwards, it is only necessary to slacken off the screws in the cylinder end; and

then by a worm and wheel device the cylinder can be moved in the direction required, and the cylinder screws fastened again. The means of adjustment for the side lay of a plate consists of a spindle operated by means of a screw with fine threads. In this way the whole cylinder is moved bodily, ball-thrust washers making the adjustment an easy matter.

The delivery on the LM Two-Colour Press has many distinct advantages. It is an extended chain and pile delivery which delivers the sheet printed side up. It is an ideal arrangement for use in combination with an automatic feeder. It enables the sheets to be delivered on to a board ready for removal in bulk by truck without disturbing the sheets. The piling of the sheets in this way gives the printed matter time to dry, and not only dispenses with the usual labour required to move the sheets from a delivery board every half-hour or so, but avoids the possibility of work being spoiled through smudging of the ink.



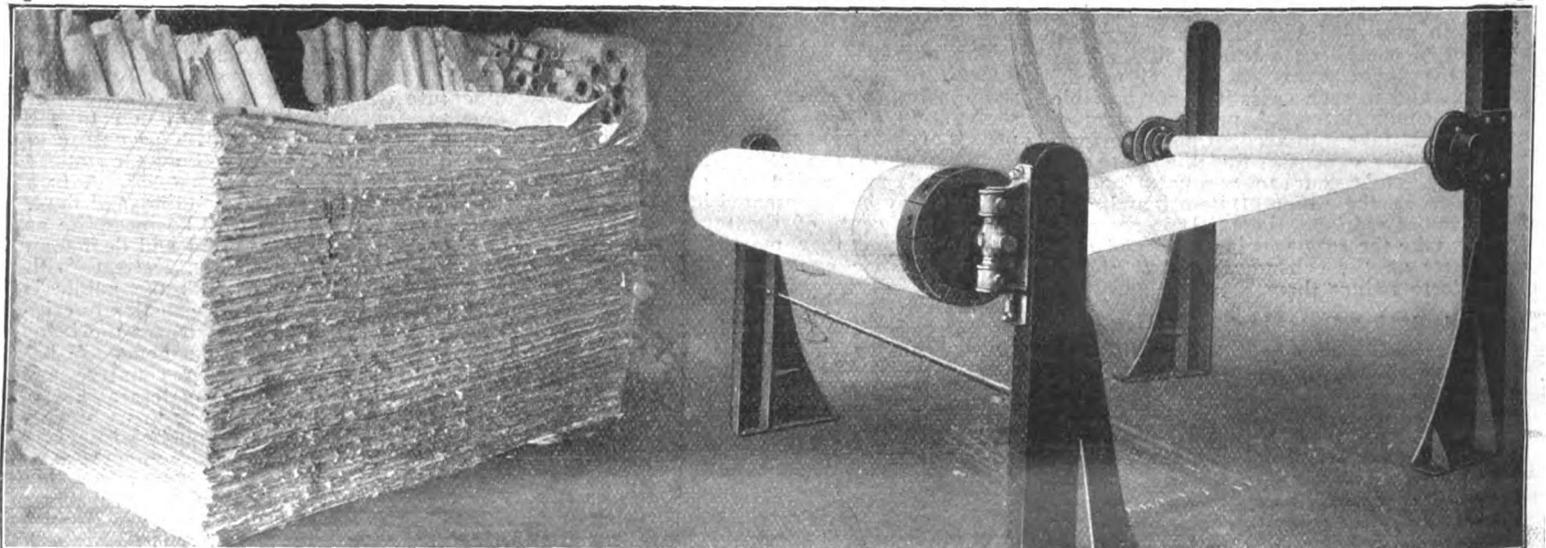
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- 3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

- 4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
- 5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
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the cause ascertained and dealt with. At the end of the fiscal year the totals should again be compared with what had gone before. From now onwards the figures become of increased value and interest, and it is now possible to take steps to ascertain where economies may be instituted.

Economies Effected.

One of the first economies to be effected will probably be in the direction of reducing the amount of stock held. Any excess over requirements will result in a distinct loss on a falling market, but in any case will lead to a crippling of the liquid resources of the business. Too many firms buy and sell paper and other materials without making the slightest attempt to keep an inventory of them in the shape of a Stock or Paper Record. They can have little if any knowledge of either their requirements or the speed with which the stock passes through their warehouses, and thus are unable to make an intelligent effort at economy in buying. The cost of keeping these stores, and the cash value lying idle is a much more eloquent way of referring to these things than to refer to them in terms of reams and grosses.

Materials of all kinds are required in every business and in varying proportions according to the process. The cost of handling this material provides a very wide opportunity for leakage. If the finished parts are allowed to accumulate and occupy space around the worker, his usefulness is impaired and his earning capacity reduced. In addition the parts accumulate dust, deteriorate, and get knocked about. Material should always be readily accessible to the worker according to the requirements of the work to be performed, and it should be removed as quickly as possible when the operation is completed. Every impediment in the way of the worker increases the cost of production and has a psychological effect on him which automatically decreases his efficiency.

Non-productive labour is another direction in which economies may be looked for. It may be an economy to increase the non-productive labour, and where possible a percentage cost of non-productive to productive wages should be ascertained and fixed so that a close watch could be kept and the correct proportion maintained. This figure should be known to the departmental manager so that he may be enabled to keep down this expense to the efficiency point.

Departmental consumable stores costs should be carefully watched in ratio to production, not only in bulk but by sundry items or groups according to their nature.

A proper system of costing has also a useful function to perform in the direction of improving production, because the cost of a lack of co-ordination between departments can be demonstrated in terms of £ s. d. For a workman to be told that the delay through failing to keep time with a certain piece of work or material has resulted in the loss of an hour or a day does not prove so effective as to be able to prove to him that so much cash value has been lost to the firm and will ultimately find its outlet in a reduction of earnings.

Time and Production.

Having found the cost of a department and ultimately the cost of an operation, it is of the highest importance that data should be secured as to the time charged out to jobs and the amount produced in the time thus expended. This is the stage where tact and resourcefulness are absolutely necessary. The worker should be surrounded by such conditions that there is pleasure in doing his work. He should have such confidence in his employer that he will willingly co-operate in any effort by which his trade can be improved in any direction.

Every job taking up in any department more than an hour should be carefully estimated in time values before the work is commenced, and on completion comparisons should be made. Any differences should be investigated and errors of judgment should be carefully noted for future guidance. These investigations will open up many avenues along which the problem of efficiency can be pursued. Where proper costing records are kept this is not a difficult matter. Casual testing operations where it is known that a test is being made are far from satisfactory, and do not provide reliable data upon which to formulate schemes.

The proportion of non-productive time in every department and for every operation should be known for every factory. It is not enough to accept a statement that the average chargeable time in a department is

such and such, it should at once call for an investigation as to why it is so, and an effort should be instituted to make it more by re-organisation of the department and by thinking out newer methods of planning and routing the work.

Questions such as these should be asked: What is the cost of delays in a year? How much will it cost to remove them? Will a liaison officer, at the cost of a few pounds a week, remove the cause of delay as between department and department? Will increased capital expenditure in the way of plant or machinery reduce or increase the hour cost? Will the cost of replanning the factory reduce the cost of production? Would a reduction in the machines give more room to work and increase the output?

Every printer should ascertain his correct costs, find some other printer working on similar lines, compare results, check averages, and be prepared to table factors which have been helpful. Equipment should be scrutinised to find its possibilities and it should be ruthlessly scrapped when it has seen its best days. Plant should be reduced to the lowest working minimum, and that minimum worked remorselessly and replaced frequently with modern improvements. He should, with determination, refuse to do a job for which he is not properly equipped—not necessarily refuse an order, but get the other fellow to help—concentrate on the work most suitable to the plant; be ever on the look out for new ideas and better methods that could be incorporated in the business in such a way as to improve the service rendered to the public and at the same time increase the profit of the industry.

Eliminating Waste.

The cost of carelessness and wastefulness on the part of employees is not an inconsiderable item in every business. The effect of being able to bring this to the notice of the party concerned in terms of money would be to get a readier assent to changes. Watchfulness would take the place of indifference if it were realised that waste of every description had the effect of increasing cost and thus decreasing demand, ultimately ending in a reduction of wages.

The remarkable results achieved by Taylor and Gilbreth in America and by others in this country have shown what can be done by observation and a willingness to assist. When the effect of a change of method can be demonstrated by means of a costing system the operator is better able to visualise the benefit that is likely to accrue and there would probably be a readier acceptance of the suggestions that would be made from time to time.

Scientific cost-finding and scientific management cannot exist apart, one is the correlative of the other. Both are endeavouring to reach the same goal—a reduction of the price to the consumer. This goal will be the sooner reached as the two are brought closer together.

The great need of the moment is more accurate cost-finding by the industry on uniform lines. The use of a costing system is beneficial to the individual firm, but is immensely increased in value as it becomes possible to compare results between firm and firm.

The wage-earner and the salaried official need also to remember that there is no need for one if the other be absent. Bare elbows or black coats are not the measures of the world's needs but a whole-hearted endeavour on the part of each to do his work in the best possible way in the least possible time.

[Some percentage figures relating to expenses were quoted, but it is proposed to carry these a stage further before publication. Firms using the Federation System and wishing to have their expenses compared will be so assisted on forwarding their Form I, to the Costing Secretary, 24, Holborn, E.C.1. These particulars will be treated confidentially, and should be registered and marked "Private and Confidential."]

CHEMICAL SPECTROMETER.—A novel spectrometer of comparatively low cost, of exceptional compactness and reading direct in wave-lengths to an average accuracy of 0.15 micro-millimetres (1.5 Angstrom units) is produced by Adam Hilger, Ltd., of 75A, Camden-road, London, N.W.1. It is adapted for use in detecting impurities in printing inks and determining the action of inks on papers of different tints, as well as for other uses in the printing and paper trades.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

London Monthly Meeting.

The June meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association was held at the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, the second Tuesday of the month being chosen instead of the first on account of the Whitsun holidays. There was a large attendance of members, and the chair was occupied by the president, Mr. S. M. Bateman.

Success of United Gathering.

Arising out of the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, reference was made by the chairman to the recent United Gathering at Liverpool. He mentioned a very moderate statement he had seen in print to the effect that the United Gathering "might be counted a success." That, he thought, was an inadequate statement: the gathering was undoubtedly a great success. It was one of the best gatherings he had ever attended. Everything possible had been done for the visitors' comfort; the weather was first-class, and everyone present had thoroughly enjoyed the proceedings.

New Members Elected.

The June agenda again included the election of new members, and the following were admitted to membership in the usual formal fashion: Mr. C. W. Chapman (Bean, Webley and Co., Ltd., Long-lane, Borough, S.E.1. Overseer—Composing Department), Mr. W. Padgett (Shaw and Sons, Ltd., Fetter-lane. Overseer—Litho Department).—Mr. A. E. Smith (Pettitt, Cox and Bowers, 33-34, Rathbone-place, London, W.C. Overseer—Letterpress Machine Department), and Mr. A. G. Wills (The Whitefriars Press Ltd., Tonbridge, Kent. Overseer—Composing Department). The three London nominees were present, and received a personal welcome.

The only matter brought up under "general business" was the question of the wages crisis. A show of hands was taken in order to get some indication of the proportion of firms that had posted notices of wages reduction.

Smoking Concert.

After the dispatch of the brief business agenda the rest of the evening was devoted to a smoking concert, arranged by Mr. Arthur W. Paul. This comprised a long programme, which was notable for the wide variety of the items included, these ranging from singing of the grand opera class right down to the broadest comedy. Miss Betty Carlyle's soprano singing in "Il Bacio," "The Pink Lady" and other selections showed both ability and feeling, and merited the very hearty applause evoked. Outstanding, too, were the very able tenor songs of Mr. W. R. Coultart. Bass songs by Mr. R. J. Dowling were also much applauded. Miss Marie Stone and Miss Rose Hayes showed themselves two most vivacious comedienne, whilst the comedy side of the programme was further sustained in clever characterisations by Mr. Ernie Bewsey and Mr. Tom West, Mr. Geo. Simson also contributing some comic items. At the piano was Mr. Pringle, whose pianoforte solo playing was encored, and who acted as accompanist throughout.

The concert closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Arthur Paul and the artistes, this being moved by Mr. Gill and seconded by Mr. Jarvis.

German Paper Scarcity.

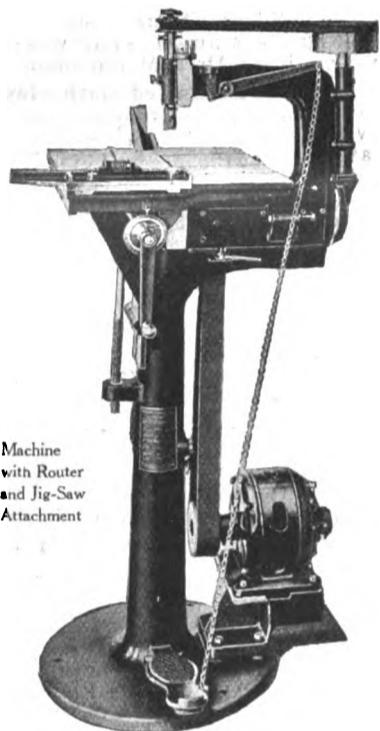
According to the German trade papers the scarcity of paper in that country is causing great troubles to many publishing and printing enterprises, and some of them have been compelled to stop. The papermakers on their side refer to lack of cellulose and wood pulp, which prevents them from running full speed, and the German Government has therefore reduced to a minimum the granting of export licenses for sulphite fibre.

The official quotations for cellulose in Germany to domestic paper mills have lately been increased to Rmk. 1.850 per 100 kilog. for bleached sulphite, Rmk. 1.575 per 100 kg. for easy-bleaching sulphite, and Rmk. 1.475 per 100 kg. for strong sulphite, but it is alleged that buyers often have to pay a far higher price if they want to have any cellulose.

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Trade Notes.

WRITS AGAINST LORD NORTHCLIFFE.—Sir Andrew Caird, K.B.E., and Mr. Walter G. Fish, C.B.E., the Press Association states, have issued writs for libel against Viscount Northcliffe. It is reported, at the same time, that both are continuing to perform their duties in connection with Associated Newspapers, Ltd., of which Sir Andrew Caird is vice-chairman and Mr. Fish a director. Mr. Fish was for many years news editor of the *Daily Mail*, and latterly had been its representative upon the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. As recent correspondence showed he was the mover of the resolution calling for negotiations with the unions regarding a reduction in wages.

THE London *Star* published on May 27th last a report of the death at Southend-on-Sea of Mr. W. E. Clery, otherwise known as Austin Fryers, but now learns that the report was inaccurate, and Mr. Clery, who is alive, has issued a writ for libel against the newspaper.

At the Edinburgh Court of Session last week counsel were heard in an action brought by a Glasgow steel-worker against Messrs. George Outram and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Times* newspaper, for £200 as damages for alleged slander in a report of police court proceedings. Lord Blackburn dismissed the action as irrelevant, and found the defenders entitled to expenses.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD., the publishers, have been granted leave by the Privy Council to appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal of Bombay holding that an edition of North's translation of Plutarch's "Life of Alexander the Great, with Notes," published by K. and J. Cooper, of Bombay, was not an infringement of Messrs. Macmillan's reproduction of the same life.

THE Penarth printing business of the late Mr. C. W. Williams is now under the control of Miss E. M. Harries.

MESSRS. CROPPER AND CO., the Southwark folding box manufacturers are building a factory at Colthrop, Thatcham.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING.—The Newcastle Labour Party has issued a manifesto in support of municipal printing. The efforts to secure a municipal printing department in Newcastle are reviewed at length, and it is said that a second report by the special committee which went fully into the matter showed a better case for municipalisation, and that the profit on the year if the work had been done by the municipality would have worked out at £8,235, on a slightly less turnover. The manifesto states it is regrettable that a scheme for a municipal printing department showing such handsome results should have been turned down, and the Newcastle Labour Party will persistently press upon the City Council this real economy measure.

Two hundred delegates from all parts of the country attended the opening at Edinburgh on Monday of the third annual conference of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers. The conference passed a resolution by the National Council emphatically opposing the reintroduction of halfpenny newspapers. Satisfaction was expressed that the Federation had successfully opposed the introduction of a national morning paper which was to be sold at a halfpenny. The desirability of establishing closer agreement with other trade unions connected with the printing and publishing trades was the subject of several resolutions on the agenda.

At the annual meeting of the Rhyl Advertising Association last week Mr. Percy Ashfield, the president, again paid high tribute to the value of Press advertising. No trader, he said, could make his business known unless he advertised it. "Keep your advertisement running as long as you can," he said, "it always pays."

A PRINTER'S error in an unusual place occurs in a recent issue of one pound notes. On these notes, instead of ONE POUND in large letters across the face of the note, ONE POUND appears, F taking the place of E. The rate, which is numbered "96 No. 245,103," is genuine.

THE thirty-sixth annual edition of "Kelly's Directory of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Shippers of the World" has just been published at the price of 64s.

THE Hull and East Riding District of the Newspaper Press Fund report that a profit of £407 was made on the recent first annual dinner, which was attended by Lord Burnham.

SIR SIDNEY LEE, presiding at an address on "The Gentle Art of Sub-editing," which was given by C. Spenser Sarle to students of the University of London on Monday, announced that he was withdrawing at the end of the session from the office of director of the courses for journalism at the university which he had held since their institution three years ago.

THE death has occurred at his residence in Cardiff, last week, of Mr. John Henry Roberts, who had for some years been manager and a director of the Rees Electric Press, Cardiff. Coming to Cardiff from Aberavon Mr. Roberts served in the army as a printer during the war, and until a paid official was appointed about a year ago subsequently acted as hon. secretary of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association.

MR. HORACE E. HOOPER, of "Encyclopædia Britannica" fame, died last week in New York. Mr. Hooper was associated with Mr. Walter Jackson in the publication and sale of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Between 1900 and 1902 they acquired the copyrights and trade name of the work, and an English company known as Hooper and Jackson was formed, which company had a contract for the publication of the eleventh edition of the Encyclopædia.

THE death occurred last week of Mr. David C. Lathbury, who was in his 92nd year. In 1863 Mr. Lathbury joined the *Saturday Review*, and in 1878 became joint editor of the *Economist*. Five years later Mr. Lathbury was appointed editor of the *Guardian*, but there eventually arose differences with the proprietors, and after sixteen years' service his engagement was terminated. He then founded the *Pilot*, but the venture was not a financial success, and the paper ceased in 1904, four years after it was started.

THERE was a large representation of Cardiff printers and members of the Loyal Commercial Lodge of Freemasons at the funeral at Cardiff Cemetery on Saturday, of Mr. John Henry Roberts, formerly hon. secretary of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association.

THE late Mr. Charles Mitchell, West Dulwich, and West Harding-street, Fetter-lane, E.C., printer, who died on April 11th, left £6,142.

THE late Mr. William David Currie, Langholme, N.B., journalist, formerly connected with the *Annandale Observer* and the *Eskdale and Liddesdale Advertiser*, who died on March 16th, left £2,744.

MESSRS. PETER DIXON AND SON, LTD., the well-known manufacturers of "news," etc., of Spring Grove Mill, Oughty Bridge, near Sheffield, and West Marsh Mills, Grimsby, have opened a London office at Blackfriars House, New Bridge-street, E.C., under the management of Mr. W. C. Powers.

MESSRS. POWELL, LANE AND CO., LTD., paper-makers' agents, have now been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom for the well-known five-machine mill, Papier-und Pappenfabric E. Mahn, Klingenberg, Bz. Dresden, Germany, making white, coloured and copying tissues, etc.

MR. JAMES SCOTT, late of Messrs A. Johnson and Co. (London), Ltd., 3, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3, has started business on his own account at 16-20, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C.4. Mr. Scott has lately been visiting the Continent, studying market conditions, and he has arranged to represent mills specialising in unglazed and glazed white and coloured printings, down to demy 8 lbs.

THE current issue of the *Americal journal, Antiques*, contains an illustrated article by George H. Sargent on "The Handbills of Yesterday," dealing with the historical importance of hand bills and broadsides of the Colonial and later periods and their growing interest to collectors of Americana.

IN March 57 paper establishments in the United States employed 24,832 workpeople, whose earnings were \$582,973. There were decreases of 0.5 per cent. in workpeople and of 1.7 per cent. in earnings compared with February, and decreases of 8.5 per cent. in employees and of 13.6 per cent. in earnings compared with March last year.

THE Belgian Industrial Company at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, is preparing to extend its paper mills at a cost of 1½ to 2 million dollars, which does not include cost of machinery.

NEW FIELD FOR PRINT.—A firm of wrapping paper dealers in New York have struck upon an interesting plan which tends to popularise their wrapping paper and at the same time provide more work for the printer. The firm has arranged for a series of specially written illustrated stories, which it entitles "Uncle Wiggily Stories" and which it prints on wrapping paper and paper bags, these to be sold to stores for the purpose of attracting the child trade of the country. Each story refers to another sheet that can be had of a different story, so that children will bring their mothers back to make further purchases.

PRAISE FROM AMERICA.—The *Photo Engravers' Bulletin*, of Chicago, remarks: "The *Blackpool Times*, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, England, marks the progress of the offset press in the newspaper field. . . . Some copies of the paper have been received, and it must be said of it that the type and halftones (which latter are used plentifully in its pages) could not be more satisfactorily printed, particularly on such rough surfaced news stock. For years, many of the best magazine covers have been printed by the offset method; and there is a monthly in Havana, Cuba, called *Social*, which is printed in that manner, but the *Blackpool Times* is a new and successful step in the newspaper field."

A MEMORIAL has been unveiled in the cathedral church of St. Anne, Belfast, to the memory of Belfast representatives of the printing and allied trades killed in the war.

THE Irish Free State Government has adopted the idea of advertising by post marks used in the cancellation of postage stamps. The Belgian Government are also extensively advertising their official boat services between Dover and Ostend by post marks in English.

A NUMBER of English members of the International Association of Journalists, who are visiting Holland were welcomed to Flushing by the municipality. The Burgomaster, Mr. van Hoelderren, in the town hall, paid a tribute to the guests and to the Association, the president, Sir Harry Brittain, returning thanks. The tour includes visits to Middelburg, The Hague, Delft, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Marken, Volendam, and the Brasemer lakes.

THE editors of *Bande Mataram* and *Akali*, extremist vernacular dailies in the Punjab, have been arrested on a charge of sedition.

QUERESHI, who succeeded Gandhi as editor of *Young India*, and was arrested on the 12th inst., has been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 500 rupees, or a further six months' imprisonment in default, for writing two articles in *Young India* "calculated to create disaffection." The publisher and printer of *Young India* received a similar sentence.

THREATS of kidnapping and murder are alleged to have been made in anonymous letters to Mr. W. A. Locke, the proprietor and editor of the *East London Advertiser*.

THE tariff of wages in the Norwegian paper industry expires on August 15th, at which time employers expect a great reduction in wages to take place.

A REPORT on the Swedish paper trade states: There is still a good demand for kraft papers, wrapping papers, and news, and the prices show a stiffening tendency. As to other grades of paper, the market is rather slack, and orders are not so plentiful as they should be or as the situation of the paper trade gave promise of being some weeks ago.

FROM Messrs. Sherratt and Hughes, of 34, Cross-street, Manchester, we have received a copy of the latest book by Sir Charles W. Macara, Bart. Its title is "Getting the World to Work," and it deals with a variety of important industrial subjects, the articles comprised being mostly reprinted contributions to newspapers and periodicals. The range is wide, from "Proposals for the Better Conduct of the Cotton Industry" to such general subjects as "Disarmament" and "Internationalism in Industry." The volume is well printed and bound in cloth boards, and the price is 5s.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING P.D.T.
 No Depreciation after TEN YEARS Working.
 Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
 Imitator Warned Against Monometer Patents.
 Non-Oxidation Patent. Temperature Control Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould Patent. All Working Parts Patented, and D signs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
 Phone 1 Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

Printing Trade Wages Dispute.

All Eyes on the Joint Industrial Council.

It is welcome news that—although at the eleventh hour, just as the notices are beginning to expire—a further meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades is being held. The following announcement was issued to the Press on Saturday:—"In deference to a suggestion of the Ministry of Labour, in order, if possible, to avert a stoppage in the general printing offices throughout London and the Provinces at the end of next week on the wages question, a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades will be held on Wednesday next at Montagu House."

We gather that there has been no new move on either side in the meantime, and the proceedings of the J.I.C. at this very critical juncture will be watched with the keenest interest by the whole industry. There met on Friday the resumed conference of the trade union representatives who, it will be remembered, were unable to reach any conclusion when they met on the 2nd inst. to discuss the possibility of making some joint proposal to the employers. Again, however, no such proposal was forthcoming. We gather that the meeting showed that many of the unions felt themselves to be in a very strong position and the general feeling was one of great confidence, so that there was no wish to approach the employers with a joint proposal.

The bookbinding section of the unions held an overflowing mass meeting at the Memorial Hall on Thursday to discuss the position created by the giving of a week's notice of wage-reduction to bindery workers. We understand the meeting expressed itself unanimously determined to resist the reductions notified.

Scottish Lithographers' Position.

In connection with the wages dispute in the Scottish lithographic printing trade, a largely attended meeting of the men in the Edinburgh district was held in Broughton Hall on Thursday. At the close Mr. Thomas Sproat, general secretary of the Lithographic Printers' Society, stated that, so far as the meeting was concerned, the situation was unchanged, but they were prepared to meet the Scottish Alliance of Employers at any time. The position of the men, Mr. Sproat said, was that before the notices regarding the wages cut were tendered to them they did everything they could to get a Joint Industrial Council meeting to consider the position in Scotland, with a view to having the notices suspended pending the negotiations that were being carried on across the Border. They agreed to the offer of a Conciliation Committee, but it was not possible to get that Committee together until Tuesday last. The dispute had been reported to the Ministry of Labour.

To prevent any misunderstanding as to the position of the Scottish Alliance of Employers towards the Joint Industrial Council, it should be stated that the Scottish employers consider that as the general question of the wages dispute came before the J.I.C. on two occasions, all requirements of the constitution of the J.I.C. had been fulfilled before they posted their notices. Mr. Sproat applied to the officials of the J.I.C. to call a meeting of the Conciliation Committee and the employers expressed their willingness to meet in Scotland on the Tuesday following the Whitsun holidays, but arrangements for this meeting were not carried out. It was then decided to call a meeting of the Conciliation Committee for the following Tuesday, but on this occasion it was not convenient for the representative of the lithographers' union to be present and the meeting was therefore not held. This week's meeting of the J.I.C., called at the request of the Ministry of Labour, provides an opportunity for the Scottish lithographers to get the discussion they desire.

At a fully attended meeting of the Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire Federation of Weekly Newspapers, held in Manchester on Friday, discussion took place on the course of action to be followed, should the present wage negotiations result in the stoppage of the publication of newspapers. A resolution was adopted "That this meeting agrees that, in the event of a stoppage, no attempt shall be made by any member to publish a paper during such stoppage."

J.I.C. Meeting.

As we go to press, the meeting of the J.I.C. convened at the instance of the Ministry of

Labour is in session at Montagu House. Up to 3 p.m. no announcement was obtainable as to any decision being arrived at. The parties to the conference consulted separately after a joint discussion, which was subsequently renewed.

Something further on the subject of the wages dispute will be found on our leaderette page.

The Wage Question.

The opinion being held amongst many employers in the printing and allied trades that the wage question is not thoroughly understood by the rank-and-file in the industry, the following concise statement of the case has been issued by a firm of Bradford printers:—

"Judging by the result of the ballots on this question, we feel that the members of the unions concerned cannot fully grasp the present position. It is incredible that they should be willing to face a wage dispute in order to attempt to maintain their weekly wages at a figure which is 148 per cent. above pre-war (not allowing for payment for holidays and shorter hours) when the cost of living figure is only 81 per cent. above pre-war.

"How can resistance to a reduction in wages which will leave the weekly wages 105 per cent. above pre-war (again not taking into account payment for holidays and shorter hours) possibly be justified in the face of a cost of living figure at 81 per cent. advance?

"Let us compare the minimum pre-war wages and present wages in a Grade 2 town:

	Per week.	No. of hours.	Wages cost per hour.	Per cent. advance on pre-war.
Pre-war	85/-	51	8 1/2 d.	
Weekly wage to-day	87/-	48	1 9/16	104%
Wages per week worked, allowing for holiday payments	90/6	48	1 10/16	172%

"This means that to-day our wages cost is nearly 2 1/2 times pre-war!

"Let us now take the employers' offer, which, we understand, all the unions in England have turned down, and are prepared to face a wage dispute rather than accept.

Employers' Offer.

	Per week.	Wages cost per hour.	Per cent. advance on pre-war.	
Pre-war	72/-	48	1/6	118%
Wages per week worked, allowing for holiday payments	74/11	48	1/6 1/4	127%

"This is a reduction of 15s. per week, proposed to take place in six stages, the whole reduction coming into effect early in January, 1923. The employers also propose that there shall be no further reduction in wages before 1924.

"Under this proposal, not taking into account either shorter hours (now 48, 51 pre-war) or the payment for holidays (a very valuable gain to the employees in the printing and allied trades), the weekly wages would compare as follows:—

	Pre-war.	Employers' Proposal.	Per cent. advance in weekly wage.
	85/-	72/-	105%

"Taking into account the payment for holidays, which is only fair, as it is an extra payment as compared with pre-war, the figures would be:—

	Pre-war.	Employers' Proposal.	Per cent. advance in weekly wage.
	85/-	74/11	114%

"The employers' offer, which the members of the unions have refused by ballot, represents an advance on pre-war wages of 114 per cent. (to stand until January, 1924), when the cost of living figure to-day shows 81 per cent. advance.

"In view of the cost of living figure and the reduction in wages throughout all other industries, it cannot be denied that the employers' offer is a generous one. In spite of it, there is a wage dispute, it means that those employed in the printing and allied trades are out for more wages than they are entitled to.

"The necessity for the reduction in wages proposed by the employers is beyond question. Our firm is in rather a different position from the ordinary printer, but every day brings complaints with regard to our prices, although they have not been advanced in proportion to the increased cost.

"We can only hope that wiser counsels will prevail, and that the employees in the printing trade will benefit from the experience of those in other trades."

Trade Union Matters.

On July 1st the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers holds its gala day at High Beech Epping Forest.

OWING to a strike of members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union employed by the *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, that newspaper and allied publications have stopped publication. The strike arose at the week-end over the dismissal of a member of the Transport Union.

NORTH-WESTERN CONFERENCE.—On Saturday last the North-Western group of the Typographical Association held their annual conference of delegates at the Royal Hotel, Bury. The deputy-Mayor (Alderman T. Rothwell), a master printer, welcomed the delegates to the town on behalf of the Corporation, and in a pleasing speech acknowledged the worth of two of the group officials who have been in his employ. At the close of the business an excellent dinner was provided at the Royal Hotel. During the meal half-a-dozen members of the national executive council arrived from a meeting in Manchester and gave the conference the latest news of the present crisis in the printing industry. There was a long discussion on the committee's report covering the present situation and a resolution was sent urging the executive council to hold to their terms. Preston had a motion to press for the total elimination of the female reader. The president (Mr. Knights, Bolton), was re-elected; vice-president, Mr. Nelson, Liverpool; sec.-treasurer, Mr. H. J. Harvey, J.P., Blackburn. Committee—Messrs. J. E. Howarth, Rochdale; F. Taylor, Southport; T. Hargreaves, J.P., Chester; J. A. Pilling, Bury; H. V. Marsh, Manchester; M. C. Robinson, Carlisle. Auditors, Messrs. S. Fox, Ashton-under-Lyne; and T. Haines, Preston.

THE North Wales and Border group of the Typographical Association will hold their annual conference at Conway on July 1st.

THE following members of the executive council of the Typographical Association have been appointed the committee for the ensuing twelve months:—Messrs. P. Barron (vice-president), W. Bottomley, T. Dawe, H. V. Marsh, H. Patch, C. Pavis, T. F. Roche, E. G. Yates, and the officials of the council. It has been decided that this committee shall deal with wages negotiations or changes in working conditions.

MR. H. SKINNER, the secretary of the Typographical Association, has reported to the executive council that he recently interviewed the Income-Tax Commissioners on the question of abatement being granted to readers on the same basis as to other members of the Association. The Commissioners had stated, he said, that readers were not regarded as manual workers, and therefore nothing could be done to ease their position.

CLOCKS ON LINTYPES.—A report has been laid before the executive council of the Typographical Association at a meeting of the Joint Labour Committee at which the question of clocks on linotype machines was raised. Mr. J. D. French, on behalf of the Association, pointed out that the Association having accepted a form of time docket, the employers were not entitled to use a mechanical method of time checking, which Typographical members were not prepared to use. The T.A. representatives present expressed themselves as strongly opposed to the use of the clocks, which they considered an arbitrary method, not permitting of any explanation in respect of the numerous details of work in a jobbing office. It was agreed that a small joint deputation should see the clock in action. The deputation saw this in operation, and the Typographical Association representatives agreed that the clocks answered no purpose which could not be as well or better done by writing, and that their introduction could only be viewed as an effort to speed up the staff by mechanical means.

WE have received some excellent samples of "642 tub-sized cream wave bank" from Messrs. Grosvenor, Chater and Co., Ltd., of 68, Cannon-street, E.C.4, a firm that aims at high quality, whilst at the same time the prices quoted are attractive. The range of "Dryad" coloured triplex boards are of excellent variety, and the specimen of "910 quality glazed imitation parchment" should prove a good marketable line.

Printers' Bowling Tournament.

The annual bowling tournament between the Bristol Press Bowling Club and the Cardiff Caxton Club (which latter is established under the auspices of the Joint Industrial Council and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation), the seventh of the series, took place on the Penarth Club's green on the 10th inst. Last year Caxton's brought the trophy, a 25 guinea cup presented by Messrs. D. Duncan and Sons (*South Wales News*), back to Cardiff after an exciting win by a single shot; on Saturday they retained possession of the cup by the handsome margin of 29 shots. The Bristol players were entertained to luncheon, and after the match a reception and tea, followed by an enjoyable smoking concert took place at the Queen's Hotel, Cardiff. Mr. Robert J. Webber, president of the Caxton Club and general manager of the *Western Mail* presided. The toast of the "Bristol Press" was given by the Caxton captain, Mr. T. E. Powell, and in responding Mr. Charles Wells (*Bristol Times and Mirror*), the visitors' president, expressed thanks for the extreme hospitality with which they had been received. In proposing the health of the donors of the cup, Mr. W. H. Harris, chairman of the Caxton Club remarked that notwithstanding the cloud hanging over the printing trade to-day goodwill and common sense on both sides would bring them through all right, a sentiment that was greeted with applause. Mr. E. W. Holder responded.

In the course of the other speeches reference was made to the excellent organisation work of the Caxton's hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. A. W. Stevens.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Brown, C. Stuart-, G. Stuart-, and H. Stuart-. Binding for packages. 16,139.
- Brown, C. Stuart-, G. Stuart-, and H. Stuart-. Wrapping for packages. 16,140.
- Hamilton, J. Ruling combination for printing machines. 15,620.
- Kidson, J. G., and Mitchell, G. B. S. Envelopes, etc. 15,623.
- Leipziger Schnellpressenfabrik Akt.-Ges. Rubber blanket printing presses. 15,713.
- Maffuniades, H. Folding carton box. 15,801.
- Maitland, C. A., and Taylor and Co., Ltd., E. F. Collapsible cardboard boxes. 15,759.
- Oliver, W. J. Printers' Gallies. 15,656.
- Wade, H. (Aktiebolaget Svenska Pressgjuterief). Producing press castings. 15,867.
- Wade, H. (Aktiebolaget Svenska Pressgjuterief). Die casting apparatus. 15,868.
- Woodhouse, B. Pencil. 15,940.

Specifications Published.

1920.
 Wade, H. (National Paper Can Co.). Machines for forming tubes of paper or the like. 180,707.

1921.

- Braunstein, R. Apparatus for effecting the gripping, the extraction, and the folding of sheets of paper contained in a magazine. 180,911.
- Braunstein, R. Apparatus for effecting the extraction successively of sheets of paper contained in a magazine and for folding such sheets. 165,396.
- Engelland, J. Loose-leaf binders. 180,941.
- Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Parker, T. R. Rotary offset printing presses. 180,884.
- Pathe Cinema Anciens Etablissements Pathe Freres. Picture strip toys. 178,825.
- Sattler, R. Plate printing machines. 180,869.
- Wade, H. (National Paper Can Co.). Tensioning devices for machines for forming tubes of paper or the like. 180,972.
- Warrens, H. L. Cards and paper sheets for calendars, post cards, menu cards, and the like. 180,813.

The Canadian paper industry is understood to have now well turned the awkward corner which at one time confronted it owing to the sharp fall in prices and the recrudescence of the competition of foreign imports in the U.S. market. The price of news-print is now thought to be stabilised; cost of production has decreased. Some of the big Canadian mills are again manufacturing at or near their full capacity.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):-

	Three Lines
	s. d.
Agencies	3 0
Situations Wanted	1 6
Situations Vacant	3 0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Shares for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Partnerships and Investments	3 0

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:-

	Per Line
	s. d.
Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

COMPOSITOR wanted; also **LINOTYPE OPERATOR** wanted. Best location in United States America; business owned and managed by Englishman; give qualifications and references, also wages asked.—Box 13965.

FIRST-CLASS DUTCH HOUSE dealing in Paper and Boards is open to engage **TWO TRAVELLERS**, one for London and Midlands, and the other for the North; must have good connections; three months' trial given.—Write, stating age, experience and terms, to Box 13955.

MACHINE MINDER.—Experienced in Centurette and other Presses, must be reliable, steady worker; permanency for good man; Wandsworth district.—Reply, stating age, experience and wages required, to Box 13951.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted in Manchester, Birmingham, Bradford and Sheffield, by well-known London house; knowledge of Lithographic Printing essential; commission basis.—Reply, stating all particulars, Box 13958.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

COMPOSITOR (T.U.) requires situation on Piece; used to Trade Papers and Tabular Work; quick, clean; 5 years' war service; age 30; good references.—Box 13945.

COSTING and Estimating Clerk and General Assistant in Jobbing and News Office. Advertiser recommends capable man (aged 25) for position as **GENERAL ASSISTANT** in Management, both Office and Works, to anyone who has suitable vacancy.—Fuller information on application to Box 13962.

ENGINEER'S DRAUGHTSMAN, internal combustion, etc., car experience, desires Position where artistic talent would be of service; ability for advert. lay-out and commercial art.—Address Box 13952.

MONO CASTER & KEYBOARD MECHANIC, 20 years' experience, healthy, as Caster. Charge or above; prize awards 1906 and 1907.—Guest, 41, Saltoun-road, S.W.2. 13961

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Agencies.

COLONIAL HOUSES desiring **AGENTS** or **REPRESENTATION** in the United Kingdom are invited to communicate with J. J. Robson and Co., Manufacturers' Agents, Staple Inn Buildings (South), 335, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 13969

LEGAL.

In the High Court of Justice
 (Chancery Division), 1922. B. No. 2267.
 Mr. JUSTICE SARGANT.

IN THE MATTER OF LETTERS PATENT granted to JOHN FREDERICK BENNET bearing date the 17th November, 1906, and Numbered 26,069

and
 IN THE MATTER OF THE PATENT AND DESIGNS ACTS, 1907 and 1919.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Frederick Bennet of 82, Queen Street, in the City of London, Printer and Stationer, and the "At a Glance" Calendar Company, Limited, whose registered office is situate at Finsbury Pavement House, in the City of London, the Assignees of the above-named Letters Patent have by Originating Summons, dated the 1st May, 1922, applied for an Order that the term of the said Letters Patents may be extended for 4 years or for such period as the Court shall think fit.

AND Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 18th July, 1922, application will be made to the Court that a day may be fixed before which the said Summons shall not be in the paper for hearing.

AND Notice is hereby given that any person desirous of being heard in opposition to the said Summons shall at least 7 days before the said 18th July, 1922, lodge Notice of such opposition at the Chambers of the Judge, Room 157, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, and serve a copy thereof upon the undersigned Solicitors.

And Notice is hereby further given that the address of the undersigned Solicitors is the address for service on the applicants of any documents requiring service upon them in accordance with Order 53a, Rule 3a, of the Supreme Court.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1922.

COOPER, BAKE, ROCHE & FETTES,
 6 & 7, Portman Street, London, W.1.
 Solicitors for the above-named applicants.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE, ONE 14-in. PATENT SILVER-LOCK TABLE BRONZING MACHINE; maker, Gadsby, London; price £25.—For further particulars apply, Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Engineers' Office, Bournville. 13956

FOR SALE.—TWO Second-Hand GAS ENGINES; one 1½-h.p. (Crossley), can be seen running, the other a 1½-h.p. (Gardner). Offers invited.—"Reporter" Office, Harmer-street, Gravesend. 13959

SECOND-HAND LINOTYPE for sale; Model No. 1 converted in 1915 to Model No. 4 Pattern with regard to Vice and Jaws; Double-letter Machine, Universal Mould from Nonpareil to Pica, equipped with Two Magazines and Two Sets of Matrices; completely overhauled and remodelled in 1915, and has been very little used since.—Offers should be sent to Box 13954.

Partnerships and Financial.

WORKING PARTNER, PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—An opportunity offers for acquisition of a Third Share in old-established sound and profitable South African Printing and Stationery Business. Capital required about £12,000, according to valuation. Good salary and share profits. Genuine concern.—Apply to "South Africa," c/o Martin Farlow and Co., 50, Gresham-street, Bank, London. 13957

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, with capital from £1,000 to £1,500 to INVEST, and anxious to enter business, will find an opening as **WORKING DIRECTOR** with old-established Printing House in Yorkshire.—Write, in first instance, Box 13946.

Miscellaneous.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1922.
The Crisis.

By the time this issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is in the hands of its readers the employers' notices of reduction of wages will, in some parts of the country, have already expired, and by the end of the week this will be the general position. As mentioned on another page, the Joint Industrial Council was convened by request of the Ministry of Labour to meet on Wednesday in London, and whilst we have to go to press before the termination of the conference, there is ground for hope either that a settlement will be reached or that some new basis for discussion will be put forward. As, however, some of the notices were due to expire on Wednesday, it seems inevitable that some further stoppage of work must take place, whatever the outcome of the J.I.C. discussions. This is much to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that both employers and trade union representatives will make it their first aim to arrange—even if it be at some sacrifice of *amour-propre*—that stoppage of work shall be cut down to a minimum. Stoppage or no stoppage, a working arrangement will have to be come to in the end, and so far as we can see, anything in the nature of a strike or lock-out will not only be gratuitous waste of money, but will also tend to develop unfortunate domestic dissensions in the ranks of both parties participating, besides damaging the friendly relationship which has been built up between employers and employed in the printing industry.

Posting Time for Printed Matter.

We have already made some comment upon the inconvenience caused by the restriction upon the time for posting invoices, circulars, proofs, etc., under the printed matter postal rate. The delay often occasioned by this restriction must adversely affect the free use of the reduced postal rates—a matter of great importance to printers. We note that a London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* rightly stresses the inconvenience

caused. He writes: "The time limit of 3.30 p.m. for posting printed papers at the half-penny rate is causing a good deal of annoyance to traders. Retailers complain that frequently parcels come to hand from the warehouses before the invoice is received, and have to be put on one side to await the arrival of that document, in order that the contents may be checked. It is a common occurrence for a parcel to arrive one morning and the invoice not to follow until the next day. One way out of the difficulty would be to enclose a duplicate invoice in the parcel. Apart from this duplication it would seem necessary for clerical staffs in the warehouses to more quickly prepare and post the necessary invoices. Even this, however, could not avoid the delay in respect to parcels packed and despatched late in the afternoon, which would still arrive by passenger train before the invoices sent after 3.30 p.m. through the post."

"Open Shop" Conditions.

It is especially interesting at the present juncture to learn that the printing strike which began in Canadian printing houses last year is still officially in being. On June 1st, last, therefore, many plants witnessed the first anniversary of their management under open shop conditions. When the men went out on June 1st, 1921, the majority of them were confident that it was only a matter of a week or two before they would be back. Twelve months have now rolled by and still "the strike is on"—technically, that is to say, for as far as the trade is concerned it was over months ago. Jobbing and publishing plants, we hear, are now running as efficiently as before the strike and in spite of all rumours of poor workmanship the percentage of work refused is actually less than previous to June 1st, 1921.

America and Book Imports.

It is gratifying to note that there is strong feeling among the book dealers of the United States against a communication which the U.S. Treasury Department has just issued to the examiners of merchandise at all the ports of entry stating that the exact law about the marking of merchandise with information as to the country of origin must now be enforced on books. This law if literally interpreted would apparently mean that all the imported English books would have to bear the legend, either printed or stamped upon them, "Made in England." The U.S. Treasury is rightly being urged by the American book trade that the printer's imprint giving the town of origin should be accepted as sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the law, and that an added mark—which would often seriously mar a valuable book—should not be insisted upon. The *New York Publisher's Weekly* wisely remarks: "Common sense is, after all, the best interpreter of any law, and a slight application of common sense in this matter will remove a difficulty which might otherwise be serious to all interested in books from abroad. . . . There is a possible international complication in this regulation which should certainly be avoided. Great Britain, Canada and Australia put forward such proposals but promptly withdrew them when the explanation now made to our own Treasury was put before them. Our relations in this whole matter of exports to Canada have been strained by the manufacturing provision in our Copyright Law, which Canada proposed to copy, and to add unnecessary complications now would be to suggest to Canadian legislators that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. We need to have these matters made right at home—otherwise we cannot ask other countries to be fair and friendly to us."

The Foreigner's Opportunity.

THE foreign competitor is only too ready to avail himself of any opening that may exist for his wares in the British market

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Another circular has come into our hands from a German firm offering paper and printed matter at extraordinary figures. In the circular before us prospective customers are urged to take advantage of the low exchange of the mark and have their advertising done direct by mail from Germany. This, it is pointed out, will cost three times less than if the circulars were posted in the United Kingdom. The firm in question offer to print circulars for a ½d. per letter—paper and envelope, addressing and postage all included. This is possible, it is added, because of the unbalanced mark situation in Germany and because of the fact that wages are only a fourth of what they are in other countries, while "even postage from Germany to any foreign country only costs a fraction of what you pay for a circular within your city." The prices which are quoted for circulars according to the class of paper used are interesting. For 300 to 500 circulars on writing paper the price per letter is 1½d., on kraft paper or printing paper 1¼d., news print paper 1¼d. There are fractional reductions for larger quantities until we come to over 2,000 circulars, when the price for the three grades of paper are respectively ¾d., ⅝d. and ½d., these being the prices "per circular and including paper, envelope, printing, addressing and postage." There is, however, a prospect of an increase on these charges after June 15th in consequence of the raising of the postal tariff on July 1st. Accordingly the prices quoted will be raised by ½d. for all orders passed from England after June 15th. While the printing on the circular before us is fairly good, there are several faults, wrong founts being common, while the mistakes in spelling and grammar would not appeal to the customers of any firm which had its work done abroad. Moreover, there is a danger of providing possible German rivals with a list of customers, for the printing firm in question ask those to whom it appeals to send them a list of customers and in a fortnight they will receive a circular letter from Germany in approved form. On the kraft paper sample which is sent us, the reasons for the cheapness of paper in Germany are set forth boldly. The first is the suggestion that Germany is the country for raw material, the second refers to the quality of German paper, and the third, as already indicated, is that, in consequence of the depreciation of the mark, wages are a quarter of what they are in other countries.

Standardisation in the Netherlands.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we refer to the new regulations which have been introduced in the Netherlands as to the sale of paper. The Royal Decree setting out provisions for the standardisation of qualities and sizes of paper does not make it quite clear to what extent the Decree operates. The governing factor is Article 14 of the Merchandise Act (Warenwet), 1919. An inquiry to the Consul General of the Netherlands in London brings the information that "the term 'sale' in the Article includes 'delivery,' 'transport,' etc.," and therefore the Consul-General is inclined to the opinion that the regulations on paper would also apply in general to paper made in the Netherlands and to paper imported. However, sections 14 and 15 of the Act provide that exceptions can be made for articles intended for export, and section 16 also for articles intended for import. We hope to be able to give details later if any such regulations have been made in regard to paper.

MR. H. HOLMES, on behalf of Messrs. Chas Morgan and Co., Ltd., has been good enough to present to the Papermakers' Association a Paper Mills Directory for 1864. This is a welcome addition to the interesting old volumes which Mr. Foster is getting together in the form of a papermakers' library. Although one of the early editions, it is curious to note the resemblance to the format of the present work, which, of course, has grown larger with the development of the industry.

Personal.

THE Premier of France, Madame Poincaré and Marechal Pétain were the guests of Viscount and Viscountess Burnham at Claridge's Hotel on Sunday at a luncheon, on behalf of the League of Help. Amongst others present were Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Mr. Wickham Steed (editor of *The Times*), and M. de Marsillac (president of the Foreign Press Association).

SIR G. ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., captained the cricket team representing both Houses of Parliament which played a match last week against Westminster School.

MR. GEORGE WILSON, father-in-law of Mr. Hearst, the American newspaper proprietor, has been inspecting London methods of producing illustrated newspapers. "The Englishman is the best printer in the world," said Mr. Wilson to a representative of the *Daily Graphic*.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE has returned from the Continent, despite the following announcement which appeared in *The Times* on Friday: "On account of indisposition, Lord Northcliffe has been ordered by his physicians to abstain from work for the present. The publication of his articles on Germany will, therefore, be temporarily suspended."

LORD NORTHCLIFFE is reported to have purchased the whole of the Walter interest in *The Times*, the price stated being £200,000.

MR. T. G. GRAHAM, the London journalist, who last week was honoured by being elected Grand Master of the Manchester Unity of Odd-fellows, has been adopted as Independent Liberal candidate in the East Nottingham by-election.

MR. W. S. WALKER, Mr. J. Noel and Mr. J. Mellor have been presented by the Typographical Association with cases of pipes and a fountain pen respectively on retiring from the Executive Council of the Association.

MR. S. W. NEWCOMBE has been elected chairman of the News Department of the London Society of Compositors by a majority of 230 votes.

MR. C. E. KING, the managing director of the *Middlesex Advertiser*, has been presented by the staff of that paper with a Royal Worcester coffee and liqueur set on the occasion of his silver wedding.

MR. ROBERT J. WEBBER, general manager of the *Western Mail*, was on Friday re-elected chairman of the Cardiff Business Club, of which Mr. R. P. Henry, of the *South Wales News*, was also re-appointed a director. Votes of thanks were tendered to the *Western Mail* and the *South Wales News* for services to the club during the past year.

At the annual meeting of the Staff Sick Fund of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son (Printing Department), a presentation was made to Mr. E. W. Griffin on behalf of the Federated Chapels for his work as the First Aid man of the firm.

MR. GRIFFIN is a member of the Committee of the P.M.A., and is also a member of W. H. Smith's St. John Ambulance Division. The presentation took the form of a handsome solid marble timepiece suitably engraved, and in reply Mr. Griffin expressed his grateful thanks for the handsome present.

MR. S. E. BUSHER, the managing secretary of Messrs. W. E. Smith, Ltd., wholesale manufacturing stationers and printers, of Sydney, N.S.W., will be in London at the end of July.

MR. BUSHER will be pleased to interview manufacturers' representatives during his visit. The London office of the company is Ewing House 73 74, Chiswell-street, E.C.1.

MR. E. J. JESTY, we learn, has resigned his position with Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., in whose service he has been for over a quarter-of-a-century. Mr. Jesty is well-known in the trade, and his many friends will wish him success in any future undertaking.



The Anomaly of the Printers' Manager and Overseer as a Trade Unionist.

SIR,—The recent trouble in the engineering industry, followed so closely by a threatened stoppage in our own allied trades, brings very forcibly to the forefront the unenviable position of the manager, overseer or foreman, as he is variously termed. In the printing trade the overseer, while inevitably subject to trade union rules and regulations, is at the same time the recipient of favoured treatment from his employer. In many cases he is regarded as a member of the staff and in almost all other circumstances he is at least semi-staff. Practically a department or works manager is a master's man in the true sense of the word. His ordinary duties cause him to safeguard the employer's interests. It is anomalous, therefore, that he should at the same time rank as a member of any trade union. Directly a workman elevates himself to the position of overseer he ceases to be a trade union unit and becomes an administrative unit.

In part the distinctive status of the overseer is exemplified by the existence of the P.M. and O.A., an organisation which, I believe, includes both staff and semi-staff members—union and non-union. In the engineering trades it is recognised more fully by the affiliation to the parent body of an overseers' organisation. As I understand it, the shop managers belong to the Federation as a special section. They have all the privileges of superannuation, death benefits, etc., that the union offers its members and they pay a 2s. 6d. subscription weekly, the employer adding a further 2s. 6d.

Does not the present situation demand that the Master Printers' Federation should take steps to put an end to the anomalous condition which permits a man to reap all the benefits of superior office and then at the call of an opposing interest (with which he may have less sympathy than monetary attachment) quit his post and conceivably damage the prospects and status of foremanship in the process?

The argument is clear and simple. A manager or overseer is a master's man, and if he is not he is an unfaithful servant in his position. Masters' men should belong to the masters' federation rather than to the men's union. As things are they have no option, and as participants in prospective benefits from trade unionism they would be loth to make any change which would involve the loss of benefit. Granted a scheme which would sufficiently ensure adequate compensation I suggest that the great majority of our overseers would willingly entertain the proposal to form a sub-section of the Federation.

Yours, etc.,
H. M.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

UNITED KINGDOM.

An enquiry has been received for the names of manufacturers of machines for making paper "straws" or tubes as used in partaking of iced drinks. United Kingdom firms who are manufacturing machines for the purpose mentioned are invited to send particulars to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, with a view to their name being transmitted to the enquirers. (Reference No. 6610/T.E. should be quoted).

NEW ZEALAND.

An agent, resident in Auckland, is anxious to get in touch with United Kingdom publishers and manufacturers of stationery with a view to representing them in New Zealand, on a commission basis. He states that he has had 25 years' experience in the bookselling trade. (Reference No. 638).

When writing advertisers please mention *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 7½, Pref., 23s. 6d.; **Associated Newspapers**, ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 21s. 6d., 21s. 3d., Pref., 19s. 6d., 19s.; **Byrom**, 13s. 6d.; **Country Life**, Pref., 14s. 3d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 9d., 22s. 3d.; **Thomas De La Rue**, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 106½; **John Dickinson**, 21s. 3d., 21s. 6d.; **Eyre and Spottiswoode**, Deb., 73, 72½; **Financial News**, Pref., 12s.; **Ilford**, 21s. 3d., 21s. 6d., Pref., 18s. 9d.; **Illustrated London News**, Pref., 10s. 6d.; **International Linotype**, 58; **Lamson Paragon Supply**, 20s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d.; **Linotype**, B Deb., 62½; **George Newnes**, Pref., 15s. 4½d., 15s. 1½d.; **Newnes and Pearson Printing**, 8 p.c. Debs., Reg. 106, 103½; **Odham's Press**, 9s. 7½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 19s. 10½d., 19s. 3d.; **C. A. Pearson**, Pref., 71s. 3d.; **Printing Machinery**, 10s. 3d., 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. 3d.; **Roneo**, Pref., 15s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 1 p.p., 20s. 9d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 19s. 3d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 21s. 3d., Pref., 87s. 6d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 15s., Def., 7s., Pref., 15s. 6d., Deb., 71½; **Waterlow and Sons**, Def., 16½; **Weldon's**, 34s. 4½d., Pref., 19s. 1½d.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.** (1919), 14s. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 3d.; **Wyman and Sons**, Pref., 15s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WATERLOW AND SONS announce interim of 2½ per cent., free of tax, on deferred ordinary shares, payable July 1st.

BENN BROTHERS recommend second interim dividend at rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, payable July 1st.

GEORGE NEWNES.—Profit for year £70,144, against £50,012 for previous nine months; final dividend 10 per cent. on Ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for the year (same); £3,000 to employees' sick and pension fund, against £2,000; £5,500 to staff bonus, against £3,250; £10,000 to general reserve, against nil; £34,437 forward, against £37,793.

NEW COMPANIES.

B. AND D. COHEN, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers, bookbinders and manufacturing stationers carried on by B. Cohen and D. Cohen at 8-15, Little Arthur-street, Golden-lane, E.C.1. Private company. Directors: B. Cohen and D. Cohen. Registered office: 8-15, Little Arthur-street, Golden-lane, E.C.1.

CUTHBERTSON - HARTLEY, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; film publicity, and general advertising agents and contractors, proprietors of newspapers, magazines and periodicals, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers are: C. E. McConnell, K. B. Hartley and D. C. Cuthbertson. First directors: C. E. McConnell, K. B. Hartley and D. C. Cuthbertson. Registered office: 38, Bath-street, Glasgow.

GENERAL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL SUPPLY CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with N. Kousnetzoff, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, pamphlets, circulars and prospectuses, advertising agents and contractors, distributing agents for news and commercial intelligence, etc., and particularly to carry on such business in Russia. Private company. First directors: V. Mander and N. Kousnetzoff. Registered office: 88, Bishopsgate, E.C.

M. B. F. SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; company promoters, merchants, manufacturers, printers, publishers, etc., in the United Kingdom and Russia or elsewhere. Private company. First directors: P. Holmes, W. R. Laurie and F. J. Suhr.

T. RASTALL AND SON, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on as T. Rastall and Son at 81, Ebury-street, Belgravia, S.W.1, and to carry on the business of stationers, booksellers, news, press and advertising agents, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: S. C. Wells, R. C. Wells and A. G. Sulby. Registered office: 29, Furnival-street, E.C.

BRITISH STUDIOS, LTD.—Capital £200, in 1,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each and 150 preference shares of £1 each; photographers, stationers, printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: C. H. Sheffield and Mrs. M. Sheffield. Registered office: 18, Russell-street, Southsea, Hants.

CLARENDON PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (1,000 10 per cent. cumulative (part. pref.), to take over the business of advertising agents and specialists carried on at 71, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, as the "Clarendon Publicity Service." Private company. First directors: A. T. Rudge, A. R. Shorrocks, T. L. Lovell and J. W. Young. Registered office: 71, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

VISIBLE RECORDS EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of manufacturers' agents carried on by Pendergast Brothers at 61, Cheapside, E.C., and to carry on the business of dealers in office equipment, loose-leaf recorders, index recorders, visible business indicators, manufacturers and agents for the supply of loose-leaf equipment and other apparatus and instruments for the making of loose-leaf ledger binders or card index systems, etc. Private company. First directors: F. R. Pendergast and H. A. Pendergast. Registered office: 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

FORBES KEIR AND BULLEN, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (500 preference and 1,500 ordinary); to take over the businesses of advertising service and general agents and contractors (1) carried on by C. F. Keir at 105, Bold-street, Liverpool, as "C. Forbes Keir," and (2) carried on by C. H. Bullen at 25, Lord-street, Liverpool, as "Bullen, Sutherland and Co." Private company. Directors: C. F. Keir and C. H. Bullen. Registered office: 105a, Bold-street, Liverpool.

CON PLANCK, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; designers and producers of, and dealers in, novelties, show cards, labels, fashion plates, catalogues, posters, sketches, prints, etc., advertising agents, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. H. Planck, C. B. Ward and P. S. Braund. Registered office: 5, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

LONDON AND INCORPORATED PRESS, LTD.—Mortgage on certain lands, premises and machinery, at Hendon, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated 7th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Bank.

KING BROS. AND POTTS, LTD. (printers, St. Leonard's-on-Sea).—Satisfaction to the extent of £350 on April 20th, 1922, of debentures authorised February 10th, 1913, securing £1,000.

PRINTONIA, LTD. (South Norwood).—Satisfaction in full on June 8th, 1922, of first debentures dated June 8th, 1904, July 1st, 1909 and November 27th, 1912, and second debentures dated April 22nd and June 21st, 1909, securing in all £800.

ALDINE PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Satisfaction to the further extent of £1,000 on May 5th,

1922, of second debentures dated March 27th, 1907, securing £10,000, (£2,000 remains outstanding).

CLARE, SON AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, newspaper publishers, etc., Wells, Somerset).—Satisfaction in full on May 21st, of mortgage or charge dated April 4th, 1922, securing £550.

SUNDAY PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—A memorandum of charge dated June 2nd, created by the receiver and manager for the debenture holders under an order of court dated May 18th, 1922, has been filed. The charge is to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £5,000 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Property charged: All the undertaking, property and assets of the company comprised in or charged by debenture for £200,000 dated September 1st, 1921. The present charge is in priority to the said debenture.

GROCCERS' JOURNAL, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on April 7th, 1922, of debenture dated August 23rd, 1921, securing £4,000.

HENRY GOOD AND SON, LTD. (stationers, etc.).—Mortgage dated June 1st, 1922, to secure £2,000, ranking in priority to £6,000 outstanding first and £1,000 second debentures, charged on leasehold premises in Moor-lane and Sydney-avenue, E.C. Holders: Perpetual Investment Building Society.

MEYERS, BROOKS AND Co., LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Enfield).—Particulars of £3,000 debentures authorised May 27th, 1922, charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future; whole amount issued.

W. N. SHARPE, LTD. (commercial and fancy stationers, etc., Bradford).—Satisfaction in full on April 27th, 1922, of mortgage dated April 1st, 1920, securing £14,000.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

E. H. JOYNSON, W. O. H. JOYNSON, and J. S. Fearnley, paper manufacturers, at St. Mary Cray, Kent, under the style of William Joynton and Son; so far as concerns J. S. Fearnley. **F. R. Pickett and C. W. Pickett**, at Tunbridge Wells, as wholesale stationers under the style of Henry Pickett and Sons, so far as regards F. R. Pickett. **J. Lee, F. Brooks, and E. Norvall**, label cutters, 5, Torrens-street, City-road, London, and 1, Lauderdale-buildings, Aldersgate-street, E.C., under the style of Brooks and Norvall.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Meynell, F., 92, Brook Green, Hammersmith, journalist.

MESSRS. HENRY BOOTH (HULL), LTD. of Park-avenue Printing Works, Hull, send us a catalogue and price list showing a large variety of tickets and labels in rolls, pads or single, suitable for all trades.

MESSRS. W. LUNNON AND Co., mill agents for "Lunco," the inexpensive typewriter paper, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4, send us samples of their typewriter paper, especially suitable where many carbon copies are required. The paper is obtainable in various different colours.

Printing in Aberdeen.

The Tercentenary Celebrated.

The first printing press in Aberdeen having been established by Edward Raban in 1622, this year completes the centenary of printing in the "Granite City." The event was fittingly celebrated last week by the Aberdeen Master Printers' Guild at a dinner in the Palace Hotel on Friday, the company including representatives of the printing craft from Scotland and London. Mr. J. F. Kellas Johnstone, the well-known Aberdeen bibliographer, delivered an oration on "Edward Raban, Laird of Letters, the First in Aberdeen."

Mr. J. R. Sutherland, Aberdeen University Press, presided, and the company included not only the Lord Provost and many University and Church dignitaries, but also Messrs. R. T. Wishart, secretary, Scottish Alliance of Master Printers; J. N. Strachan, printer, Forfar; Wm. Hackett, printer, Peterhead; James Lefevre and Robert Shepherd, Aberdeen Branch of the Scottish Typographical Association.

Apologies for absence were received from Mr. Jas. MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., Glasgow, president of the Federation of Master Printers, Messrs. Robert Wilson, president of the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers; James Paterson, Glasgow; and J. S. Waterston, Edinburgh, past presidents of the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers; J. Monte Wilson, Glasgow, vice-president, and Geo. D. Stewart, hon. treasurer of the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers, and many others.

The Chairman, in asking Mr. Johnstone to give his address, made special reference to the presence of Dr. W. B. Blaikie, who, he said, was a descendant of a former well-known Lord Provost of the city, and who was affectionately regarded as the father of the Scottish printing trade. (Applause.)

Edward Raban.

Mr. Johnstone's carefully-prepared address embodied the results of his own research, tracing Raban's family history down to the death of his eldest son, also a printer, in 1685. Edward Raban, he said, was born about 1579; his birthplace was unknown, but by his own statement it was English, and his parents were German. He alluded to an uncle, a parson "in Melton Mowbray, in Gloucestershire; but that town was in Leicestershire, and the error was strange, displaying great ignorance. Local records proved that a Raban family lived at Melton in the late 16th and 17th centuries. Those Rabans were possibly connected with a German family of printers at Frankfurt, who invariably spelt the name Raben represented in Latin by the word "Corvinus." Christopher Raben, of that family, became in 1586 the pioneer printer of Herborn, a small University city in the Duchy of Nassau, in South-West Germany. That he was an experienced printer was manifested by his tastefulness and use of decoration and the presswork in most instances; indeed, he was generally better than his Edinburgh contemporaries, who had more ample and costly material to work with.

The Chairman gave "The Memory of Edward Raban," which was honoured in silence.

Mr. P. J. Anderson proposed "The Art and Craft of Printing."

Mr. John Milne, Central Press, in the course of his reply, said that gathering had a note of sadness in the fact that the prime mover in that movement to perpetuate the memory of Edward Raban, the late William Smith, of the Bon Accord Press, had not lived to see the dream of his life realised.

In a delightfully reminiscent speech Dr. Blaikie gave the "City of Aberdeen." He referred to the history of printing, and dwelt in detail on the career of the noted Aberdeen printer, James Chalmers. In 1748 Chalmers had printed the oldest newspaper that existed in the country to-day, the *Aberdeen Journal*, which he noticed that day had issued its 21,051st copy. That paper was 42 years older than *The Times*, and 26 years older than the *Morning Post*, the oldest English daily.

"The University of Aberdeen" was given by Mr. G. M. Fraser, librarian.

In reply, Principal Sir George Adam Smith, said that one controversial matter which he ventured upon with some hesitation was the fact that if the University of Aberdeen was drawn at any time in the next few years into bankruptcy it would be through its printing bills. (Laughter.) He did not blame the master printers in that connection, but as a supplier or customer he felt that they had

arrived at a very critical state of affairs. Unless costs came down, whoever was to blame for their height, there would be a very large departure of custom from the printing trade in this country within the next few years, if not months.

A memorial, erected by the Aberdeen Master Printers' Guild to Edward Raban, was unveiled on Saturday in Drum's Aisle St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen.

Stationers' Association of the U.K.

Annual General Meeting.

Success attended the seventeenth annual general meeting of the Stationers' Association, held at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday of last week. In the regretted absence of Mr. Percy Barringer (owing to ill-health) the chair was occupied by Mr. Frank P. Dorizzi, chairman of the Council.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Wallis Manspard, the seventeenth annual report was cordially approved. The report congratulated the members upon the continued growth of the Association in numerical strength, usefulness and influence.

A Year's Progress.

During the period under review no less than 569 retailers and 45 manufacturers and wholesalers (a total of 614 firms) have joined the Association. This is the largest increase in membership for a number of years, and compares most favourably with the record of 406 firms elected during the previous twelve months. Applications for membership have been received from stationery houses in New Zealand, U.S.A., Holland, and Denmark. With the object of encouraging the employees of firms connected with the stationery trade to take a greater and more personal interest in the business of their principals as well as to acquire a better technical knowledge of their trade, it had been decided to accept applications from stationers' assistants for election as associate members, and the Council especially urge all retail members who employ assistants to encourage such to take advantage of this new section of the Association. The outstanding matter of interest in the year's calendar was the visit paid to the United States in October last by the official delegates of this association—Messrs. Percy Barringer (president), Clifton Tollit (vice-president), and Laurence G. Sloan—to the annual convention of the National Association of Stationers of the U.S.A. This important gathering took place at Atlantic City, and the British delegates met with a most enthusiastic reception, whilst the speeches made by these gentlemen created a profound impression upon their American friends. The report went on to state that the revision of postal charges had been received by traders with especial satisfaction, as it has been so abundantly proved that while the high cost of postage has acted as a great deterrent to trade generally, the stationery trade has particularly been most seriously affected. The Stationers' Association claims to have played its part in the campaign for cheaper postage by means of protest meetings, making direct representations to the Government, and addressing its views to every member of the House of Commons. Another interesting point in the report referred to navy, army and air force institutes, it being remarked that few traders seem to realise the insidious menace to their interests threatened by the expansion of this body into a huge and miscellaneous trading concern. The Association's president has been actively engaged (at the House of Commons and elsewhere) with the National Protest Committee in an endeavour to restrict the activities of this monopoly to their legitimate function, viz., the supply to service men only. The evil is stated to have been partly "scotched," but is still rampant in many districts, so that constant vigilance is more than ever necessary.

The annual accounts and financial statement were presented by the hon. treasurer, Mr. Sydney C. Simmons, and showed a very favourable state of affairs. Mr. W. B. Warren (chairman of Finance and Membership Committee) seconded the adoption of the accounts as audited, and this was agreed.

The Elections.

The next business was the election of four firms to serve on the Council in the Manufacturers' Section for the next three years. A ballot was taken, and the following firms were elected: Burge, Warren and Ridgeley, Ltd.;

G. Delgado, Ltd.; Fuller and Mead, Ltd.; Mabie, Todd and Co., Ltd.

There was also an election of four firms to serve on the Council in the Wholesalers' Section for the next three years, the firms elected being: Educational Supply Association, Ltd.; Evans, Gadd and Co., Ltd.; George Vickers, Ltd.; Wheatley and Tasker.

Four firms to serve on the Council in the Retailers' Section for the next three years were also elected as follows: L. Lydall and Son; G. H. Martin; F. J. Morgan and Co.; Truslove and Hansan, Ltd.

The auditors (Messrs. Holmes and Son) were re-elected.

Stationery Samples by Post.

Mr. Sydney J. Sandie, C.C., then moved the following resolution, which was carried:—"That this meeting of members of the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom most strongly urge H.M. Postmaster-General to reinstate the conditions under which samples of stationery may be sent through the post at printed paper rate, and respectfully ask that a deputation of the Association and other bodies interested may be received by him at an early date in order that the matter may be fully discussed."

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Mr. Chas. H. Cummins.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., the chair being occupied by the president (Mr. A. W. Hunt), who was ably supported by the vice-president (Mr. H. Milton). The large gathering, meeting in the midst of the printing trade wages crisis, made that topic the uppermost one in conversation before the actual business commenced and also in subsequent discussion.

Mr. A. Cox (general secretary) having read the minutes of the last meeting—which were confirmed—submitted several items of correspondence.

Among these was a letter from Mr. J. R. Riddell asking for notification of the appointment of the Association's representative on the Governing Body of the new technical school. This letter had been placed in the hands of Mr. Eden, the Association's technical adviser, and the arrangements that had been come to with Mr. W. Bullett, general secretary of the Stereotypers' Overseers' Association, was that Mr. Eden should represent the two Associations for the time being. A letter was also read from Mrs. Rolls, who was continuing the business of a former member, the late Mr. Rolls. Other letters were received from two unemployed members seeking appointments.

New Members.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the following candidates for membership: Messrs. Fredk. Cavelli (binding), Eden Fisher and Co.; A. J. Jones (vellum binding), Wells and Co. The election being unanimously endorsed, the president extended to the new members a hearty welcome to the ranks of the Association.

The Annual Outing.

The next business to be considered was the annual outing which takes place on Saturday, July 8th, when a visit is to be made to the London Paper Mills at Dartford. Mr. H. Milton, who spoke on behalf of the stewards, said that the arrangements for the occasion were well in hand, and he hoped to see a large gathering. The ladies, he said, would be especially welcomed.

A paper by Mr. Geo. A. Eden on the new technical school was the next item on the agenda, but Mr. A. G. Aves proposed, in view of the disturbed state of the industry, and the desire there was among the members that it should be discussed, that it be left over till next month.

This was seconded by Mr. G. A. Rutherford and agreed to.

The rest of the evening was occupied with questions relating to the lock-out notices and how overseers might be affected by them.

Closing a discussion, the president expressed the hope that an amicable arrangement would be come to that would be satisfactory to both sides.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

The Irish Printing Trade.

State of Prices and Wages.

When the Associated Irish Newspapers was started in the mid-summer of 1917, the provincial press of Ireland found itself in a parlous place—states the monthly circular of the Associated Irish Newspapers. Economically it had been existing up till then in a position for which "degradation" is not too strong a word. The result was that when war pressure came many newspapers found themselves on the verge of bankruptcy. A few provincial printers met in Dublin, and made up their minds that the old economically unsound prices should no more obtain. Thus, necessity saw the birth of the Associated Irish newspapers, and it is generally conceded that in those earlier years the organisation attained a higher standard of efficiency, in bettering the conditions of the provincial press, than it has ever since reached. Following the war, there were political troubles in Ireland, which rendered organisation extremely difficult. Moreover, for a time the A.I.N. was rather overshadowed by the Irish Master Printers' Association, all of whose energies were almost ceaselessly engaged in fighting the wages increases. But for the earlier organisation, there is not the least shadow of a doubt that these wages increases could not have been borne, and those who to-day grumble about the high wages the provincial press is compelled to pay rather lose sight of the major fact that at least industrial peace was preserved in the newspaper and printing trades during those difficult years, and that in probably more instances than some members would like to reveal the proprietors were kept out of the debtors' court.

Printing Prices.

Frequent inquiries are made by members of the Irish Master Printers' Association in regard to the minimum printing prices charged. These have never yet been officially fixed by the organisation as a whole, although various Ulster groups have agreed amongst themselves as to their minimum charges for ordinary printing work. The scale laid down by the Ulster group has been adopted in many other places. In some districts a larger sum is quoted and obtained. The following prices may be taken as suitable minima:—

Double-demy posters (35 in. by 22½ in.) 50, 29s.; 75, 32s. 6d.; 100, 36s. Double crown posters (30 in. by 20 in.) 50, 23s. 6d.; 75, 26s.; 100, 29s. Demy (22½ in. by 17½ in.) 50, 16s. 3d.; 75, 18s. 6d.; 100, 20s. Demy folio (17½ in. by 11½ in.) 50, 13s.; 75, 14s. 9d.; 100, 16s. 3d. Crown folio (15 in. by 10 in.) 50, 11s.; 75, 13s.; 100, 14s. 6d. Accounts 8 mo. (8 in. by 5 in.) 250, 10s.; 500, 13s.; 1,000, 16s. 6d. Quarto accounts, 250, 12s. 6d.; 500, 16s.; 1,000, 24s. Concert tickets, small (2½ in. by 3½ in.) 100, 7s.; 200, 9s.; 300, 10s. 6d.; 500, 13s.; 1,000, 20s. Handbills crown 8 mo. (7½ in. by 5 in.) 500, 13s. 6d.; 1,000, 17s.; 2,000, 25s.; 5,000, 45s.

It is hoped that at the annual meeting of the I.M.P.A. in July a serious effort will be put forward to utilise the imprint movement to prevent unfair competition, and to go more carefully into the question of quoting for the bigger classes of work generally.

Messrs. Cahill and Co.

Newspaper men and printers generally throughout Ireland, who deplored the destruction, in February last, of the well-equipped premises of Messrs. Cahill and Co. at Ormonde quay, will be glad to know that the firm has now purchased the premises of the Greenmount Spinning Co. at Harold's Cross, and hopes within a short time to be able to turn out the *Irish Farmer*, *Ireland's Own*, *Irish Life*, and the score or so of other publications which, together with a large supply of general printing, issue from their works. The fact that the firm has been able to "carry on" through a very difficult time, taken in conjunction with the remarkable recovery of the *Freeman's Journal*—which was able to issue a new paper a few weeks after the complete destruction of its plant—is a testimony to the courage and enterprise of Irish printing and to the resiliency of the trade. In passing, it may be mentioned that the *Freeman's Journal* has installed one of the latest model Intertype machines, which is capable of setting up to 36 point.

Wages Movements.

The movement to reduce wages in the printing and allied trades throughout Great

Britain has been watched with interest by the members of the Irish Associations. The whole question of a new Irish movement will have to be considered at a very early date. The minutes of the Ulster group meeting held at Belfast on May 8th reveal the fact that the Northern members are as active as ever, and that some discontent obtains in regard to the failure of the Southern groups to stand as solidly as they might have done on the question of a reduction in wages.

The Coming Election.

The Stationery Office is this week issuing a circular to the Sheriffs of each county of the 26, informing them who the contractors are in the different areas, and giving instructions for the issue of the ballot papers for the forthcoming elections. Under the contract, the printer must supply the material for these ballot papers.

It is interesting to recall that the present contracts were arranged at a joint meeting of the Irish Master Printers' Association and the Dublin Master Printers in the autumn of 1920. This arrangement still holds.

Bookbinders' Leather for Australia.

A considerable quantity of bookbinders' leather, cloth, etc., is included in a tender issued by the Australian Government. Among the various classes of leather required are the following:—Morocco, calf, basil, russia, roan, etc., as well as 140,000 manilla tags. Copies of the tender can be obtained on application to Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. The last day for receiving tenders is Monday, July 3rd.

How Orders for British Papers ARE LOST.

In a letter to the Aberdeen press Mr. Thomas Tait, the well-known paper manufacturer, draws attention to the ruinous competition which is being met with from Continental countries with low exchange rates, and incidentally he puts a question which ought to weigh with those who have power to influence the legislative machine of this country. He mentions that he was given an opportunity a little while back to quote for several days work, and as he was anxious to keep his machines running over the Whitsuntide holidays he put in a very keen price, which apparently was something under 4d. per lb. In spite of his endeavours to quote as low as possible he found later that the order had gone to Austria at 2½d. per lb. delivered to a Scottish port. Mr. Tait recalls that during the war when the Excess Profits Tax was about 5d. per lb. in order to avoid trouble he asked the Paper Control Department as to their idea of price for a similar paper, and he left his customer to fill in the fair market price. The Government price was then a minimum of 9d. while his customer thought 1s. 2d. was a fair figure. Mr. Tait winds up his letter with the following query: Will some fair trader—not "free trader"—tell the public what proportion of the out-of-work benefit this Austrian paper will pay in taxes to the British nation and of the 5½d. poor rate announced in to-day's Aberdeen paper?

Spicers, Limited.

Formal announcement has been made both by Spicer Brothers, Ltd., and James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., of the completed arrangement by which the two companies are amalgamating under the title of Spicers, Ltd. It is intimated that the Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., will be the chairman of the amalgamated company for the first year and will be succeeded by Mr. H. G. Spicer, who in the meantime will be deputy chairman. Both parties point out that under the amalgamation their stocks will be even more complete than at present, while the amalgamation will be the means of strengthening the powers of service by increased facilities and larger and more varied manufacturing powers. Messrs. James Spicer and Sons point out that they will add to their combined distributing and manufacturing potentialities that of paper-making.

Boston Graphic Arts Exposition.

Arrangements Made on a Big Scale.

Judging by the astonishing amount of cleverly-produced publicity matter which we are receiving on the subject, our American friends are leaving no stone unturned to ensure the success of the Second Graphic Arts Educational Exposition to be held in Mechanics' Building, Boston, during the entire week commencing August 28th and ending September 2nd, 1922.

In addition to the business side of the Exposition there are to be many attractive social features. Very special attention is being given to the arrangements for the entertainment of lady visitors, and among the items on the lengthy programme we notice motor drives, visits to numerous places of interest in the locality, theatre parties, dancing, bathing and even a "shopping tour."

An imposing list of exhibitors is sent us, and it would seem that the Exposition will be thoroughly representative of the printing and allied trades.

The Printing Exhibit is to be one of the best features. This part of the show will occupy a whole section of the building. Here will be shown a great variety of art, book, catalogue, magazine and commercial printing. A complete direct-by-mail campaign in full detail will be displayed, with attendants to explain to buyers of printing the advantages of this form of advertising. The lay-out display will show examples in black and colour work for cards, boxes, folders, catalogues, broadsides, posters, magazine inserts and advertisements. The composition exhibits will include examples of old style and modern treatments of straight and tabular matter, and display type and illustrated arrangements. The presswork shown will include results obtained by letterpress, offset, lithographic and rotogravure processes in black and colours, on platen, cylinder and rotary presses.

Binding operations will be shown through a variety of examples of different methods of folding, stitching, backing, blocking, trimming, covering and lettering. Interesting and impressive displays of regular work by representative printers will be augmented by exhibits of priceless examples of especial honour printing and binding. The first printed sheet produced in America came from a press in Cambridge, Mass. Many early productions are still preserved and arrangements are under way to include some of them in the exhibit.

Classes from art institutes and colleges maintaining business administration and advertising departments will attend the exhibit with their instructors, and arrangements will be made to have competent printing authorities address them on the value of printing to the business man. Advertising representatives and purchasing agents from the United States, Canada and Europe will attend to study the display of printing, and note the development of the newer and fuller co-operation of the printer and the advertiser.

This section of the building devoted exclusively to the printing exhibit will afford good light and ample room for comfortable and leisurely examination and study of the exhibits. It is claimed that no such setting and completeness has ever been available for a printing exhibit before. An attendance of over 250,000 is confidently expected.

Caxton Home "Remembrance Day."

Saturday, June 17th, was kept as "Remembrance Day" at the Caxton Convalescent Home, Lymington, this being the anniversary of the opening of the War Memorial Wing and the unveiling of the Printing Trades Roll of Honour. Over one hundred subscribers, friends and relatives of the men who had fallen were present. Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P., after a short opening address, placed a wreath at the foot of the roll of honour screen. Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (treasurer), and Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P. (vice-president), spoke of the part played by the members of the printing and allied trades in the war, and made feeling reference to the men whose names are inscribed on the roll, many of whom they had personally known. The sounding of the "Last Post" brought a very simple and touching ceremony to a close.

Stationers' Social Society.

Bowls Competition.

Although a bowls competition has only been introduced as a part of the curriculum of the Stationers' Social Society during the last two seasons it has served to bring to the front a body of enthusiastic bowlers, and this section of the society's activities bids fair to become very popular, especially as it provides a further opportunity for relaxation and the advancement of pleasant personal intercourse.

Weather conditions on the 14th inst. were not ideal, but a large number of players and friends assembled early in the day on the splendid green (Cumberland turf) of the Malden Bowling Club, which was placed at the disposal of the Stationers' Social Society through the kind influence of Mr. A. Woollacott, J.P. It will be remembered that last year Mr. Woollacott presented a challenge cup for annual competition amongst the bowling members of the Society, the winner on that occasion being Mr. James H. Senier.

The entrants this year were Messrs. J. Cairns, Geo. Michie, H. H. Burholt, J. H. Senier, W. H. Day, Wm. Penman, G. J. Ralph, P. S. Porteous, W. S. Muir, E. Macfarlane, M. Relph, A. Woollacott, E. M. Fells, and T. W. Hastings. In the preliminary rounds some good play was witnessed. Mr. Woollacott, of county fame, met Mr. Hastings, and an extremely close game resulted. Mr. Wm. Penman is another bowling veteran whose keenness is unflagging, and Mr. M. Relph is also a determined player. It is that spirit of cheerfulness and goodwill in defeat shown by the bowlers of the Stationers' Social Society that added so much to the pleasure of Wednesday's gathering, and the very few points between loser and winner emphasised the fairness of the handicapping.

In the semi-finals Mr. E. M. Fells beat Mr. J. H. Senier (the holder of the cup), and Mr. H. H. Burholt scored a victory over Mr. Geo. Michie. In the final Mr. Fells (who received three) played a plucky game, but fell to Mr. Burholt (scratch), who was the runner up last year. The winner showed excellent form, scoring 21 to his opponent's 14.

Mr. Lionel Savory, the president of the Stationers' Social Society, took a keen interest in the competition, and among other visitors were Messrs. T. C. Dyer, A. E. Bishop, H. Haxton, A. H. Moody, F. J. Willmer, etc. Mr. A. E. Mist, the popular hon. sec., was, as usual, most assiduous in carrying out the arrangements in connection with the meeting.

Mr. Savory, in handing the cup to Mr. Burholt, congratulated him on his success, and also tendered to Mr. Woollacott the thanks of the Society for the privilege granted them to play on such an excellent green.

Mr. Fells also congratulated the winner, and Mr. Burholt responded, feeling it a great honour to hold the cup for the time being.

Mr. Woollacott and the secretary of the Malden Bowling Club said they were only too pleased to welcome the visitors.

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United States Customs Tariff.

In the *British and Colonial Printer*, August 18th, 1921, we published Schedule 13, dealing with paper, etc., of the Bill for the Revision of the United States Customs Tariff, passed by the House of Representatives.

The Bill has since been revised by the Finance Committee of the Senate, and is now before the Senate. Alterations are shown both as regards the rates of duty proposed and the basis on which *ad valorem* duties are proposed to be levied.

The following paragraphs dealing with paper, etc., are taken from the supplement of the *Board of Trade Journal* containing the United States Tariff Revision Bill:—

Printing Paper.

PAR. 1301. Printing paper, not specially provided for, one fourth of 1 cent per pound and 10 per cent *ad valorem*: Provided, That, if any country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government shall forbid or restrict in any way the exportation of (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly), or impose any export duty, export licence fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or licence fee or otherwise) upon printing paper, wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, the President may enter into negotiations with such country, dependency, province, or other sub-division of government to secure the removal of such prohibition, restriction, export duty, or other export charge, and if it is not removed he may, by proclamation, declare such failure of negotiations, setting forth the facts. Thereupon, and until such prohibition, restriction, export duty, or other export charge is removed, there shall be imposed upon printing paper provided for in this paragraph, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government an additional duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* and in addition thereto an amount equal to the highest export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, upon either an equal amount of printing paper or an amount of wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp necessary to manufacture such printing paper.

Boards.

PAR. 1302. Paper, board, wallboard, and pulpboard, including cardboard, and leather board or compress leather, not laminated, glazed, coated, lined, embossed, printed, decorated, or ornamented in any manner, nor cut into shapes for boxes or other articles and not specially provided for, except pulpboard in rolls, for use in manufacture of wallboard, 10 per cent *ad valorem*: Provided, That for the purposes of this Act any of the foregoing less than nine one-thousandths of an inch in thickness shall be deemed to be paper; sheathing paper, roofing paper, deadening felt, sheathing felt, roofing felt or felt roofing, whether or not saturated or coated, 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

PAR. 1303. Filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton or other vegetable fibre, 1½ cents per pound and 25 per cent *ad valorem*; indurated fibre ware, masks composed of paper, pulp or papier-maché, manufactures of pulp, and manufactures of papier-maché, not specially provided for, 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

Tissue Paper, etc.

PAR. 1304. Papers commonly known as tissue paper, stereotype paper, and copying paper, india and bible paper, condenser paper, carbon paper, coated or uncoated, bibulous paper, pottery paper, tissue paper for waxing, and all paper similar to any of the foregoing, not specially provided for, coloured or uncoloured, white or printed, weighing not over eight pound to the ream of four hundred and eighty sheets on the basis of twenty by thirty inches, and whether in reams or any other form, 6 cents per pound and 15 per cent *ad valorem*; weighing over eight pounds and less than twelve and one-half pounds to the ream, 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent *ad valorem*; weighing over twelve and one-half pounds and less than eighteen pounds to the ream, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent *ad valorem*; crêpe paper, and filtering paper, 6 cents per pound and 15 per cent *ad valorem*: Provided, That no article composed wholly or in chief value of one or more of the papers specified in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon the com-

ponent paper of chief value of which such article is made.

Coated Papers.

PAR. 1305. Papers with coated surface or surfaces, not specially provided for, 5 cents per pound; papers with coated surface or surfaces, embossed or printed otherwise than lithographically, and papers wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions (except as herein provided), or with gelatin, linseed oil cement, or flock, 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent *ad valorem*; papers, including wrapping paper, with the surface or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern, or character, except designs, fancy effects, patterns, or characters produced on a paper machine without attachments, or produced by lithographic process, 4½ cents per pound, and in addition thereto, if embossed, or printed otherwise than lithographically, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatin or flock, 20 per cent *ad valorem*: Provided, that paper wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, and weighing less than fifteen pounds per ream of four hundred and eighty sheets, on the basis of twenty by twenty-five inches, shall pay a duty of 5 cents per pound and 25 per cent *ad valorem*; gummed papers, not specially provided for, 5 cents per pound; cloth-lined or reinforced paper, 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent *ad valorem*; papers with paraffin or wax-coated surface or surfaces, vegetable parchment paper, grease-proof and imitation parchment papers which have been supercalendered and rendered transparent or partially so, by whatever name known, all other grease-proof and imitation parchment paper, not specially provided for, by whatever name known, 3 cents per pound and 25 per cent *ad valorem*; bags, printed matter other than lithographic, and all other articles, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing papers, not specially provided for, and all boxes of paper or papier-maché or wood covered or lined with any of the foregoing papers or lithographed paper, or covered or lined with cotton or other vegetable fibre, 5 cents per pound and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; plain basic paper for albumenising, sensitising, baryta coating, or for photographic processes by using solar or artificial light, 3 cents per pound and 20 per cent *ad valorem*; albumenised or sensitised paper or paper otherwise surface coated for photographic purposes, 3 cents per pound and 25 per cent *ad valorem*; wet transfer paper or paper prepared wholly with glycerin or glycerin combined with other materials, containing the imprints taken from lithographic plates or stones, 65 per cent *ad valorem*.

Writing Paper, Envelopes, etc.

PAR. 1307. Writing, letter, note, drawing, hand-made paper and paper commercially known as hand-made paper and machine hand-made paper, japan paper and imitation japan paper by whatever name known, Bristol board of the kinds made on a Four-drier machine, and ledger, bond, record, tablet, typewriter, manifold, and onionskin and imitation onionskin paper, calendered or uncalendered, weighing eight pounds or over per ream, and paper similar to any of the foregoing, 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent *ad valorem*; but if any of the foregoing is ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined, or decorated in any manner, other than by lithographic process, it shall pay 10 per cent *ad valorem* in addition to the foregoing rates: Provided, that in computing the duty on such paper every one hundred and eighty-seven thousand square inches shall be taken to be a ream.

PAR. 1308. Paper envelopes not specially provided for shall pay the same rate of duty as the paper from which made, and in addition thereto, if plain, 5 per cent *ad valorem*; if bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, decorated or lined, 10 per cent *ad valorem*; if lithographed, 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

PAR. 1309. Jacquard designs on ruled paper, or cut on Jacquard cards, and parts of such designs, 35 per cent *ad valorem*; hanging paper, not printed, lithographed, dyed, or coloured, 10 per cent *ad valorem*; printed, lithographed, dyed, or coloured, 3 cents per pound and 20 per cent *ad valorem*; wrapping paper not specially provided for, 30 per cent *ad valorem*; blotting paper, 30 per cent *ad valorem*; paper not specially provided for, 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

PAR. 1312. Playing cards, 10 cents per pack and 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Embossed Paper and Board.

PAR. 1313. Papers and paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard and leather-

board or compress leather, embossed, cut, die-cut, or stamped into designs or shapes, such as initials, monograms, lace, borders, bands, strips, or other forms, or cut or shaped for boxes or other articles, plain or printed, but not lithographed, and not specially provided for; paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard and leatherboard or compress leather, laminated, glazed, coated, lined, printed, decorated, or ornamented in any manner; press boards and press paper, all the foregoing, 35 per cent *ad valorem*; test or container boards of a bursting strength above 60 lbs. per sq. in. by the Mullen or the Webb test, 25 per cent *ad valorem*; stereotype-matrix mat or board, 35 per cent *ad valorem*; wall pockets, composed wholly or in chief value of paper, papier maché or paper board, whether or not die-cut, embossed, or printed lithographically or otherwise; boxes, composed wholly or in chief value of paper, papier-maché or paper board, and not specially provided for; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for, all the foregoing, 40 per cent *ad valorem*.

Paper Price Tangle.

Sensation in American Trade Circles.

Quite a sensation has been created in American paper circles by the announcement that all the fine paper houses holding membership in the Paper Trade Division of the Typothetæ of Philadelphia have resigned in a body.

This drastic action follows the activities of the Typothetæ in regard to "the long price list" and the action of the Federal Trade Commission in taking proceedings against the United Typothetæ of America. The Commission charges that the "Three Year Plan," which is supported by the supply trade to the extent of one-tenth of 1 per cent. of their sales, is operated in restraint of trade in that it tends to establish a fixed price for printing.

Accordingly representatives of the paper trade were called as witnesses, and during the hearing a letter was read from the manager of a supply house, in which it was stated: "We feel that we were forced into it against our judgment." The paper men were asked to give their reasons for contributing to this plan, and were asked if any pressure was brought to bear in making them become advocates.

The reason for the resignation of the fine paper houses from the Typothetæ is set forth by Mr. A. E. Whiting, president of the Paper Trade Association of Philadelphia, who says: "Several months ago when the question of the retail price list first was taken up, a number of the houses felt that they should resign from the Paper Trade Division of the Typothetæ in order to avoid being in a position that might be embarrassing to either party, but they were persuaded not to act as individuals. Since then, the opinion of several authorities learned in the law has been received that if litigation that is now pending against the U.T.A. and questioning the legality of its position in advising that paper purchasing be made only of long list houses, was successful, all the members of the Typothetæ and, of course, so far as we are concerned, the members of the Paper Trade Division, specifically might be held accountable and it was solely for this reason to avoid a responsibility which we did not think we should permit ourselves to be in a position to have placed upon us, that we decided to withdraw. It was the intention to set forth these facts in an official letter. We, of course, are just as friendly as ever with the printers, and we are quite willing to continue such financial support as we have been able to give in the past."

The Typothetæ of Philadelphia have since tried to assure the paper houses on the legal aspect of the question, stating that they have "the opinion of able counsel that the issuance of a retail price list is in no way illegal."

Further development will be awaited with interest.

THE Langfield series of fine tinted papers, issued by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., are stocked in three different sizes, and can be obtained in seven colours. The papers—suitable for distinctive advertising purposes—are made up into reams of 480 sheets and priced at 4½d. per lb.

Paper Standardisation.

Important Departure in the Netherlands.

A Royal Decree of March 9th contains provisions for the standardisation of qualities and sizes of paper in the Netherlands under Article 14 of the Merchandise Act (Warenwet), 1919. This looks like the first effort to enforce standardisation by legislation.

It is set out in the first article that the terms "book" and "ream" must be qualified by the number of sheets if not complying with the terms governing "standard paper," while standard paper may solely be applied by the trade to paper meeting with specific requirements in Schedule II., which is devoted to the qualifications of the various classes of paper.

In the case of normal paper, which is specifically defined, this has to bear a watermark bearing the word "normal," and the whole watermark must appear at least once on every sheet of 34½ by 44 cms. The watermark, before the paper bearing it is brought into circulation, must be inscribed in a public register, which will be maintained for this purpose by the Government Intelligence Service.

The penalty for infringement of any of the

articles in the Decree is six months in the second division or a maximum of 2,000 guilders' fine, while the goods bearing such infringement are to be forfeited.

Schedule I. sets out the descriptions and sizes of paper in detail, while Schedule II. deals with quality. The testing of paper to ascertain whether it meets with the requirements of the Decree will be carried out according to W. Harzberg, 1921, 5th edition, the physical qualities being tested under a relative dampness of the atmospheric conditions of 65 per cent. The breaking test and resistance to creasing will be carried out by means of the instrument constructed for this purpose by Schopper, the breaking test being carried out for paper dried to 100 degs. Celsius. The breaking limit and creasing limit are to be decided by testing 10 strips taken in the weakest direction of the paper from 10 different sheets. The sizing will be decided by the usual tests and also by writing with good class ferro-tannic acid ink in heavy writing with cross lines.

Other tests relate to the resistance to light and erasive resistance. Regarding the requirements of erasive resistance of printing paper, it is pointed out that the demand for this type of paper is a guarantee against "picking."

Normal and standard papers may not contain any free acids. In the case of paper weighing more than 150 grammes per square metre the breaking test is reduced by 10 per

cent. and the creasing test by 20 per cent. Investigations of the physical properties of cardboard of more than 400 grammes per square metre will not be applied.

With regard to the requirements of sizing resistance to light and erasive resistance, comparison has to be made with standard samples which will be obtainable in three grades for three different sorts of paper from the Government Intelligence Service at Delft or from the Government Bureau for Testing Commercial Articles.

The qualifications for different sorts of paper are set out in detail. In the case of writing paper of unlimited durability, for instance, the weight per square metre is to be not less than 150 grammes and the breaking limit in the weakest direction at least 5,000 metres, while the number of creases in the weakest direction is put at 300. Writings are subdivided according to durability and definite limits are applied as to breaking strength. In the case of paper for printing and illustrations the minimum thickness of 0.23 mm. is allowed, and in this and other cases resistance to light has to be very great, while there are other restrictions as to stretch in printing.

Specifications are set out governing envelope paper, drawing paper, blotting paper, wrappings and cardboards in view of the various purposes for which each class of material is used. There is, however, no specific mention of strawboards.

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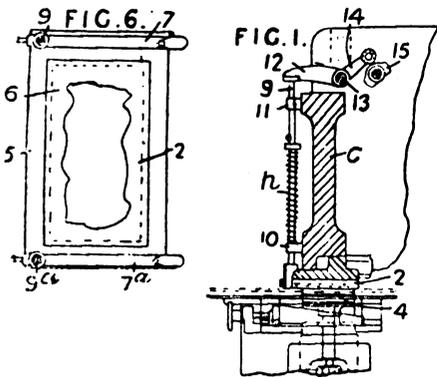
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New Inventions.

Die Printing Presses.

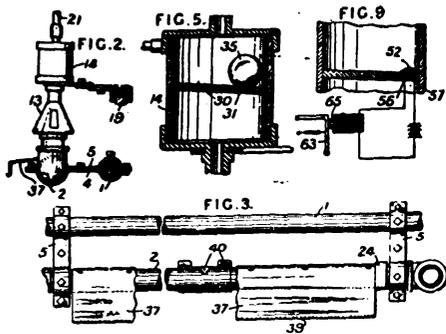
An invention by Messrs. Waite and Saville relates to machines for printing from engraved plates or dies of the type described in Specification 174,436 are provided with devices for stripping the printed card from the die. A mask 6 carried by a frame 5 is arranged between the die 2, which is face downwards, and the rising table 4 which gives the impression. The frame 5 is detachably mounted on arms 7, 7^a fixed to vertical rods 9, 9^a, which are mounted to slide in guides 10, 11 on the cross-head C of the



machine and are normally held in the raised position, to facilitate the positioning of the card to be printed on the table 4, by springs k. The arms 9, 9^a are moved by levers 12 mounted on a shaft 13 which also carries an arm 14 rocked by a cam 15 driven from any appropriate part of the machine. From the highest position, the arms 9, 9^a are depressed so that, during printing, the mask is between the die and the sheet, and, on the table 4 falling, they are further depressed to cause the mask to strip the card from the die. The springs k may be dispensed with, and the device arranged to fall by its own weight to strip the card off the die, in which case the table 4 is arranged to recede to a greater extent.

Heating Attachment for Printing Presses.

A heating attachment for printing, sheet feeding and like machines, as patented by the Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd., and C. H. Cochrane, is provided with a movable member adapted to control the supply of the heating medium by being caused to vary its operative position automatically by the action or inaction of the machine to which it is applied. As shown, a ball 35, Fig.

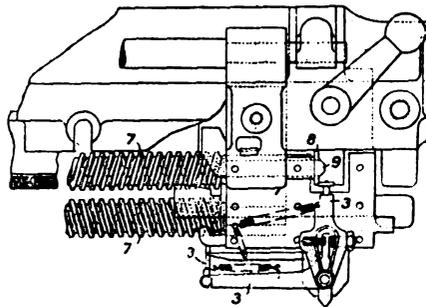


5, resting on an inclined partition 30 in a casing 14 through which gas is passed from a flexible supply tube 21, Fig. 2, and via a mixing chamber 13 to a perforated gas pipe 2, Fig. 3, is seated, when the press is inactive, on the flared end of an aperture 31 eccentrically formed in the partition 30, and so shuts off the gas. The gas pipe 2 is fixed by clamps 4, 5 to the front bar 1, and the casing is clamped to a bar 19 of the press delivery carriage so that when the latter is reciprocating during the working of the press the ball 35 is unseated and travels about on the partition, thus allowing gas to pass through the aperture 31. A pilot jet for relighting the gas is fixed by a band 24 to the pipe 2 and is connected to the upper part of the casing 14.

Spring clips 40, Fig. 3, preferably lined with asbestos, may be used to shut off the perforations not required. A shield 37, Figs. 2 and 3, fixed to the pipe 2 and provided with a turned-down end 39 protects the operator from the glare of the flames and directs some of the heat down on to the pile of sheets being formed. In a modification, Fig. 9, the ball 35 is replaced by a globule of mercury 52 which, when the press is inactive, bridges two contacts 56, 57, thus energising an electro-magnet 65, attracting a spring-pressed lever 63 and shutting off the gas. The attachment may be fixed to the front end of the press, the sheets passing over the shield 37 and then collecting beneath it, and may also be applied so as to co-operate with the impression cylinder, being fixed to the moving feed board and alternately heating the cylinder tympan and the sheets.

Distributing Matrices.

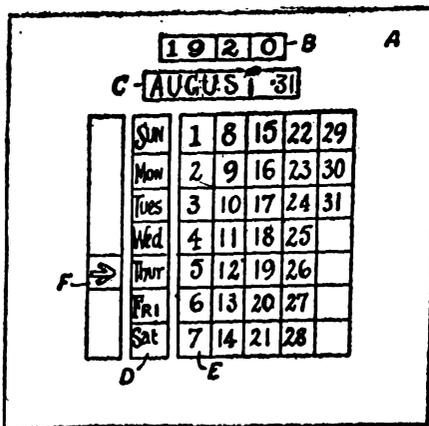
Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited, and others, have patented a method whereby in order to increase the rate of distribution of the matrices per revolution of the distributor screws, the threads of the screws are increased both in pitch and in number. In the example illustrated, each screw 7 is provided with two



threads of double the ordinary pitch so that two matrices can be engaged with the screws at each revolution. The matrix lifter 3 is caused to operate twice per revolution by the provision of two lobes 9 on its actuating cam 8.

Perpetual Calendars.

Mr. W. M. Clark has patented a perpetual monthly calendar which comprises a board or tablet A upon which the stationary and movable parts are mounted. The days of the month are arranged in columns E and the day names of the week, repeated once, are marked on vertically adjustable endless band D. The first four columns E are permanently marked on the surface but the fifth column is



of a length equal to three day-number spaces and is provided with an endless band to display one, two, or three last days of the month or three blanks. An horizontally movable strip C bears the names of the months and the year number of which the last two figures are carried by endless bands so as to be adjustable, is exhibited at B. An adjustable indicator F is provided to mark the actual day of the week or a particular date.

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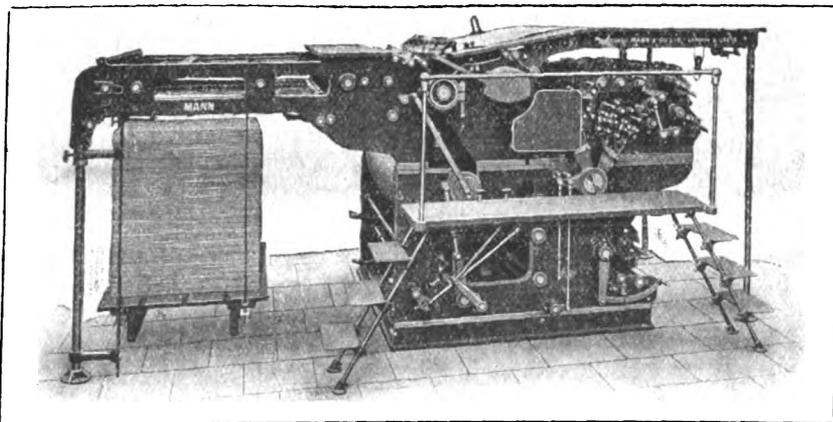
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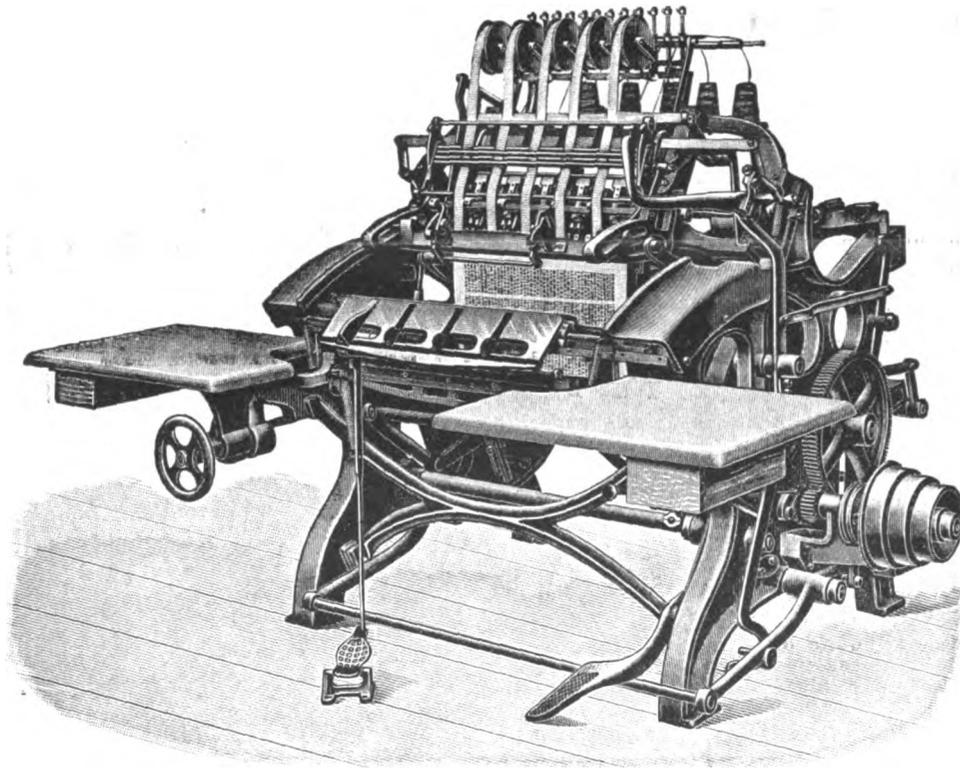
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LONDON: JUNE 29, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Costing Publishers' Bookbinding.

By ALEC ORROCK,

Member of the Executive and of the Costing Committee of the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers.

In a little book with the title of "Practical Estimating," published ten years ago, I find the following: "Profit is an item in which the Master Printer will be guided by circumstances, as it depends largely upon the class of work and clientele for whom he caters. Some printers are prepared to run their plant for a small profit, relying upon a large turnover to recompense them; others with a limited clientele will require a rather larger percentage. Usually 33½ per cent. added to actual cost will be found sufficient to cover all establishment expenses and to provide a fair profit." That, apparently, was the general practice of estimating in the printing and kindred trades less than ten years ago, and I suppose it was only at the end of the financial year that it was discovered that sometimes 33½ per cent. did not cover all establishment charges and yield a fair profit.

When we think of bookbinding, most of us are inclined to consider the trade as a whole from our own particular angle, quite often overlooking the fact that there are two distinct branches of the trade whose methods of working differ very widely, whose custom is drawn from entirely different sources, and whose costs and hourly rates do not really lend themselves to comparison. These two branches are the letterpress or publishers' bookbinding and the stationery, or commercial bookbinding, and it is well to make it quite clear which branch we are referring to when we discuss costs and other problems affecting the trade.

Departmental Costing.

For costing purposes, my bindery is divided into the following departments:—Folding, sewing, cutting, gilding, forwarding, casemaking, blocking and warehouse. In addition, I have a miscellaneous department which is divided into three sections: hand-sewing, etc., forwarding, and finishing. There is a special daily docket for each of these departments which corresponds with the cost sheet. This not only facilitates the costing clerk's work, but is also extremely useful as an indicator of the progress of the binding of a particular book, as a glance at the cost sheet tells you exactly what has been done and what there is still to do. How often are bookbinders rung up with the question: "How soon can we have copies of such and such a book?" If you use the costing system, you ask for the cost sheet and you are thereby enabled to give an answer straight away, in place of telephoning all

over the bindery to find out the position before you can give an answer.

The weekly value of production statement is, to my mind, a most interesting and instructive document, and through its means I am certain that the manager of a bindery will be made aware of time lost through various causes, of which, otherwise, he would be ignorant. As regards non-chargeable time, this, of course, is also an item which a binder must take into account, but it does not amount to such formidable proportions as is found in the printing office. This is one of the reasons why, as a rule binders' hourly rates are lower than printers': at the same time, non-chargeable time is there, and must be reckoned with. It is wonderful how those odd half hours—cleaning machines and break-downs, etc.—mount up. The value of production sheet tells you what they amount to.

Some of my friends said to me when discussing the system: "Yes, the costing system is all right, but look at the expense of an additional clerk. Remember what you have said regarding non-chargeable time." I agree that you will require an additional clerk, but I am equally certain that you will save the amount of the year's salary in 6 months; and at the same time, being the possessor of an accurate costing system, you will be able to say "my price is correct."

Suitability of Federation System.

The letterpress bookbinding section undoubtedly lends itself to the complete application of the Federation Costing System. Fairly long runs enable the workers to be employed quite steadily upon a definite process of some particular job. Machines are kept fully employed (sometimes) upon work of a more or less uniform nature, and the similarity of various jobs enables one to gauge the process times to a very close degree of accuracy. Hourly rates, once established by the costing system, can in normal times usually be maintained throughout the year. Any leakage is immediately spotted through the weekly statements of costs and value of production, and steps can be taken towards a remedy before it has gone too far.

Unless there are some extraordinary circumstances, it will be found that the hourly rates in a bindery devoted to publishers' work vary very little. A friend in the trade, who works the Federation Costing System, was good enough some time ago to compare rates with me, and we were both agreeably surprised to find that our rates were practically identical, a sure sign to both of us

that we were on the right lines. We have occasionally asked one another to cost some particular job which we had estimated for and which we had lost, being told, as a rule, that we were miles out of it, but as a result of the comparison of estimates we have usually found that it was our competitor who was far off the mark.

With regard to the miscellaneous department—and this also applies to the stationery or commercial bookbinding—an entirely different state of conditions has to be dealt with, both from an organisation and a costing standpoint. Indeed, it is doubtful if any other section of the printing and allied trades has quite so complicated a problem when one considers the nature of the work. Orders for varying small quantities involving work of a widely different character are constantly coming in, which necessitates a very intricate scheme of co-opting to keep a worker employed upon a process for any length of time. Where the system is adopted of putting jobs through in batches, it is rarely that the proper sequence of operations can be maintained. Some jobs in the batch are most likely to be wanted sooner than others so that after passing through one operation, the size of the batch may be increased or decreased before it goes on to the next process. It is with this knowledge of the intricacy of keeping proper time records that the average miscellaneous binder, or the stationery binder, looks with a great deal of scepticism upon the possibility of applying the Federation Costing System in its entirety to his section of the trade.

Costing Miscellaneous Work.

The main object of the costing system is to find out what it actually does take in time and money to do a certain job, and in order to do this well it is worth while recording every five minutes that is expended upon it. "Too much book-keeping" is the common cry of both employer and employed where proper costing is not being done. One might expect the reluctance of the workers themselves to put down every small item of time, but it is hard to understand an employer who is content to charge work out upon an unproven time basis, losing hours on many jobs for the sake of the few seconds per day that it takes to make out proper time dockets. There is no use in blinding ourselves to the fact that in miscellaneous binding, and in the stationery section of the trade, there are some serious obstacles in the way of proper costing, but there are some firms who are tackling these problems and

Address delivered at the recent Cost Congress in Glasgow.

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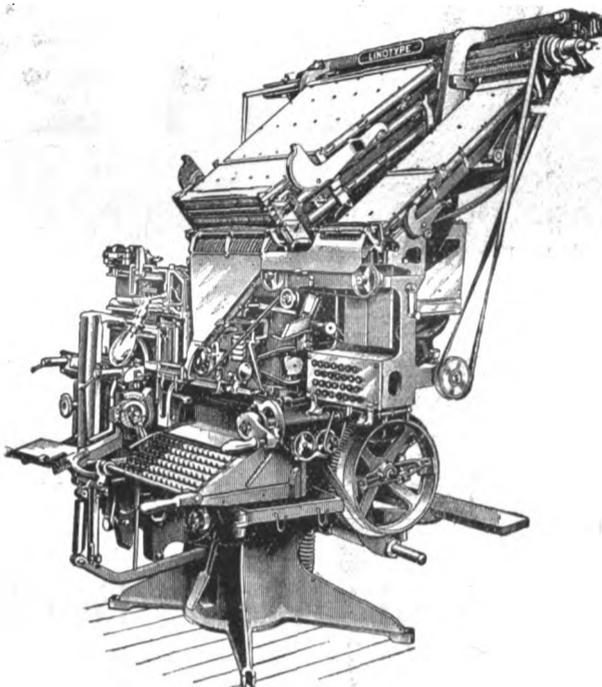
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finding a way out. What, of course, is needed is hearty co-operation from the workers, not merely to overcome the prejudice against filling in time dockets, but to go the whole way and lend us their intelligence to help to overcome difficulties as they crop up.

Take, for instance, a man marbling a batch of books. He may be putting through a dozen jobs at the same time, each of a different size and a different quantity. Now, it would be impossible for the costing clerk to dissect his time and spread it over these different jobs; therefore, we need to have his loyal co-operation to enter each of these jobs on his time docket and spread his time over them to the best of his ability. To get such intelligent co-operation, it is often necessary to take the men into our confidence and show them what a difficult thing it is to price out the product of their labour. Once a man sees the importance of charging out work according to its actual cost rather than on guess work, you can look for his support. To any of my friends who have doubts about their workers agreeing to fill up time dockets, I should like to tell them that some years ago, when I first introduced the Federation Costing System, I was met with a point-blank refusal to fill up daily dockets. My employees had in those days been accustomed to write out a weekly time sheet which, looking back upon it now, was, I am quite certain, not worth the paper it was written upon. Well, I asked the whole of the employees to meet me. I explained the great difficulties under which a bookbinder laboured as to the proper price to charge for a book. I explained the Federation Costing System to them and left them to consider the matter. In about a quarter of an hour's time I was informed that they would try it and from that day to this I have never had a single instance of a man refusing to fill up his time docket, nor have I ever heard of an entry being made which was not an accurate record of the time taken.

The Trade Binder.

Trade binders who do not fix their charges upon a sound basis of cost, work untold injury—not only to themselves and to their

colleagues in the binding trade, but to their customers. Let us take a town where there are several trade binderies. The printers who patronise these binderies usually have to depend implicitly upon the fairness of the prices quoted by the binder for his portion of the work. Therefore a carelessly made up price, especially if it happens to be too low, upsets that feeling of confidence which should exist between the printers and the bookbinders. The result, in many cases, is that printers instead of asking for one price for each small job must, for their own protection, ask a quotation from every trade binder in the town. Such a state of affairs results in a useless waste of time and energy both on the part of the binders and the printers.

Several years ago, we had a good deal of trouble about prices in Scotland, and the members of various bookbinders' associations put their heads together, and after many meetings and a great deal of work issued two price lists, one for miscellaneous binding and one for commercial binding. Now there is nothing secret about these price lists. They were approved by the Scottish Alliance Costing Committee, and circulated to every member of the Alliance through the Alliance offices. The printer or wholesale stationer who has these lists in his possession has no need to ask for an estimate. He can make up his price according to the list, and depend upon it that any trade binder in Scotland will abide by it. In fact, many printers who have bookbinding departments of their own use this list as their basis of pricing out work whether they have the costing system in operation or not. There are cases where the Federation Costing System has been installed up to the point of showing each week what the net cost of production has been, and deviating slightly from this point by using the trade price list as the basis for ascertaining the value of production. That is to say, that instead of recording so many hours at such-and-such an hourly rate as the value of production, they have taken so many jobs at whatever prices they are listed, and compared the total with the actual cost of running the department during the period. This course takes a much longer time to

show the true position between cost and value of production, but it does give one a fairly good idea as to how the list compares with his actual costs. For this latter piece of information I am indebted to Mr. Henneggin, who has done such good work in connection with the installation of the Federation Costing System in Scotland. This is mentioned, not with the idea of throwing any bookbinder off the essential need of working the Federation System in its entirety wherever that is possible, but more as a sort of temporary way out for any firm who may not yet have been able to get time dockets properly filled in by their workers. Any expedient for taking costs is better than working totally in the dark.

We are indebted to the Federation for many things which they have done for the printing and kindred trades, but had the Federation done nothing else but preach the gospel of cost-finding and put us on the right lines for discovering our costs, we owe them something which we can never repay. In conclusion, I would strongly urge every bookbinder who has not adopted the Federation Costing System to do so as soon as he possibly can. I am perfectly certain he will find it to be the best investment that he has ever made.

ASSISTING CUSTOMERS.—An excellent idea is that adopted by an American printery. In order to assist customers in preparing copy in the best possible manner, thus eliminating re-arranging it in the printing office, the Guide Printing and Publishing Co., of Brooklyn, sends out at various times to its clientele a layout sheet. These layout sheets have been especially prepared by the Guide company, and by using them the customer is spared the expense of rewriting and preparing the copy in the composing-room. The layout is made up of leaders in pica squares, the total sheet being 48 picas wide by 63 long. Full instructions are given on the reverse side of the sheet regarding the preparation of copy, and the Guide company announces that the plan has proved a great success and is very popular with its customers.

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to Advertise in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer!* The following is one of many unsolicited testimonials we have recently received.

Under date of May 10th Mr. E. P. Woodman, Managing Director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., writes:—

"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with your Journal."

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

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Trade Notes.

SIR FRANK NEWNES, BART., presiding at the annual meeting of George Newnes, Ltd., on Tuesday, said it was proposed to place in St. Bride's Church—the cathedral of the printing trade—a tablet or bust in memory of the late Sir Arthur Pearson. It had also been suggested that a memorial of the speaker's father should be placed in St. Bride's Church.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.—The next meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades will take place on July 19th, when the annual report will be presented and its officials elected for the ensuing year. According to the constitution of the Council the president for the next year will be selected from amongst the trade union representatives.

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPAL PRINTING.—The manifesto issued by the Newcastle Labour Party on the subject of the municipal printing plant contains, we understand, nothing new, the figures contained having previously been shown to be arrived at on an incorrect basis—it being incorrect to assume that if the proposed municipal plant could effect a saving on certain small jobs, savings in the same proportion could be made on big contracts. It was after a careful scrutiny of all the figures that the Council decided it would be unwise to proceed with the scheme.

The Amalgamated Society of Lithographers are holding a special meeting on Monday next at the Memorial Hall, London, to consider the report on the wages negotiations.

The Scottish lithographers, who are at present on strike, are negotiating separately, and are meeting the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers this week at Glasgow. The general secretary, Mr. Thomas Sproat, has arrived in that city, and an early settlement is thought to be probable.

The annual meeting of the Football Section of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association is to be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Friday evening. The chair will be occupied by Mr. W. R. Masters (president)

who will be supported by Mr. J. Gomer Berry. The proceedings will commence at 7 o'clock.

On Wednesday of last week teams representing the *Rockdale Observer* and Messrs. Wrigley and Co., met in the cricket tournament arranged by the Local Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation. The *Observer* scored 118 and Wrigley's 28 runs.

The *Shetland Times*, of Lerwick, has just celebrated its jubilee.

A NUMBER of journalists, principally representatives in London of newspapers published in distant parts of the Empire, were entertained on Monday night at the Lyceum Club, the occasion being the annual dinner organised by the Journalists' Board Club.

The Sunday Publications, Ltd., publishing the *Sunday Illustrated* and the *Sunday Sports Telegram*, were defendants on Tuesday in an action brought by Mr. E. P. Montesole and Mr. H. Fieldhouse, debenture holders, who were given a declaration that they and all other holders were entitled to a charge on the company's undertaking. The ground of their suing was that their security was in jeopardy.

MR. ARTHUR ROBERT WHITE, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. R. F. White and Sons, advertising agents, 33, Fleet-street, has died at the age of 67.

The late Sir John Williams Benn, director of Messrs. Benn Brothers, Ltd., left £7,375.

"EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL."—Sir Ernest Benn left London on Saturday to complete arrangements for the publication in Vienna of the *European Commercial*—which, as previously mentioned, is to be an organ of world-wide commerce, printed in English. Sir Ernest maintains that the overwhelming importance of political problems at the present time makes it almost impossible to obtain the correct commercial view, and that a staff of English journalists in the middle of the European welter of rumour and exaggeration will be best qualified to distribute news with a proper regard to truth and proportion.

CLEAN-UP DAY IN AMERICA.—American printers have proclaimed July 8th of this year as annual clean-up day. On that day

all printers and publishers are expected to devote their time to a thorough house-cleaning of their plant. By doing this they will clean up all the odds and ends of their paper stock, disposing of all the non-usable part and putting the balance in such a shape that they can use it at some future date, and at the same time know just what they have on hand. Old type, rules and slugs which are of no utility value should be discarded. Machinery should all be gone over and a thorough overhauling made. While the main purpose of this annual clean-up day is for the benefit of the printers and publishers, it also benefits supply houses, paper merchants and others by creating new business.

The late Mr. Simpson Clarke, Bridlington, governing director of Brumby and Clarke, Ltd., printers, who died March 6th, left £16,660.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
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 Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
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 "Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PLEASE NOTE.

WE CAN quote you very low prices for all styles of binding in Cloth, Leather, or any other material, also for Portfolios, Cases, Loose Leaf work, Reading Cases, and the like to any design you may require and on the shortest notice.

Should we be favoured with an enquiry it shall receive our best attention, and if you require any samples we shall be pleased to forward same, and if deemed necessary to offer any suggestions.

We feel sure our prices will prove advantageous to you, and that you will have no fault to find with the workmanship, which we are confident will please.

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SOUTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association

Mr. Jacobi on "Wages and Hours."

A very interesting and topical meeting was held by the South-West London Master Printers on the 20th inst., when Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi, formerly managing partner of the Chiswick Press, addressed the members on the subject of "Wages and Hours: Some Comparisons between the Present Time and that of 100 Years or More Ago."

Mr. Wise (president) in introducing Mr. Jacobi spoke highly of the beautiful work that had been turned out by him, and said he was sure that what he had to tell them that evening would be most interesting.

Mr. Jacobi was received very cordially, and on rising thanked Mr. Wise and the members present for their kind welcome.

The Present Negotiations.

Mr. Jacobi prefaced his lecture by remarking upon the special interest attaching to his subject at a time when the trade was in the throes of a wage struggle, with a possible stoppage of work at the end of the week. As they all knew, it is the expressed wish of the large majority of employers that wages may not be reduced to the pre-war level, for it is generally agreed that the working printer was not too well paid in the past but any minimum wage must be dependent on the prevailing economic conditions when we reach what may be considered as more normal times. Foreign competition has somewhat governed this matter of wages, and unless we are careful more work will be sent abroad.

During the war, Mr. Jacobi continued, and even subsequent to peace being proclaimed, wages were advanced on the strength of the official figures for the cost of living, which reached 176 points in November, 1920, over pre-war and the minimum wages for compositors in London were 100s. as against 39s. prior to the war, which is just over 150 per cent. more. Up to the present time compositors' wages have only been reduced by 5s. a week, which means only 5 per cent., and under these circumstances the demand of the employers for a further reduction of 15s. is not an unreasonable one considering the prevailing conditions.

If the official figures were correct enough to warrant advances when on the up-grade, surely the consumer is entitled to a considerable allowance now that they are on the downward grade. Even if the proposed reduction of 15s. is accepted there is still a good margin in favour of the workman, if the rising and falling figures in the cost of living are compared.

Mr. Jacobi added that he felt sure that if a settlement were arrived at on the basis offered, it would be the means of liberating some amount of work now being held up, and thus relieve the present stagnation of trade and provide occupation for the many now unemployed, which is such a strain on the funds of the various unions.

Proceeding then to his subject proper, Mr. Jacobi had many interesting things to say about old-time conditions in the printing trade, and the great improvements made in recent years. We propose to report this address in next week's issue.

Other Business of the Meeting.

At the conclusion of his address, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Jacobi, to which he suitably replied. He then passed round a number of interesting papers in his possession, together with some beautiful examples of real good printing.

On the proposition of Mr. E. G. Cole (vice-president), supported by Mr. R. B. Simnett, who attended the F.M.P. annual gathering, a vote of congratulation to Mr. Wise, the president of the South-Western Association, for his admirable address on costing given at the Federation Costing Congress (the vote to be entered in the minutes) was carried with gusto, to which Mr. Wise suitably replied.

Before the conclusion of the meeting another member was elected to the Association.

OWING to termination of lease, Messrs. Walter Judd, Ltd., advertising agents, have removed from 97, Gresham-street, and their address is now 81-87, Gresham-street, E.C.2. Telephone, however, remains the same, viz.: London-wall, 3651/2.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the St. Bride Institute, E.C.4, the president, Mr. A. Chadwell, occupying the chair. There was a fair attendance of members, and, in the absence of a lecturer, and with little routine business to be transacted, the evening's proceedings were mostly devoted to matters arising out of the prevailing wages crisis in the trade.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary (Mr. W. Bullett).

The president, referring to the new technical school, said that as matters stood at present their own Association and the Bookbinders' Overseers Association were to have only one representative between them on the Governing Board. Mr. Bullett had since been in consultation with Mr. G. A. Eden, of the latter Association, and they had come to an understanding that a representative of that Association should represent the two Associations for one year, providing, of course, they were not granted a representative of their own in the meantime.

The candidature of Mr. J. Davis—H.M. Stationery Office, Harrow—was next considered for membership, and after several members had spoken approvingly of his suitability, he was unanimously elected.

A member, Mr. J. Reeveley, who a short while ago had the misfortune to lose both his hands while overlooking machinery at Messrs. Odhams, made his first appearance since the accident, and his entrance during the proceedings brought him a hearty welcome.

Mr. Reeveley, in addressing the meeting, expressed on his own and his wife's behalf his deep gratitude for the brotherly feeling Mr. Wood and the members of the Association had extended to him. Their magnificent gift to him was greatly appreciated.

Mr. Chadwell, on behalf of the members, said they were delighted to see Mr. Reeveley amongst them again.

Mr. Warren's Address.

Mr. W. Warren (general secretary, National Society), was then asked to speak to the meeting on the question before the trade.

Mr. Warren, in giving a brief account of the position, said it was dangerous to prophecy what was going to happen, but in London, viewing the question purely from the point of view of their own particular branch of the industry the position was eminently satisfactory. All over the country they certainly did not have more than 400 out of 3,500 members affected by the notices. He hoped that the J.I.C. would find a basis on which a mutual agreement would be found which would be acceptable to both sides. It was a good sign, he thought, that notwithstanding the divergence of view expressed by both sides at the last meeting of the J.I.C., there still existed that mutual desire to find some way out of the difficulty. Whatever decision was come to, the unions were desirous that they should get a guarantee of stability as to wages to cover a definite period. He was optimistic regarding the issue.

Mr. W. H. Longley inquired what was the position of the workers in the trade shops.

Mr. Warren, replying, said that the Trade House Employers had informed them that they had no desire whatever to reduce the wages of their members, because as business was to-day they saw no necessity for it. If, however, a general reduction was agreed to throughout the country—and only then—which would enable provincial firms to re-adjust their prices and so make competition severe to London houses, they would inevitably have to consider the question of a re-adjustment.

The secretary reminded the members that the next monthly general meeting of the Association takes place in September and the proceedings were then brought to a close.

THERE is still urgent need for more openings in the printing and allied trades for the employment of disabled sailors and soldiers. Employers interested should write to the secretary of the Printing Trade National Trade Advisory Committee, Ministry of Labour, Industrial Training Department, 1, Sanctuary-buildings, Great Smith-street, S.W.1. (Phone, Victoria 8740.) An officer of the Training Department would gladly visit such employers in order to clear up any points on which there may be doubt.



Loose-Leaf Books.

SIR,—I notice in your issue of 1st inst., page 362, in your remarks under heading, "Bulky Loose-Leaf Books," some very damaging remarks regarding use of loose-leaf ledgers. You state: "Our own objection to loose-leaf ledgers and binders in general is that they are heavy, clumsy, and awkward to manipulate. It is nothing unusual to see two or three clerks struggling to master the opening of some binder."

Allow me to state that instead of its being "nothing unusual," I should rather say that it is most unusual for such an incident as described to happen, and that only where either the suppliers have neglected to instruct their clients regarding the proper working of the loose-leaf system, or, having been instructed, their clients have neglected carrying out such instructions.

One of the best-known advantages of the loose-leaf system is that smaller books properly indexed can be used, thus making it possible for the ordinary routine work to be more easily and more quickly done than when sewn or bound books are used.

A bound ledger has a fixed number of leaves, and so remains; hence, when opening a new ledger, it is necessary to appropriate a certain number of leaves for each active account, so that the bound ledger will contain for a considerable period from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of blank leaves in addition to the leaves being actually used.

A loose-leaf ledger is flexible, and contains no unused leaves, each leaf representing one active account only. Hence, as both sides of leaf are used for one account, a deep ledger leaf is not necessary, and therefore a loose-leaf ledger need be only half (or less) the size of the sewn or bound book.

Should the business of a firm which uses a loose-leaf ledger grow, and the number of active accounts increase, the ledger has only to be expanded to admit of the extra leaves being inserted under their proper index tab. Should the number of new accounts increase beyond the capacity of the ledger in use, it is only necessary to procure another ledger cover and divide the contents thus: No. 1 ledger contains active accounts indexed from A—L, and No. 2 ledger would contain active accounts from M—Z, and this can be done in one minute's time. If this plan is followed there is no necessity for any firm to use anything except small, handy books.

Yours, etc.,

P. MACMASTER, Chairman.
British Loose-Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.
27, Finsbury-street, E.C.

"Postal Charges—Reductions Justified."

SIR,—On many occasions during the progress of the recent protest campaign against high postal charges, you supported the protest by admitting to your columns contributions giving undeniable reasons of the fallacy of high postal charges. The result of such support is now well known. The postal charges have been reduced. The justification of the action of the Postmaster-General in reducing postal charges has just come to hand. Comparing the period of April 1st, 1922-June 17th, 1922, with the corresponding period of last year, the increased revenue to the Post Office has been £2,000,000. If this increase is sustained at the same ratio throughout the present fiscal year 1922-23, the increased year's revenue will amount to £13,000,000.

If reduction means increase, then users of the Post Office will, like Oliver Twist, ask for more reductions. It is hoped that the Postmaster-General, in view of his recent six weeks' successful trading, will soon be able to reduce postal rates to the following:—

Letters: 1d. for one ounce and ½d. for each ounce after.

Post Cards: One halfpenny.

Printed Matter: 2 ounces for one halfpenny and each additional 2 ounces one halfpenny. Such reductions will further benefit trade and commerce, and unemployment in the printing and other industries.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. BURCHELL,
Governing Director, The Caxton Press, Ltd., Hon. Sec., Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts.

13-15, Leather-lane,
E.C.1, June 23rd, 1922.

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The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

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	s. d.
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Situations Wanted	1 6
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Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line
	s. d.
Sales by Auction	2 0
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Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 8d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

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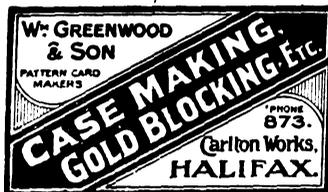
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THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1922.
The Wages Position.

It is a matter for congratulation to those principally concerned in the wages negotiations that the last few very critical days have been passed without the national stoppage that sometimes seemed so threateningly near. A big aggregate number of working hours have been lost to the trade by the gap between the expiry of notices and the receipt of instructions to "carry on," but this is a small matter as compared with the disastrous state of affairs which would have followed a failure to come to any arrangement. We are by no means yet out of the wood, however, and the position is still a most difficult one. To negotiate it will require the exercise of wise statesmanship by all the parties, together with some unselfish consideration of the demands which the industry as a whole has a right to make upon its component sections. The position now reached is rather complex. As indicated in detail on another page, the Typographical Association has agreed to settlement by the Industrial Court, which is to meet on July 4th, and whose decision will be known a few days later. The London Society of Compositors and the Association of Correctors of the Press are considering agreeing to the same course. A number of important unions including bookbinders and lithographers, have agreed to ballot on reductions of 12s. 6d. and 6s. for men and women workers respectively (most of the Scottish unions having previously accepted graduated reductions of 15s. and 7s. 6d.) In the case of the few remaining unions—including the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Society and the Machine Managers—the notices have been suspended and normal working conditions resumed pending further negotiations.

The Industrial Court.

We gather that there is some misgiving on the part of some of the members of London unions on the question of submitting the wages dispute to the Industrial Court, but we think it should be realised that the circumstances in the present instance are quite

different from those surrounding any previous case of a printing wage dispute being submitted to any form of arbitration. We hope the Typographical Association's experience next week will leave the union as well as the employers convinced that the terms arrived at represent a fair and impartial decision based on the facts of the case—a decision which will relieve both parties of responsibility for the terms eventually reached. The permanent chairman of the Court, Sir William W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C., will, we understand, preside. Details of the constitution of the Court and of the procedure to be adopted will not be known until just before the sitting of the Court, but presumably Sir William will be accompanied by two or four members of the Court—half employers and half trade union officials. The employers' case will be presented by Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., president of the Federation of Master Printers, and it is understood that Mr. J. D. French, the T.A. president, will submit the case for the union—neither side employing legal assistance.

Cheaper Postage and Revenue.

It is very satisfactory to the printing industry and the other trades that were active in demanding reduced postal rates to learn that they were right in their assertion that the higher rates were bad business on the part of the Post Office as well as being an unfair burden upon industry. That this was so is shown by the fact that instead of a reduction in Post Office revenue resulting from cheaper postage and lower telephone rates, there is a big increase. For the period April 1st-June 17th the receipts were exactly £2,000,000 more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Preventing Posting Abroad.

IN view of the recent prevalence of the practice of posting circulars and other printed matter from the Continent (even when printed in this country), many people have felt that some legislative action ought to be taken to prevent this practice, which deprives our own Post Office of revenue at the same time as it plays into the hands of Continental and other competitors of British printers. It is interesting to learn from a statement made in the House of Commons last week that the Post Office has in mind the possibility of legal action being necessary. Mr. Pike Pease (Assistant Postmaster-General), replying to a question, said that a large number of circulars issued by the Alpine Sports, Ltd., and by the Free Church Touring Guild had recently been received in the mails from Austria. The excuse for this practice had hitherto been the increase in the printed papers rate. As the postage on inland printed papers had now been reduced to the pre-war rate of ½d., he hoped the firms concerned would discontinue the practice they had thought fit to adopt. Should this continue, it might be necessary to ask Parliament to grant additional powers in order that this practice may cease.

NEWSAGENTS VERSUS NEWSPAPERS.—At the annual conference of the National Federation of Newsagents, Booksellers, and Stationers, at Edinburgh, last week, strong views were expressed on the subject of the encroachment on the "distance limit" policy of the Federation—a protective policy devised to prevent overlapping, as in the appointment of new newsagents where they were not required. The general secretary (Mr. MacLaren) said the whole question was in the melting pot, but one London newspaper had determined to smash the "distance limit." The National Council of the Federation were going out full tilt against the paper, and in the near future there would be heard in the High Courts an action in which the Federation was proceeding against seventeen circulation managers of London dailies for conspiracy and restraint of trade. The most distinguished counsel had been briefed on both sides, and the Federation counsel would be Sir John Simon.

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Printing Trade Wages Dispute.

Serious Stoppage Averted.

Although it was found impossible, as we anticipated last week, to avoid some stoppage of work, owing to the expiring of the notices in many cases before an arrangement could be come to, the trade has nevertheless been greatly relieved to find that the decision to withdraw or suspend the notices was reached in time to prevent anything like a general stoppage. In Bradford, for instance, we understand that 66 offices out of 68 closed on Thursday night, and in Leeds about 1,500 workpeople ceased work; London also was not exempt. By Monday evening, however, there was general resumption of work, though in one or two London offices further delay was caused by misunderstanding as to the suspension of notices.

As reported in our last issue, the Joint Industrial Council met on the 21st inst., at the suggestion of the Ministry of Labour, the meeting taking place at Montagu House. The proceedings continued until 1.0 a.m. Wednesday's meeting was occupied mainly by conferences between the employers' representatives and the Typographical Association.

T.A. Accepts Industrial Court.

Attempts to arrive at an agreed settlement proved unsuccessful and Sir David Shackleton offered the services of the Industrial Court which offer it was decided to consider.

Conferences were continued on the following days, proceedings being again protracted until late.

It was eventually agreed that the dispute affecting the Typographical Association should be referred to the Industrial Court, which will meet on July 4th. The terms of reference are wide, and the Court will first of all determine as to whether any reduction at all should be made. The employers put forward originally a sliding scale arrangement under which they showed that after allowing for an improvement in the basic wage, a reduction of 16s. 3d. per week was justified when the cost of living figure stood at 88. As the index figure is now 80 the reduction taken on the same basis would be 19s. 1d. per week. The representatives of the Typographical Association maintained until Thursday last that no reduction at all was required, but they offered a reduction of 7s. 6d. per week before Sir David Shackleton intervened, and subsequently an offer was made by the T.A. that a reduction of 10s. per week would be recommended for acceptance to their members provided the stabilisation period was extended. It is anticipated that the result will be made known a few days after the enquiry opens. As the result of the decision to go to the Industrial Court notices on both sides were withdrawn.

Terms Put to the Ballot.

There were conferences on the Thursday with other unions also, and as a result the employers found it possible to come to terms (on the basis of Sir David Shackleton's proposed compromise) with the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, Platen Minders (London), Machine Rulers (London), and the Society of Women employed in the bookbinding and kindred trades (Manchester). Agreement was reached that the representatives of these unions would recommend acceptance of the following terms:—"That a reduction in the rate of wages payable to their male members in London and the provinces of 5s. per week should become operative on and from the pay day in the week ending July 15th; 2s. 6d. on and from the pay day in the week ending October 7th, 1922; and 2s. 6d. on and from the pay day in the week ending January 6th, 1923; and 2s. 6d. on and from the pay day in the week ending July 7th, 1923 (i.e., 12s. 6d., by instalments) with proportionate reductions to piece workers and male learners and binders' apprentices, and no further reductions in wages during 1923. That reductions on the same dates should be made to the women members of these societies amounting to 6s., in instalments of 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 1s. and 1s. respectively, with proportionate reductions to piece workers and female learners."

On Friday morning conferences took place with the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, Amalga-

mated Society of Lithographic Artists, and the Society of Lithographic Music Printers when they agreed to recommend their members to accept the same terms as stated above. Conditional on these terms being recommended, it was agreed that the notices posted by employers should be suspended, i.e., the operation of these notices should be deferred pending the result of the ballot of these unions.

At a conference on Friday between the Federation of Master Printers and the London Society of Compositors, in relation to a wage reduction in the general printing trade, the employers made a proposal that the wages question should be submitted to the Industrial Court for settlement.

It is officially announced by Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation of Master Printers) that if the London Society of Compositors agree to this course the notices which have been posted by the employers will be withdrawn. The London Society of Compositors arranged to hold a special delegate meeting yesterday evening (Wednesday), and it has been agreed that in any event the notices are suspended for a fortnight, and that normal conditions in regard to overtime, etc., are restored in order that further negotiations may take place.

Tentative arrangements have also been made for the suspension of notices to all the other unions involved in the dispute, including the Machine Managers and the Electrotypers, so that there will be no stoppage of work.

The Association of Correctors of the Press holds a special meeting on Saturday to consider the question of referring the dispute to the Industrial Court.

Bristol Master Printers.

Members and friends of the Bristol Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Association, including ladies, met together at Stuckey's Restaurant, Bristol, on Monday evening of last week, at the invitation of Mr. H. V. Chappell (chairman) and Mrs. Chappell. The object of the gathering was primarily to hear accounts of the Annual Meeting and Cost Congress of the Federation, which took place at Glasgow during Whit week. Mr. E. W. Allen, the president of the Bristol Association, was to have presided, but having met with a slight accident during that same day he was unable to be present, and Mr. W. T. Bodey took the chair. The meeting resolved that a letter of sympathy, also expressing wishes for a speedy recovery, should be sent to Mr. Allen.

Mr. Chappell having extended a welcome to the company, an acceptable musical programme was rendered by members of the Association and outside friends, and then Mr. A. Harry Pole gave an address on "My Impressions of the Costing Congress at Glasgow." Mr. R. Cuthbert Hobbs followed with the subject, "The Annual General Meeting," while Mr. Howard Rankin dealt with "The Glasgow Atmosphere."

The great work accomplished by the Federation in the interests of printers was evident from the remarks of the speakers, whilst great praise was given to the Scottish Alliance for the splendid arrangements made for the transaction of business and the comfort and pleasure of the visitors. The fine specimens of printing in the shape of programmes, menus, etc., which those who had gone to Glasgow had brought back were exhibited and evoked high praise. During an interval in the proceedings refreshments were served and an opportunity for conversation thus provided.

On the proposition of Mr. A. T. Arnold hearty thanks were accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Chappell for their kindness in arranging such a successful gathering, and to the speakers for their addresses, Mr. H. V. Chappell suitably responding.

E. A. CHAMBERLAIN, Ltd., manufacturers of millboards, fibre boards, and leather boards, Nailsworth, Gloucester, has joined the Federation of British Industries.

Personal.

MR. W. H. TAFT, ex-President and present Chief Justice of the United States, is to be entertained to luncheon by the Press Club to-day (Thursday). Mr. Harvey (American Ambassador), Lord Burnham (in the chair) and Lord Riddell are also to be present.

VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE is reported to be still confined to bed, but better. His medical advisers are not allowing work of any kind, nor correspondence.

MR. J. GOMER BERRY last week paid a visit to the Lloyd Memorial Home at Deal. After a thorough inspection of the institution, he expressed delight at everything he saw. During the visit he unveiled a tablet in honour of the *Sunday Times* and gave a grant of £100 towards the work of the home. Mr. Gomer Berry was accompanied by Mr. H. F. Parker, Mr. W. T. McMullan and the matron.

MESSRS. W. WARREN and W. H. Middleton, general secretary and assistant secretary of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers are among those attending the Labour Party conference this week at Edinburgh.

MR. W. BULLETT, secretary of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Overseers' Association, who already possesses no mean reputation locally as a bowls player, made a good show in the recent St. Dunstan's competition held at the Alexandra Palace. Mr. Bullett managed to get into the third round, and after a somewhat strenuous game with Percy Newell, of Balham, he was beaten by five points.

MR. FRED EASTON, editor of the *National Newsagent*, has been adopted as prospective Labour candidate for South-West St. Pancras.

MR. F. CLEGG, chief reporter of the *Scarborough Standard*, and formerly on the staff of the *Halifax Daily Guardian*, has been appointed editor of the *Deesbury News*.

MR. JOHN CHESHIRE, a well-known figure in the advertising world, for many years advertisement manager of Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight, has been appointed managing director of the company.

MR. COLLINGWOOD HUGHES addressed the members of the Manchester Rotary Club last Thursday on the making of a modern newspaper.

MR. JOHN BUCKLE, printer, of Yarmouth, has just celebrated his 81st birthday, and has received the congratulations of the local Typographical Association.

North London Master Printers.

One of the most successful meetings held in North London took place at Finsbury Park on June 19th when a splendid attendance proved the interest of the members in the questions of the moment that are affecting the trade.

A long discussion on the wages question, opened by the hon. sec., Mr. W. J. Mizen, and taken up by Messrs. Hunt (chairman), Williams, Sproul and Woolridge, made it patent that the members of North London were loyal in their attitude towards the efforts of the Master Printers' Federation.

Mr. T. Sellens was elected hon. sec. of the local district committee for the raising of subscriptions for the Printers' Pension Corporation, whose claims were ably advocated by Mr. Mizen.

The reduced postal facilities that had been put into operation in some parts of the district were discussed and it was resolved that the hon. sec. should send a resolution to the P.M.G. protesting against the reduction, as it interfered with trade generally.

One new member was elected: The Electric Press, 32, Ashley-road, N.19.

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The Bookbinder.

Notes and News.

Wages Dispute Clearing.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the book-binding industry is not to be subject to stoppage at this juncture. Although the menace is not entirely removed, it can be taken now that the prospect of trouble is exceedingly remote. At no time has the union to which the binders belong adopted quite the stubborn attitude which characterises the compositors' unions. It is in fact coming to be accepted as a custom that the latter should require a treatment different from their contemporaries in any dispute. Whether there is really a different degree of skill between bookbinding and typesetting is a matter with which we are not much concerned, but that proposition is one of the fundamentals in the compositors' argument. Just in passing, we would observe that the most highly skilled compositor is the man who sets display work by hand, but the most highly paid men are those who work mechanically.

Improvement in Trade.

The outlook in the binding industry is much brighter than we have known it for many months. Some quite good inquiries are moving for commercial work, whilst publishers are looking forward to vastly improved business as a result of lower priced issues. Nothing in the nature of a boom is expected, and indeed is not desired. Rather, what we are looking forward to is a steady but sure recovery. There are clear signs that this is already on the way, and for this reason alone it would have been disastrous if any stoppage of work had occurred.

Strawboard Prices Rising.

Strawboards are now quoted £10 10s. and £11 per ton, plus extra for small lots and the usual increase for heavy weights. The advance is equal to about 50 per cent. over the standard which previously prevailed, and today's price 150 per cent. over pre-war figures. In the present state of the market further advances are likely, and there are not wanting those who foresee a hardening period extending to the end of the year. One authority has it that the £20 per ton mark will finally be reached. We doubt that very much, although it is quite on the cards that a stiff figure will be asked if the present conditions

continue up to the freezing season. Perhaps there will then be the necessary incentive to cause our mills to turn their attention to strawboards again, as they did during the war. Then, it must be remembered, strawboards were cheap at prices over £50 per ton.

The Thames Co.'s Board.

The Thames Paper Co., Ltd., is sampling a series of wood pulp boards for food containers and other purposes, graded from a cheap non-bender board to a guaranteed bender on both sides. It does not seem to be sufficiently appreciated that there is little occasion to buy this type of product from foreign sources. The Thames board is better in many respects than imported qualities, and prices are competitive. A chief argument in favour of the home mill is that there is direct contact and a surer guarantee of securing a type of board with the particular character or features desired.

Stable Leather Prices.

Leather prices are keeping quite stable, and there is no immediate prospect of change. The demand is poor but improved slightly. Basils range from 7d. to 10d. per square foot, the cheaper qualities having the character of a glorified skiver. Roller basils or glazed buff run about 8d.; fair basils, 10d.; and diced patterns the same. Skivers range between 4½d. and 7d.; pastegrains figure in the lists at 6d. and 7d., rough moroccos at 10d, rough calfs at 1s. 2d. per square foot for seconds and 1s. 6d. for selected skins. Fair or smooth calf figures at 1s. 9d. per foot firsts, and 1s. 6d. seconds; pigskins at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., anglos at 1s. 9d. and hard grained goats at 2s. 3d.

Threads and Tapes.

Threads and tapes have reduced slightly during the month of June, but there is still room for considerable improvement from the buyer's point of view. The quality of machine threads is becoming better but there are many grades on the market which cause an immense amount of trouble and lost time at machine. Users are well advised to buy from the makers or suppliers of the machinery even though the price be a little higher, on the principle that it would be to their own detriment to handle material which reflected against the machine.

Covering Materials.

Calicoes remain firm, prices ranging from 3½d. per yard for common mill to 5½d. per yard for fine pasting calico. Bookcloths are unaltered and to-day's price, which is nearly three times pre-war, is not in tune with index figures generally. Buckrams are in the same category, but users can find solace in the union grade of buckram at 1s. 10d. per yard or the imported legal buckrams which sell at considerably lower figures than our own.

Gold Leaf and Glues.

Gold leaf is easier, and small quantity orders are being executed at 52s. 6d. per 1,000 for 3½ in. by 3½ in. and 63s. for 4 in. by 3½ in. Glues remain around the same figures as last month, i.e., fine Scotch glue £44 per ton, pure skin glue £49, finest hide glue £62 per ton. Lower grade bone glues are available at £35 to £40 per ton.

Loose-Leaf Ledgers.

In the last bookbinding issue we had an observation that loose-leaf ledgers were generally heavy, clumsy and awkward to manipulate and that it was nothing unusual to see two or three clerks struggling to master the opening of a transfer binder. Elsewhere in the current issue our comment is challenged by a loose-leaf authority. Regarding the difficulty of manipulation we can only repeat that the statement is based on experience of many different types of binder on the market. Winding and locking keys are frequently a cause of the trouble, and the interior mechanism does not always work so easily as it should. These are matters for the makers to adjust. We by no means claim, however, that all makes of loose-leaf ledgers and binders present the same difficulty. We appreciate our correspondent's exposition of loose-leaf advantages, but in our paragraph we did not question them or comment adversely. What we said then was that some loose-leaf contrivances have more the character of a super-dread-nought than an account-book and that there was an opportunity for a really simple loose-leaf book combining flexibility with ease of manipulation. This we say again, and in support of our argument would point to recent development of the thong principle as a right step in the direction of its attainment.

British versus German Gold Leaf.

The bookbinders of this country were keenly interested in the recent application made by the British Master Gold and Silver Beaters' Federation and the Gold Beaters' Trade Society, who sought to have home-produced gold leaf protected under the Safeguarding of Industries Act. The application, it will be remembered, was strongly opposed, among those taking part in the opposition being the Federation of Master Printers and the Master Bookbinders' Association. The result of the committee's investigation was a decision against the applicants, and the Board of Trade later stated—as announced in our issue of April 6th—that no further action would be taken in the matter. Thus the bookbinding industry escaped the imposition of a duty which would have meant a further burden upon an already heavily burdened trade. The *Board of Trade Journal* has just published the principal sections of the report presented by the investigating committee, thus making public in more detail than has hitherto been done some interesting facts relating to the competition between German and home-produced gold leaf.

British and German Leaf Compared.

In this report the committee state that they have ascertained, from both parties in the case, that the gold leaf manufactured in this country, though "similar" in character to that imported from Germany, is by no means identical with it. England does not produce, never has produced, and, according to the applicants (i.e., the Beaters' Federation and the Beaters' Trade Society), is unable, for climatic reasons, to produce, the very thin leaf which forms the main export of Germany. The German beaters, as the applicants testify, can produce as much leaf from three grains of gold as the English beaters can from five grains. Consequently, before the war, while German leaf 3½ ins. square sold at a price which for large consignments, did not fluctuate much above the level of £1 12s. 6d. per 1,000 leaves, the corresponding English figure was £2 5s. A witness for the applicants stated: "Your foreign book of gold is worth 9d. for gold alone, and your English book is worth 15d.—the raw material alone." He added: "So you have the 20s. (the approximate present difference in price

per 1,000 leaves) which we are complaining about. It is the raw material alone."

The English leaf is admittedly better, but it was very little used before the war by the industries opposing the claim of the gold beaters. In bookbinding it was only used for very special fine work. Figures submitted by the Master Bookbinders' Association, covering a great part of the trade, show that in 1913 over 19,000,000 sheets of foreign (mainly German) leaf were used, as against 390,000 sheets of English. The book-edge gilders had never, for many years, used English leaf. Its main users were decorators, frame gilders, signwriters, shipbuilders, and motor car builders.

The report proceeds to deal with the question of the comparative prices of British and German gold leaf, as bearing on the claim that the depreciated exchange was an important factor in assisting German competition. The data available, however, went to show that the exchange difference was a far less important factor than was the difference of thickness of the leaf produced. All witnesses for the gold beaters were agreed that in

competition with foreign leaf of English thickness they had little to fear. In view of these facts the committee express themselves unable to report that depreciation in the German currency is the main cause of the undoubted abnormal distress of the gold-beating industry. The advantage in price which the "similar" thin German leaf always had has been only very slightly increased, and competition from the identical article is not seriously complained of.

German Leaf and Unemployment.

The committee went on to investigate the amount of unemployment in the industries represented by the two sides in the case under consideration, this being an important factor in the claim for protection against imported leaf. The report indicates, however, that the amount of unemployment shown to exist in the gold-beating trade was balanced by similar unemployment amongst gold leaf using trades, which would be increased by a rise in price of gold leaf consequent upon a duty on imports. The Book Edge Guilders' Trade Society pointed this out, and the Master Bookbinders' Association expressed the opinion that an increase in the price of imported leaf would merely restrict its use, with consequent unemployment among gold blockers, and would not increase the demand for the fine English leaf from their trade at all. They pointed out that the use of gold in bookbinding is very sensitive to price. A firm which in 1913 used 650 sheets of gold per 1,000 books bound, when leaf was at 35s. per 1,000, used 53 sheets per 1,000 in 1919, when it is said to have averaged 95s.; 223 per 1,000 in 1920, at an average of 86s., and 309 in 1921, at 65s. Similar evidence came from diary publishers, from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, and from the Publishers' Association. All assert that any marked rise in price will at once cut down the use of gold leaf; and as the chief alternative processes—ink-printing and "blind blocking"—require much less labour, will produce unemployment on a considerable scale. The committee was impressed by this opposing evidence, and accordingly they state in the report that they cannot gauge the probable amount of unemployment, but the general argument appears to them to be sound. They conclude that a duty on German leaf would create or perpetuate considerably more unemployment in trades using gold leaf as material than it would cure in the gold-beating industry.

Difficulty of Making Thin Leaf.

The committee's remarks upon the failure of home manufacturers to produce thin leaf are also of much interest. They report: "We have considered whether or not the gold-beating industry in the United Kingdom is being carried on with reasonable efficiency and economy." We have not the knowledge which would justify a confident decision, but certain points are clear. The inability of the British industry to produce the thin leaf is admitted. So far it is inefficient, whatever the cause. The applicants have placed evidence to show that the damp British climate, through its action on the skins between which the gold is beaten, is a hindrance to the production of thin leaf. One of them, who had learnt his trade in the Nuremberg district, stated that he could himself produce the thin leaf there but could not produce it in England. Another applicant, however, told us in confidence that he had produced the thin leaf here, but only at such heavy labour costs as to render its regular production an impossible

commercial proposition. It is also admitted that thin leaf has been produced, though not so successfully as at Nuremberg, in Belgium, Switzerland, France, Italy and Japan. The industry is everywhere a handicraft which uses very little machinery, and apart from some differences in the size and weight of hammers, questions of efficiency of plant hardly arise. England appears to be well equipped with what machinery is used. It is probable that Germany, and perhaps other countries, gain by the family organisation of the craft, which allows of some 'exploitation' of female and child labour. This promotes 'efficiency' of a kind. On the evidence before us we are not completely convinced of the adequacy of the climatic explanation of the British 'inefficiency'; though there seems to be no doubt that the British climate is a handicap to the production of thin leaf."

Costing for the Bindery.

Mr. R. T. Whitehead (Oldham), who should have taken up the discussion on "Costing for Bookbinding" at the Glasgow Cost Congress, but was unavoidably absent, sent the following valuable contribution:—

"We have now had the Federation Costing System in operation for nearly twelve months, and consider it a great success . . . if we can work it satisfactorily, it should be possible in any bookbinding department.

"As a result of experience we have modified the forms somewhat so as to reduce the amount of the clerical work for the binders. It would be a simple matter, if a man took a single book or batch of books all alike, straight through, to put down his time on a daily docket, but in actual practice several men will do some work on a single book, or the batch of books.

"Our practice is as follows: A man will take on a batch of books, say six or twelve, for trimming, all of which will be on different orders and possibly several different styles of binding. The total time spent in cutting the batch is put down on the man's docket, and this time is divided and transferred to the cost sheets the following morning. Exactly the same process is gone through with the marbling. We follow this practice in binding the batch of books. If several men are engaged on the different operations they put down their individual time on the daily docket, and that is divided and transferred to the cost sheet. Anything out of the ordinary, say a Russia-banded laced book, would be treated separately, and the actual time recorded on the docket. The batches of books are also made as similar to one another as circumstances will permit.

"We find the system relieves the binder of as much clerical work as possible, but it is necessary to have someone in the office with a knowledge of time values of binding so as to allocate the total time to the different jobs fairly and accurately. The above applies to miscellaneous work, which is really the most difficult. Work is constantly going through in which the actual time is placed to the order on the daily docket, and where there are more than one or two books to an order, we are able to get the exact time taken. Women's time is much simpler to take, and we get actual time for the operations in all sections. Our binders' girls act also as feeders

for the rulers, and the time spent by each person in the ruling department is recorded on the daily docket and charged at the end of the week to the ruling department, with a corresponding reduction from the wages costs of the binding department."

State of Employment.

Employment in the printing and bookbinding trades continued bad generally during May, but showed a slight improvement in some branches, says the *Labour Gazette*. Employment showed some improvement in the paper trade.

With letterpress printers employment was, on the whole, slack in London, but generally showed a slight improvement on the previous month. In the provinces it continued bad generally, and although some improvement was reported from certain centres (including Bolton, Derby, Bristol and Dundee), in other districts there was a slight decline. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued bad and short time was prevalent. Of over 7,500 workpeople employed in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades covered by returns received by the Department 22 per cent. were working short time, and losing on an average 8½ hours each per week, while 16 per cent. were working overtime to an average extent of 5 hours each per week.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad, though a slight improvement was reported in London. Of over 4,000 workpeople included in the returns received by the Department 37 per cent. were working, on an average, 9 hours per week short of full time.

Of 77,026 members in returns from trade unions, 63 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, 1922, as against 65 per cent. at end of April and 82 at end of May last year, a decrease of 0.2 on the previous month and of 1.9 on a year before. Of 14,756 bookbinding members 89 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, 1922, as compared with 10.4 at end of April and 10.1 at end of May last year—a decrease of 1.5 on the previous month and of 1.2 on a year before.

Employers' returns of 14,554 workpeople in the printing and bookbinding trades show a reduction of 0.2 on the previous month and of 3.8 on a year before, whilst their wages, £45,199, represent an increase of 1.1 on the previous month but a decrease of 0.9 on a year before.

THE Donside Paper Co., Ltd., is sending to Sydney and Melbourne 1,400 tons of news paper by the ss. "Gabriella," which loaded at Aberdeen harbour. This cargo is unique in so far that it is the first consignment of paper to be sent from Aberdeen to Australia.

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Telephone: BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 8, 8½, Pref., 25s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 19s., 19s. 6d.; Jos. Byrom, 14s. 3d.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref. 5s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. 107½; John Dickinson, 22s., 21s. 3d., 2nd Pref., 78; Hazell, Watson and Viney, 11½, 12; Ilford, 22s. 9d.; International Linotype, 59½; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 14s. 6d., 14s. 3d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 21s., 20s. 6d., Pref., 17s., 17s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 9d., 25s. 3d.; Linotype, A Deb., 60, B Deb., 00; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s.; George Newnes, 15s. 6d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs., Reg., 105½; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 72s. 6d.; Roneo, 18s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 20s. 7½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 7½d., 19s. 10½d.; Raphael Tuck, 20s. 7½d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 16s. 6d., Def., 7s. 3d., Pref., 15s.; Warrillows, 20s. 10½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16½xd., Pref., 9½xd., 4 p.c. Pref., 7½; Weldon's, 57s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 15s.; ditto 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 9d., 19s. 10½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON. — Accounts of C. Arthur Pearson for year ended March 31st, 1922, after providing for necessary reserves and directors' fees, show profit of £64,747, plus £36,136 brought in, making £100,884. Directors propose dividend at rate of 15 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares (to include interim dividend of 2½ per cent. already paid), placing to reserve £22,857, carrying forward £38,027. On Sir Arthur Pearson's death £57,407 became payable to company in respect of policy of insurance effected upon his life in 1904. Of this amount part falls to be dealt with as capital and part as income.

WILLIAM TOD, JUNIOR, AND CO., LTD.—Mr. W. Leonard Tod, J.P., chairman and managing director, presided at the twenty-fourth annual general meeting of Messrs. William Tod, Junior, and Co., Ltd., Springfield Paper Mills, Polton, and in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet said that the past year had been the worst in all his experience for the paper trade. The mill had been entirely shut for nine weeks during the coal strike, and had been on short time for the whole year. The production of paper had only been about 25 per cent. of the possible output. Since March, however, orders have been coming in much more freely, and since the beginning of the present financial year in April about half as much paper had been made as in the whole of last year, though the mill was not yet in full production. A claim had been made for a large repayment of Excess Profits Duty, and though the auditors had not yet got the figures finally adjusted with the assessor, they considered the claim would be fully substantiated. Even after allowing for this, the year's working had resulted in a substantial loss, but a sufficient amount to cover that had been transferred from reserve. The dividend on the preference shares was being paid out of the special reserve fund created for this purpose. The retiring director, Mr. James A. Hood, J.P., and the auditors, Messrs. W. B. Peat and Co., C.A., were re-elected.

NEW COMPANIES.

WARNER PRESS, LTD.—Capital £500; printers, embossers and diesinkers, block makers and engravers, paper merchants, manufacturers of paper and stationery and parchments, manufacturers of wood and paper pulp, waste paper merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: Rose Levinsky, W. Carter, L. Blumenkehl and S. J. Levinsky. Registered office: 312, Bank Chambers, 329, High Holborn, W.C.

HOME, DOMINION AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPER SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £5,000; newspaper proprietors and general publishers and agents, and a newspaper literary service, general printers, lithographers, engravers and advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: Lieut.-Col. G. S. Hutchison, S. L. Bensussen, S. Walton and B. A. M. Freeman. Registered office: Cophthall House, 13, Cophthall-avenue, E.C.

CAMBRIDGE FOLDING BOX CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000; manufacturers and factors of and dealers in boxes, baskets, cases, stationers' sundries, fancy goods and articles made of metal, wood, paper or cardboard, printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Korson and H. G. Wells.

STONEHOUSE PAPER AND BAG MILLS, LTD.—Capital £100; paper, paper bag and container manufacturers, paper merchants, importers and exporters, wholesale and manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. G. Cooke and G. T. Cooke. Registered office: Winstown House, Brislington, near Bristol.

ALBANY PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £3,500; printers, publishers, stationers, fine art printers, advertising agents and contractors, manufacturers of advertising novelties, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. S. Mason and P. G. Hutton. Registered office: 39, Victoria-street, S.W.

HUGH EGBERTON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £450; to print and publish all forms of programmes, literature and other publications for cinemas, theatres or otherwise, and to carry on the business of proprietors of periodicals or newspapers, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: D. J. Moran, H. J. Rudleigh, C. A. Petrie, E. A. C. Clarke and E. H. F. Morris. Registered office: 40, Charlwood-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

EUROPEAN ART PUBLISHING SOCIETY, LTD.—Capital £1,100; to take over the business of printers, publishers, print sellers, booksellers, vendors of objets d'art and manufacturers and vendors of fine art reproductions and lantern slides carried on at 21, Great Russell-street, W.C., as the "European Art Publishing Society." Private company. First directors: J. C. N. Eppstein, K. H. Green and E. E. Vulliamy. Registered office: 21, Great Russell-street, W.C.1.

EXPORT ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000; advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: W. C. Knight and Ethel P. Mann. Registered office: 63, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

PUBLICITY DEVELOPMENTS, LTD.—Capital £500; advertising contractors, registration agents, business organisers and advisers, publicity specialists and agents, billposters and canvassers, representatives of newspapers or periodicals, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: J. E. W. Dolman, G. Neville, A. C. Cameron. Registered office: 439-441, Oxford-street, W.

H. L. CASTLE, LTD.—Capital £5,000; to acquire the business of a printer and publisher carried on by H. L. Castle at Watford, Herts. Private company. First directors: H. L. Castle and C. A. Matthews. Registered office: Water-lane, Watford, Herts.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

GLOSSOP PRINTERS, LTD.—Issue on June 1st, 1922, of £250 debentures, part of a series already registered.

E. N. MASON AND SONS, LTD. (engineers and general stationers, etc., Colchester).—

Satisfaction in full on April 1st, 1922, of mortgage dated January 29th, 1921, securing £2,500.

CROPPER AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of folding boxes, corded paper bags and paper specialties, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on June 9th, 1922, of mortgage and land registry charge, dated July 14th, 1911, securing £15,000.

INTERNATIONAL TWINE AND PAPER CO., LTD.—Debenture dated June 12th, 1922, to secure £4,345, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. M. M. O. Wilkinson, 237, Knightsbridge, S.W.

ST. PAUL'S PRINTING CO., LTD.—(a) Satisfaction to the extent of £150 on May 31st, 1922, of debentures dated June 18th, 1912, and October 10th, 1913, securing £400 and (b) particulars of £1,000 debentures authorised May 16th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; also filed; whole amount issued.

MATHER AND CROWTHER, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,600 on December 23rd, 1921, and £400 on March 3rd, 1922, of debentures authorised December 30th, 1903, securing £15,000.

NATIONAL PAPER AND PULP CO. (1920) LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £8,300 on May 31st, 1922, of debentures dated January 10th, securing £200,000.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re FRANCIS M. W. MEYNELL.—Creditors interested in the failure of Francis M. W. Meynell, described in the receiving order as Francis Meynell, journalist, of Brook Green, London, met on Monday at the London Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Meynell was brought to the court on the petition of Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., a creditor for £2,035 in respect of a judgment for damages for libel given against Mr. Meynell in the High Court, against which he holds a charging order on a £3,000 second debenture on the assets of the *Daily Herald*, which Mr. Thomas valued at £50. The official receiver said that in his preliminary examination Mr. Meynell had stated that he was at present employed as a printer's designer. In 1918 he became news editor of the *Daily Herald* at a salary of £800 a year, and afterwards editor of the *Communist* at £500. He later gave up his editorial duties for personal reasons and resumed his occupation as printer's designer. He estimated his liabilities at £2,300, and his assets consisted of the second debenture of £3,000. His insolvency was due to loss of the action and the liability for damages and costs. There were no resolutions, and the matter remains in the hands of the official receiver, who will wind up the estate.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

G. S. Hepworth, lately carrying on business at 47, Northgate, Darlington, printer and stationer.

Elwin William Eggett, 664, Fishponds-road, Bristol. June 23rd.

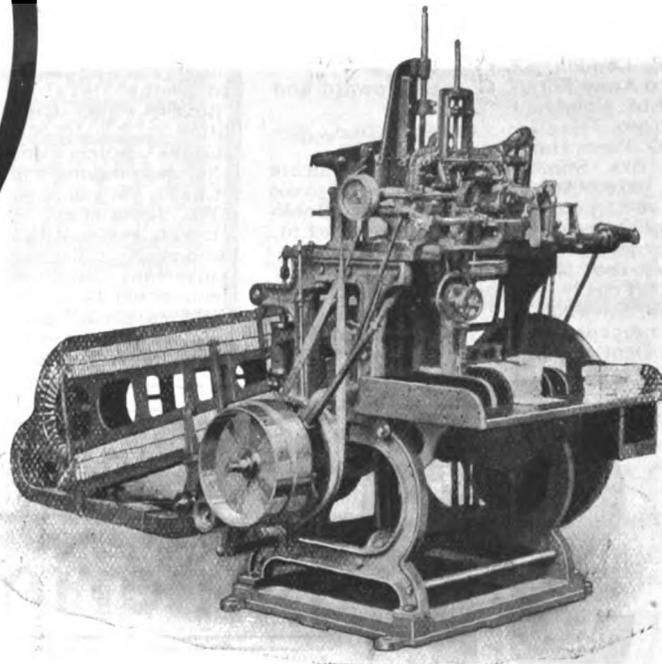
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Government Contracts.

Stationery Office.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during May:—

CHASERS.—Hewitt Bros., London, N.
CLOTH, TRACING—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., London, E.C.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Group 109 (1922)—Births and Deaths Registration Pads, 6,000,000 Telegram Forms A.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 1,495 cps. "Novia Scotia Pilot, 7th edition."—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

500 Books, S. 519.—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

350,000 Army Forms, G. 823.—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.

10,000,000 Telegram Forms, B. or C. 3.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

2,900 Bks. Standard Official Certificate Forms, 300,000 Army Forms N. 7506 A, 250,000 Forms 26 S., 3,000 Bks. "P. 1167," 5,500 Books P. 1038.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

Bdg. 10,000 "Manual of Field Works, 1921," Bdg. 1,625 cps. "Highmores Customs Laws."

—Webb, Son and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Bdg 2,495 cps. "Irish Coast Pilot, 7th edition".

—J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., Letchworth.

5,000 Books P. 1037.—J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

Bdg. 1,500 copies "History of Great War Diseases, Vol. I."—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

Bdg. 1,995 copies "East Coast of United States Pilot, Vol. I."—Woolnough and Sons, London, N.

Bdg. 2,995 copies "North Sea Pilot, Part IV."—J. Adams, London, E.C.

30,000 "Tally Books 232," 28,000 "Ships Rotation Books 235," 25,000 copies "Mines and Quarries Form 42."—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

3,000 Bks. "Register of Marriages."—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

15,000 Bks. "Army Forms E. 549."—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

750 Books O.A.P., No. 3.—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

10,800 Receipt Books.—Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Derby

Boxes.—Paper Goods Manufacturing Co., Sutton.

CARDS.—Spicer Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

CHART PAPERS, CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF.—Wm. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray.

ENVELOPES.—Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.5; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Bennett and Wood, Ltd., Chadwell Heath.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Wig-

gins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., Dover and Cullompton; British Patent Perforated Paper Co., London, E.; J. Halden and Co., Ltd., Reddish, near Stockport; Fourstones Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Fourstones, Northumberland; A. E. Mallaindain, Park Royal; A. E. Reed and Co., Ltd., South Darenth; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Adcocks, Ltd., London, N.; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch, Hants; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray, Kent; Thomas and Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green, Bucks; J. Dickinson and Co., Hemel Hempstead; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Backhouse and Coppock, Ltd., Macclesfield.

Crown Agents.

MACHINES, PRINTING.—Messrs. Harrild and Sons, London, E.C.; Messrs. G. Mann and Co., Ltd, London, W.C.

PRINTING.—Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

PAPER.—Messrs. C. Morgan and Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd., London, E.

Post Office.

PAPER, PRINTING.—Reed and Smith, Ltd., Cullompton.

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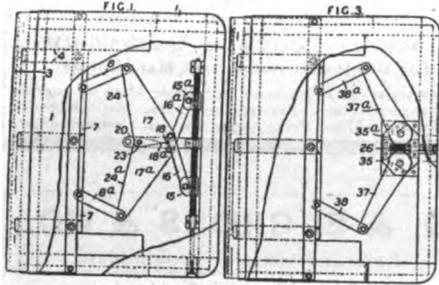
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Mr. R. L. Esson has patented an invention that relates particularly to loose-leaf binders in which things are operated by screw mechanism in one of the covers with links or the like connected to the adjustable back. In one form, Fig. 1, a pair of bell-crank levers 17, 17^a are pivoted at a common point 23 to an upwardly and downwardly inclined plate 20 fixed to the cover 1, links 8, 8^a being pivotally connected to the longer arms 24, 24^a and to a plate 7 connected with the adjustable back 3, and thongs 4. The shorter arms 18, 18^a of the

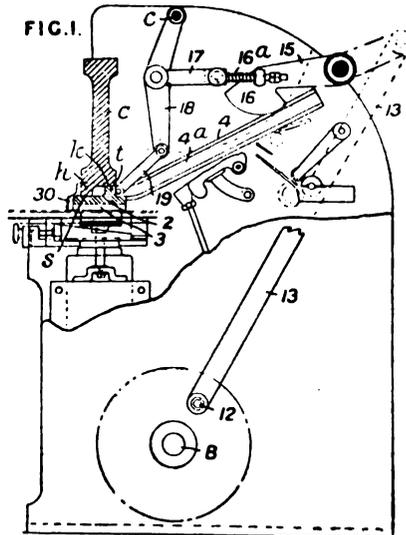


bell-cranks are pivotally connected with the travelling nuts 15, 15^a on the actuating spindle by links 16, 16^a. The bell-cranks are triangular in construction and are inclined upwardly in the direction of the links connecting them to the nuts, these links being inclined downwardly towards the nuts. In another form, Fig. 3, a worm 26 engages with oppositely disposed worm segments 35, 35^a, rigidly connected to lever 37, 37^a, these levers being pivotally connected with the adjustable back by link 38, 38^a.

Improvements in Die Presses.

Messrs. Waite and Saville, Ltd., have patented improvements in machines for printing from engraved plates or dies, of the type in which the die is face downwards during the printing operation, the die 3 is supported in a carriage 2 which is adapted to travel, after each impression, from the printing position up an inclined path where the inking, scraping, and wiping operations are performed. The die-carriage is supported and guided by antifriction rollers in grooves 4, of the inclined guides 4, and is connected by rods 19 to operating levers 18, pivoted at c so that the outer ends thereof follow a path approximating to that of the die carriage. The levers 18 are actuated from a crank pin 12 rotating about the main shaft B of the machine through the medium of a rod 13, lever 15, cam 16, spring connection 16^a and connecting rod 17. The upper surface of the die carriage is of step formation s, t and cooperates with a similar construction h, k of the cross-head C of the machine, which thus supports the carriage during the printing operation, performed by a rising plunger, but

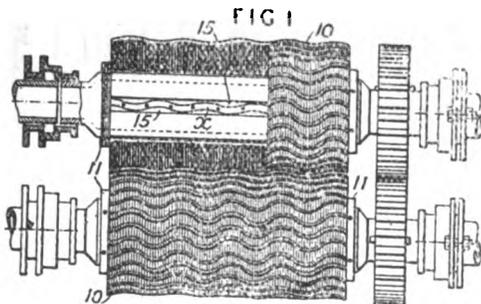
does not interfere with the movements of the carriage. A plate 30 attached to the cross-head prevents the die from being pushed too far forward, and the latter is held in position



during printing by the compression of the spring 16^a due to the completion of the movements of the lever 15.

Corrugating Pasteboard.

According to an invention by Messrs. A., S. and P. Renyi, for which patent application has been made, in respect of corrugating sheet metal, pasteboard, etc., rollers of the type consisting of a built-up series of discs or laminae are provided with curved keys over which the discs pass during assembling so as



to obtain the desired axial curve of the corrugations. In the form shown for corrugating pasteboard, a key x of the required shape projects from a groove 15 in each roll shaft and the toothed discs 10 are provided with keyways fitting over the projecting portion of the key, and are secured in position by screwed rings 11. The roll shafts are hollow for the supply of heating agents.

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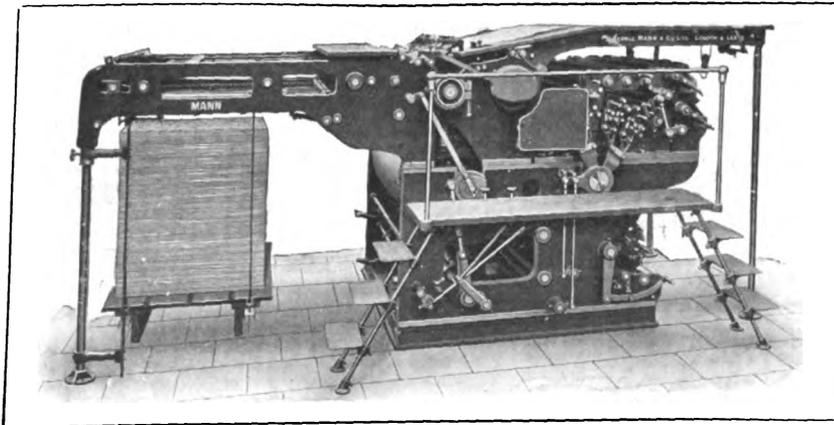
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EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Wages and Hours.

Some Comparisons between the Present Time
and that of One Hundred Years or More Ago.

By CHAS. T. JACOBI,

Formerly Managing Partner of the Chiswick Press.

As a co-trustee for some of the Whittingham family—the last of whom died some six years ago—many interesting papers and documents have come into my possession. Among these various papers I found a number of circulars, notices, letters, and scales of prices covering the years 1795 up to 1816, from both employers and employees, which throw much light on the conditions of labour as regards wages and hours of the period just named.

The Chiswick Press was founded in 1789 by Charles Whittingham (the uncle), who died in 1840, and it was carried on by the second Charles Whittingham (the nephew), who died in 1876—a total period of 87 years. My own connection with the Press covers more than 50 years, during 37 of which I was responsible for the active management. In the earlier years I was in a subordinate position, and for the past 3 years have been acting as director and consultant since my voluntary retirement from active work in 1919. Altogether my connection with the Press, up to the present time, has exceeded that of either of the two Whittinghams.

Here I must refer to my own early experiences of the printing trade, which take me back prior to the 54 hours' movement in 1871, which came into force during 1872. When I joined the Chiswick Press, the 1866 scale was in force—36s. for 60-hour week—but prior to that date the wages, I believe, were 33s. and the working week longer.

When I received a nomination for the Chiswick Press with the view of being apprenticed, I was first drafted into the warehouse to await a vacancy in the reading department as a reading boy, which is a very necessary training for a lad going to case. During my probationary period in the warehouse my total hours were 66 per week, because that department commenced at 7 a.m. in order to get the various rooms swept out, and in winter to start the hot-water apparatus to warm the building by the time the staff generally commenced, at 8 a.m. The leaving-off time was 8 p.m., and in order that the 60 hours might be made up, the closing hour on Saturday was 4.30 p.m.

Personal Experience.

My own experience in the warehouse was a useful one, and when I was promoted to the reading room I thought I was in luck's way by having my hours reduced from 66 to 60 only per week! Incidentally they are now only 48 hours!

Résumé of lecture delivered before the South-West London Master Printers Association.

When the 54-hour week came into vogue it was considered a great boon, for it not only gave us some leisure in the evening, but it left us Saturday afternoon wholly free. Wages remained at 36s., and the piece was increased 3d. per 1,000 ens.

For the first few years of my experience in our business, which was practically all book work, we printed entirely by hand, and up to only a few years ago some proportion of the best work of limited numbers was still done by that method. I well recollect that all paper (before the days of supercalendered or so-called "art paper") was wetted down, and after printing, had to be hung up to dry, and then every sheet was filled in singly between glazed boards and cold pressed by hydraulic means. When finished, all the various sheets were laid out in sequence and gathered into complete copies and then folded and packed in neat parcels for the binder or put into stock for future orders as the bound copies were sold out.

At this point it would be well to remember that the present London Master Printers' Association has been a continuing body since 1891, and that any association of employers prior to that period was only formed to meet periodical approaches for increased wages or decreased working hours. Directly the difficulties were surmounted these associations were automatically dissolved and only came again into being when further memorials were presented. On the other hand the workmen have in a way been a more continuous body, but not in such a manner as now organised and federated.

Mr. Sydney Webb, in his "History of Trade Unionism," the first edition of which I had the privilege of printing in 1894, traces its history for two hundred years in this country, but it was really not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the unions or societies connected with the printing industry began to be a power in the land and to be reckoned with in all future negotiations. It was in 1848 that the L.S.C., and in 1849 the T.A., were re-constituted and put on to a more stable footing which, I venture to think, was perhaps an advantage to both sides when negotiating any question of wages or hours, or even customs of the trade, but at the same time one cannot help thinking that in the early days the spirit of trade unionism was more reasonable and certainly more conciliatory in all matters of common interest. But those interests have, in these more democratic days, widened, which has the effect of prolonging any negotiation entered into. I claim to speak with some

authority on this matter for on the completion of my apprenticeship, our house being a Society one, I naturally took up a card, which I retained for a few years until I began to carry the responsibility of management without supervision. In that limited period of membership I always found my fellow members, and the officials especially, quite reasonable on any questions of policy and other matters, which in such a complex business as printing are continually cropping up.

Old Style Negotiations.

It is interesting to note how "history repeats itself" nowadays, when we compare the demands of one hundred or more years ago with those made in recent years for increased wages and decreased working hours. But the former methods of approaching the masters was, you will find, of a more conciliatory character, and also more deferential in expressing the reasons for any consideration.

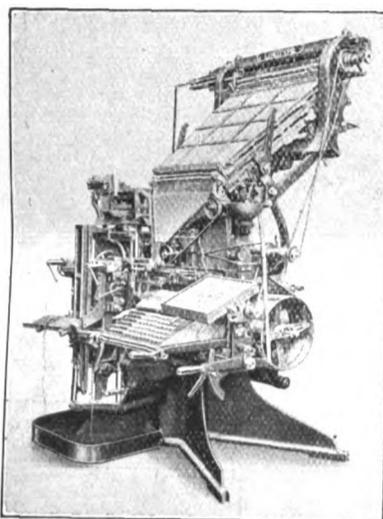
In the case of the compositors, for instance, on January 30th, 1801, when the masters granted an increase, the delegates of the men passed a resolution: "That the resolutions of the masters of the book-houses in the printing business, though not directly agreeable to our propositions, are adequate to our wishes; and that we are not ungrateful in the receipt of our requests, nor negligent of their attention." Again the pressmen in their appeal of 1805 addressed to the employers said: "We humbly presume to submit this address to your candid consideration, and sincerely hope that it will meet with that kind of treatment which is the surest method of preserving that cordiality so essentially necessary between employers and their journeymen."

This was followed by more written in the same strain, and made reference to the previous scales of charges, agreed on in 1787 and 1794 respectively. This document was signed by some 200 different pressmen. The proposed new scale submitted suggested for plain work anywhere between 4½d. and 7½d. per token, or per hour, according to whether folio, quarto, or octavo, and according to size of sheet. Again the size of type used, and the measure to which it was set by the compositors, affected the precise charge to be made by the pressmen in working off. All these details are most interesting to the present generation.

On the other hand the masters, who were usually diplomatic in their replies, answered by the following resolution:—"Resolved:

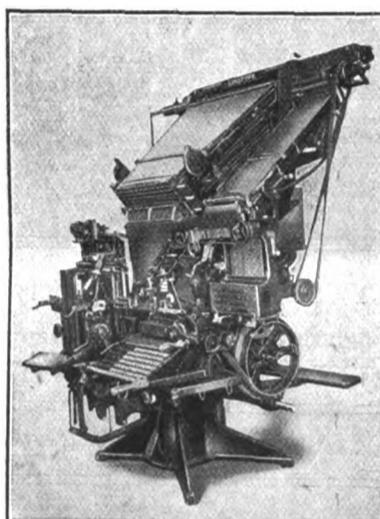
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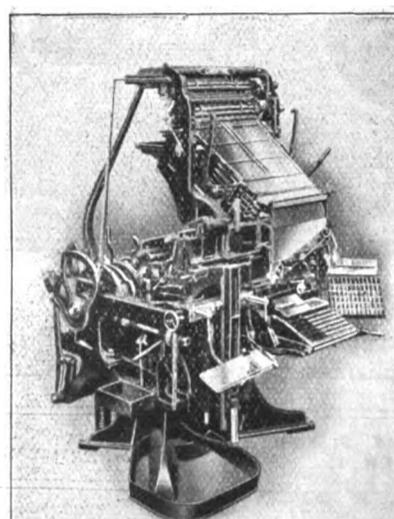
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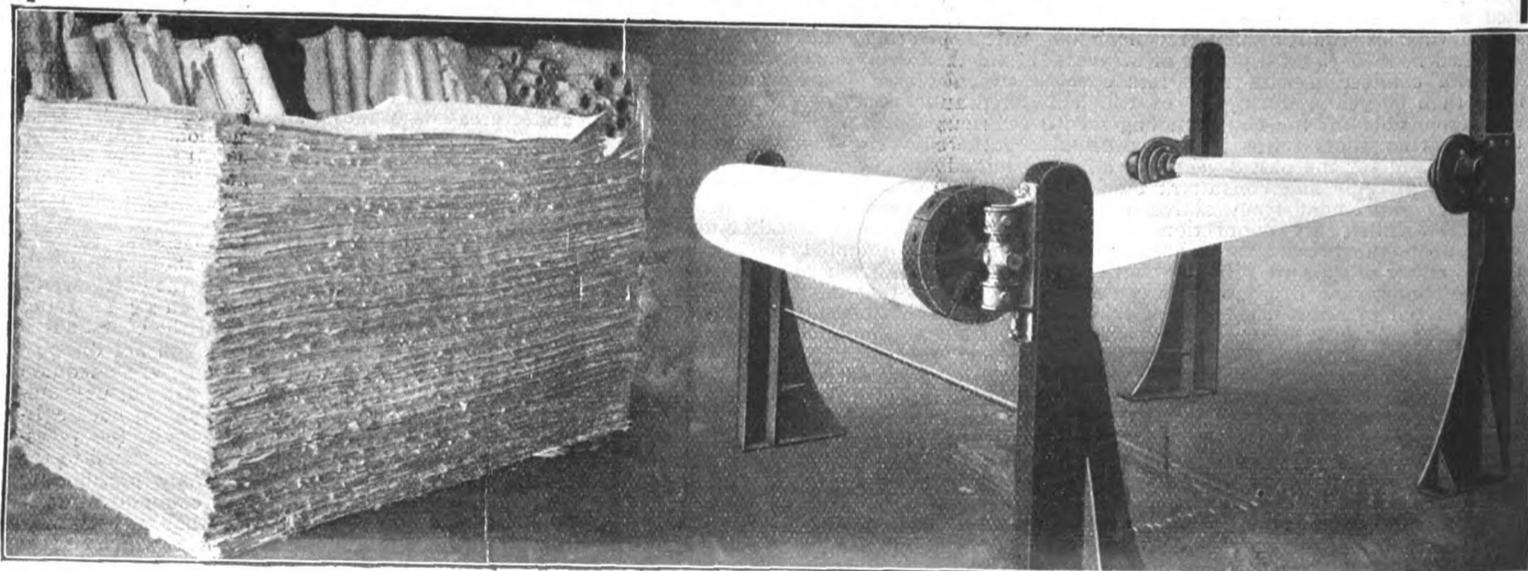
Equipped with four magazines, which with the two distributors can be used as three double units; that is to say, the first and second, second and third, or third and fourth magazines can be used together for the composition of one line. This arrangement gives the printer three distinct ranges of type face combinations in roman, italic, small caps, and display faces without loss of speed. Casts lines up to 30 or 36 pica ems, in bodies from 5 to 36 point. Can be supplied with two magazines only if so required.

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Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES :

- 1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.
- 2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.
- 3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

- 4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
- 5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
- 6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

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That it appears to this meeting that any advance on the scale of compositors' work as adjusted in 1805 is at present inexpedient and impolitic." This was in 1809, but eventually in 1810, both compositors and Pressmen received an advance—compositors of ½d. per 1,000 ens on common matter and pressmen the same amount of ½d. per token extra.

A Serious Dispute.

Early in 1805 the pressmen presented a new scale of prices to the masters, and as the employers said "peremptorily" fixed the date of 4th February of that year for it to take effect. The compositors followed suit, and there were two meetings of masters held, who were "struck with amazement at the enormous and disproportionate advance on current work in which a submission to the pressmen's demands would have involved every principle of justice and equity, and probably tended to the ultimate ruin of every branch of the literary concerns of the United Kingdom." This was, I think, a very lofty attitude to take up.

At this point the compositors also raised the question of the multiplication of apprentices, which was not entertained by the employers, but they were disposed to pass their proposed new scale with certain amendments. But the pressmen were not so easily dealt with, and the piece hands gave notice to leave their situations, and induced the "stab" (unwillingly) to follow their "pernicious example," as the masters termed it.

The masters retaliated by "solemnly and seriously pledging" themselves not to take into their employ again any of those that left unless they "quietly and peaceably" returned to their old jobs, and on the agreed scale of 1800. They also stipulated that "no master will receive or take any work from any other gentleman of the trade pending the present dispute."

In February, 1805, a series of 9 or 10 meetings were held at Stationers' Hall, at some of which, delegates from both pressmen and compositors were present. A settlement seems to have been arrived at with the compositors, but the pressmen were obdurate and the dispute continued.

The booksellers of London and Westminster also met and pledged themselves to support the master printers by suspending in town and country of all works, periodical, or of any other description, the resolution being signed by about 100 of the leading booksellers. This was on February 23rd, 1805, and on March 18th, 1805, at a meeting of "numerous proprietors and publishers of reviews, magazines and other periodical publications" it was resolved to postpone the publication of every work as described above, owing to the pressmen refusing to work at the usual prices. At a second meeting on March 20th, 1805, the booksellers were still more impressed with the propriety of supporting the master printers in their resistance to "the unreasonable demands of the Pressmen" and two resolutions to that effect were passed at that meeting.

As I have already observed, in some respects the present movement of 1922 is but history repeating itself, and certainly has been evident in previous times if we study the several demands made since the 54-hour week was granted in 1872.

The fact must not be overlooked that in receiving these periodical applications the masters have to consider the consumer, and stand between the worker and the customer. In many cases it is not possible for the master printer to recover his cost of production owing to competition.

Some interesting figures were given in the various papers as to the cost of living from 1793 to 1810. It is noticeable that beer seems to have been regarded as a very necessary thing, especially for pressmen, because of their hard work. Some of the prices for beer compare very favourably with those now charged for the present "standard" beer—certainly in price, and perhaps in quality.

Wages and Cost of Living.

The cost of milk in 1793 to 1809 varied from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per gallon, and the other items seem to have increased out of all proportion to the different advances paid from time to time—assuming that the figures given by the workmen were correct, but these the masters challenged. To-day it is the workmen who query the official figures given monthly, although they were readily accepted when prices were rising!

In the report of the jury for the printing section of the Great Exhibition of 1851, there is much interesting reading as to the state of the trade at that date, and the figures given there were on the authority of

Mr. Edward Edwards, at one time secretary of the L.S.C., which was established or re-organised in 1848. He supplied certain figures for no less than 79 towns in the United Kingdom, including London, upon which, he certainly was an authority. The wages for "stab" at that date were 33s. per week for London, and the hours probably 65 or 66. In London alone there were 3,000 journeymen and 1,500 apprentices, and in the country the same proportion was fairly general. In some cases the apprentices even exceeded the number of journeymen. I give a list of some of those instances:—

Town	Journeymen	Apprentices
Bedford	12	20
Berwick-on-Tweed	10	15
Brighton	30	50
Bristol	20	100
Hereford	17	50
Kendal	12	58
Liverpool and Birkenhead	280	500

How these great numbers of apprentices were absorbed into the trade is hard to realise.

Then as to the average all-round wages Mr. Edwards gave the following figures, which must not be confused with the individual fixed rates of the respective towns:

	average weekly
London	3,000 members 25/-
Provinces	2,500 " 20/-
Ireland	1,500 " 17/6
Scotland	1,500 " 15/6

The journeyman printer in those days must indeed have had a hard struggle to live, and the difficulty must have been made greater by his having been swamped by an abnormal proportion of apprentices.

Apart from the present question of the high cost of living—which is gradually falling, and bringing with it perhaps some reduction of the present high wage—the working printer of to-day is to be congratulated on the position he has obtained as compared with even those figures of the mid-nineteenth century just quoted. Those were bad enough, but the conditions were even worse at the beginning of the same century, when the working week was longer and the rate of pay less, with no holidays.

Before leaving the subject of wages and hours a few remarks on the costing system recommended by the Federation of Master Printers as compared with the old methods of pricing will not be out of place.

Going back to the old system, which is given by Hansard in his "Typographia" of 1825, the method then in vogue was a fairly simple one—too simple we would say now. The piece-work scale was largely used for book work at that period, and if the actual composition charge was 20s. for a sheet of 16 pp., 25 per cent. would be added for reading and proofing, and then 50 per cent. was added to that, making 37s. 6d. for what cost 20s. to set up. This addition of 50 per cent. was supposed to cover departmental expenses other than reading and proofing, overhead expenses, and profit!

This method, or some slight variation of it, was generally adopted until the more scientific system came into use in this country. Apparently some of the old printers made both ends meet and others did not, but their plant and general expenses were far less, and production was much slower.

The printer of these days has to provide much more expensive equipment and his departmental expenses and overhead expenses are much greater, so if his hourly rate is much higher—and it has been much increased by bigger rates of wages—the consumer obtains in a way greater value for his money, because by adopting more modern methods of production the workman produces more in the hour; but this is quite apart from the higher cost in wages, which I have just pointed out and for which the employers cannot be held responsible. His position is a responsible one; he has to see labour properly rewarded, and on the other hand to see that his customer is fairly and reasonably treated in the matter of charges.

We have received an early copy of "Seaside and Countryside in East Anglia," issued by the Great Eastern Railway Company, and containing a profusion of new facsimile water-colour illustrations excellently printed in multi-colour half-tone. The booklet is produced for the company by Percy Lindley, of 30, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and is obtainable, price 6d., at any of the G.E.R. offices and agencies.

Charles Straker and Sons, Ltd.

Dispersal of Printing Plant.

A sale of printing plant and material, extending over three days, took place on June 20th to 22nd at the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Charles Straker and Sons, Ltd., Bishopsgate-avenue, E.C. The plant was an extensive one, and the whole of the first day was practically devoted to the sale of type, of which there was a considerable amount, and prices up to 2s. 2d., 2s. 8d., and 3s. 2d. were realised for display founts, lower prices ruling for the commoner sorts. Among the machines sold on the opening day a double crown improved "Albion" press, by Matthews, brought £16; a demy improved "Albion," by the same maker, £17 10s.; and a super-royal "Albion," by Hopkinson and Cope, £12. Several imposing surfaces were sold; among the prices got were the following: A 96 in. by 36 in., £3 3s.; a 72 in. by 31 in., £5; a 96 in. by 36 in., £7; a 40 in. by 28 in., £2 7s. 6d.; a 72 in. by 31 in., £6 10s.; a 96 in. by 36 in., £17; and a 72 in. by 31 in., £4; another of a similar size brought £13.

On the second day of the sale the Monotypes and Linotypes came under the hammer. A nearly new Model "D," pneumatic keyboard brought £115; another went for £125; and three older Model "D's" were sold for £25, £30, and £40. A nearly new Monotype casting machine went for £500; another brought £250; and a third £130. A Model 1 Duplex single-letter Linotype sold for £210, and three similar machines went for £210, £200, and £190. Among the printing machines, a demy wharfedale, by Dawson, went for £155; a double demy drum cylinder, by Furnival, £140; a double demy Wharfedale, by Bremner, £145; a double demy "Reliance," by Fieldhouse, Crossfield and Co., £82 10s.; a same size Wharfedale, by Dawson, £100. Some of the machines went very cheap, and the purchasers secured bargains.

Bookbinding Machinery.

On the third day the bookbinding section was disposed of. Among the lots were a 28 in. treadle perforating machine, £11 10s.; several hand paging machines brought prices ranging from £2 10s. to £3 15s.; a No. 7 reel wire stitching machine, by Brehmer, £6 10s.; a 32 in. "Express" self-clamp guillotine, by Furnival, £60; a 42 in., by the same makers, £65; a two-pillar gold blocking press, by Kampe, £60; a No. 3 Imperial arming press, £11; a treadle index cutting machine, £10 15s. Some bargains were secured by buyers in thread stitchers, and the competition for the ruling machines was not great. A 48 in. automatic double striker, by Shaw, sold for £77 10s.; a 36 in. automatic double striker, by Hickok, for £10; and a bargain was secured by the purchaser of a 40 in. Brissard disc ruling machine at £25. Fair prices were got for a number of electric motors, but two steam engines that were offered did not arouse much competition.

A fair number of buyers attended the sale, and, considering the present depressed state of the trade, the prices obtained could not be complained of. The sale was conducted by Mr. Edwin W. Evans, of 156, Fleet-street.

Trade in Printing Type.

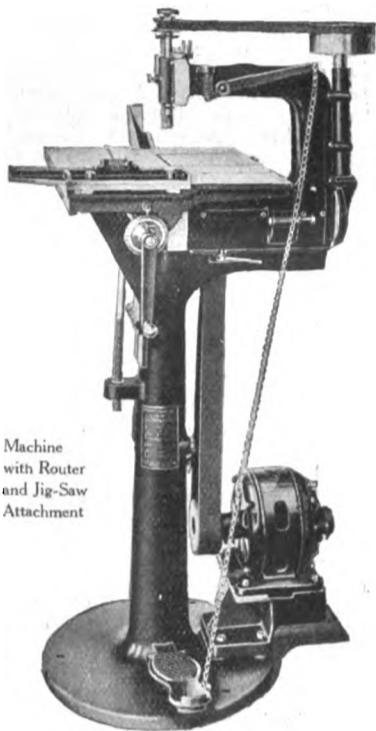
EXPORTS.—British printing type exported during last month amounted to only 11 tons, compared with 30 tons in the corresponding month of last year and 32 tons in May two years ago. Regarding the value for the month, those exports amounted to £3,834 last month, £10,791 last year and £7,670 in May, 1920. The quantity dispatched abroad during the first five months of the present year stood at 78 tons, contrasted with 168 tons last year and 115 tons in the corresponding period of 1920. The values for the five-months' periods were: £26,018 (1922), £55,908 (1921) and £28,539 (1920).

IMPORTS.—Printing type imported into the U.K. during May last amounted to two tons, as against three tons in May last year and three tons in that month two years ago. The values for the respective months were: £645 (1922), £2,102 (1921) and £938 (1920). During January to May 18 tons entered this country as compared with 14 tons last year and 10 tons two years ago (five months). The value of the imports were: £5,204 this year, £6,468 in 1921 and £3,368 in the period of January to May, 1920.

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Trade Notes.

CHANGES in wages in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades during the period January-May affected approximately 106,000 workpeople, the net amount of change in weekly wages being £15,700.

PRESENTING the report of the Printing Committee to the Norfolk County Council, Colonel B. B. Sapwell is reported to have said that the cost of printing the minutes had fallen from 11s. to 5s. per page in six months. They were now down to pre-war prices.

THE price of *Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette* has been reduced from fourpence to twopence—"not," it is stated, "on account of any marked changes in the economic conditions governing the production of a daily paper, but because we are convinced that at its reduced price it will make an appeal to many new supporters."

THE late Mr. A. F. Lowry, Neath, well-known journalist in South Wales, left £1,473.

FILM POSTERS.—At the Kinema Exhibitors' Conference at Liverpool speakers condemned what they described as "crude, inept and abhorrent picture play posters." One speaker said that, while some exhibitors were prepared to spend exorbitant sums on a block of films, they were unwilling to spend a sixpence on posters booming them.

THE death has occurred of Mr. James Haworth, of the staff of the *Financier*, who came to London from the *Manchester Evening News*.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, of 25-42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1, has issued an effective folder, illustrated and printed in two colours, setting forth the merits of the "Fryotype" melting pot. The principal feature is a series of signed testimonials from printing offices in London and in various parts of the provinces bearing striking witness to the efficiency and money-saving capabilities which experience of the "Fryotype" melting pot has proved it to possess. Copies of the folder—and any other particulars desired—will gladly be sent to inquirers applying to the above address.

THE new proprietors of *Sunday Illustrated* and *Sunday Sports Telegram* intimate that the proceedings recently taken in the High Courts are merely a step in the formal process of winding up the old company.

DIPLOMATIC and journalistic representatives of several countries were guests on Friday night at the dinner of the British International Association of Journalists, held at Prince's Restaurant, Piccadilly, under the chairmanship of Sir William Berry, the newly-elected president of the Association.

MESSRS. MARTIN AND CLARKE have sent us a copy of their July stock and price list, printed on a two-sheet superfine white pulp board, of which various thicknesses and sizes are stocked. It will be observed that they have made several reductions in prices to meet requirements of the market. The recent additions to their warehouse stock are a cream wove bond, 36 lbs. double large post, at a popular price, and a speciality in the shape of a glazed white manifold, 17 lbs. double crown.

WRAPPING PAPER CLASSIFICATION.—The Papermakers Association is endeavouring to secure improvement in the classification of wrapping papers in the official British import and export figures; and such is the status which the Association occupies in the eyes of the Department concerned that if at all possible the reform desired will be introduced. At present wrapping papers are classified as follows: 1. Glazed; 2. Unglazed and machine glazed; 3. Oiled waxed and other. For some time it has been felt that it would serve a very useful purpose if kraft paper could be classified separately. Accordingly Mr. A. W. Foster, the secretary of the Papermakers' Association, has been in personal communication with the statistical official of the Board of Trade on the question, and this gentleman adopted a very sympathetic attitude, thanks to the reasonable and courteous manner in which the case was put before him.

THE annual outing of the Printing, Book-binding, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association is fixed to take place on Saturday, July 8th, when a visit will be made to the London Paper Mills, Dartford. Ladies are especially invited, and the party will assemble at Cannon-street Station at 1 o'clock.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London will be held at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on Tuesday next, at 4 p.m.

PRINTERS' CHARITY SPORTS.—An exceptionally fine entry has been received for the Printers' Sports at Stamford Bridge Athletic Grounds on the 15th, and visitors may be certain of one of the best entertainments available. For the price of 2s. one is able to have a comfortable seat under cover, with four and a half hours continuous entertainment. For those desirous of competing in the events, for which maximum prize values are offered, late entries will be accepted by the secretary, Mr. W. C. Jewell, 21, Shandon-road, Clapham, S.W.4, up to the first post, Monday, July 10th.

IN our report of the Bowling Competition at Penarth between the Bristol Press and the Caxton Bowles Club, Penarth, it was inadvertently stated that a 25 guinea cup was presented by the *South Wales News* (Duncan and Co.). This cup, "the Associated Newspapers' Cup," was organised by Mr. Robert J. Webber (*Western Mail*), president of the Caxton Bowles Club, supported by the *Cardiff Journal of Commerce*, the *South Wales News*, and the *Western Mail*, who contributed equally to the fund.

THE value of printing machinery imported into Australia from Canada during 1920-21 amounted to only £5, compared with £206 in the preceding twelve months and £1,211 in 1918-19.

PRINTERS' LONG SERVICE.—Four employees of Messrs. Chas. Thurnam and Sons, printers and stationers, Carlisle, have an aggregate record of service with the firm representing 208 years. Recently Mr. Rowland Smart, works overseer, and Mr. George Baty, assistant overseer, were presented with gold watches in recognition of their having completed fifty years' service with the firm. Four years ago Mrs. M. Innes, bookbinders' forewoman, and Mr. R. Sowerby, printer, were presented with pieces of silver plate, in recognition of their jubilee at Thurnam's. The firm have recently instituted a scheme of insurance for their workers, whereby in the event of the death of a worker, his nearest relative becomes entitled to a grant of his wages for one year. Messrs. Thurnam and Sons celebrated their centenary in 1916.

THE late Mr. Andrew Elliot, bookseller, publisher, and stationer, of Edinburgh, who published R. L. Stevenson's first book, "The Pentland Rising," died December 4th, left £13,778.

PAPERMAKERS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—Following a conference of employers called by the Confederation of Employers' Organisation, a sub-committee of 25 has been appointed to consider the draft bill for the revision of workmen's compensation. The paper trade has been given two nominations—Mr. F. G. Hawdon, general manager of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., nominated by the Papermakers' Association on behalf of themselves and the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers; and Mr. Wood, of Messrs. Arnold and Co., of Leeds, nominated by the Federation of Master Printers.

PRINTED books exported during the first five months of the year amounted to 93,940 cwts. (of the value of £1,129,436), as against 121,605 cwts. (£1,474,770) in the corresponding period of last year, and 121,605 cwts. (£1,288,770) in 1920 (five months).

MR. ALLAN BRUCE (Messrs. Allan Bruce and Co., 145, Queen Victoria street, London, E.C.4) has resigned the agency which he has held for many years for the papers manufactured by Messrs. Brindle and Son, Ltd., Samsbury Paper Mills, near Preston. In future Mr. Harold Rogerson, a director of Messrs. Brindle and Son, Ltd., will represent his firm personally in London, to which city he will pay frequent visits. Mr. Rogerson has been connected with Samsbury Mills for over 11 years and is very well known in trade circles.

MR. E. J. JESTY, late of Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., has joined the old established firm of Messrs. John Henry and Co., Ltd., 6, Ludgate-square, E.C., and will, in conjunction with Mr. Matt. Henry, control the London office and sales. Messrs. John Henry and Co. represent the Colthrop Mills, Thatcham, and Messrs. Harold Jackson, Ltd., of Garstang, and with the increased output of boards shortly coming on the market from the new 120 inch machine at the Colthrop Mill, Mr. Jesty's knowledge and service should prove valuable.

A New Two-Cylinder Offset.

Some interesting particulars of a new hand-fed two-cylinder offset printing machine, known as the "Augsburg," are sent us by the selling agents, Messrs. William J. Light and Co., Ltd., of 127, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. The handsomely produced brochure before us contains excellent half-tone illustrations of this machine together with striking coloured views of factory interiors and an aerial photograph of the extensive works of the Augsburg-Nurnberg A.G.

An important feature of this machine is that it has only two cylinders (with diameters in the ratio 1:2), namely a rubber cylinder and, arranged beneath it, a larger cylinder carrying both the form and the impression surface. One sheet is printed in every revolution. During the first half-revolution the form prints on the rubber cylinder, and in the second half the rubber cylinder transfers the print to the sheet placed in the meantime on the impression surface.

The rubber cylinder alone is adjustable. The damping mechanism is arranged underneath the cylinder and is adapted for fine adjustment. It can be put in and out of operation either by hand or automatically, and the water feed is regulated accordingly.

The machine is arranged for front delivery, at breast height, the printed sheet, face up, being taken by grippers over the delivery table and allowed to fall, there being no contact of the fresh print with tapes, etc. Output is stated as 2,400 sheets per hour.

Advertisement Regulation Bill.

This Bill, which is regarded as a serious menace to the poster trade, passed through the House of Lords, and is now appearing in the Orders of the Day to be introduced into the House of Commons. Owing to the congested state of legislation there is little likelihood of the Bill being given facilities, and it has certainly not been adopted as a Government measure. The Federation of Master Printers and the Bill Posters' Association are watching the matter carefully, and no doubt friends of the trade in the House will be on the alert.

It cannot be too clearly stated that local authorities have ample powers at present to prevent any abuses with regard to posters, and this measure, it is asserted, is simply put forward by well-meaning people who have an idea that no posters at all should be used, as they seem to be of the opinion that even a small hand-bill posted in a public street interferes with the social amenities of the neighbourhood.

Printing and Paper Workers' GALA DAY.

Some six hundred members and friends braved the unfavourable weather on Saturday to attend the first gala day of the N.U.P.B.M.R. and P.W. at King's Oak, High Beech. Those attending included: Mr. T. G. Newland (accompanied by his wife), Mr. A. E. Holmes (secretary, N.P. and K.T.F.), Mr. G. F. Larcey (secretary, London Central Branch), Mr. S. Stubbings (secretary, London Bookbinders' Joint Branch), W. G. Francis, E. Friend, Mrs. A. L. Taylor, Harry Chalk (chairman), T. W. Woodman, A. McLeod (secretary), and many others.

Mr. A. E. Holmes, an old sportsman, shared the honours with Mr. G. W. Walters and the brothers Wilson as judges and referee.

Mrs. T. G. Newland presented the prizes and wished all happy recollections and the general secretary congratulated the athletes upon their high standard of efficiency, adding that the foundation was planted for "Our Annual Day."

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WEST AND NORTH-WEST
London Master Printers' Association
Echoes of the Glasgow Conference.

The monthly meeting of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association on the 20th ult. was almost entirely confined to business matters, amongst which the labour question, then under consideration at Montagu House, naturally had a place, though it could not be fully discussed. The all-business agenda was agreeably relieved by interesting accounts of the Federation meetings in Scotland given by Messrs. A. Langley and F. A. Perry. A résumé of the latter's address we give below.

"I must first congratulate this Association on having this year at Glasgow, as well as last year at Scarborough, the largest representation of any district association in the London Alliance with the exception of the Central Districts. Your president and hon. secretary, four past-presidents and three other members of the Association, with some half-dozen ladies to look after them, made up a party which gave every evidence of very fully appreciating the Congress, or at any rate the social amenities which are the adjuncts and inseparable reward of those members who during two laborious days with self-denying heroism manfully stuck to their duties and, despite the temptations presented by the manifold attractions of Glasgow as a sight-seeing centre, devoted full time whilst the Congress was in session to considering and discussing the perplexing problems of Printedom. I could have wished that it had fallen to my lot to dilate upon the social junketings and pay my tribute to the munificent hospitality which our Scottish friends extended to us. I think I could have told a most interesting story of our journey to Scotland in a well-appointed saloon and the ways in which the interests of the journey were heightened; the exploration of the city of Glasgow on Saturday, the inspection of the fine collections in the museum and art galleries, the evening reception by the Scottish Alliance, the impressive service at the Cathedral on the Sunday morning with the distinguished figure of the Federation president in his red robes reading the lessons, and the appropriate sermon which was calculated, if not to make the master printer think more highly of himself than he ought to think, at least to help him to recognise the dignity of his calling and the part the daily discharge of his duties plays in publishing the truths and principles which make for the spread of civilisation and the happiness, knowledge and general well-being of humanity in general.

"On Monday morning the serious business of the proceedings began, but before dealing with that I should like to express the appreciation we all felt for the luncheon to which we were entertained at mid-day, the motor excursions provided for the ladies (whose start was watched with envious eyes by the mere men), and the stately civic reception by the Lord Provost, magistrates and councillors appalled in gorgeous robes in the magnificent city chambers, followed by the brilliant ball, the sumptuous dinner with the quaint haggis ceremonial, the delightful steamboat excursion down the Clyde and through the beautiful Kyles of Bute, the interesting visit to the Forth Bridge by special train and thence to Edinburgh by motor charabanc, the tour through the classic city of Edinburgh and the visit to the castle and Holyrood Palace, the delightful prospect of Princes-street and its surroundings, the hospitality extended to us by 'Auld Reekie' all providing material lending itself to a far more interesting talk, even if we leave out the visit to Loch Lomond, and the Trossachs with the snow-capped mountains of Perthshire which some of us enjoyed on Friday, whilst the devotees of golf were driving the balls around the links.

"The Cost Congress was opened by a very brief speech by Dr. MacLehose, and then Mr. Howard Hazell, the grand exponent of Costing, dealt with the "Past, Present and Future of the Costing Movement." (Reported in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of June 15th.)

"Mr. Alec. Orrock, of Edinburgh, gave an address on 'Costing Publishers' Binding.'" (This appeared in last week's *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.) Mr. G. D. Stewart, of the same city, spoke on "Stationery Binding," after which Mr. George Eaton Hart related some of his American experi-

ences. Mr. Richmond, of Glasgow, testified to the value of scientific costing in the engineering profession, and Mr. H. V. Chappell, in a valuable paper, emphasised the need of organisation in small printing offices. Mr. Williamson gave the meeting figures on the comparative average percentage of the component parts of overhead costs. Mr. Sessions, of the Ebor Press, York, whose recent book on estimating I think most members of our Association possess, gave some useful information. Our friend Mr. John Wise, the president of the S.-W. Association, gave a carefully thought out, well expressed, and distinctly thought address on "How a Small Printer Benefits by the Use of the Federation Costing System"—one of the best papers given at any of the congresses I have attended. I would strongly recommend any of our members who are in any doubt of the value of the system to small printers to get a copy of the report of Mr. Wise's address which appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of June 8th.

"The drone of the bagpipes, from which we never really got away at Glasgow, has faded from our ears, but I venture to think that those who attended the Congress and heard the inspiring addresses and illuminating discussions, and enjoyed Scotland's lavish hospitality, have a store of memories which we would not willingly have missed and that we shall need some very important business to keep us away from future congresses so long as the delights of the Glasgow meeting of 1922 remain in our minds."

Warning to Printers.

Cases have been brought to the notice of the authorities in many different parts of the country in which printers, some of whom are in a considerable way of business, have produced imitations of the whole of one side of currency notes, for £1 or 10s. or a part of one side of such notes for the purpose of advertising goods for sale, theatrical entertainments, etc.

There is no doubt that the printing firms in question, as well as their customers, have dealt with such orders in ignorance of the law, but it is an axiom that that ignorance of the law cannot be held as an excuse for its contravention. It is well, therefore, to point out that the law on this subject is particularly clear. A currency note is deemed to be a bank note, and under the Forgery Act, 1913, any person who in any wise produces an imitation of the whole or any part of a note or of any words, figures, letters, devices, etc., on any bank note is guilty of a serious offence, and there is no exception in the statute in favour of *bona fide* advertisements.

It may be well also to remind our members of the provisions of the Newspapers, Printers and Reading Rooms Repeal Act, 1869, which requires all printers who print for public circulation to print on any documents their full name and address. Cases have been noticed by the authorities in which this statute has been disregarded, and in consequence various persons have found themselves exposed to heavy penalties.—*Federation Circular*.

A Printer's Fortune.

Mr. George Edward Briscoe Eyre, Bramshaw, Wilts, and Redcliffe-square, S.W., formerly a partner in the old firm of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, and lately chairman of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd. and of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode (Bible Warehouse), Ltd., a director of the *Sphere* and *Taller*, Ltd., who died in February, aged 81, left property in his own disposition of the gross value of £490,221, with net personalty £409,294.

He made heirlooms to follow the estate of all the old masters from the Mawbey or Briscoe families, modern studies and pictures by Kumpel, Trantschold, Keyl, Herkomer and Wolf, his household effects at Warrens, his plate and certain diamonds.

OWING to development of business, Messrs. Hill, Palmer and Co., Ltd., wholesale paper merchants, printers and stationers, have removed to larger premises at 80-84, Golden-lane, London, E.C.1.

Printers' War Memorial.
Unveiling at Messrs. Truscott's Tonbridge Works.

A handsome bronze memorial tablet placed in the Dowgate Printing Works (Messrs. Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd.), Tonbridge, as a war memorial, was unveiled on Wednesday last week by Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.C., M.P. The tablet is placed on the north wall of the bindery room and beneath a relief picture depicting a war scene is the following inscription:—

"To the memory of those who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918.

"C. Adams, M. G. Adams, H. W. Andrews, E. L. Appleby, R. Arnold, B. A. Bantin, W. Batchelor, A. H. Beadle, T. Bentley, W. Cobell, S. J. Elliott, H. P. English, A. E. Gamble, H. O. M. Gammon, P. Groves, J. Hewitt, B. Hitchcock, R. Hutchinson, B. Kinally, W. Lambourne, A. Macnally, J. H. Mills, P. N. Norton, W. Oliver, E. J. Palmer, E. Pankhurst, R. N. Peach, T. E. Pike, J. M. Robertson, C. A. Truscott, F. G. Truscott, M. C., B. Vincent, E. G. Vining, H. Wickenden, F. J. Winchester. "Their name shall remain for ever, and their glory shall not be blotted out."

A similar tablet is being placed in Messrs. Truscott's London works.

A specially prepared form of service was used, and was impressively rendered in the presence of the staff and employees and several invited visitors. The gathering included Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart., Mrs. Waller, Mr. H. D. Truscott, J.P., Colonel and Mrs. J. R. Truscott, Sir Eric Truscott, Mr. W. H. Pennell (manager) and Mrs. Pennell, Mr. Albert Bennett, Mr. W. S. Tredgold, and Mr. H. W. Peach (Town Clerk). The only director absent was Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Truscott, O.B.E., who is still in Nairobi.

The service, which was taken jointly by the Rev. Stuart H. Clark (vicar of Tonbridge) and the Rev. D. M. B. Chapman (vicar of St. Stephen's), opened with a hymn, "O God, our Help in Ages Past." Psalm xxiii. was recited, and the Lesson read from Wisdom iii. 1-9. The names of the commemorated were read and special prayers said.

Sir George Truscott expressed the pride they all felt that Colonel Spender-Clay had come to unveil that memorial, because the Member for Tunbridge Wells and Tonbridge had fought in two wars. On behalf of all associated with the firm of James Truscott and Son he could say they would ever hold in hallowed and honoured memory those whose names were commemorated on that tablet.

A Soldier's Tribute.

Colonel Spender-Clay, who was in uniform, gave a brief address before the unveiling. He said he realised that for many that was a moment of sorrow—it brought back memories that were sometimes difficult to bear. He knew that to many people it was a source of sorrow that those whom they loved should lie in some foreign field and that no memorial to them was raised in their own churchyards, where other loved ones lay. But he was reminded of lines by Rupert Brooke, written not long before he met his death in the Mediterranean:—

If I should die, think only this of me.

That there is some corner of a foreign field Which is for ever England.

It was right that in every town and village and works there should be a memorial put up for all time to remind them—if reminding were necessary—of the gallant deeds of their comrades. He would say to those who had seen their hopes dashed like the ebbing tide after the flood of war, have courage and face the future. They hoped that with the gradual evolution of mankind, with the gradual awakening of Christian feeling amongst nations, there might be a more perfect understanding between the nations of the world, which would render a repetition of the events of 1914-18 impossible in the future.

The prayer of dedication was followed by the sounding of the "Last Post" and the "Reveille" by ex-trumpeter W. Manser, late R.E.'s, a former apprentice at Dowgate Works. The hymn, "O Valiant Hearts" preceded the Blessing, after which a verse of the National Anthem was sung.

MESSRS. SLATER AND PALMER send us a striking illustration printed on art paper and depicting a highly ornamental vase standing out against a background of beautifully even dense black. It effectively shows the usefulness of their Fine Process Satin Black Ink No. 134.

Trade Union Matters.

At a special meeting of the Darlington Branch of the National News Guild (which is at present affiliated to the Typographical Association) a resolution was passed declaring that the time has arrived when a change should be made in the constitution of the Typographical Association so that jobbing men and news men shall be distinct sections, and that questions affecting either body shall be decided by that section only and not by the whole membership of the Association as is done at present. In the event of the Executive Council refusing to take steps in the matter, it was suggested that legal advice should be taken as to the possibility of compelling the Typographical Association to forfeit a proportion of the funds of that body with the view of forming a new organisation comprised purely of newspaper workers.

New offices have been secured by the T.A. They are very commodious buildings, beautifully situated in Hulme, Manchester. Possession will not be taken until some alterations have been made.

The annual conference of the Governing Council of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants was held at Welsborough last week. The proceedings were marked by a very friendly atmosphere, and there were no echoes of the dissensions which have torn the society during the past year. As a matter of fact, some members who have been most prominent in attacking the society were elected as delegates to the Council, and they themselves in turn bore witness that they had buried the hatchet.

FORMER opponents of the Memorial Home scheme, after they had had an opportunity of viewing the work carried on there, were loud in their praises regarding its capabilities. During the conference Lord Waring (accompanied by his daughter) opened a new water garden, and a vote of thanks was passed to his lordship by the president, on the motion of Mr. George Bevan, seconded by Mr. Lundy.

ON Saturday, the North Wales and Border Counties Group of the Typographical Association held their annual conference at Conway. The delegates were given a civic welcome by the Mayor of Conway. Thirteen branches were represented. A resolution from Wrexham urged the advisability of setting up District Committees of the Joint Industrial Council. Cardiff and Wrexham pressed for stronger action to be taken in operating the fair wages clause in public tenders.

THE dispute that arose at the factory of Messrs. John Rissen, Ltd., in consequence of the dismissal of a girl employee has been amicably settled between the employers and the representatives of the Bookbinders' Union.

"OUR English fellow craftsmen will make no mistake in following out their contemplated action," says the monthly journal of the International Typographical Union of North America, in reference to the proposal that the London Society of Compositors should celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary next year by the establishment of a home for consumptive members, on the lines of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A Canadian company manufacturing Christmas cards, whose travellers cover periodically the whole of the Dominion, would be glad to undertake the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of goods saleable to the stationery trade, etc., which would work in with their present connection. (Reference Canadian Government Trade Commissioner's office, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2.)

EGYPT

The Administration of the Egyptian State Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones, Cairo, invites tenders for the supply of stationery, including carbon paper envelopes, filing materials and miscellaneous office requisites. Tenders on the prescribed form, addressed to the General Manager at Cairo Station, will be received in Cairo up to 10 a.m. July 27th, 1922.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines	s.	d.
Agencies	3	0	
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Partnerships and Investments ...	3	0	

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line	s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0	
Tenders	2	0	
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Legal and Financial Announcements	2	0	

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

COMPOSITOR wanted; also LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted. Best location in United States America; business owned and managed by Englishman; give qualifications and references, also wages asked.—Box 13965.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

COMPOSITOR (T.U.) requires situation on Piece; used to Trade Papers and Tabular Work; quick, clean; 5 years' war service; age 30; good references.—Box 13945.

COSTING and Estimating Clerk and General Assistant in Jobbing and News Office. Advertiser recommends capable man (aged 25) for position as GENERAL ASSISTANT in Management, both Office and Works, to anyone who has suitable vacancy.—Fuller information on application to Box 13962.

ENGINEER'S DRAUGHTSMAN, internal combustion, etc., car experience, desires Position where artistic talent would be of service; ability for advert. lay-out and commercial art.—Address Box 13952.

MINDER (Two revolution) seeks permanency; experienced in Commercial, Book and Three-Colour Work; disengaged.—Box 13973.

MONO CASTER & KEYBOARD MECHANIC, 20 years' experience, healthy, as Caster-Charge or above; prize awards 1906 and 1907.—Guest, 41, Saltoun-road, S.W.2. 13961

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Machinery for Sale.

COTTERILL. 60 by 40, Two-revolution machine, for sale; 100m wanted; best offer accepted; can be seen running by appointment.—Apply, Box 13970.

"PALATIA" ROTARY GRAVURE MACHINE for sale, cheap, little used; complete with two copper cylinders 42-in. long, 10-in. diameter and all accessories.—Box 13968.

Partnerships and Financial.

A CITY Firm of Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders is Open to TAKE OVER the BUSINESS of another Printing Firm on advantageous terms, or any well established connection.—Apply, Box 13967.

WORKING PARTNER, PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—An opportunity offers for acquisition of a Third Share in old-established sound and profitable South African Printing and Stationery Business. Capital required about £12,000, according to valuation. Good salary and share profits. Genuine concern.—Apply to "South Africa," c/o Martin Farlow and Co., 50, Gresham-street, Bank, London. 13971

LEGAL.

In the Matter of RICHARD CLAY & SONS, Limited, and Reduced.
In the Matter of the COMPANIES (Consolidation) ACT, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for confirming the scheme of arrangement including a resolution for reducing the capital of the above Company from £95,000 to £56,900 was on the 22nd day of May, 1922, presented to the High Court of Justice and is now pending, and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 17th day of July, 1922.

R. M. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Mowbray House,
Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2,
Solicitor to the said Company.

16363

Miscellaneous.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

PHOTO PRINTS.—Object Photography, etc.; Practical and Skilled Operators at your service; Modern Studies specially planned for all Object Work.—For efficient service send your work to The Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. 13963

SHOE LANE.—Well-lighted WAREHOUSE to be let, just re-decorated; floor space about 4,300 sq. ft.; suit Paper Trade; rent moderate; no premium.—C. Rawley Cross and Co., Ltd., 21, Bedford-row, W.C.1. 13969

THE Proprietor of Patent No. 164,478 for the manufacture of VEGETABLE PARCHEMENT, is desirous of negotiating with interested parties either for the sale outright, or would undertake to manufacture same.—Apply, Box 13972.

TYPE AND METAL RULE BORDERS, LEADS AND CLUMPS.—Send for samples and prices. Best Alloy used for all these materials.—The Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. 13964

WANTED, THREE or FOUR-COLOUR BLOCKS (Odd or Series), suitable for Wall Calendars, size about 6 by 8 in.—Price and colour-proof, to L. F. De Vos and Co., 37, Canal de l'Amidon, Antwerp. 13953

CIRCULATION RAISING.

I have some 16 years' practical experience. I have excellent connections in Scotland. I am perfectly positive I can pull up sales. I will do it for a salary and expenses. May I hear from you?

HENRY MADSEN,
3, London Street, EDINBURGH.

Messrs. Cropper's New Box Factory.

Some interesting particulars concerning the folding box factory which Messrs. Cropper and Co., Ltd., are to erect at Thatcham were given to the meeting of the Newbury Rural District Council recently, when the plans were approved.

The new building will be 880 feet in length by 100 feet wide. It will adjoin the existing Colthrop Mills, and will be adjacent to the factory of Containers, Ltd., an allied company. Nearly one million bricks will be required in the erection of the factory, which, when completed and the machinery installed, will create permanent employment for 500 or 600 people. On the work of construction several hundreds of men will be engaged for many months.

THE Post Office scheme for posting advertisements on the walls of post offices is being given its first trial application at the Shaftesbury-avenue post office, London. A contract is said to be nearly complete between a large advertising firm and the Post Office to cover the walls of 1,450 post offices in the British Isles with framed advertisements.

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

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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above
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Hollenderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUCCENHOUDT,
196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10,
East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1922.

Industrial Improvement.

THE improvement in industry generally as
also in the paper and allied trades is con-
firmed by the latest figures available concern-
ing unemployment. The *Labour Gazette*
Employment Chart shows that the decline in
unemployment was resumed in May and the
allied industries have shared in the improved
conditions. The official report on the state of
trade in the paper industry records a slight
improvement during the month in some dis-
tricts, but employment on the whole was only
moderate. Of 9,700 workpeople covered by
the returns received, 13 per cent. were working
on an average of 12 hours per week short of
full time. Detailed figures relating to paper-
making and staining reveal a lessening of full
time unemployment and of systematic short
time. Of the 59,380 insured workpeople esti-
mated for this side of the industry, 5,506 were
totally unemployed according to the number
of books remaining lodged on May 22nd.
The majority (3,898) were males and 1,608
females. The total percentage unemployed
was 9.3, which represents a decrease compared
with April 24th of 1.5. An even better state
of affairs is shown in regard to systematic
short time. The total of 2,286, of whom 1,644
were males, represented a total percentage on
short time of 3.8, a decline of 2 per cent.

Manufactured Stationery.

OF 68,810 insured workpeople engaged in
the manufactured stationery trade 5,155 were
totally unemployed at May 22nd, 3,756 being
females and 1,799 males. The total percentage
unemployed was 7.5, a decrease of 1.1 com-
pared with April 24th. Short time workers
totalled 2,353, of whom 1,900 were females and
the total percentage of 3.4 represents a decline
in systematic short time of 1.4 as against the
position a month before.

Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding.

THESE sections of the allied industries,
curiously enough, show a less favourable
state of affairs at the end of May. While the
number engaged and the total figures of un-

employment are larger, the percentages of
decrease are smaller. Out of 213,620 estimated
insured workpeople, 15,422 were unemployed
at May 22nd, of whom 10,622 were males.
Total unemployment was thus 7.2 per cent.,
showing a decline as against April 24th of
0.5. Only 1,863 workpeople in these indus-
tries were shown to be working short time,
but the total percentage of 0.9 showed a de-
crease of 0.2 as against April 24th.

Employers' Returns.

THE returns furnished by the employers to
the *Labour Gazette* show considerable in-
creases, both in regard to the number of work-
people employed and the total wages paid in
the week ended May 27th. Although the re-
turns are by no means complete, they indicate
the trend of affairs. Thus the 11,659 work-
people mentioned as being engaged in the
week specified represented an increase of 1.6
in the month and of 22.6 in the 12 months.
The wages paid, £30,857, show respective in-
creases of 3.3 on the month and of 20.4 per
cent. on the 12 months.

An Interesting Comparison.

THE state of employment in the printing
industry in this country bears unfavourable
comparison with that of Germany, but is
considerably better than that of Norway. In
the case of the former country, out of 72,112
members of printing unions making returns,
only 1.9 per cent. of the membership were
unemployed at April, comparing with 1.7
in March and 2.1 in April last year. The
bookbinding section was even in a better
state, for out of a membership of 91,800 the
percentage of unemployed in April was 0.8 as
against 0.7 in the preceding month and 4.1 a
year before. Reports from Norway, how-
ever, show very large percentages of unem-
ployment among printers. At March 21st the
membership of printing unions is returned as
2,374, a percentage unemployment of 15.2. In
the case of the 743 bookbinders in Chris-
tiania, the unemployed percentage is no less
than 23.3, slightly worse than it was in Feb-
ruary, but better than was the position 12
months earlier, when the percentage was 25.9.

German and British Wages.

GERMAN printers are making good use of
the low exchange value of the mark; and in
seeking contracts for printing from countries
like our own, they set forth the advantages
which the exchange gives them. One Berlin
firm, which asserts that it has large contracts
for European countries (including the United
Kingdom) and the United States lays stress on
the difference in wages which the low valua-
tion of the mark represents and which en-
ables the printer in question to quote at very
low figures. A circular before us states in
very uncertain English: "The paper prices
are somewhat lower here in Germany as they
are in England and the U.S.A. The salaries
are very different: our dearest workmen, the
machine operators, received in April, 1922,
weekly about M. 800. That is, according to
the position of the valuta, less than one pound
or three dollars; whilst a compositor gets in
London weekly about 92s. 6d. and in New
York about 39 dollars and 70 cents. The more
work a delivery contains, the better the
quality of execution is, the greater the differ-
ence of salaries and prices is. Also if you
estimate, that about 40 per cent. of the
delivery is composed by paper, and that you
must pay the freight and in some cases the
duties, our prices although considerably lower
as yours. The larger the orders, the greater
the difference is. Besides this, you can require
the greatest deals of our establishment for
quality and wholesale quantities." If German
work is equal to the grammar, it will not be
altogether safe to trust an order in that
quarter.

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Printing Trade Wages.

Industrial Court Decides that a Case has been Made Out for Reduction as to the T.A.

This is a momentous week in the history of the English printing trade. Grave decisions are being made as we go to press, and results are momentarily expected.

Industrial Court Decides on Reduction.

The whole question of wages is in the melting pot. So far as the T.A. are concerned, their case was considered on Tuesday by the Industrial Court.

It was announced in the evening that the Court decided that a case for a reduction in wages had been made out, but the decision as to the amount and dates would be announced later.

The following agreed official statement was issued at the close of the proceedings at Old Palace Yard:—

"The Industrial Court, under the presidency of Sir William Mackenzie, K.C., K.B.E., with the assistance of Mr. McKie Bryce, C.B.E., and Mr. D. C. Cummings, C.B.E., met to-day. It considered the reference to the Court by the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom, the Newspaper Society and the Typographical Association. The terms of reference were: Should there be a reduction in the wages of the members of the Typographical Association? If so, what amount, and how any such reduction should be divided, and at what dates.

"The case for the employers was stated by Mr. James MacLehose, LL.D., president of the Federation of Master Printers, and evidence was given by Sir James Owen, president of the Newspaper Society, Mr. Geoffrey Williams, Mr. J. T. Churchill and Sir Frederick MacMillan.

"Mr. J. D. French, general president of the Typographical Association, presented the case for the Typographical Association, and he was assisted by Mr. H. Skinner, general secretary, and Messrs. A. Tricky, W. Bottomley and E. G. Yates.

"Sir William Mackenzie, chairman of the Court, stated that the Court had decided that a case for a reduction in wages had been made.

"The parties concerned thereafter made proposals as to amounts and dates, and the chairman intimated that the Court would give its decision in the course of a few days."

The proceedings of the Court were private and in addition to those who conducted the case on both sides there were present on the employers' side Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. J. C. Coppock, Col. Fletcher, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. Willett and Mr. Michael.

Mr. A. E. Holmes, general secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation, was an interested spectator, and the only one present from the trade union side excepting the five representatives of the Typographical Association.

The further decision of the Court is likely to be known before the end of the week.

The Ballots.

Four unions, as we stated last week, are taking a ballot on the proposed reduction of 12s. 6d. in instalments, the representatives having undertaken to recommend acceptance. How the ballots are going is still an unknown quantity; but the results are to be communicated to the masters' organisation by Thursday.

It is understood that should the vote go against acceptance, the notices which were suspended by mutual agreement will automatically become effective.

London Negotiations.

In London the position is still very complicated. The fact that there are some 14 unions to be dealt with by the London Master Printers' Association indicates the difficulty of coming to a settlement. As already intimated, four of them are taking a ballot.

As to the others, of which the most important is the L.S.C., it is so far to the good that negotiations are to be resumed. Reference to an Industrial Court was apparently not acceptable to the workpeople. Arrangements have been made for the masters' organisation to meet five or six of the unions on Friday. These are the L.S.C., the Machine Managers, the Correctors of the Press, the Amalgamated

Society of Pressmen, the Typefounders and Mono Casters.

Suspension of notices for 14 days, with overtime, was agreed to in the meanwhile, and they will be further suspended if necessary. Should negotiations break down, however, it is understood the notices will again operate.

The London Society of Compositors.

The position of the wages dispute so far as it affected the L.S.C. was considered at a special delegate meeting held on Wednesday night last week at the Memorial Hall.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., the secretary, carried the story of the wages negotiations from the point reached at the meeting held a week earlier. He dealt first with the proceedings at the adjourned meeting of the J.I.C., then with what took place at the meetings of the negotiating unions with the employers, and finally with the special meeting at which the employers and L.S.C. executive had met again on Friday, June 23rd.

Presenting the L.S.C. Wages' Committee report, Mr. Naylor stated that the attitude of the Society had been as follows:—That if notices were suspended, the L.S.C. Executive would agree to meet the employers again and the overtime embargo would be removed; that the Executive would be prepared to meet the employers before the expiration of the notices to consider the situation in the light of what might have happened as the result of the action of the other unions; and no wages concessions of any sort.

The report having been received, a proposition was moved, seconded and carried unanimously, declining to refer the wages question to the Government's Industrial Court, and expressing the view that it would be advantageous to both sides to continue negotiations as heretofore.

Natsopa Levy.

On the question of a levy in connection with the wages' dispute, we understand that a considerable majority of Natsopa members have voted against it. An unpleasant fact regarding this result is that so few of the members have recorded their votes; at the same time it is pointed out that the numbers voting were considerably in excess of those on a similar question last month. However, it is stated that the Society have decided to pay the dispute benefit to which each member is entitled according to rule. Notwithstanding the result of the levy vote, the Executive has already decided that the funds of the Society shall be used to their uttermost to fulfil their obligations to the members who may be locked out in the event of a rupture.

Lithographers.

A crowded meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, London branch, summoned to consider the proposed wages reduction, was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Monday night. A resolution that in the opinion of the meeting the employers' terms were unacceptable was passed.

A ballot is being taken in this case, and we learn that the result will show a small majority against acceptance of the employers' terms. The definite figures, however, would only be known after we go to press.

The Scottish Position.

In Scotland, where the lithographers have been out for three weeks, the situation has cleared to a certain extent. A conference was held in Edinburgh on Thursday, last week, between the Scottish Alliance of employees in the Printing and Kindred Trades and representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland, and in view of the proposed settlement in England, the Scottish Alliance agreed to recommend acceptance of these terms for Scotland. Pending the result of the ballot, which is now being taken, the men were to resume work. The terms indicated in the ballot papers are 12s. 6d., spread over this and next year, no further reduction in wages to take place during 1923.

FAILURE is the salt, success the sugar of life Both have their place.

Printers' Strike in Germany.

Writing on July 2nd a correspondent reports a general strike of Berlin printers. The strike originated in the publishing house of Scherl, owners of the *Lokal-Anzeiger*. Support of the Printers' Union followed. The demands put forward are for a uniform increase of three hundred marks on the weekly wage and no work on Saturday afternoons. As they already do not work on Sunday afternoons this condition would mean that Berlin would only have newspapers five mornings a week.

All newspapers, with the exception of the *Rote Fahne*, the news sheet of the Berlin working man, stopped publication on the 2nd inst.

Personal.

SIR ALEXANDER JEANS, the managing director of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, attained his 73rd birthday last week, and was congratulated on the fact during a very pleasant river trip which was arranged for the entertainment of Liverpool journalists by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

MR. TAFT, Chief Justice of the United States, was entertained at the Press Club to luncheon on Thursday, when Lord Burnham presided, amongst those present being Lord Riddell and many of the foremost London editors and other newspaper men. The proceedings were of a most cordial character.

MR. JOHN GRAVES who has just retired from his position as representative of Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., has been continuously in the service of this old-established house of printing ink manufacturers (now in his 75th year) since 1862. This creates, we venture to think, a unique record. Those who know Mr. Graves can vouch for his wonderful vitality and enthusiasm in all matters of business, and will wish him many years of well-earned rest.

His successor is Mr. Francis Sheridan, who has already spent several years of useful service with Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., and has earned a reputation which will make his succession to Mr. Graves popular.

MR. WILLIAM A. READE, president of the Ludlow Typograph Co., of America, sailed on Saturday after a visit to this country, and expressed himself very well satisfied with the progress in this country of the Ludlow type-caster, whose representative over here is Mr. Martin J. Slatery. We hear, by the way, that the *Daily Express* is one of the latest London recruits to the Ludlow system.

MR. CHARLES NEWELL, C.C. (of Messrs. John Gordon and Co., Ltd.), at a luncheon at the Guildhall on Wednesday, last week, was presented with a silver tea and coffee service in appreciation of his services as chairman of the Streets Committee during the past year. The company included Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart.

MR. NEWELL, remarked the chairman (Mr. George Lavington), had by his ability and geniality endeared himself to one and all. He was elected to the chair unanimously and at the end of his term of office the unanimous vote passed by colleagues was far more than a formal expression of thanks. They hoped he would be associated for many years with the Corporation.

MR. A. W. FOSTER, as representing the Papermakers' Association, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

MR. WALTER SCOTT, J.P., proprietor of the *Rockdale Observer* and *Heywood Advertiser*, last week celebrated his 70th birthday.

THE vicar of Hendon on June 28 received a guinea for preaching the annual sermon on the text "*Vita humana bulla est*" (human life as a bubble) to the Master and Wardens of the Stationers' Company. The sermon is the bequest of Richard Johnson, a member of the Company, who died in 1795, and on whose grave in the churchyard the text is inscribed.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 8, 7½, Pref., 24s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 9d., 19s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 21s. 6d., 20s. 6d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 1½d., 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 103½; Hazell, Watson and Viney, 12½; Ilford, 22s. 6d., Pref., 18s. 1½d., 18s. 3d.; Illustrated London News, 2s. 6d., Pref., 11s.; International Linotype, 56; Lamson Paragon Supply, 21s., 21s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 9d., 25s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 10s. 9d.; Linotype, A Deb., 60 xd., B Deb., 59 xd.; New Pegamoid, 5s. 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 16s. 16s. 3d.; Odham's Press, 10s. 3d., 9s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d., 17s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 19s. 1½d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 72s. 6d.; Spicer Bros., Pref., 7½, 8 p.c. Notes (Reg.), 102, 101½; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 20s., 19s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 17, 16½; Weldon's, 35s. 7½d., Pref., 10s. 9d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 6d., 14s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 1½d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 105½; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 16s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LOVELL AND CHRISTMAS. — Dividend on ordinary shares for six months ended June 30th, 1922, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, making 10 per cent. for the year; also bonus of 4 per cent. (against a 10 per cent. dividend only for the previous year).

NEW COMPANIES.

S. WEBSTER, LTD.—Capital £5,000; manufacturers of typewriters, carbon papers, ribbons and accessories and stationery of all kinds, etc., and to adopt agreements (a) with G. Little and (b) with H. I. B. Webster. Private company. Subscribers: R. W. Green and L. E. Dwelley. Registered office: Moor-gate Station-chambers, E.C.2.

EDGAR LONDON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000; to take over the business of a paper merchant carried on by E. London at 5, Philip-lane, Wood-street, E.C., as "Edgar London and Co.," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper, paper-board and book cloth, cardboard and other boxes and fancy goods, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: E. London and M. Bound. Registered office: 5, Philip-lane, Wood-street, E.C.2.

"BRISTOL ADVENTURER AND WEEKLY NEWS," LTD.—Capital £5,000; newspaper proprietors and publishers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. Gardiner and P. W. B. Tippetts. Registered office: 21, Orchard-street, St. Augustine's, Bristol.

WELLINGTON AND WARD, LTD.—Capital £200,000; to acquire the business carried on at Elstree, Herts, and elsewhere as Wellington and Ward, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of photographic plates, papers, films and chemicals, photographic apparatus and materials, etc. Private company. The managing directors are J. B. B. Wellington, H. W. Hall, H. H. Ward and C. S. Downing. Registered office: Shenley-road, Elstree, Herts.

C. GEO. KEMP, LTD.—Capital £300; manufacturing stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. E. Ayling and C. G. Kemp. Registered office: 31 and 33, Broad-street House, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

AMALGAMATED PRESS (1922), LTD.—Capital £3,800,000; to enter into and carry into effect, with or without modification, an agreement already drafted, to be made between the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., and Wm. Graham, of the one part, and this company of the other part. The following have consented to

act as directors: Sir Geo. A. Sutton, Bart., Arthur E. Linforth, Brig.-Gen. Wm. F. Mildren, Wm. H. Back, Ted Anderson, Harold J. Garrish, Leslie K. Clark and Wm. Blackwood. Registered office: Fleetway House, Farringdon-street, E.C.

BRANDIS DAVIS AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £3,000; to take over the business of an advertisers' agent carried on by G. B. Davis at Thanet House, 231, Strand, W.C., as the "Brandis Davis Agency." Private company. First directors: G. B. Davis, Mrs. R. B. Davis and R. R. R. Cooper. Registered office: Thanet House, 231, Strand, W.C.2.

WORTHING AND LITTLEHAMPTON GAZETTES, LTD.—Capital £12,500; to take over the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, book-binders and book and music sellers and stationers, carried on by C. Fibbens and F. Adsett, at 21, Chatsworth-road, and 35, Chapel-road, Worthing, and at 22, Beach-road, and 18 and 19, High-street, Littlehampton. Private company. First directors: C. Fibbens, F. Adsett and T. A. Durant. Registered office: 35, Chapel-road, Worthing.

THE ANGLO-NUMBERING MACHINES, LTD.—Capital £2,500; manufacturers of and dealers in numbering machines of all kinds, die sinkers, dating and other stamps and seals made in metal, rubber or other materials for printing, perforating or registering, counting and calculating machines and all accessories thereto, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. M. Evans, B. B. Conrad and E. G. Nixon.

J. AND W. MITCHELL, LTD.—Capital £55,000; to take over as from midnight, December 31st, 1921, the business of paper stainers, and cardboard makers and paper embossers, as formerly carried on by J. and W. H. Mitchell at Bordesley Paper Works, Birmingham, as "J. and W. Mitchell." Private company. Subscribers: J. Mitchell and W. H. Mitchell. First directors: J. Mitchell, W. H. Mitchell, J. Miller, A. B. Davis and H. W. Burman. Registered office: Bordesley Paper Works, Coventry-road, Birmingham.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

HUTSON BROTHERS, LTD. (printers of pictorial post cards, publishers and stationers, etc., London).—Issue on June 7th, 1922, of £1,540 debentures, part of a series already registered.

EUROPEAN ART PUBLISHING SOCIETY, LTD.—Particulars of £650 and £1,000 first debentures, authorised June 22nd, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; whole amount issued.

PHOENIX WORKS, LTD. (printers, etc.)—Mortgage dated June 20th, 1922, to secure £1,497, charged on 12, Vine-place, Sunderland. Holders: Leeds Permanent Benefit Building Society.

ELKIN MATHEWS, LTD. (booksellers and publishers, etc., Adelphi).—Debenture dated June 19th, 1922, to secure £2,000, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: A. W. Evans, 4a, Cork-street, Regent-street, W.1.

A. C. CURTIS, LTD. (booksellers, publishers, stationers, etc.).—Further charge on 33, High-street, Godalming, dated June 15th, 1922 (supplemental to mortgage dated May 15th, 1920), to secure further advances not exceeding £1,500. Holders: Lloyds Bank.

BROMLEY AND WEST KENT NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.—Particulars of not more than £1,500 debentures authorised May 22nd, 1922, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital; present issue £1,400.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re DAVID DOMBROWSKI (trading as Davies, Lazarus and Co.), cardboard box manufacturer and printer, 261, Cambridge-road, E.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on June 28th, before Mr. Registrar Hope, for the public examination of this debtor, who was brought to the Court on a creditor's petition last April. The accounts show liabilities £7,154 and assets "claim against Davies, Lazarus and Co., Ltd., on liquidation, £2,736. Debtor said he commenced business in September, 1916, and in December, 1921, sold the business to Davies, Lazarus and Co., Ltd., which was then formed to acquire it. He was appointed managing director until the company went into compulsory liquidation last April, when his shares became valueless. The examination was concluded.

Re METROPOLITAN REVIEW, LTD.—Creditors and shareholders of the Metropolitan Review, Ltd., met and nominated a liquidator on Wednesday of last week. A statement of the company's affairs was submitted showing liabilities £36,292, and estimated assets £5,107. The official receiver reported that the company was formed in May of last year by certain of the then directors of the Pelman Institute, Ltd., for the purpose of publishing the *Metropolitan Review*.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. Reading and A. W. Woodgate, printers and stationers, at 63a, Victoria-road, Surbiton, and 79, Clarence-street, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, under the style of Reading and Woodgate.—William Morrison Sever and John Sever, general printers, 40, King-street West, Manchester.

Cardboard Cartons.

An important decision concerning cardboard cartons was given recently in the King's Bench Division. At the same time it seems clear that manufacturers of these cartons will have to exercise care in regard to their size. The L.C.C. was appealing from orders of justices dismissing informations laid under Sections 25 and 29 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878. Section 25 prohibits the use of "false and unjust" measures, and Section 29 provides that the measures used shall be "verified and stamped." The facts as stated by the magistrates were that on December 23rd, 1921, a purchaser went to a shop of the Premier Dairy Co. at Tufnell Park, and asked for half a pint cream. He said he had nothing to carry it in, and was told he could have a bottle if he would return it. He said he would have it in a carton. The attendant poured cream out of a quart vessel into the carton, and the purchaser paid 2s. being the market price of half a pint, and took it away. On examination the carton was found to contain 2 ozs. short of half a pint of cream, and it was found that if the carton had been filled to the brim there would have been six drachms short of half a pint. The defence to the prosecution was that the carton was not a measure, that it was not capable of being easily stamped, and that it was not used as a measure. The magistrates dismissed the informations, holding that the carton was not a measure, and was not used as such. The Court dismissed the two appeals. All the same there is a warning in the proceedings which the manufacturers should note.

THE more a man enjoys his work, the more he enjoys his leisure.

Notes and Comments.

THE reduced postal rates are beginning to create fresh advertising and greater use of the printed word; already the much-discussed seed house which secured a great mass of its printing from Germany has announced a new catalogue printed in England. For the moment the industrial world is without a serious dispute, and that is a condition essential to progress and recovery. Without undue optimism, there is an anticipatory spirit about, and we believe this to be a generator of orders. Stocktaking worries are over and shelves require replenishment. It is all to the good, therefore, for both the paper and print sides that the printing dispute has been substantially adjusted without a stoppage. What we want now is a good supply, and an ever increasing supply, of orders and work.

FROM July 1st the new Wiggins, Teape and Piries, Ltd., organisation operate from London headquarters, and all administrative routine will, we take it, be conducted at that end. A system of rebates comprising 4 per cent. on half-ton lots, 8 per cent. on ton orders and extra allowances for increased turnover has been framed to benefit the clientele and will operate from July 1st. All papers, whether of Wiggins, Teape or Piries make, count towards the tonnage and orders may be mixed to make the quantity. Evidently the new organisation is losing no time in getting to grips with its problems, and customers will greatly appreciate that one of the first evidences of this comes in the shape of a concession which is greatly to their benefit.

A HARDENING tendency has created a rather better demand for strawboards. The opinion is expressed that prices will continue to advance over the next few months, but this we are inclined to doubt, for there is a limit to what consumers will pay. There is also the very real possibility of English-made strawboards capturing the home market when a certain price stage is reached. As far as boxboards are concerned, it may at once be said that service such as that which is being given by the Thames Paper Co., Ltd., cannot be excelled, and there is no great need to look outside this country for boxboards or wood pulp boards. Several grades of the latter are being sampled extensively from Purfleet.

THE question raised and answered in the affirmative as to whether higher prices for paper would help trade seems to us worth a little deeper consideration. As we view it, the demand for paper becomes greater as paper becomes cheaper. The printing trade has lost a bulk of business because users have curtailed requirements and abandoned certain forms of paper usage. There would not have been the slight improvement we have experienced if the mills had not found it possible to cheapen paper prices. An artificial demand, largely speculative, develops with a hardening market; but when the apex is reached or reaction sets in there follows the inevitable slump. Then, again, foreign competition has to be seriously taken into account, and unless an advance in price was general the first effect would be to encourage foreign imports. Granted a reasonable margin of profit for makers and distributors, it appears to us that as paper becomes cheaper its consumption will increase.

THE question of paper standardisation is brought to the fore again by the recent announcement of State standardisation in Holland. Legal standards may go down all right in the Netherlands, but in England it is inconceivable that an Act of Parliament could be passed determining set standards of strength, stretch and other physical factors in

paper specifications. The ordinary obligations of commercial contract, customs and usage are well enough observed as between buyer and seller to obviate the necessity of threat and penalty. It may take a long time to obtain the small instalment of standardisation which is being pressed for by the paper users in this country, but the period of delay is being well spent in the total conversion of the opponents of standardisation. Agreement and appreciation are much better than force and standardisation; when it does come through these agencies will be workable and permanent.

ON January 1st last the new British Paper Trade Customs came into operation. They were revised and adopted by the papermakers, wholesale merchants, manufacturing stationers, envelope makers and paper bag manufacturers. Why the Master Printers' Federation were not concerned in the adoption of Customs which control the sale and manufacture of paper we do not know. Perhaps they were; but if so they should be named among the agreeing parties, which they are not. That, however, is not our point. Mainly we are concerned here with the first clause under sub-head "Machine-made Writings, Printings, etc.," which says that "A ream contains 500 sheets." That is definite enough, and is the considered verdict and decision of all the people who make and sell paper of that description. Why, then, is writing and printing paper not being made up and sold in reams of 500 sheets? With a few solitary exceptions, there has been no aim or effort to keep faith with the clause which specifies the content of a ream.

THE latest sample set from Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. is a folder demonstrating "Caldecott" covers, a range which includes the approved art tones under botanical titling. Thus we have lobelia, delphinium, lilac, gorse and, by way of an isolated departure, suede, which smacks of leather, but might easily be reduced to something very different in the agricultural vernacular. The folder is a good size, 8½ in. by 4 in., which fits the inside pocket. Printers and prospective users of "Caldecott" covers on booklets would do well to consider this size and shape for publicity productions; it is the coming fashion, and there is a psychological side to it as well as an artistic possibility.

Australian Paper Trade.

Imports.

During March, 1922, the following classes of paper were imported into the Commonwealth, the values for the corresponding month of last year in each instance being given in parenthesis:—

Cardboard and other paper board, £12,928 (£55,093); printings, £130,373 (£405,780); wrappings, £33,820 (£52,316); writing and typewriting paper, £22,480 (£88,547); other paper, £51,961 (£125,408); printed books, £63,571 (£79,634); all other stationery, £35,000 (£66,916).

During the first nine months of 1921-22 the values of the various classes of paper imported were:—

Cardboard and other paper board, £103,463 (£308,235); printings, £1,533,730 (£3,029,067); wrappings, £209,083 (£521,623); writing and typewriting paper, £247,866 (£812,819); other paper, £457,169 (£922,852); printed books, £708,195 (£863,398); all other stationery, £405,366 (£680,613).

Exports.

Paper exported from the Commonwealth during March last amounted in value to £3,824, compared with £6,432 last year, while stationery reached the value of £19,832, against £21,558. For the nine months (1921-22), paper exported stood at £38,813, against £66,148 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and stationery £154,924, as contrasted with £166,341 the year before.



The "Anomalous" Overseer.

SIR.—The question raised in a letter to your journal, concerning the status of a printer's manager, is not by any means new, and it is upon which there remains considerable difference of opinion in the trade. The views of "H. M.," however, are so crudely and unkindly expressed, that I respectfully solicit the privilege and opportunity of a brief reply.

The P. M. and O. A. has been established nearly thirty years, and is a growing force that maintains a neutral attitude in trade disputes. We should welcome the consideration of any scheme accentuating the neutral position, our membership in Great Britain consisting of those who are attached to trade unions, and others who are not, with a fair proportion of the former. Your correspondent, "H. M.," suggests affiliation to a special section of the Federation. That would ensure superannuation and other benefits, with a mutual combined subscription by employer and manager, the amount named being 2s. 6d. each weekly. To this scheme it would be necessary to apply the test of financial stability, and to learn also the probable fate of derelict managers and overseers.

Our members are mainly promoted from the ranks of the workers, and we favour candidates for membership who are practical printers. Some of these remain overseers to the end of a working life; others often through adverse and unforeseen circumstances, fall back into the ranks. What of these? Would the Federation assist them in a practical way? A man holding a trade card would require assurance upon this point, and perhaps "H. M." can enlighten us. Elucidation would be welcome indeed.

But to the majority of managers and overseers the tone of your correspondent's letter will surely be repellent. There is too great an insistence upon the "master's man" and the description of an overseer as an "administrative unit"—possibly a poor relation of the "mighty atom"—is an equally offensive term. All those who work together fairly and honestly, are master's men in a general sense. The technical knowledge, organising ability and personality of an overseer are the things that really matter, and these are easily recognised and duly appreciated both by his employer and the men he controls. The statement that union membership indicates unfaithful service in an overseer is ungenerous, and nearly akin to a libel upon several members holding important positions in the trade, and upon their behalf I would entirely repudiate an unkind suggestion that should never have emanated from a fair-minded person.

I am, Sir,

Yours, etc.,

E. H. BERRYMAN,

Editor, *The Managing Printer.*

Malden, Surrey.

June 29th, 1922.

Postal Handicap to Business.

SIR.—The majority of orders, invoices, receipts, statements of account, etc., which are posted of necessity by business houses at the end of the day's work in halfpenny envelopes are held over by the Postal authorities for delivery in the afternoon of the following day.

Two alternatives are provided, either the communications at the halfpenny rate should be posted by 3.30 p.m., or a late fee stamp of halfpenny should be added after the hour named.

Few business houses close so early as this, and the imposition of this regulation proves that the responsible officials are entirely divorced from all knowledge of, interest in, and sympathy with commercial requirements.

Yours, etc.,

THE WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO., LTD.
 Geo. Bell, London manager.

THE general manager of a Hobart firm of merchants, exporters and importers is at present in England with the object of obtaining the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers, particularly makers of brown and printing papers and printing ink. (Reference No. 412/20/7/3031, High Commissioner of Australia, Australia House, Strand, London).

Printing Sports Association.

Annual Meeting of the Football Section.

A successful gathering of the Football Section of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports' Association was held on Friday at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. W. R. Masters (the retiring president) being in the chair. A good attendance included Mr. C. R. Roud and Mr. W. Gordon Brew. The minutes of the previous annual meeting were read and confirmed, and the balance sheet, presented by the treasurer (Mr. A. Oddy) showed a balance of £25.

Mr. J. Gomer Berry, who had written to express his regret at being unable to be present, was elected president, Mr. V. Bowman chairman, Mr. G. H. Marks secretary, Mr. S. G. Eastman referee and hon. secretary, Mr. H. Walker minute and registration hon. secretary, and Mr. G. W. Milson results hon. secretary.

The rules were amended and the subscription rates increased.

On the motion of Mr. H. Ranger, seconded by Mr. H. F. Parker, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Masters for the manner in which he had carried out the duties of president during the year.

Mr. Parker, in the course of his speech, said he was looking forward to a bumper success on the occasion of the annual sports day at Stamford Bridge on the 15th inst., as a result of which they hoped to establish a pension in the name of Mrs. Masters.

Mr. Masters, in reply, acknowledged the splendid support he had received generally, and mentioned the *esprit de corps* which existed both among employers and employed in the printing and allied industry. He looked to the future of the Section of the Association with optimism.

The whole meeting was full of encouragement for those who are at the back of the movement, and it was stated that more clubs were entering for next season's matches. The entries will enable the Section to run a league as well as a cup competition.

Market Prices of Paper.

The prices given below are based on current quotations for mill lots of not less than 3 cwt. All prices are strictly nett, one month's credit. For merchant's supplies and small lots extra allowance must be made.

	Per lb
	s. d.
"News" offcuts	0 2
Common M.F. printing	0 2 1/2
Seconds	0 3
Fine	0 3 1/2
Esparto	0 3 1/2
Antique or Featherweight printing 1st quality	0 4 1/2
Antique or Featherweight printing 2nd quality	0 3 1/2
S.C. printing, pure	0 3 1/2
" containing M.W.P.	0 3
Imitation art, 1st quality	0 4 1/2
" " 2nd	0 4
Coated art, 1st quality	0 8
" " 2nd	0 6
M.G. poster, pure	0 3 1/2
" containing M.W.P.	0 3
Glazed coloured printing, foreign	0 2 1/2
" English	0 3
Unglazed fine coloured printing, English	0 5-0 7
M.G. envelope manilla	0 3
Label manilla	4 4 1/2
Cream wove com. bank, English	0 4-0 5
Tinted bank, English	0 5
Duplicating paper, soft sized	0-3 1/2 4 1/2
Common blotting	0 6-0 9
E.S. drawing cartridge	0 4 upw'd
Cover paper, plain colours	0 5 "
E.S. writing, containing M.W.P.	0 2 1/2
" seconds	0 3
" fine	0 3 1/2
" esparto	0 4 1/2
E.S. azure laid a/c book paper, com.	0 4
" seconds	0 5
T.S. " " plain	0 7 upw'd
" " watermarked	0 9 "
Hand-made ledger papers	1 10-2 3

The late Miss Mary Augusta Austen Leigh, Roehampton, who died May 1st, aged 84 years, left £37,443.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	MAY.		JAN.-MAY.		MAY		JAN.-MAY.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
Printings and Writings...	Cwts. 269,887	Cwts. 291,608	Cwts. 840,896	Cwts. 1,035,017	£ 504,929	£ 364,347	£ 1,766,023	£ 1,240,309
Packings and Wrappings	63,355	233,467	398,940	1,083,731	149,752	314,609	1,163,579	1,520,802
Coated Papers	2,906	7,354	19,839	36,030	20,104	33,872	132,689	164,620
Stationery	2,138	3,414	15,350	18,096	10,870	12,409	82,774	69,180
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	43,310	76,807	218,040	270,181	99,958	89,130	469,046	332,043
Strawboard	78,491	240,546	565,839	1,043,559	54,633	89,468	494,925	411,118
Other Sorts	17,109	41,960	94,851	198,897	95,175	129,924	604,522	589,294
Totals	477,196	895,156	2,153,755	3,685,511	935,421	1,033,759	4,713,558	4,327,366

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	41,568	42,827	206,455	146,443	67,301	70,854	415,680	209,472
Norway	17,585	54,266	84,215	208,140	34,450	56,565	198,009	235,334
Germany	5,672	7,850	36,371	53,286	9,794	8,362	88,738	52,353
Belgium	8,133	1,883	35,285	13,505	16,521	3,495	77,373	21,913
United States	314	10,494	3,772	62,331	2,206	11,875	18,283	72,423
Canada	—	204	5,193	204	—	443	15,622	443
Newfoundland	83,400	78,107	83,400	88,387	169,516	109,368	169,516	124,788
Other Countries	113,215	95,977	386,205	462,721	205,141	103,387	782,802	523,583

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	10,609	26,527	55,638	123,969	21,825	31,865	128,930	158,843
Sweden	28,996	80,027	125,092	352,587	63,295	101,640	358,392	482,556
Norway	6,390	50,603	59,935	232,949	14,645	65,489	176,974	314,938
Germany	3,528	41,884	73,393	192,533	8,162	52,995	201,488	230,569
Belgium	7,613	8,984	32,042	37,116	22,768	21,835	120,666	90,664
Canada	2,420	4,294	9,779	32,861	5,284	5,447	23,548	46,361
Other Countries	3,799	21,148	43,061	111,716	13,773	35,338	153,581	196,931

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	747	2,452	6,244	13,239	2,878	7,271	25,659	31,048
Belgium	840	2,638	5,164	9,770	5,643	11,858	31,528	44,496
France	293	555	1,699	5,498	2,805	5,086	15,954	40,217
United States	204	774	3,714	3,269	3,573	4,854	39,423	28,767
Other Countries	822	935	3,018	4,254	5,205	4,803	20,125	20,092

Wiggins, Teape & Co. (1919) Ltd.

The directors in their third annual report regret that the results for 1921 are so meagre, but are glad to report a balance on the right side. The trade depression previously referred to became more acute as the year went on and in consequence the great fall in prices became accentuated. This affected not only the value of the stocks which the company held, but of certain raw materials which were contracted for delivery in 1921. A claim has been preferred under the Finance Act, 1921, in respect of the fall in stock values. The re-valuation of the stocks on hand at 31st Dec., 1920, on the basis of prices current at 31st August, 1921, for this purpose, showed a fall of £108,285.

The new photographic base paper mill was not completed until late in 1921, and it was not until early this year that production began on a commercial scale.

In spite of the trade depression, however, the number of orders received and the customers on the books have increased.

After providing for depreciation and directors remuneration, but subject to taxation, the balance of profits for the year is £31,207, to which is added the balance brought forward of £46,506, making a total of £77,713. From this has to be deducted interest on first mortgage debentures at 8 per cent. per annum and proportions of discount and premium for 1921, £27,788; and the dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. on cumulative preference shares to June 30th, £24,500, which leaves an available balance of £25,425. The 7 per cent. dividend on the cumulative preference shares absorbed £24,500, leaving a balance of £925 to be carried forward to 1922. It has not been deemed necessary to provide any sum for taxation as reserves are considered ample, and the directors anticipate, when the figures

have been settled with the Inland Revenue, that there will be a substantial surplus to be added to the amount carried forward.

The directors mention that they have acquired a controlling interest in Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., and that Mr. F. D. Pirie and Commander W. B. Pirie, who were recently appointed additional directors, retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Printing Crafts Guild.

The party on the 24th ultimo numbered sixty-two, and they journeyed in two motor coaches to the historic Lancashire hamlet of Whalley, being met at the Old Church by the Rector (Rev. John E. W. Wallis, M.A.), who discoursed on the ancient fabric, the chained books and other things of interest to the printingcrafts. The rev. gentleman specially pointed out the central pipe of the organ, it having been gilded more than 200 years ago. Its lustre was only a shade duller than the other pipes which had been re-gilded during recent years. Amongst those present who have dealings with bronze work, there arose the question: How long would the present-day gold retain a lustre equal to that of the central pipe?

The rector had prepared a short paper on "Inscriptions and their origin," but owing to the unpropitious weather it was decided that the rest of the programme be cancelled, and all return home one hour after tea. The home-coming of thirty miles through a persistent downpour of rain and hail, did not damp the spirits of the party, as they lightly passed the time with a continual flow of music.

By doing that which lies before you, you will have learned to do other duties also.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Bishop, E. L. Adjustable box frames for paper or cardboard box-making machinery. 16,417.
- Bush, E. and H. Rotary late news printing machines. 16,412.
- Doody, W. A. Envelopes and manufacture of same. 16,775.
- Grosse, E. Offset platen printing presses. 16,476.
- Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., Pierpont, F. H., and Tipton, J. E. Casting and composing single types. 16,586.
- Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Mechanism for producing elements of printing forms or typographic elements. 16,587.
- Ling, C. Cigarette cartons, etc. 16,784.
- Loening, E., and Mimosa Akt. Ges. Process for photographically copying line drawings, letterpress, etc. 16,768.
- Moore, C. F. Machine for manufacture of printers' rules. 16,625.
- Myatt, J. W. Loose-leaf books. 16,819.
- Thomlinson, W. G. Cardboard boxes. 16,348.
- Walker, H. W. Bindings. 16,201.
- White, A. E. (New Process Multi Castings Co.). Method of moulding or casting metal objects. 16,380.

Specifications Published.

1921.

- Linotype and Machinery Limited, Stern, C. L., and Bugler, A. V. Sheet delivery mechanism for printing machines. 181,151.
- Murray, J. Bookbinders' press. 181,207.
- Pierpont, F. H., and Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. Typographic moulds. 181,089.
- Renck, H. Process for the production of gelatine printing plates. 168,578.
- Schill, A. E., Richmond, A., and Rose, H. W. Collapsible or folding cardboard or like box or container. 181,252.
- Schmidt, R. E. Perpetual calendars. 181,244.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

- Leipziger Schnellpressenfabrik Akt. Ges. vorm. Schmiere, Werner and Stein. Rubber blanket printing presses. 181,351.
- Schwartz, H. A. Method of casting. 181,338.
- Spiess, G. Sheet-conveying devices for use in printing presses, folding, and like machines. 181,346.

GERMAN book prices have recently shown big increases, this being due largely to increased cost of production. A Stuttgart publisher is reported as stating that since the beginning of the year net costs have gone up in such proportions as would not have been believed possible in January; to mention paper—what was worth 6 marks last fall is now worth 24 marks. A simple half-cloth binding has gone from 2 marks to 10 marks, 70; printing has increased tenfold; to-day one pays for a 16-page octavo signature, on a printing of 5,000, 677 marks instead of 27 marks, which was the pre-war price.

BECAUSE of prohibitive duties, paper bags cannot be profitably imported into Brazil says a U.S. Commerce report.

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Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Successful First Annual Dinner.

The recently-formed Paper Trade Golfing Society had a good send off on Tuesday week, when the first annual dinner was held at the Connaught Rooms under the presidency of Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, the captain, whose original suggestion gave birth to the organisation. Over one hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, representative of every section of the trades associated with the paper industry. Among those who supported the chairman at the top table were: Lord Riddell, Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart., Sir Herbert Morgan, Sir Frederick Bowater, K.B.E., and Messrs. A. Baker, A. F. Blades, F. M. Carson, A. C. Cooke, Jas. W. Cooke, Bernard Darwin, F. W. Dobson, Henry Godfrey, Douglas Spicer and J. Wolstenholme.

Of a purely social character, the gathering enabled members and friends to meet one another under genial conditions, the reception which preceded the dinner affording ample opportunities for conversation. The dinner itself was a thoroughly enjoyable function, the speeches were appropriate to the occasion, and an agreeable musical programme filled up the intervals pleasantly.

Lord Riddell's Prognosis.

Following the toast of "The King," Lord Riddell gave the right tone to the speeches with one of his characteristic after-dinner utterances. He esteemed it a great honour to be allowed to propose the toast of "The Paper Trade Golfing Society" on the first occasion in its history. As a golfer, in which capacity he was speaking, he was delighted that the Society had been formed. As a newspaper proprietor, however, he regarded it with apprehension—(laughter)—though it would lead to co-operation and mutual good-will among the people engaged in the trade. Proceeding to make what the doctors called a prognosis, his lordship could quite see that under the auspices of the Society many matches would be played, with the result that not only would they give victory to one of the players, but would lead to a combination with a view to the destruction of the unfortunate newspaper proprietor. (Loud laughter.) Lord Riddell was not sure that he had put the matter as he would wish it to be put, and he told an excellent story to illustrate the pitfalls of impromptu oratory.

If he might say so, his lordship added more seriously, one of the pleasant features of modern commercial life were the golf societies which had sprung up so rapidly during the last few years and which performed most valuable functions. One met people at close quarters of whom they had only heard and of whom one had formed the worst possible opinions because one had not the pleasure of knowing them. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

Mr. Frank Lloyd.

Lord Riddell, expressing great regret that his dear friend, Mr. Frank Lloyd, was not present that evening, said as a news-print manufacturer, as a newspaper proprietor, or as a man, Mr. Frank Lloyd was hard to beat. He had presented the Society with a handsome challenge cup which was to be played for on the following day, and they were all obliged to Mr. Lloyd for his generosity.

Mr. Dykes Spicer, with whose name the toast was associated, thanked Lord Riddell for the encouragement he had given them. He associated himself with the regret expressed at the absence of Mr. Frank Lloyd, adding that they were extremely grateful to that gentleman for the gift of a cup. They hoped the Society would grow and become a means of linking closer together the various sections of the British paper trade.

The Interest in Golf.

Mr. Henry Godfrey, proposing the toast of "The Visitors," paid a tribute to the newspaper and the journalist for their part in developing the interest in golf. The Paper Trade Golfing Society would, he added, enable them not only to meet one another, but to "play the game" of business in a proper manner. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bernard Darwin, the well-known writer on golf, responded in an excellent vein of humour which pleased the company.

Sir Herbert Morgan was also in happy mood. Challenging some of Lord Riddell's facetious observations, he declared that all the papermakers hoped and prayed for was that Lord Riddell's circulation might be increased to more millions. He (the speaker) could not imagine any more valuable asset than paper, which had to be sold; and he was certain that the Paper Trade Golfing Society had been formed with some very definite idea of assisting in the circulation and distribution of paper.

Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart., added to the toast list the "Health of the Chairman." He remarked that they had all appreciated the excellent way in which Mr. Dykes Spicer had conducted himself in the chair, and they were proud to have him as the captain of the club. (Applause.)

More Cup Competitions.

Mr. Dykes Spicer, in reply, announced that Lord Riddell had been kind enough to promise a cup, to be won outright in a knock-out competition during the year. Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, who was present, had promised another cup for a foursome competition, which would be subsequently arranged. The Chairman added that the Society hoped to play a series of team matches with other clubs, and they desired to get as many people as possible to take part in them.

During the evening the following entertained the company: Miss Helen Maris (mezzo-contralto), Mr. Ernest Bertram (baritone), Mr. Morland Hay (entertainer at the piano), and Mr. Bret Hayden (humorist).

First Meeting at Addington.

After holding their first general meeting and dinner at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday last, the Paper Trade Golfing Society held their first golf meeting on Addington Course on Wednesday.

In the morning a Medal Round was played for the President's Cup—a very handsome silver challenge cup presented by the President, Mr. Frank Lloyd.

The best cards returned were as follows:—A. Dykes Spicer, 78 net; G. W. Shilcock, 78 net; Capt. C. R. Mullings, 80 net; P. B. Burn, 81 net; F. A. Skerratt, 81 net; E. Lewis Winn, 84 net; Major F. H. Bowater, 84 net; E. H. Raynham, 84 net; Brig.-Gen. T. M. S. Pitt, 85 net; W. Howard, 85 net; W. J. Whyte, 85 net; E. C. Lait, 85 net.

As Mr. Dykes Spicer and Mr. G. W. Shilcock tied for first place, arrangements have been made for them to play off a final round to decide who shall hold the Cup for the first year.

In the afternoon, 40 members took out cards in a Foursomes Competition against bogey, Mr. J. W. Cooke and Mr. P. B. Burn carrying off the honours for the North. Mr. A. Dykes Spicer and Mr. E. H. Raynham; Mr. G. Buchanan and Mr. F. A. Skerratt; and Mr. W. A. Houstoun and Mr. K. J. Chapman, tied for second place.

Everyone was glad that Mr. Frank Lloyd, the President, was able to be present, and amongst others who took an interest in the play were Mr. F. M. Carson and Mr. A. E. Bishop.

A very enjoyable day was spent by all concerned, and it was hoped that another golf meeting would be arranged at not too distant a date.



"PROCESS ENGRAVING: FORMULAS, EQUIPMENT AND METHODS OF WORKING," by Edward S. Pilsworth. The Macmillan Co. Price. 9s. net.

The number of handbooks to the process engraving section of the trade is not very extensive, and any practical addition to the literature dealing with photo-mechanical production, is welcome. The volume before us is from an American source, its author being Mr. Edward S. Pilsworth, a gentleman who has an extensive knowledge of the working of the various departments of a modern process house, and who has a facility for putting his teachings on paper in such a manner as to render them easily understandable by the average student. The book begins with an introduction briefly summarising the development of illustration from the original form of woodcut used in the days before the invention of movable types to the period when photography was utilised to produce clichés on metal and so inaugurated a new industry that completely revolutionised the whole art of illustration. The equipment of the modern process house is then dealt with in its various sections, commencing with the photographic department, and describing the cameras, lenses, prisms and other appliances necessary, with instructions for their use in the production of the process negative, and many useful hints are given that will be of great aid to the operator in this stage of making the reproduction. The advice as to the lighting of the "copy" and the use of the various line screens is most instructive, while the manipulations necessary in the dark room are described very fully, and the most up-to-date formulæ given. Considerable space is devoted to this section which is an extremely important one in the production of the finished block, and every aid is given to enable the operator to produce a perfect negative. Stripping, printing and etching are then described, and the necessary tools and appliances illustrated, the etching operations being well detailed, and useful formulæ stated for the various solutions. The routing and blocking equipment next comes in for description, and the modern machines and appliances that are used in this department of the art are dealt with. Some special instructions in selecting suitable mounting wood will be found of service, and the hints on shooting and trimming, and the use of the jig saw will aid in the production of perfectly mounted plates. The book deals with line and half-tone work, and the differences in detail between the two processes, and gives examples of finished illustrations by different methods, including combined line and half-tone blocks, and "high light half-tone." Mr. Pilsworth has given the trade a good handbook, and a useful addition to the process engravers' technical library, which, since before the War has had but little enlargement. It should be welcomed as giving both a history of the engraver's art and a thorough review of the processes employed to-day in the production of photo-mechanical illustrations. General readers will be interested in Mr. Pilsworth's original estimate of such masters of the art of illustration as Durer, and the practical printer or professional engraver will find of much value, as a source of reference, his thorough and accurate descriptions of modern methods as practised in the up-to-date engraving shop, whilst the lavish use of illustrations aids in the elucidation of the text.

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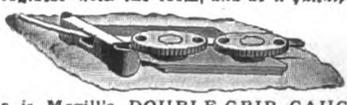
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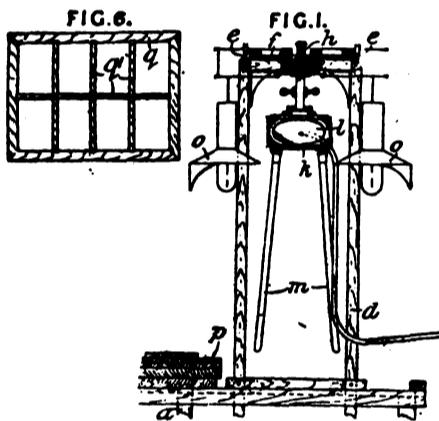
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New Inventions.

Photo-Lithographic Printing.

An invention patented by Mr. H. R. Eason relates to photographic printing apparatus for use *inter alia* in multiple printing on lithographic stones, of the type in which a movable carriage bears an auxiliary carriage which may be moved into any position opposite the sensitive surface to press the surface and the negative into contact, depending legs are supported from the auxiliary carriage which are adapted to be lowered to exert the pressure on the negative. The apparatus shown comprises a bench *a* with a slate bed *b* for the sensitized surface. A carriage *d* is mounted on rollers running on rails at the edges of the bed, and carries an auxiliary carriage *f* mounted on rollers supported on rails *e*, the two carriages moving in directions transverse to one another. The carriage *f*

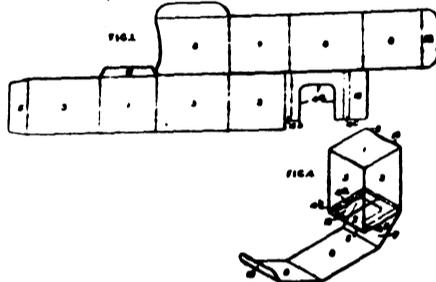


carries a separable spring connected housing *k*, which contains an inflatable vessel *l* and carries the legs *m*, which are first brought into contact with a cover glass over the negative by adjusting a screwed rod *h*, the pressure being then applied by inflating the vessel *l*. Fig. 6 shows a registering frame *q* which rests on the sensitized surface and is divided into compartments to contain the negatives by means of adjustable bars *q'* fitting into slots. Printing lamps *o* are mounted on the carriage *f*.

Folding Cardboard Boxes.

A folding or collapsible box for inverted gas mantles, as patented by Messrs. F. Hale and F. Walters, is made from a blank cut and scored as shown in Fig. 1, the box body 1, 2, 3 when joined up by the flap 5 forming a collapsible parallelogram containing the internal shelf 4 which is formed from an integral portion of the blank folded over inwards and secured by a flap 13 to the bottom 2 of the box before the body is joined up. The shelf is carried spaced from the bottom 2 by intermediate hinged members 4', 4' which are acted upon by the adjacent sides 3 of the body to fold and erect the shelf when the body is collapsed and

erected respectively. The box is closed by the parts 6-10, being wrapped around it and secured by the lip 10 inserted into the slit 14 between the back 6 and the lip 11 on the top 1. In a modification, the parts closing the



front are formed as an extension to one of the sides and flaps on the top and bottom prevent the back and front from being pressed into the interior.

Impregnating Paper and Board.

Improvements in or relating to the treatment of paper, cardboard and the like materials are the subject of an invention, for which a British patent has been granted, by Exportingieure fur Papier-und Zellstofftechnik G.m.b.H. The inventors have in mind the treatment of material used for rain-coats, cloaks, etc. It has been found that in sizing paper, new results are obtained, and particularly the strength of the paper when wet is increased considerably if it is allowed to remain in the sizing bath until it has absorbed the impregnating material to fill it completely and if the atmosphere of the bath is maintained at about 40 degs. C. According to this invention, the material treated is allowed to remain in the impregnating bath (animal size, gelatine, casein, varnishes and the like) until it has absorbed as much as it can hold, preferably, until it has assumed a dark shade.

Care has to be taken that the matter is uniformly wetted with the impregnating material, and, when treated in webs, these are reeled up in the impregnating bath, reeling being done in the size with supporting felt, parchment paper, wax cloth or the like to protect the material from strains. The material may be hardened by leading it directly into the hardening bath, after removing the surplus impregnating material, or the hardening material may be completed by painting, spraying, brushing, blowing or similarly and subsequently shaking, boiling or rolling so as to allow the hardening medium time to take effect.

ONE case of lead poisoning in the printing industry was reported in May, but no fatal accident was recorded in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades.

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VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 2.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

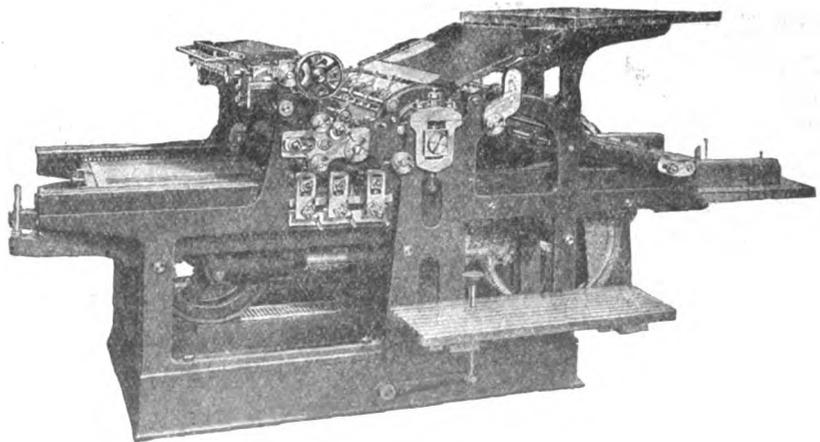
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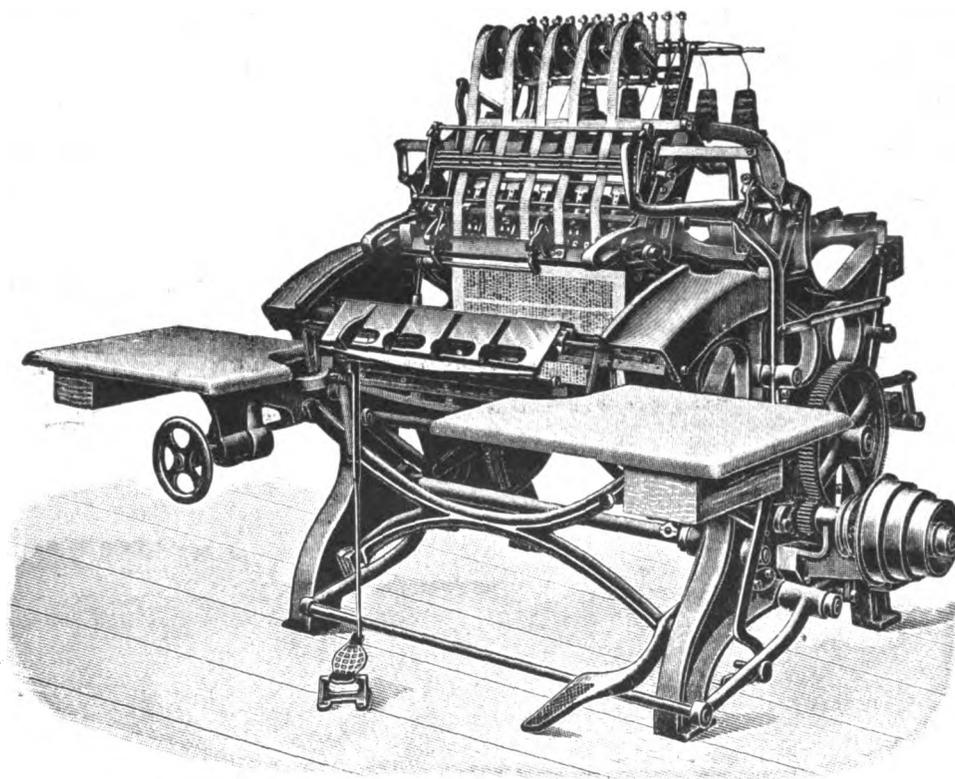
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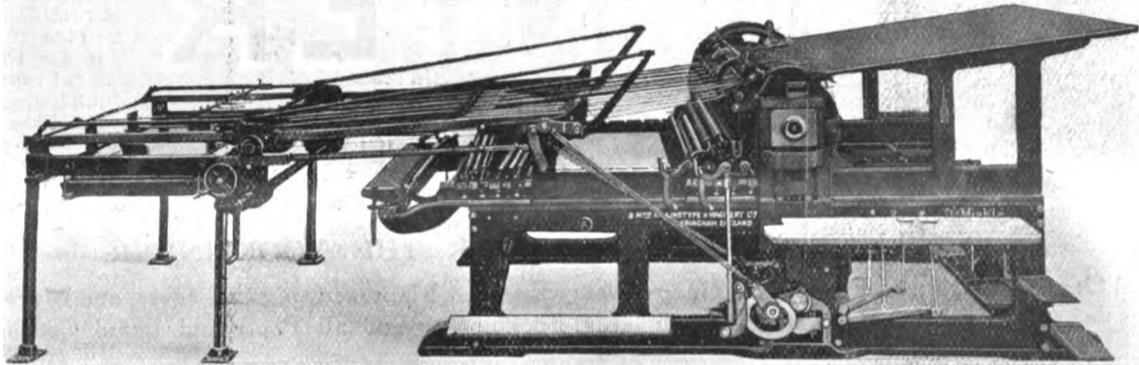
Paper Knowledge for Printers.

Some Important Answers to Questions Set at Commercial Paper Examination.

Considerable interest has been shown by the London printing and paper trade in the paper classes held at the Battersea Polytechnic and particularly in the questions set for the commercial paper examination. The following answers to the questions will no doubt be found useful by our readers:—

1. Size of double demy?
22½ in. by 35 in.
2. Size of oblong double medium?
18 in. by 46 in.
3. By what name is 16½ in. by 26½ in. known commercially?
Double foolscap.
4. By what name is 25 in. by 40 in. known commercially?
Double royal.
5. What is official post card size?
5½ in. by 3½ in.
6. What do you understand by H.P.?
Hot pressed finish of cartridges.
7. What do you understand by H.C.?
Held covered—insurance.
8. What do you understand by E. and O.E.?
Errors and omissions excepted.
9. What do you understand by M.G.?
Machine glazed.
10. What do you understand by C.I.F. or C.i.f.?
Costs, insurance and freight.
11. What do you understand by *sans recours*?
Without responsibility.
12. What do you understand by *petite vitesse*?
Slow goods train.
13. What do you understand by General Average?
General damage—insurance.
14. What do you understand by "bulk" as applied to paper?
Volume of air space in paper produced by the furnish of fibres, etc., and special treatment in manufacture.
15. What do you understand by "beating"?
The process of cutting, fraying and hydrating of the fibres in the "beaters" to produce properties of bulk, strength, pliability, finish, etc., to the sheet.
16. Give the two most usual sizes for stock strawboards.
25 in. by 30 in., 22 in. by 33 in.
17. Give the two most usual sizes for stock T.S. Cream Laid Banks.
18 in. by 23 in., 16½ in. by 21 in.
18. Give the two most usual sizes for stock loose-leaf ledgers.
Generally special sizes.
19. What properties and characteristics should music roll paper possess?
Smooth, strong, close texture, well-sized, non-stretch, capable of having holes punched out with a clean edge.
20. What properties and characteristics should offset litho paper possess?
Hard-sized, smooth, "eggshell" finish, good white, not too thin, non-stretch, non-fluffing, free from grit.
21. What stipulation would you make when ordering strawboards if regularity was required?
Make on Fourdrinier machine.
22. What commercial tests would you apply to ascertain whether a paper was "hand made"?
(a) Indent of watermark on underside of sheet.
(b) Caliper thicker at edges.
(c) T.S. harder at edges.
(d) "Hills and dales" when looking down sheet rolled up, which are not apparent when writing with the pen.
(e) Deckle edge on all four sides of complete sheet.
(f) Equal strength in both directions.
(g) Azures usually coloured with "Smalts" blue, which shows up in minute specks when treated with drop of machine oil.
(h) Mould wire if visible in watermark is square. Machine wires usually diamond shaped.
(i) If gelatine sizing scraped with knife and ink applied with pen interior of sheet somewhat waterleaf.
(j) If folded and creased hard with thumb nail several times and opened out, the crease will not obstruct the pen.
(k) "Handle" and peculiar flexibility.
- (f) Tendency to curl when suddenly exposed to damp atmosphere.
23. What commercial tests would you apply to ascertain whether a paper was "tubsized"?
(a) Machine oil penetrates slowly.
(b) "Sticky" to tongue.
(c) Scratch with knife—softer sized interior.
(d) Erasing qualities with rubber.
(e) Smell.
24. What commercial tests would you apply to ascertain whether a paper was cylinder mould made?
(a) Distinct machine direction of fibre.
(b) Two deckle edges in machine direction and dark mechanical line just inside the feather edge.
(c) Some similarity to hand-made but usually cloudy in "look through."
25. What commercial tests would you apply to ascertain whether a paper was suitable for map printing?
Test for stretch, sizing, strength; nature of furnish; even smooth finish, colour and cleanliness; resistance to varnish and gum.
26. What commercial tests would you apply to ascertain whether a paper was grease-proof wrapping?
Cigarette or lighted match test for "bubbling"; resistance to turpentine and grease; chewing test.
27. Discuss "stretch" in paper briefly and give two examples where a high degree of stretch is necessary.
Degree of stretch is not only dependent on the fibres used, but on their manipulation in the beaters and on the paper machine. Looseness of texture due to short beating, and over-hydration by long treatment, give high percentages of stretch, the former from lack of consolidation, and the latter on account of the gelatinising of the fibres, which facilitates the absorption of moisture. As fibres swell 10 to 15 times more in width than in length unequal strains are set up, which bring about "fibre movement" in paper; this is accentuated in machine made paper where the fibres to a large extent lie parallel. The "cross" direction having the lesser strength gives the greater stretch. Stretch may be temporary or permanent. Although stretch is a fault in printing papers a high degree of stretch is advantageous in wrappings, cable papers, etc.
28. Why should tinted linen strawboards discolour and what precautions would you take to avoid discoloration?
The linings of strawboards frequently discolour owing to the presence of lime in the strawboards from the boiling process. The

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addition of alum to the paste used will assist in avoiding discoloration.

29. How would you judge the following papers for quality?

(a) Azure laid E.S. writing.—By the evenness of look-through and colour of both sides, hard-sizing, erasing quality, strength and durability as shown by folding tests.

(b) Art paper for trichromatic printing.—Good clean even surface, stretch, colour (whether baryta coated) esparto body, moistened thumb test for "lifting" silver test for degree of coating.

(c) Cutlery tissue.—Acid test, colour, strength and furnish (freedom from mechanical wood).

(d) Antique book.—"Handle," whether pure esparto or otherwise, bulk, non-fluff, folding test for cohesion and durability, finish and colour.

30. Describe the difference between an "imitation art" and a super-calendered printing.

(a) Imitation art.—Large percentage of clay (about 28 per cent. to 38 per cent.) furnished in beaters to enable water which is sprayed into the web to be instantly absorbed before it passes the steam heated chilled iron-roll calenders (usually three stacks) at the end of the paper machine. Without the clay the paper would be blackened. The bulk is low and the esparto furnish frequently shows black shiny specks in the surface which are transparent in the "look-through" due to fibre bundles not cleared. The "water finish" is characteristic.

(b) Super-calendered Printing.—Somewhat better bulk than imitation art on account of less mineral loading (about 16 per cent. to 24 per cent.). It is machine-finished on the paper machine and afterwards damped, allowed to lie until the moisture has evenly permeated through the sheet and finally glazed on super-calenders, the rolls being alternately steam heated, chilled iron rolls and cotton or paper rolls of larger diameter. It is somewhat stronger in tear and has a somewhat crushed look through, and the absorption properties are less than imitation art.

31. What is the cause of "curling"?

Curling may arise from over-hydration, uneven length, faulty wet pressing, and sometimes small diameter press rolls; hard stock, which takes the curl of the reel, specially near the mandrel, and over-drying may also be the source. If a piece of the paper is damped on one side and has a predilection to curl, it will roll up with the axis in the cross direction overcoming the natural inclination to roll up in the machine direction.

32. What is the cause of "cockling"?

Cockling is usually due to over-hydration of hard stock, irregular length of fibre, cloudy texture, unequal wet pressing (dirty felts) slack or worn dry felts, irregular tensions and too hot cylinders. Maturing under controlled humidity conditions will to some extent minimise the fault.

33. Say briefly what you know of the process of lithography.

Lithography, introduced by Senefelder, is a planographic process of printing from a smooth, absorbent stone, the device being drawn or transferred from engraved plates with a grease preparation which has an affinity for the coloured inks which are made with a similar grease base. The stone when damped resists these stiff inks so that only the impression of the design is imparted to the paper when passed under the impression cylinder of the machine. The suction as the paper leaves the stone together with the moisture fed into the stone necessitates the use of a hard-sized non-stretch well consolidated sheet, particularly where 8 to 14 and more colours are used, as each colour has to be printed separately. This piling up of the pigment colours gives brilliancy procurable by no other process. Recent innovations have introduced zinc and aluminium plates to replace the stone which require still harder

sized papers to resist the increased moisture on the plates. A further improvement of lithography is the rubber offset process. In this case the design from the plate (which is fixed to a roll) is transferred by a rubber roll to the paper. This gives a fine definition not possible from stone direct, and as only a thin film of ink can be carried the delicacy of the tones is enhanced. The lithography, when examined under a glass, shows an irregular "bleeding" edge quite distinct from the lined edge of letterpress, but offset work shows a more regular edge.

34. Give the rule for the binding of books as regards fibre direction and explain reasons for same.

Fibre movement is important in book-binding and the fibre should lie parallel to binding, viz.:

(a) To enable the lines of type on both sides of sheet to be superposed in register—particularly in thin papers.

(b) To enable the leaves to open flat.

(c) To prevent the expansion of fibres when glueing in the case, throwing creases across the leaves.

(d) To obviate diagonal creases forming from the stitches (where the book is subjected to varying humidity conditions) as is the case when fibre runs parallel to type. For loose leaf and similar books the rule is reversed as the strength is required for throwing over the leaves. They require creasing or thinning close to the binding to enable them to lie flat.

35. A 320-page book is required to bulk $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. How many thousandths of an inch will a sheet register on the micrometer?

$$320 \text{ pages bulk } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ in. or } \frac{1500 \text{ in.}}{1000}$$

$$320 = 160 \text{ sheets.}$$

$$1500 \div 160 = \frac{93 \text{ in.}}{1000} \text{ thickness of one sheet.}$$

36. A printer has an inquiry for 10,000 catalogues of 160 pages, demy 4to, for which he has 125 screen blocks for the inside and three colour blocks of 150 screen for the cover. Estimate suitable stocks, pricing the paper, and use suitable substances. Show calculations.

(a) 125 screen blocks, use imitation art.

(b) 150 screen three-colour blocks, use heavy white art.

(a) 160 pages = 80 leaves demy 4to = 20 sheets demy per book. 20 sheets \times 10,000 copies = 200,000 sheets \div 500 sheets per ream = 400 reams demy 30 lbs., 516's, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

(b) 10,000 covers $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet demy = 5,000 sheets = 10 reams demy 36 lb., 516 sheets, at 6d. per lb.

37. Which way should a paper be fed into a printing machine, and why?

Paper should be fed into the printing machines the "cross" way of the sheet, i.e., with fibre running parallel to the rolls. Although the stretch is greater in the cross direction it is uniformly parallel. If fed the machine way the stretch takes a diagonal course to the back corners, which makes the register of further colours inaccurate. Thin papers with no lateral resistance will show creases in the middle of the back of the sheet.

38-41. By what process are samples A, B, C, D printed? Give reasons.

Sample A.—Collotype postcard; no screen; lack of definition in solids and general flatness. Printed on hard eggshell finished board. Examination with aid of magnifying glass.

Sample B.—Three-colour letterpress—distinct three-colour screens, red, blue and yellow on coated art. Solids show clear outline of ink squeezed to edge of type.

Sample C.—Rotary machine gravure; square screen on plate paper; rich solids of varying depth; definition less distinct than letterpress, but greater stereoscopic effect.

Sample D.—Offset litho; very fine definition of letter heading from engraved plate, showing "bleeding" edges and lack of depth in solids. Printed on hard T.S. bank paper.

The late Sir Leslie Ward, the famous caricaturist known as "Spy" left £397.

THE NATIONAL Association of Wholesale Stationers AND PAPER MERCHANTS.

National Cup Golf Competition.

As previously announced, the competition for the National Cup, kindly presented by Mr. J. W. Cooke (past president, 1921-22) is being played off by district sections, and the selection of a finalist in the southern section to meet the finalist in the north was decided by a medal round which took place at Addington on June 28th, Mr. A. Dykes Spicer being successful with a net score of 78.

The northern members are holding their eliminating competition in the near future, and the date of the final match between the north and the south will be announced shortly. It is hoped to be able to arrange for this to be played off on a neutral course in the north.

Paper Trade Golfing Society.

First General Meeting.

The first general meeting of the Paper Trade Golfing Society was held on Tuesday June 27th at the Connaught Rooms, preceding the dinner in the evening (reported in our last issue).

Mr. A. Dykes Spicer (Spicers, Ltd.), was in the chair, and those also present were:—Messrs. E. H. Raynham (Edward Lloyd, Ltd.), W. C. Powers (W. C. Powers), Charles R. Craig and J. Macnaughton (Robt. Craig and Sons, Ltd.), E. Charles Lait (O. Reich and Co.), J. L. White (A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd.), Percy H. Jones (P. Jones—Twinlock, Ltd.), Reginald Hubble (B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd.), R. S. Mason (Saunders, Mason and Co.), T. T. Mackenzie (Thos. Owen and Co.), S. A. Harding (S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd.), F. W. Vickery (Vickers (1920), Ltd.), Capt. C. R. Mullings (Chas. Venables and Co., Ltd.), and K. G. Harvey Greenham (hon. secretary). A telegram was received from Mr. P. B. Burn regretting his inability to be present.

Mr. Dykes Spicer, in opening the meeting, said that the society had been formed with a view to bringing closer together the various sections of the British paper trade. With this end in view, about 700 firms (including papermakers, wholesale stationers, pulp merchants, manufacturing wholesale stationers and agents), had been circularised on no less than two occasions, and it was very satisfactory to be able to report that already 153 members had been enrolled, and he much hoped that the membership would be very considerably increased.

On the proposition of Mr. J. Macnaughton, seconded by Mr. W. C. Powers, it was unanimously resolved, "That the rules as submitted by the Formation Committee be approved."

The appointment of the office bearers, whose names were given in our last issue, was confirmed.

On the proposition of Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, seconded by Mr. E. H. Raynham, the following members were unanimously elected members of the committee, in accordance with Rule 3:—Major Frank H. Bowater, and Messrs. G. Buchanan, P. B. Burn, H. Goldstraw, B. J. Hall, S. A. Harding, E. C. Lait, T. A. Colclough Leete, C. Lennox Richmond, and Harrison Savory.

Five of these members will retire at the end of the present year, but they will be eligible for re-election. So that in the future, in accordance with Rule 5, since the members of the committee are elected for two years' service, five members, who will, however, be eligible for re-election, will retire at the end of each year, leaving five vacancies on the committee to be filled at each general meeting.

The Chairman said it was hoped to arrange one week-end, one mid-week, and one Saturday meeting in each year, and also matches against various societies; and it was hoped that from time to time some of these meetings could be arranged to take place in the North, or even possibly in Scotland.

On the proposition of Mr. Macnaughton, seconded by Mr. W. C. Powers, a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman was carried with acclamation.

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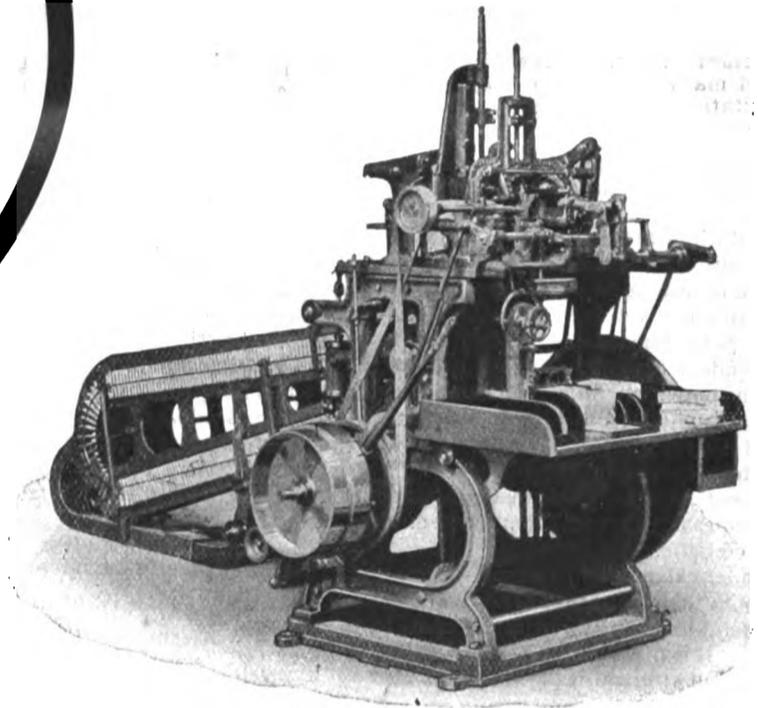
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Trade Notes.

THE next meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the printing industry will be held on the 19th inst. The meeting will be of special interest since the annual report will be presented and the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

THE Council of the Federation of Master Printers is being convened for July 18th when many important questions will come forward for consideration, including the following legislation: Amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Merchandise Marks Act, and the subject of railway rates. The restrictions imposed upon the posting of printed matter and the need for continuing the agitation to secure a reduction for packages above 1 oz. will also come before the Council.

MEMBERS of the P. M. and O. A. on Tuesday evening visited the premises of the Lanston Monotype Corporation in Fetter-lane, E.C., and witnessed a demonstration of the Miller Craftsman Unit, the latest printing machine on the market. Tea and discussion followed at headquarters—the "Old Bell."

THE Direct Photo-Engraving Co. have an established reputation for the excellence of their productions. An interesting example is seen on a desk blotter and calendar which they have issued for the month of July. The blotter is decorated with an attractive photograph of Mme. Pavlova in two colours, black and orange, and is an excellent specimen of the work which the Direct Photo-Engraving Co. turn out.

THE *Eastleigh Weekly News* for July 7th, contains an interesting account of the installation of the Lanston monotype, which is to be used in the production of the paper. The installation was marked with fitting ceremony, to which the proprietors of the paper invited a large company representative of the religious, professional and commercial life of Eastleigh. A demonstration of the capabilities of the machine was made by representatives of the Lanston Monotype Co. in London, and appreciation was expressed of the clever mechanical devices possessed by the machine.

COVENTRY Master Printers' Association have presented a crown "Albion" press to the local Municipal School of Art for use in the printing classes. The machine has been accepted with great appreciation, as the only other in the School is a folio platen.

THE Divisional Court last week granted an application made *ex parte* by Mr. J. David Casswell for a *rule nisi* for attachment for contempt of Court against the Boswell Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., of 2, Whitefriars-street, London, E.C., and General Prescott Decie. The application arose out of a comment in *The Patriot* on the murder of Sir Henry Wilson. The Court granted the rule, making it returnable for July 17th next.

THE National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, on Saturday last, dedicated a war memorial bed in the Caxton Home, Limsfield, to the memory of their members who fell in the war. At the call of their president (Mr. H. McEntee), the general secretary (Mr. C. W. Warren), after a short address on the object of the memorial, unveiled the commemorative tablet placed over the bed. Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., voiced the thanks of the Home Committee to the Society for associating their memorial with the Home, and the secretary (Mr. S. J. White) handed Mr. Warren an Honorary Life Certificate entitling him to nominate patients to occupy the bed.

In consequence of Lord Northcliffe's illness, the sale of *The Times* has not been completed, as was stated, says the *Daily Graphic*.

ON July 14th the *Cambridgeshire Times* celebrates its fiftieth year of continuous publication. The paper was first printed on a small handpress, but as its circulation increased it became necessary to use other means for its production, and a new Cossar press was started last year. At the present time it turns out a ten or twelve-page paper, printed from the reel, as against the small four-page sheet of 1872. The type-setting was, of course, all done by hand for years, until the invention of machinery for the purpose, when new linotypes were obtained, and have been used ever since.

THE *Tatler* came of age this week.

THE adjudicators of the Stationers Company and Printing Industry Examinations have issued their awards and we hope to print the list of successes next week. Close on 500 students sat for examination.

THERE are many indications of a substantial increase in the amount of "printed matter," in the shape of circulars and other business communications, passing through the post since the restricted halfpenny postage for such traffic was re-established. The present attitude of the Postmaster-General is one of opposition to fresh concessions being made.

MESSRS. JOHN WADDINGTON (LIMITED), theatrical and general printers, of Great Wilson-street, Leeds, have purchased a large block of premises in Wakefield-road, South Leeds, and will convert the building into a general printing works.

WILLS.—The late Mr. David Leith Pressly of York, for eighteen years managing editor of the *Yorkshire Herald*, formerly editor of the *Aberdeen Daily Journal* and the *Eastern Morning Gazette*, at Norwich, died April 11th, left £2,270. Mr. William Howard, Leeds, a superannuated member of the Leeds Typographical Association, £2,456. Sir John Scott, of the Walter Scott Publishing Co., Ltd., £582,165.

FREDK. ULLMER, LTD., have removed to more commodious premises at 29 to 31, Great Saffron-hill, London, E.C.1.

ONE of the curious results of the printers' strike in Berlin is the stoppage of the issue of fresh banknotes. The Government is reported to be negotiating with the strikers with a view to inducing them to print at least the quantity of paper money required by the Government for its immediate disbursements.

WITH the death of Mr. Edward Morton, which occurred at a London nursing home, a well-known and popular figure in the journalistic and dramatic world has disappeared.

THE eightieth anniversary of the Unitarian weekly newspaper the *Inquirer* was celebrated last week by a special issue.

THE annual sports of *The Times* Amateur Athletic Association were held on the ground of the Association, at Ravensbourne, on Saturday. F. G. Spackman, after winning the 100 yards handicap race with five yards start in 11½ secs., had an easy victory in the veterans' handicap over the same distance, from scratch. G. F. Bristow, who with 15 yards start, won the quarter-mile, also had a double success, taking the long jump at 18 ft. 4½ in. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Mr. H. Wickham Steed, Mr. G. Murray, Brumwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Freeman, Mr. W. Lints Smith, Sir Perry and Lady Robinson, Mr. Gerald Campbell, and Mr. R. E. Bune. The prizes were presented by Mrs. John Walter.

Necrology.

Mr. Ambrose Clarke.

Following a long and painful illness, Mr. Ambrose Clarke, late director of Messrs. Spicer Bros., Ltd., passed away at Worthing on July 8th in his 73rd year. The deceased gentleman had gone to the south coast for a change. Mr. Ambrose Clarke commenced his association with Spicer Bros. as long ago as 1868, and was associated with three generations of Spicers. In March, 1918, while still a director of the firm, the completion of fifty years' service was celebrated at New Bridge-street, Mr. Clarke being presented with a silver tea and coffee service and salver. The presentation was made by Mr. Augustin Spicer in the presence of Mr. H. G. Spicer and others who had long been associated with Mr. Clarke. Just two years later the deceased gentleman retired owing to reasons of health. The funeral was arranged for yesterday (Thursday) at Worthing.

Mr. Clement T. Mitchell.

The death has taken place at the age of 81 years of Mr. Clement T. Mitchell, J.P., of Clitheroe, who was the nominal head of Messrs. John Mitchell and Sons, wholesale paper merchants, of Manchester and Clitheroe. The deceased gentleman was for many years a member and for some time an alderman of the Clitheroe Town Council, and for his local services was elected a freeman of the borough.

The Newnes and Pearson PRINTING CO.

A warm tribute was paid to the services of the late Sir Arthur Pearson, the founder of C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., by Lord Riddell, the chairman of the company, at the annual meeting of the shareholders held on the 5th inst. at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C.

Referring to the Newnes and Pearson Printing Company, Lord Riddell said:—The company has practically completed the equipment of its works. There has been some delay owing to the trouble in the engineering world, but we hope that before long the works will be complete and we shall then be able to print the whole of the publications of this company at Exmoor-street. At the present time a large proportion of our publications are being printed by the Newnes and Pearson Printing Company. Although the works of that company have not been in full working order during the past twelve months, I am glad to tell you that the undertaking has made no inconsiderable profit. That profit has been sufficient to pay not only the interest on the debenture stock, but to provide a sum which would be adequate to pay a very substantial dividend on the share capital held by Messrs. Newnes and Messrs. Pearson in that company. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Bathgate, the managing director, and Mr. Tonkin, the manager, for the admirable way in which they have managed the affairs of the Newnes and Pearson Printing Company. Only those who have had occasion to deal with such matters are aware of the serious difficulties which present themselves in establishing a great business of that kind.

A dividend was declared of 15 per cent. Miss G. Stuart Macrae, retiring director, was re-elected.

Fleetway Press Wayzgoose.

The annual outing of the staff of Fleetway Press took place on Saturday to Southend-on-Sea. The majority of the party undertook the journey by charabanc, and at one o'clock dinner was served in the ball-room at the Palace Hotel. Mr. W. R. Masters, who took the chair at the dinner, was supported by another director, Mr. Slade Allen, and was accompanied by Mrs. Masters and Master Roy Masters.

Proposing the first toast, Mr. Masters congratulated the committee and secretary on the social side of the firm's activities on the excellent work they had done and were doing.

The afternoon's programme consisted of a fruitless endeavour to reach Canvey Island by motor-boat—which was thwarted by the rough sea—and visits to the Kursaal.

Tea was served at the Palace Hotel at five o'clock.

The trippers, who had thoroughly enjoyed the day's proceedings, left for London at six o'clock amidst a heavy shower of rain.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Hartley, H. Empson, and H. Kerfoot, trading as Hartley, Empson and Kerfoot, at 185, Princess-street, Manchester, printers, stationers and bookbinders, so far as regards H. Kerfoot.

J. P. Major-Stevenson and B. E. Newcroft, manufacturing stationers, 61½, Fore-street, London, E.C.2, under the style of Stevenson and Newcroft.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

E. De Marney, 12a and 13, Clifford's-inn, publisher.

E. Hopewell, 14, St. Saviour's-hill, Leicester, and carrying on business at Galby-street, Leicester, as E. Hopewell and Co., printers and paper merchants.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (POOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after 12, 15, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78, 84, 90, 96, 102, 108, 114, 120, 126, 132, 138, 144, 150, 156, 162, 168, 174, 180, 186, 192, 198, 204, 210, 216, 222, 228, 234, 240, 246, 252, 258, 264, 270, 276, 282, 288, 294, 300, 306, 312, 318, 324, 330, 336, 342, 348, 354, 360, 366, 372, 378, 384, 390, 396, 402, 408, 414, 420, 426, 432, 438, 444, 450, 456, 462, 468, 474, 480, 486, 492, 498, 504, 510, 516, 522, 528, 534, 540, 546, 552, 558, 564, 570, 576, 582, 588, 594, 600, 606, 612, 618, 624, 630, 636, 642, 648, 654, 660, 666, 672, 678, 684, 690, 696, 702, 708, 714, 720, 726, 732, 738, 744, 750, 756, 762, 768, 774, 780, 786, 792, 798, 804, 810, 816, 822, 828, 834, 840, 846, 852, 858, 864, 870, 876, 882, 888, 894, 900, 906, 912, 918, 924, 930, 936, 942, 948, 954, 960, 966, 972, 978, 984, 990, 996, 1000.
Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
Imitation Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation Patent. Temperature Control Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould Patent.
All Working Parts Patented, and Designs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
Phone: Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Annual Report Presented at the Parent Meeting in London Indicates Continued Growth of Membership and Influence.

The usual monthly meeting of the Parent Association of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association was held on Tuesday, June 6th, at the "Old Bell," Holborn, with Mr. S. M. Bateman (the president) in the chair. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings, as usual, were of an interesting character.

Illness of Mr. J. C. Pugh.

The president announced that the absence of Mr. Pugh was due to a serious illness, which the members would regret. He had had to go into hospital, with the possibility of undergoing an operation. The members would wish him a speedy recovery. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. J. Styles (Lowe and Brydone, Victoria-road, Willesden, N.W.10, overseer--litho machine department), who had been duly nominated, was elected a member of the Association and was cordially welcomed by the president.

Mr. H. W. Jackson and Mr. J. French, the auditors, reported having examined the books and found everything in perfect order. Great credit was due to the secretaries for the manner in which the books were kept and for the facilities offered for an examination of every detail.

Annual Report.

The president then introduced the annual report, which was signed by himself and Mr. E. W. Whittle (the general secretary).

Covering the year ended April 30th, 1922, the report and accounts were again declared to be very satisfactory. They show a steady growth in membership and influence. While great care is exercised in the selection of suitable candidates, having regard to their status, the Council are pleased to report a number of applications at almost every meeting. Missionary effort among those managers and overseers who are outside the Association will be an ever-pressing need, and the Council are assured that members fully realise this fact and will lose no opportunity of increasing the numbers.

Under the heading of membership, it is stated that the numbers had increased during the past three years as follows:—1919-20, 1,221; 1920-21, 1,320; 1921-22, 1,346, a net gain of 26 being shown for the past year.

The balance of the general fund is £464 10s. 2d. as compared with £680 1s. 3d. at the close of the previous year, a decrease attributable on the one hand to the activities of the Association as evidenced by the number of delegate meetings and also to the heavy demand upon the Unemployed Fund. The printing trade has experienced a full share of the prevailing depression, and consequent unemployment among members has become a serious problem in the period under review. It will possibly also become a source of anxiety in the immediate future. The expenditure under this head is therefore considerable.

The mortality in the Association has not been excessive, the deaths recorded during the year numbering 18, at ages ranging from 38 to 81 years. The Council only deemed it necessary to call levies on six occasions, the remaining claims being met from the reserve, notwithstanding which, the credit of the fund is now £2,047 14s. 8d.

The Association's War Loan holding had been increased by a further purchase to the nominal value of £400. Under all the circumstances members have cause for gratification at the stability exhibited in the present times.

With regard to technical education, the report states: A distinct advance is made by the projected establishment of a well-equipped central printing school, and the Association has fallen into line with other trade organisations by promising financial aid to the school, for which the London County Council will be mainly responsible. The Association will thereby have a representative upon the governing body.

After several years' effort under adverse circumstances the Dublin Centre was disbanded at the end of July last. The Council express their appreciation of the untiring

exertions of Mr. Holley and his conferees to avert this end, but it was inevitable.

The report concludes: The present satisfactory condition of the Association is mainly the outcome of past effort and careful management. The Council are mindful of this important fact and the necessity for its continuous application. It is for the members, on their part, to lend the support of their presence and interest in the business and social life of the Association. With this attained in full, success will surely follow, and prosperity continue.

In view of the fact that no conference was being held this year, the report and balance-sheet had been sent round to the centres for their consideration, and replies were invariably of a very gratifying order, congratulations being expressed to all concerned in the preparation of the statements.

The president submitted each paragraph of the report separately, and each was adopted unanimously.

The Accounts.

In presenting the accounts, the president compared the unemployment payments with the receipts, only two centres receiving more than they had paid in. The expenditure on conferences was also referred to by Mr. Bateman, who thought the Association would have to be careful in holding such gatherings, especially as they were sometimes called together on matters which could easily have been settled otherwise. With regard to the Benevolent Fund, the president observed that no application coming before the council had ever been refused.

Mr. Freeman and Mr. Durston sought enlightenment on one or two points, and this Mr. Whittle was able to furnish satisfactorily.

Mr. Spring said it was always a pleasure to attend these meetings and to see the lively interest which the members took in the affairs of their Association. He thought they ought to express their satisfaction to the president and officers who had been labouring so well on their behalf, as indicated by the report and balance-sheet. Reference was made to Mr. Freeman's whole-hearted work on behalf of the Pensions Fund.

The vote of thanks, thus moved, was enthusiastically carried, and the president asked the secretary to reply.

Mr. Whittle, whose reception was of a markedly cordial character, referred to the striking advance which had been made by the Association since 1914. The total funds, for instance, had increased from £1,568 to £3,572 during that period. He thought they had all cause to be gratified at the strides which had been made, and if they continued in the same way in the future they would have nothing of which to be afraid. Alluding to the president's remark concerning the holding of conferences, Mr. Whittle agreed with Mr. Bateman, and added that they had to thank the Rules Revision Committee of 1913 for the necessity of holding so many conferences. He pointed out that London could not alter the rules otherwise than by a delegate meeting without the sanction of the centres.

The Manager and Trade Disputes.

The following resolution of Council was submitted in accordance with Rule 33, "That the provisions of Rule 24 do not apply in cases of trade disputes."

Mr. Whittle explained that this matter, which referred to unemployed benefit, had come forward in consequence of a communication from Glasgow, where the lithographers had been out owing to a wages dispute. The Council went fully into the question and came to the conclusion that the rule was never intended to be applied in the case of lock-outs or strikes, for the simple reason that the contributions would never stand such a strain. The resolution was now placed before that meeting for confirmation, so that there should be no misapprehension as to what would occur if the Association were affected by a lock-out or strike.

Mr. Freeman maintained that unemployment was provided for in the rules, and that if a member was locked out, he was unemployed. He regarded the resolution before the meeting as an alteration of rules, and neither the Council nor that meeting had power to alter them.

The president mentioned that this matter had come forward during the trade crisis of 1911, and it was then decided that the rule referred to should not apply to those who were out of employment on account of the strike.

Various speakers, including Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Burton, took an oppo-

site view from that of Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Whittle, who mentioned that Mr. Freeman's point of view had been put forward at the Council, pointed out that the motion before the meeting was simply a matter of interpretation.

The resolution was thereupon carried unanimously.

In the course of discussion as to the position of managers and overseers in the case of a lockout or strike, the president remarked that if, following a trade dispute, a member found himself unemployed, he would be entitled to come on to the funds of the Association.

Mr. Whittle added that in such a case a member must be able to undertake employment. He also mentioned that in times of lock-outs or strikes a member was at liberty to make a mutual arrangement with his employer.

Mr. Spring referred to the report of a statement that he had made at a recent meeting of the L.M.P.A. with reference to the position of managers and overseers. He wished to emphasise that he did not ask what was the custom of the trade with regard to managers and overseers, but definitely stated what the custom was, viz.; that they were entitled to three months and one month's notice on the termination of an engagement. He maintained that the custom of the trade must be carried out; and the question he put to the meeting was what in these circumstances was the position of managers and overseers if they were unfortunately obliged to come out during a dispute. In normal conditions every member of the Association was entitled and could demand his full term of notice. Of course, the working overseer, who was not now admitted to membership, was in a different position.

Mr. Whittle supplemented the observations of Mr. Spring and referred to the attitude of the trade unions towards the members of the Association. Mr. Spring had rendered the members a service in raising the question.

The Status of the Manager.

The general secretary referred to the letter which appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of June 22nd by "H.M." under the heading "The Anomaly of the Printer's Manager and Overseer as a Trade Unionist," and he followed this up by reading Mr. Berryman's answer, which appeared in our last issue, the reply being received with applause.

Mr. Dawson raised a little diversion by asking if he had been rightly informed that his name had been mentioned at a recent Council meeting, with reference to some remarks he had made in that room. If so; the proper place to discuss these observations was in the room in which they had been made.

Mr. Gill and other speakers replied, and the president observed that the Council proceedings were strictly confidential.

Mr. Dawson added that apparently he had been wrongly informed and he would allow the matter to drop.

Mr. Whittle took up other points which Mr. Dawson had raised with reference to the election of committees. He urged that it was the right of the officers of the Association to be appointed to the committees in order that they might be able to properly carry out their functions. The general secretary also showed the great variety of questions which now came before the Association for consideration, particularly those regarding status and salary, and referred to the numerous letters he had received from members who had been able to improve their position by reason of the influence the Association was able to exert.

Mr. Berry pointed out that it was not the committees which ruled the Association, but the Council.

Mr. Hardie referred to the important position which the Association occupied, as indicated by the fact that he had served on two committees of the masters' organisation for two years, and the assistance of other members had been sought.

The discussion raised by Mr. Dawson then dropped and the meeting terminated.

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See Advertisement on Leader Page.



The "Anomalous Position of the Overseer."

SIR,—I am sorry that Mr. Berryman considers my views on the position of the overseer in the printing trade to have been crudely expressed, because I tried to avoid anything which might give offence to either side. Even when I referred to the overseer as an administrative unit, I did so with the meaning that he is really a member of the administration in some senses, and unless one sets out to pick fault there is nothing wrong with the word unit.

Perhaps Mr. Berryman thinks I have an axe to grind and approaches me from the wrong angle. In fact, altogether, my critic is more concerned with searching for contention in phraseology than in pursuing the subject itself. I have no cut and dried plan, no detailed scheme and do not pretend or intend to have any.

There are three organisations representing, respectively, the men, the overseers and the masters (I don't like that word, Mr. Berryman, but I hope you will gloss over it); and as it is their duty to organise, it merely occurs to me to suggest. This journal comes to the notice of anyone interested in the allied trades, I take it, and if there is anything of a concrete nature in the suggestion that overseers should have a section affiliated to the Federation I think there is enough initiative in each of the organisations referred to to follow it up. So that when Mr. Berryman asks me to say whether the Federation would assist what he calls derelict members, I say I do not know what the Federation would do; but if the Federation framed a scheme, then we should all know.

The engineers find it possible to run an affiliated section for their overseers, and if it possible in that industry it may be in ours. It is certainly an anomaly that an overseer should rank with the administration in general matters and then suddenly find himself in quite another position where and when disputes or negotiations arise.

The question is: should the foreman, overseer or works manager automatically transfer to a special association, union or section which will retain for him the advantage he should enjoy from his position and which would more thoroughly safeguard his interests than the existing system? If the editor of the *Managing Printer* cares now to deal with the subject constructively or destructively, he may conceivably make a helpful contribution.

Yours, etc.,
H. M.

Trade Union Matters.

THE Executive Committee of the Typographical Association, in a circular letter to the branches, intimate that they are about to ask the members to sanction a 2s. 6d. levy per member weekly for eight weeks. The precise reason for the levy is not stated, but presumably it is to cover the expenses incurred in the recent wages negotiations.

THE half-yearly report of the Typographical Association shows a net loss of £7,405 on the six months' working. The general fund stands at £82,840, a decrease of £13,046, and the superannuation fund at £66,659, an increase of £5,640. The combined funds are £149,500, a decrease of £7,405, showing an average value per member of £4 16s. 1½d., as against £5 os. 2½d. in the previous reports. The principal disbursements were £59,135 for unemployment benefit, and superannuation accounted for £15,287. Fully employed members number 23,179, a decrease of 503; casually employed, 3,228; superannuated, 906; apprentices, 1,415; and honorary, 2,078, the total membership of 31,099 showing a decrease of 219 on the six months.

ACCORDING to the official organ of the L.S.C., the number of unemployed members at June 24th last was 1,041, compared with 1,169 in the corresponding week of last year, and only 50 at June, 1920.

THE part taken by Mr. Bowerman, M.P., in bringing to the notice of Sir P. Lloyd-Greame in the House of Commons the question of printing from Germany entering this country without an imprint has met with the warm approval of printing trade unionists generally.

A Cornwall Press Outing.

The annual outing arranged by the Cornwall Press Compositors' Chapel this year took the form of a motor-coach trip to Holmewood. Four large motor-coaches supplied by the London General Omnibus Co. pulled up at eleven o'clock on a recent Saturday outside the works in Paris Garden, Stamford-street, and quickly moved off fully laden. Leaving the extra-metropolitan area behind at Merton the party was conveyed through Ewell, across the Banstead Downs, and thence by Dorking to the appointed rendezvous—the "Holly and Laurel" at South Holmewood. Here, a substantial cold luncheon awaited the members of the party, whose appetites had been whetted by the bracing character of the weather experienced (it was far from summer like).

The meal over, Mr. G. C. Edwards (Father of the Chapel) proposed the toast of "The Firm," coupled with the name of Mr. J. Griffiths (the works manager), and paid a tribute to the excellent relations existing between the management and the men.

Mr. Griffiths replied in appropriate terms,

assuring those present that it would be the constant endeavour of the firm and himself to secure the happiness and comfort of the employees.

Mr. Griffiths, who was in the chair, was supported by Mr. S. Baker (deputy works manager), Mr. C. Smith (secretary to the company), the heads of most of the departments, and some members of the counting-house staff.

After luncheon, there was a cricket match between teams representing the composing-room and the office and reading departments. The former proved victorious.

Returning to the "Holly and Laurel" tea was served, followed by an enjoyable concert, Mr. J. Griffiths again presiding.

A somewhat different route was adopted for the return journey and altogether a delightful day was spent.

The committee consisted of Messrs. W. Allen, E. W. Berry, W. J. Desborough, A. Giles, D. Mitchenall, H. Maynard and A. White. The stewards (who worked well) were Messrs. G. A. Marlow, A. R. Parfitt, and H. Addison; while Messrs. G. C. Edwards (father of the chapel) and M. S. Fairance (clerk) kept a vigilant eye on the general arrangements.

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Telephone: 8407 City.

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COMPOSITOR (T.U.) requires situation on Piece; used to Trade Papers and Tabular Work; quick, clean; 5 years' war service; age 30; good references.—Box 13945.

COSTING and Estimating Clerk and General Assistant in Jobbing and News Office. Advertiser recommends capable man (aged 25) for position as GENERAL ASSISTANT in Management, both Office and Works, to anyone who has suitable vacancy.—Fuller information on application to Box 13962.

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Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1922.

Printers' Wages Problem.

THE wages question in the printing trade
has moved forward since our last issue, but
has by no means reached an entirely satisfac-
tory phase. A cloud has appeared upon the
horizon since the award of the Industrial
Court was made known, and there are some
pessimists who speak very gloomily of the
outlook. The award, however, is a very im-
portant announcement and the grounds for
making it are set forth without equivocation.
Evidently the members of the Court appre-
ciate the position of industry generally and
of the printing trade in particular, and although
the terms may not be quite what the T.A.
anticipated, if it is allowed to go forward it
should stabilise wages for some time ahead
and enable master printers to so adjust their
costs that they can secure some of that busi-
ness which they have been unable to obtain
by reason of the excessive cost of printing.
The first reduction under the award is due
this week. The position in London has not
been cleared up to any extent, and negotia-
tions which were re-opened with the L.S.C.
are to be continued. Negotiations are also
proceeding with other unions.

* * *

Paper Suppliers and the Printer.

THE relations of the paper supplier with the
printer are not always so free from criticism
as perhaps they might be. Recently there
have been complaints from master printers in
this country, and this fact gives added
interest to rapprochements which are taking
place among paper men and printers in
Philadelphia. Apparently the question of
the long price list is in abeyance pending
more definite news concerning the legality of
the proposal. But in other directions agree-
ment was reached for closer working. The
compromise plan adopted at a joint meeting
provides in substance that the fine paper dis-
tributors will sell printing papers only to the
converters and not to the ultimate consumer,
and that the printers in turn will look to the
paper distributors and not to the mills for
their supplies, and finally that the long list,

while it will not be adopted by the paper
distributors who are members of the Paper
Trade Association and thus are affiliated with
the National Paper Trade Association, will
be carried on by the Typothetæ only in an
educational and not in an aggressive way.
In order to ensure a continuance of co-
operative effort, a proposal was made that
paper men and printers should meet together
at least once a year in friendly conference,
and the suggestion was met with "vociferous
response."

Personal.

VISCOUNTESS BURNHAM, the president, was
in the chair at the annual dinner of the
Society of Women Journalists at the Lyceum
Club on Wednesday last week.

SUPPORTING her were Viscount Burnham,
Sir William Berry, Sir Frank and Lady
Newnes, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., and Lady
Brittain, and a distinguished company of
litterateurs.

LADY BURNHAM acknowledged her election
to the presidency in an able speech.

MR. BONAR LAW, M.P., was the guest of the
Lobby journalists at a luncheon on Tuesday
at the Hotel Victoria.

MR. W. R. CUMMINS, the Muswell Hill
printer, has been again successful at prize-
winning at flower shows this year, having
won six first, four second, and four third
prizes.

MR. GEO. A. ISAACS has been appointed as
the representative of the National Society of
Operative Printers and Assistants on the
Board of Governors of the Central London
Printing School.

It is hoped that President Harding, who is
a printing craftsman, will open the second
Educational Graphic Arts Exposition at Bos-
ton, August 28th to September 12th, and an
effort will be made to have him set in type a
message of greeting to all visitors.

Lt.-Col. Truscott's Garden Party.

Lt.-Col. J. R. Truscott (President, London
Master Printers' Association) and Mrs. Trus-
cott entertained various members of the print-
ing craft, and their friends in the neighbour-
hood, at a garden party at their house,
"Amblecote," Cobham, Surrey, on Satur-
day last. In spite of the inclement weather,
about 150 people were present, and they were
entertained with music, tennis and garden
golf.

Among those present were Sir Richard
and Lady Redmayne, Sir Charles and Lady
McLeod, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.,
Sir G. Rowland Blades, Mr. and Mrs. H. D.
Truscott, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. Wallinger, Mr.
and Mrs. R. R. Bury, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Williams, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Keliher, Mr. and Mrs. Miss
Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Cahusac, Sir Cecil
Harrison, K.B.E., Mr. and Mrs. G. Eaton
Hart, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hazell, Mr. and
Mrs. A. Willmott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brigenshaw,
Mr. A. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wise, Mr.
and Mrs. G. W. Young and Mr. and Mrs. T. J.
Hunt.

Among letters of regret received were those
from Sir Thomas and Lady McAlpine, Sir
William and Lady Waterlow, Mr. and Mrs.
W. A. Clowes, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Blades, Mr.
and Mrs. E. C. Austen-Leigh, and Sir Home-
wood and Lady Crawford.

THE Stationery Office have issued the re-
port of the Committee appointed to select
the best faces of type and modes of display
for Government printing (4s. net, post free
4s. 3d.) and "A Note on the Legibility of
Printed Matter," prepared for the information
of the Committee by Mr. L. A. Legros (1s. 6d.
net, 1s. 7d. post free).

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Wages in the Printing Industry.

The Industrial Court Award for the Country and the Resumption of Negotiations in London.

Since our last issue the most important development in the wages question has been the announcement of the award of the Industrial Court, the terms of which are printed below. In this connection it is understood the Typographical Association are proposing to take a ballot of their members, although the view of the Master Printers' Federation is that the award must come into operation automatically. Accordingly the T.A. have been informed that the Federation on behalf of its members, having decided to submit this matter to the Industrial Court for settlement, is issuing instructions that the award of the Court should be given effect to. It will be noticed that the first reduction under the award takes place this week.

The Industrial Court Award.

Signed by Sir Wm. W. Mackenzie, Mr. J. McKie Bryce, and Mr. D. C. Cummings, the following are the terms of the Industrial Court award in *re* the Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society and the Typographical Association:—

TERMS OF REFERENCE.—Should there be a reduction in the wages of the members of the Typographical Association? If so, what amount and how any such reduction should be divided and at what dates?

1. The difference was referred under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, by the Minister of Labour to the Industrial Court for settlement and parties were heard in London on July 4th, 1922.

2. The workpeople concerned in the difference comprise male adults employed as compositors, linotype and monotype operators and machinemen in England and Wales (outside a circle whose radius is 15 miles from the General Post Office, London), and in Belfast.

3. In 1919 an agreement operating as from May 24th or thereabouts was concluded between the present parties, which as regards wages divided the towns and places covered into six grades, and laid down jobbing, weekly news, and bi-weekly news case rates for the several towns as follows:—Grade No. 1, 75s.; No. 2, 72s.; No. 3, 69s.; No. 4, 66s.; No. 5, 63s.; No. 6, 60s.

The rates are basic rates, and are subject to additions in respect of certain classes of work which will not be affected by the present decision.

When these rates came into force the cost of living index number published in the *Labour Gazette* was 110.

4. The rates were increased from time to time as the cost of living advanced, until, in November, 1920, with reference to a cost of living index number of 168, they stood at:—Grade No. 1, 97s. 6d.; No. 2, 94s. 6d.; No. 3, 91s. 6d.; No. 4, 88s. 6d.; No. 5, 85s. 6d.; No. 6, 82s. 6d.

5. By agreement between the parties the rates were reduced in October, 1921, by 5s. a week, and in January, 1922, by 2s. 6d. a week, and they now stand at:—Grade No. 1, 90s.; No. 2, 87s.; No. 3, 84s.; No. 4, 81s.; No. 5, 78s.; No. 6, 75s.

6. The pre-war rates of the men concerned were:—Grade No. 1, 38s. 3d.; No. 2, 36s. 4½d.; No. 3, 35s. 2½d.; No. 4, 33s.; No. 5, 30s. 10½d.; No. 6, 27s. 9d.

7. The increase of the present rates over the pre-war rates thus varies according to the grading of the towns from 51s. 9d. to 47s. 1½d. a week.

8. In February, 1919, by agreement between the parties a 48-hour week was instituted under which the hours of many employees were reduced without reduction of pay, other employees having already had a reduced week. By the same agreement payment was conceded for bank and national holidays, and all employees with 12 months' consecutive service prior to June 30th in any year became entitled to a week's annual holiday with pay.

9. It was submitted for the employers that a substantial reduction in present rates was justified by reference to the fall in the cost of living, comparison with the course of wages in other industries, and on account of the state of trade.

The last published cost of living index number is 80, and it was contended that, even allowing for an improvement in the pre-war

basic wage of about 4s. a week, a reduction of 19s. a week from present rates was warranted.

Evidence was submitted to show that on account of the present high costs orders for printing were being withheld or diverted abroad. The export of books and other printing matter to India, the Dominions and Colonies, and the United States of America was particularly affected. Many newspapers were being run at a loss, and commercial printing was being displaced by the increased, because cheaper, use of copying apparatus. Official statistics showed that more than 15,000 persons in the printing trade were unemployed on May 22nd, 1922, while further considerable numbers were on short time. Reference was made to an official statement (Parliamentary Debates, H.C. Vol. 155 Col. 1051), which showed that in June, 1922, in a number of important industries, including building, engineering and shipbuilding, the time rates of wages were lower by considerable sums than those in the printing industry.

10. The workpeople resisted a reduction of wages on the ground that the wages now paid are no more than adequate for a skilled trade in which apprenticeship is necessary. It was submitted that the increase in the cost of living was in fact greater than shown by the cost of living index number; and that, whether that submission was justified or not, the pre-war wages were unsatisfactory, and should not be taken as a basis. It was contended that the present condition of the industry was due to the general trade depression, and that a reduction of wages would have too small an effect on total costs to bring about any marked improvement. Figures were quoted to show the prosperous condition of many firms engaged in the industry. It was also stated that a number of firms engaged in newspaper printing had undertaken to continue present rates until the end of the year.

11. The Court are satisfied that in the printing industry there has been a great falling off of work, and although the evidence shows that some firms are prosperous, the industry as a whole is in an unsatisfactory condition. The shortage of work is no doubt due in part to the general industrial depression from which the country is suffering, and has been aggravated by stoppages of work, such as have occurred in the mining, engineering and shipbuilding industries.

But printing is essentially an industry in which the price at which the work can be done is of the first importance. In comparatively few directions is the demand for printing so insistent that it must be satisfied irrespective of the price charged. It appears to the Court, therefore, that it is in the best interests of all concerned that everything possible should be done to reduce costs and charges, and encourage the placing of orders. The marked reduction in the price of paper is important in this connection; but the object at which to aim appears clearly to be a due and proper reduction of each of the ingredients which go to make up the total cost.

The necessity of a reduction of costs implies in the present case the necessity of a reduction of wages. The rates of wages paid by an industry must be determined by the capacity of the industry to bear them; and the Court are clearly of the view that under existing conditions a reduction of the rates of the men now concerned is warranted.

12. The Court accordingly decide that the present rates of wages shall be reduced as follows:—By 3s. a week as from the beginning of the first pay week following July 11th, 1922; by a further 3s. as from the beginning of the first complete pay week in September, 1922; by a further 3s. as from the beginning of the first complete pay week in November, 1922; and by 3s. 6d. as from the beginning of the first complete pay week in January, 1923.

The Balloting Unions.

The results of the ballots which were taken by several unions have been received, and the following unions have voted in favour of accepting the proposal submitted to them:—The Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers; the Amalgamated Society of Litho-

graphic Artists; the Music Printers' Society; the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers; the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants (male and female members in general printing offices in the provinces and female members in London); the London Society of Machine Rulers; and the Society of Women employed in the Bookbinding and Printing Trades.

These proposals were as follows:—A reduction of 5s. per week in the rate of wages payable will become operative on and from the pay day in the week ending July 15th, 2s. 6d. on and from the pay day in the week ending October 7th, 2s. 6d. on and from the pay day in the week ending January 6th, and 2s. 6d. on and from the pay day in the week ending July 7th, 1923, with proportionate reductions to piece workers, male learners and binders' apprentices, and no further reduction in wages during 1923.

Reductions on the same dates shall be made to the women members of these societies amounting to 6s., in instalments of 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 1s. and 1s. respectively, with proportionate reductions to piece workers and female learners.

Arrangements are being made to revise the scales of wages payable to the male and female learners in the provinces.

The women members of all unions have accepted the reduction both in London and the provinces.

The male members of the N. S. O. P. and A. and the N. U. P. W. in London have rejected the terms; but arrangements have been made for a further conference with these unions. There is a special agreement affecting male members of the N. S. O. P. and A. employed in newspaper offices in the provinces that their wages bear a definite relation to the wages of T. A. members, and this will take effect accordingly.

In announcing the results just mentioned Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation, observes: "It is gratifying to be able to report that the position has been reached and that the lengthy and difficult negotiations have been conducted with good will."

Other Negotiations.

In London negotiations have been resumed with the London Society of Compositors and the other unions operating exclusively in the metropolis. Conferences were held on Friday and Monday with the L. S. C. and a number of points were raised, but the conference was again adjourned until next Tuesday, following a delegate meeting which has been convened for Monday. Nothing so far has been settled, but definite progress is expected to be made next week.

Representatives of the Machine Minders were received by the L. M. P. A. on Tuesday, and interviews with the other unions were arranged for Wednesday.

German Printers Strike Ended

The printers' strike has ended, and work was to be resumed yesterday (Wednesday) in Germany. Under the new wages agreement male workers will get 300, female workers 250, and youths under 17 150 marks increase per week. There will be no pay for the days that the strike lasted.

City Printing Works Fire.

A destructive fire occurred early on Friday morning on the premises of Messrs. Hicks, Wilkinson and Sears, printers, Dorset Buildings, Dorset-street, London, E.C. It is believed to have originated on the second floor, and spread rapidly to the upper floors, wrecking two linotype machines, electric motors and a number of printing machines. The upper part of the building completely collapsed, but the general offices and warehouse were not so seriously affected, although considerable damage was done by water. The machinery in the basement escaped any serious damage. Stocks of paper, supplemented by a delivery of 250 reams on the previous day, were also little affected. The prompt action of the fire brigades in attendance practically confined the fire to Messrs. Hicks, Wilkinson and Sears' premises. The firm are making arrangements to meet all the requirements of their customers.

We understand that Sir John Ellerman, the great shipping magnate, who has large newspaper interests in London, is negotiating for the purchase of a southern paper mill.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Associated Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. 20s.; J. Byrom, 13s. 7½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 3d.; Thos. De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 104½, 105; John Dickinson, 21s. 3d.; Ilford, 21s. 4½d., 21s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 1st Deb., 51, 51½; International Linotype, 56; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 15s. 2d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 21s. 6d., 21s. 9d., Pref., 17s. 10½d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 3d.; George Newnes, 15s. 10½d., Pref., 15s. 6d. 2d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 103½, 105; New Pegamoid, 6s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 76s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 20s., 19s. 10½d.; Raphael Tuck, 20s. 3d., 20s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16½, Piefd., 9½; Weldon's, 35s., Pref., 17s. 6d. 2d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 15s.

NEW COMPANIES.

WYNDHAM (PAPER MERCHANTS), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, publishers, manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper and all articles made from paper or pulp and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: Muriel C. Wyndham and P. H. Vicary. Registered office: Grove-street Works, Cheltenham.

T. N. FOULIS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business as formerly carried on by T. N. Foulis, publisher, at 15, Frederick-street, Edinburgh, and 91, Great Russell-street, W.C., and to carry on the business of publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. C. W. Barrett, C. M. Cummins, D. A. Foulis, W. Jardine and R. Wilson. Registered office: 15, Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

MERTON PRESS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of publishers of the magazine *Poetry* and books of, and relating to, poetry, etc. Private company. First directors: S. F. Wright, Mrs. T. F. Wright and M. Keys. Registered office: 11, Gresham-street, E.C.1.

LEADLAY, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of advertising specialists and publicity agents, advertising contractors and agents, designers, block makers, engravers, photographic printers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: E. O. Leadlay and F. P. Walker. Registered office: 61, Berners-street, W.1.

PROGRESSIVE ADVERTISING AND PRINTING Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, manufacturers of advertising apparatus, publishers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, stationers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: E. V. Bernasconi and F. A. Mitchell. Registered office: 53, Caludon-road, Coventry.

JOHN LONG, LTD. (Pall Mall, S.W.)—Capital £30,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a publisher carried on at 12-14, Norris-street, Haymarket, S.W., as "John Long, Ltd.," and to carry on the business of proprietors, publishers of newspapers, journals, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Long, L. H. W. Bonner.

RADIUM ADVERTISING Co., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 6 per cent. cum. pref.); to acquire the business of the Radium Advertising Co., carried on by A. Lloyd and P. L. Dykins at the Tower Gardens, Holywell, Flint, and to carry on the business of advertising agents, bill posters, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Lloyd, P. L. Dykins, P. Brown, W. Jones, J. Mac William and H. E. Walker. Registered office: 9, Harrington street, Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS (HULL), LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of printers, wholesale and manufacturing stationers, machine rulers, paper bag and box-makers, envelope manufacturers and

merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: C. C. Dains and F. W. Knaggs. Registered by C. M. Preston, Bond-street-chambers, Hull.

SIEFF AND BRAUMONT, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of cotton and cotton waste dealers and merchants, dealers in all kinds of waste, hemp, jute, twines, paper, factory engines, cleaning warp, wood pulp or shoddy, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: E. Sieff and I. M. Sieff. Registered office: Dawson's Croft Mills, Greengate, Salford, near Manchester.

ART COVERS, LTD. (10 and 12, Bishopsgate, E.C.)—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at Bedford as "Alyn Sheppey," and to carry on the business of designers, makers, manufacturers and publishers of and dealers in art covers for menus, for advertisement purposes, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: A. Sheppey and W. E. Perrett.

GEO. C. BRIGHTLING AND Co. (1922), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of paper agents, merchants and makers, paper bag and account book makers, stationers, printers, box makers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: G. C. Brightling, J. Goodey and P. T. Collier. Registered office: 63, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

CHAS. WRIGHT, LTD.—Capital £20,100, to acquire the business of a die-sinker, engraver and engineer, carried on by C. Wright at Edgware, Middlesex, as "Wright and Son." Private company. Subscribers: C. Wright and Mrs. E. A. Wright. Registered office: High-street, Edgware.

COMMERCIAL FILMS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of general advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: M. G. May and A. J. Hull. Registered office: 53A Shaftesbury-avenue, W.

WALTER DANDIE Co., LTD.—Capital £15,000, in 5,000 10 per cent. cum. pref. and 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; to acquire the business of an advertising agent, publicity and sales-promotion specialist, printer, etc., carried on by W. Dandie at 173-175, Great Portland-street, W., as the "Walter Dandie Co." Private company. First directors: W. Dandie and H. W. C. Bartlett. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

NUNEATON OBSERVER, LTD.—Mortgage on certain property, at Heanor, Derby, dated June 28th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the London Joint City and Midland Bank.

D. SMITH AND SONS, LTD. (box manufacturers, London).—Particulars of £2,500 "A" first mortgage debentures £3,000 "B" first mortgage debentures and £7,300 second debentures authorised May 30th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

J. A. GODFREY AND SONS, LTD. (printers, Bromley).—(a) Satisfaction in full on June 23rd, 1922, of debenture dated January 27th, 1914, securing £500, and (b) registered mortgage debenture dated June 23rd, 1922, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. A. E. Hartley, 3, The Broadway, Bromley, Kent.

IRVINES, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Particulars of £500 debentures authorised June 9th, 1922, charged on company's property present and future, including uncalled capital; present issue £100.

TESBURY AND Co., LTD. (stationers, etc.).—Land registry charge on 140, Borough High-

street, S.E., dated June 22nd, 1922, to secure £1,000. Holder: J. D. Arthur, 171, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

STONEHOUSE PAPER AND BAG MILLS, LTD.—Mortgage on the Lower Mills, Stonehouse, Glos., dated June 23rd, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Bank. Also debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, of even date, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Bank not exceeding £5,500.

PRINTERS' SUPPLY SERVICE, LTD.—Debenture dated June 30th, 1922, to secure £80, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: R. S. Fox, The Old Orchard, Harefield, near Uxbridge.

SOMERSET AND DORSET PAPER Co., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on February 8th, 1918, of mortgage dated November 1st, 1911, securing £300 (notice filed June 30th, 1922).

HUGH STEVENSON AND SONS, LTD.—Bond and disposition in security dated June 21st, 1922, to secure £3,000, charged on certain property in Leith. Holders: London Joint City and Midland Bank.

D. SMITH AND SONS, LTD. (box manufacturers, stationers, printers, etc.).—Mortgage dated June 14th, 1922, to secure £1,800, charged on 19 and 20, Rupert-street, White-chapel. Holders: Barclays Bank.

H. AND A. MULLORD, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., London).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, authorised June 13th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future; present issue, £900.

F. J. DIPROSE AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Debenture dated June 28th, 1922, to secure £500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, E.C.4.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

THE "SUNDAY SPORTSMAN," LTD., 367, Strand, W.C.—The creditors and shareholders of this company met under a compulsory winding-up order on July 4th at the Board of Trade offices, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. Mr. G. D. Pepys, official receiver, reported that the company was formed in January, 1921, with a nominal capital of £40,000, to acquire a weekly newspaper entitled the *Sunday Sportsman*, with which was also published the *Sunday Sportsman Special*. The *Sunday Sportsman* was started by the Harrington Press, Ltd., now in liquidation, and the company acquired it from the London United Press Co., Ltd. The failure was attributed to the coal strike of 1921, which led to the cancelling of many race meetings, whilst the company was also obliged to reduce its circulation because of the curtailment of the train services. The official receiver had sold the copyright and goodwill of the paper for £500. The proofs of debt aggregated £25,227 which included £16,550 claimed by the vendors for the unsatisfied portion of the purchase consideration, whilst the assets had realised £1,285 and the uncollected book debts were returned at £1,110. Mr. A. Willmott, C.A., was elected to the post of liquidator.

LEWIS MATHIAS AND Co., LTD., music printers and publishers, 9, Great Marlborough-street, W.—Accounts have been filed under the liquidation of this company, showing liabilities £6,763, assets valued at sufficient to yield a surplus of £223 after payment of all debts and a deficiency of £7,303 as regards shareholders. Mr. G. D. Pepys, official receiver and liquidator, reports that the company was formed in December, 1918, with a nominal capital of £10,000 and agreed to purchase the business which had been carried on at 9, Great Marlborough-street as Lewis Mathias and Co. for £6,236. In the opinion of the official receiver, the failure of the company is due to mismanagement and to the large salaries and expenses paid.

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Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Visit to a Paper Mill.

The annual outing of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association took place on Saturday, when a visit was made to the London Paper Mills, Dartford. The company, numbering fifty members and friends, left Cannon-street soon after one o'clock, being favoured with quite propitious weather. Among those who accompanied the party were:—Messrs. C. Atkins, A. J. Aves, G. A. Eden, G. J. Hellery, T. Hunt, W. T. Lingham, J. Lee, H. Milton and B. J. Sansom. Disappointment was felt at the unavoidable absence of both the president and secretary. On reaching Dartford the party was met at the station by Mr. A. C. Barnes, chief clerk of the mill, who conducted the members to the mill gates where they were greeted by the mill manager, Mr. Jas. Langan.

After an informal reception, Mr. Langan arranged for the visitors to be split up into groups of eight and entrusted guides to conduct each group over the different parts of the mill. The guides consisted of foremen and staffmen.

The London Paper Mills, which are under the control of Albert E. Reed and Co., Ltd., employ about 430 hands. The huge output attained by these mills is made possible by the introduction of up-to-date machinery and appliances, and were kept running especially for the Association's visit. Here the members were able to witness the manufacture of a very comprehensive variety of papers, which were being produced not only with great rapidity, but with perfect precision and finish. The machines were busy executing orders for Australia, Canada, Africa, Japan and China, and the visitors had the rare opportunity of witnessing paper being made for *The Times*, the *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Graphic*, *Nash's Magazine*, *Answers*, etc.

At West Mill.

At the West Mill, after passing huge quantities of mechanical and sulphite wood pulp stacked in bales, the party was conducted to the boiler-room. Here was seen a number of boilers, one of which had recently been converted for oil fuel, and a massive engine, registering 300 h.p., which was operated by a 150 h.p. motor. The visitors were next shown the disintegration of the raw material and the operations of the agitator chest made by Messrs. Charles Walmsley and Co., Ltd. and the beating of the pulp which was being carried out by a number of Bentley and Jackson's beating engines. A demonstration was also given of the application of colours to the pulp, with the object of securing the correct tints on the papers according to their special requirements. These processes having been completed the pulp was next run into a rotating Wandel strainer (made by the Watford Engineering Co.) ready to be converted into paper.

The Machine House.

Continuing their tour of inspection the party was next shown the gigantic Walmsley papermaking machine which has recently been installed and which is giving every satisfaction to the management. With regard to this machine the visitors were amazed at the very smooth manner in which the leviathan was running. Interesting explanations of the intricate process were given as the pulp travelled along the wire until, after submitting to various treatment, it reached the drying cylinders, finally to be wound as finished paper on to the reels at the end of the machine. Great interest was evinced at the rapid removal of the completed reel—weighing one ton and a quarter—and at the equal speed with which a new core was placed into position, all carried out while the machine was operating at full speed.

East Mill.

At the East Mill, where the visitors were next conducted, very special interest was taken in the machinery in the boiler-house, where the boilers—all heated by oil fuel—attained a pressure of 80 lbs. per square inch and registered a temperature of 260 degs. Fah. Next was seen the mill's 500 h.p. motor and the 1,200 h.p. engine, the fly-wheel of which weighs 36 tons. In this mill are in-

stalled four large papermaking machines, all of which, however, are somewhat smaller than that in the West Mill. Coming from such well-known papermaking engineers as Bertrams Limited, Bentley and Jackson, Jas. Milne, and Chas. Walmsley, all were working at full capacity, and the visitors examined the manifold operations of the massive machinery with absorbing interest and attention.

The final floor to be inspected was the packing and cutting room, where a mammoth Victory Guillotine by Jas. Salmon was at work.

Votes of Thanks.

The party then adjourned to the Shaftesbury Hotel, Hyth-street, where an excellent knife and fork tea was served, Mr. Langan, Mr. Barnes, and several of the gentlemen who had acted as guides being also present.

After tea Mr. Milton (vice-president of the Association), in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Langan, Mr. Barnes and the guides, tendered hearty thanks for the opportunity given them that afternoon. They had enjoyed themselves immensely, and had been greatly impressed with all they had seen at the mill. He wished the mill management all success in the future.

The vote of thanks was cordially seconded by Mr. G. A. Eden.

Mr. Langan, in reply, said he was glad to have had the opportunity of entertaining the members of the Association, and to have given them the privilege of seeing some of the work done at the mill.

Mr. Barnes also endorsed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Langan.

The remainder of the evening at the disposal of the trippers was occupied in an impromptu concert, to which the following contributed: Messrs. A. G. Aves, G. A. Eden, T. Hunt, H. Hunt, and A. C. Ware. The concert was brought to a close by the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

In the hour to spare before catching the train for home the opportunity was taken of looking round the old town of Dartford, so reminiscent of early papermaking days.

The stewards, Messrs. H. Milton, Eden and B. J. Sansom, were responsible for the arranging of what proved in every sense to be a very instructive and enjoyable outing.

Monthly Meeting.

There was a large muster of members at the usual monthly meeting of the Association held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the president, Mr. A. W. Hunt occupying the chair. After the transaction of some brief routine business, Mr. A. J. Daines delighted his hearers with another of his erudite discourses, entitled "How to Read."

The minutes being disposed of, several items of correspondence were dealt with. Among these were letters from members inquiring about vacancies and also a notification of an opening to be filled.

New Members.

The following candidates were then elected to membership:—Mr. W. J. Miles (overseer-binding department), Messrs. Tinling and Co., Prescott, Lancs; Mr. T. J. Reindorp (photo-engraving department), Amalgamated Press, Lavington-street.

On behalf of the Association the president extended to the new members a warm welcome.

Mr. F. C. Peacock, who so well champions the cause of bookbinders' charities, made an appeal on behalf of the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes. Apart from the annual donation which the Association so generously granted, he hoped for further assistance individually from the members.

Mr. Daines' address was of considerable literary merit, and elicited from the members hearty appreciation. After dealing with the diversity of opinion that exists as to how books should be read, he quickly passed over such authors as Charles Garvice and Philip Oppenheim and dealt more extensively with Charles Dickens, Oscar Wilde, Elinor Glyn, John Galsworthy, Jack London and others. The varying characteristics and philosophy expounded by the different authors were described in a fascinating manner.

At the close of the address an interesting discussion took place, contributed to by the following: Messrs. W. Robinson, A. S. Long, C. Atkins, G. A. Rutherford, J. Lee, and the president.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Daines, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. A. G. Aves,

Wiggins Teape and Alex. Pirie (SALES), LTD.

This private company has been registered with a nominal capital of £10,000, in £1 shares. The objects are: to carry on the business of wholesale, export and manufacturing stationers, general merchants, agents, booksellers, publishers, proprietors of newspapers, periodicals and other copyrights, literary and artistic printers, lithographers, engravers, die-sinkers, bookbinders, account book manufacturers, machine rulers, numerical printers, papermakers, manufacturers of envelopes and all forms of covers for use in transmission of articles by post or otherwise, manufacturers of millboard, cardboard, railway tickets and all articles made from pulp, dealers in parchment, vellum and all articles and materials used in any of the above businesses, or for general, literary, photographic or artistic purposes, etc.

The first directors are: P. Wood Holden, A. E. Parke, F. L. T. Barlow, T. L. Parke, W. G. Hay, L. W. Farrow, J. Horsburgh and J. P. Hepburn, directors of Wiggins Teape and Co. (1919); F. D. Pirie, W. B. Pirie and R. G. Ritson, directors of Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd.

Geo. C. Brightling & Co. (1922), Ltd.

This company—a reconstruction of the old company of Geo. C. Brightling and Co., Ltd.—has recently been registered, and will continue business as heretofore at Ormond House, 63, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4. Mr. Geo. C. Brightling will still maintain his association in the capacity of chairman, but under the new arrangement the more active control of the business will be in the hands of Mr. John Goodey and Mr. P. T. Collier, as joint managing directors. Both gentlemen named are well-known and highly respected in the trade. Mr. Goodey, for instance, having been with the firm for 28 years and Mr. Collier for 18 years, and it may safely be assumed that in their hands the high reputation achieved in the past will be worthily maintained. The firm of Messrs. Geo. C. Brightling and Co., Ltd., handle a wide variety of papers and act as agents for a number of important British mills.

James Wrigley & Son, Ltd.

We have definite information that Bridge Hall Mills, Bury, has changed hands. Established over one hundred years ago by Mr. Jas. Wrigley, the business was conducted by the descendants of the founder until the end of 1920 when it was then acquired by a firm of London paper merchants and remained in their hands until recently, when it was purchased by Bolton gentlemen. The mill is again in local hands and it is the intention of the purchaser to maintain to the full the Wrigley traditions and to place upon the market their world-famed specialties in fine papers, viz.: Cheques, banks, writings, printings, antiques, super-calendered papers, etc. The company is not now working in association with any other concern.

Boothwood Paper Mills, Ltd.

This private company has been registered with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares (10,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 20,000 ordinary), to acquire the business of a paper manufacturer, carried on by J. Lockett, at Boothwood, in Rushworth, Halifax, as the "Boothwood Paper Mill Co." The first directors are: J. Lockett, H. A. Stukins, J. Pickford, J. Walton and W. Pearce. Registered office: Boothwood Paper Mill.

An employee for 50 years of Messrs. James R. Crompton and Bros., Ltd., Elton Paper Mills, Bury, Mr. John Moore has passed away at the age of 80 years. Four employees of the firm, Messrs. E. Sandiford, J. Dootson, A. Bell and H. Hoyle, acted as bearers at the funeral, and the wreaths included one from the directors,

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The Art of Salesmanship.

Some Vigorous Suggestions.

Although the selling of paper is undertaken with great keenness, it may be that there are improvements which can well be undertaken in the methods adopted. At all events, Mr. Harry R. Wellman, who is a "professor of marketing," spoke very directly to the Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry in New York.

To-day we find production possibilities estimated at being between 30 per cent. and 40 per cent. higher than our known market can consume he says. Moreover, we find that nearly all the production economies that can be made, have been made and that the costs of administration and finance have been reduced to an irreducible minimum under present conditions. In all lines, in fact, production says to sale, "we've made all the savings we can, make a few savings yourself."

This condition is indeed, general. On every side we are seeing new methods used, new studies made, to decrease the present cost of sales. Almost every middleman is considered a parasite by the public at large. With the pressure of public opinion added to the more pressing need of profits, do not blame your bosses for putting on real pressure to reduce sales expense. The sales department is faced with doing the job or, having it done for them. Paper must be sold, and at a profit. The mills must be kept running. From the point of view of production, of finance and of administration, the mill owners have done their best to decrease expense. Now it is your turn.

It seems a large order, but the situation has its bright side. Of all the distribution businesses of to-day, paper is the most archaic. Therefore, the improvement will be easier to make and the results will be more quickly apparent in savings. While other businesses have improved their sales methods, the general paper business has done very little. If one mill dared attempt new methods, all the other mills laughed them to scorn. And so you have kept on putting the most modern machinery into the plants, and used the most antiquated and wornout methods in the selling field. The old jobber-merchant, printer machine, has creaked for a long time. As long as it ran at all, however, you made no improvements other than adding "oil" occasionally. Until Mr. Volstead entered the field as a competitor, you purchased many of your carload orders with champagne suppers instead of with salesmanship.

Why has this condition been allowed to continue in the paper business after it had been abandoned in other lines? Principally, I think, because most of you honestly believed that the paper business was "different" from other businesses. This would be a normal answer as it reflects the same state of mind that other businesses had to go through before they found the right answer. But in finding the right answer, it will help tremendously if you will recognise the fact now that the paper business is not different, that it depends upon the same economic conditions and that it can be merchandised the same as any other commodity.

In the last two years, I have been permitted to study the paper business from the inside out. I have interviewed printers—and viewed the remains of wonderful portfolios designed to help the printer collect new business, but now passively collecting dust; I have interviewed merchants—and found paper piled on their shelves that they did not know they owned and of which their salesman had neither price nor sample. I have talked with salesmen who had excellent selling ideas, but who did not dare

attempt to merchandise their lines with the merchant, for fear the merchant's salesman would get sore!

This state of mind results in waste selling effort on the part of the mill and the agent; it results in duplication of effort by both sales forces and occasionally, by the addition of still further field forces uplifting the printer; it results in slow turnover for the mill and for the jobber, with resulting loss of sales profits and an added interest charge for storage. The point is, all of these wastes are represented in the selling price of the paper when it reaches the market. Loaded with these costs, the price is too high, the final consumer won't purchase and another mill goes to the wall or is absorbed into some new combination to reduce overhead and selling expense. You don't have to take the economist's theory for this. The present combinations furnish fairly practical examples.

The remedy, like most worthwhile remedies, is simple and is based on sound, economic facts. Moreover, other lines of business have done the experimenting necessary, so that the paper business can start with facts rather than theories. The remedy is standardisation in the merchandise itself, standardisation in the methods and trade-channels used in selling, and a constant study of changing conditions to permit immediate changes in method and product, to meet these conditions.

Taking up these proposed changes in order, much has been done toward the standardisation of product. Much still remains to be done, however. Grades, colours, sizes and cutting dimensions, are still subject to improvement. In addition, I dare to think we may see standardisation as between rag and sulphite bond. Each of the changes that have been made, however, have encountered serious objection from the trades in general.

Only a little while ago, salesmen were speaking tolerantly about competitors who manufactured papers in the "twilight zone." How many of you to-day are not offering these same twilight zone papers, paper made at a price to meet competition. Do you realise what you are doing when you holler for these extra numbers to meet competition? You are simply lowering the standards of the entire paper business and putting an added cost on your own mill. When other mills stop making a line, be a little more hesitant about asking your mill to jump into this field. Remember that the introduction of a new brand and price by any of you simply lowers the general effici-

ency of the paper market and lowers the average price level.

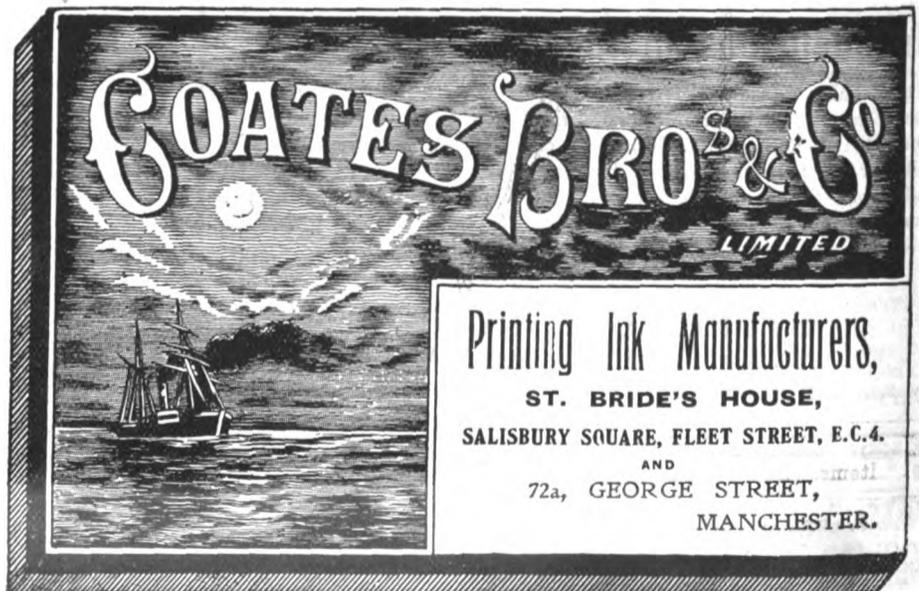
Taking up the second suggested remedy, let us go into the merchant situation a little more in detail. In the paper business as in other businesses, there are just three types of jobbers: (1) the real jobber-merchant who gives full co-operation and service for the limited lines he carries and for which he receives pay. (2) the semi-jobber who splits up his line, his time, his co-operation and his sales effort, performing semi-service for the mill for which he is overpaid, and (3) the worthless jobber who buys and stocks anything and performs no intelligent service, even for himself.

The crux of the jobber situation is just this; there are too many useless and semi-useless jobbers. Make them good jobbers or drop them. The mills are not in the hands of the jobbers. Jobber selection is still possible, jobber elimination still desirable. The jobber and the mill must have mutual interests that will reduce the cost of selling. Whether this is worked out by a combination of mills selecting certain jobbers, by mutual stock ownership, jobber and mill, or by any other means, is not important. Selling co-operation, however, must be secured if wastes are to be stopped and profits again appear.

And here is where salesmanship comes in 100 per cent. strong. Selling the paper itself is incidental. Selling confidence in yourself, in your product, in your mill and its policies, is the task before you. While I am a very strong believer in the use of scientific methods in selling, I have never lost sight of the fact that a large proportion of the world's business is still done on confidence. Confidence that your work is good. Confidence that your merchandising ideas are sound. Confidence in your house.

Just as a starter, think up some new uses for paper to replace the loss in blanks, direct-by-mail and other printed effort. Every new idea affects the paper business. Quit reading statistics on how rotten business is, re-sell yourself to the paper business or get out of it. Seriously, I firmly believe this is your opportunity to put the selling of paper on an intelligent, profitable footing.

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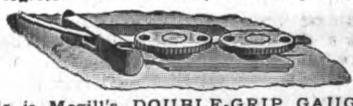
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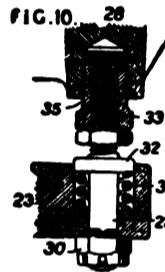
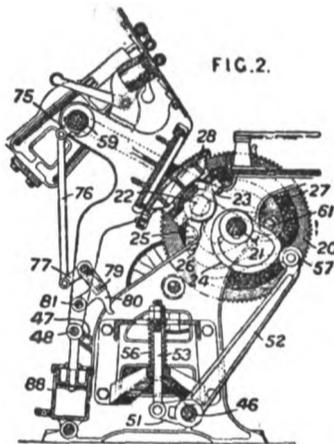
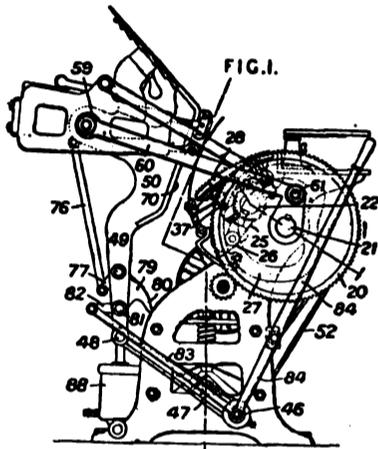
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New Inventions.

An Oscillating Platen.

Mr. E. T. Waters has patented an invention which relates to a printing machine comprising a platen mounted to oscillate about a fixed axis and having a curved surface adapted to make rolling contact with an oscillating bed, the curved platen oscillates about a centre located between its curved surface and the centre of curvature thereof and co-operates with a bed having a continuous to and-fro movement towards the platen compounded with an oscillating movement in a direction tangential to the surface of the platen, so that the platen and bed are in rolling contact only during the latter part of the approach of the bed towards the platen and the early part of its motion therefrom, the amplitude of the oscillation of the platen and of the tangential motion of the bed being only a fraction of the length of sheet printed.



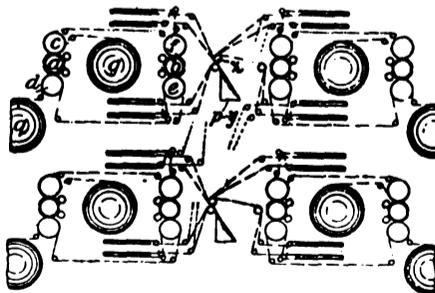
As shown, the curved platen 28 is carried on a rocker 23 mounted on a rocker shaft 22, which is oscillated by means of crank arms 25 having rollers 26 engaging face cams 27 on the driving wheels 20 on the main shaft 21. The bed 50 is rocked towards and away from the platen by means of the crank pins 61 and side arms 60 connected to the reduced eccentric ends of the back shaft 59 extending through the rearward portion of the bed. The legs 49 of the bed are connected by a rising and falling fulcrum shaft 48 carried by arms 47 rigid with a shaft 46, to which is secured an arm 52 having a roller 57 at its end running in contact with a cam 24 on the shaft 21. The weight of the bed is counterbalanced by a spring 56 acting through a rod 53 connected to an arm 51 keyed to the shaft 46, and a buffer-cylinder 88 is provided to counteract the momentum of the bed on its downward movement. For throwing off the impression, the back shaft 59 is provided with a crank 75 connected by a link 76 to one arm of a bell crank 77, the other arm of which is slotted to receive a roller 79 on a quadrant 80 pivoted on a shaft 81 adapted to be rocked by an arm 82 connected by a link 83 to the lower end of the throw off lever 84. The platen 28 is connected to its rocker 23 by means of four yielding adjusting screws of the construction shown in Fig. 10. Each screw has a square part 29 passing through the rocker and a collar 32 engaged by a spring 31, the compression of which is adjusted to the printing pressure required by the nut 30. The threaded part 33 engages a sleeve 35 which has an external thread of different pitch and screws into a threaded socket in the platen, so that by turning the sleeve 35 the platen is raised or lowered relatively to the rocker. By this means excessive pressure between the bearers 70 on the bed and the platen bearers 37 is prevented by yielding of the platen in case the normal printing pressure should be exceeded.

Rotary Newspaper Machines.

A rotary newspaper machine for printing duplicate copies from webs of a multiple

width comprises combinations of perfecting sets, each set consisting of two multi-width printing cylinders with each of which coat several impression cylinders, the arrangement being such that each wide web after printing is slit into two or more webs which are associated together before passing to a folding device which folds them longitudinally. The machine comprises four perfecting sets each comprising a pair of printing cylinders as *a, b* and coating impression cylinders *c, d, e, f*. The printing cylinders are of a length equal to four times the breadth of the newspaper to be printed, so that each cylinder prints eight pages per revolution on two webs which are supplied from rolls *g, g*. These webs are perfected by the printing cylinder *b* with which coats two impression cylinders *e, f*, so that in all two sixteen page products are obtained from each perfecting set. The webs after being

perfected are cut by rotary slitters, passed over turning bars arranged at an angle of 45 degrees to the original direction of the web, and which bring the two webs of each wide web together and the associated webs are passed to folders *p, y*, of which there are four sets in pairs which are in axial alinement. As shown, the lower pair of folders are arranged vertically below the upper pair, the folders being symmetrical with the printing sets but not in the lines of run of the original webs. The webs can be associated so that a paper of thirty-two pages is associated on each folder, there being four papers of thirty-two pages in all; or so that two papers of



sixty-four pages are produced, or with two papers of combinations from thirty-four to sixty-four pages. Before passing to the folders the webs pass over rollers *z* of double the width of the slit webs, so that two sets of webs can pass over each roller. In a modified form, the invention is applied to a machine in which the web printed on is six pages wide, and two perfecting sets of this width are arranged end-on and the folders are arranged between the printing sets. Such a machine has a capacity per revolution of four papers of twenty-four pages, or two papers of forty-eight or lower number of pages. The inventor is Mr. H. Goldschmidt.

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"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"THE DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD. Charles-street, Hattin-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. L. Marler.

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1878.

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED
WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

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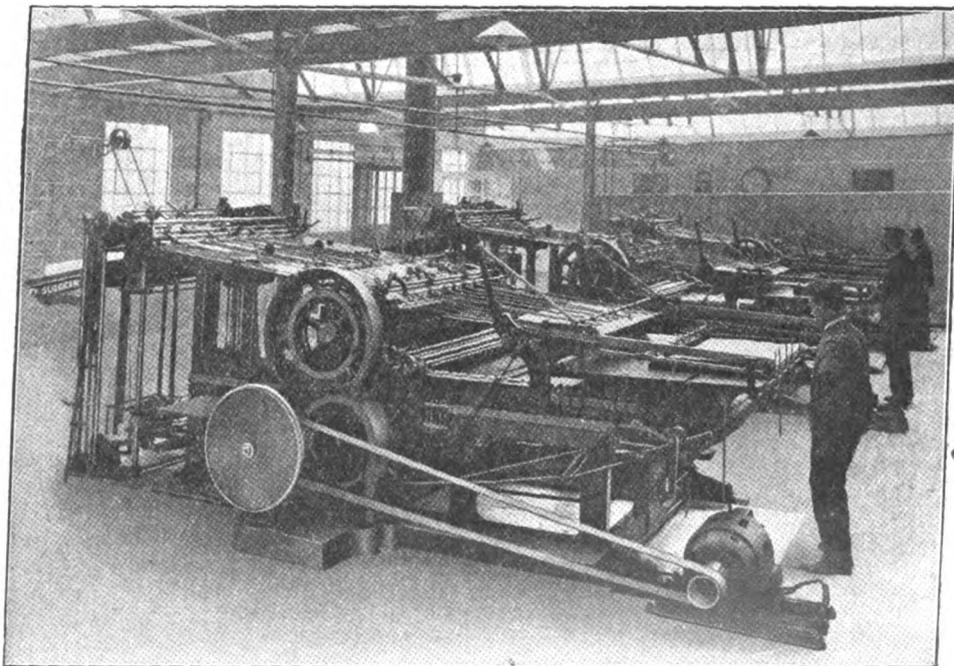
VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 3.

[REGISTERED AS]
[A NEWSPAPER]

LONDON: JULY 20, 1922.

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MAGAZINES AND ALL FINE
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ALL SIZES IN ALL GAUGES.
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WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 91.
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[REGISTERED AS]
A NEWSPAPER.

LONDON: JULY 20, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Type Faces and Modes of Display.

Select Committee's Recommendations for Adoption in Government Printing.

Some useful and practical observations are contained in the report of the Committee appointed to select the best faces of type and modes of display for Government printing. The report is published by the Stationery Office, price 4s. net (post free 4s. 3d.), together with "a note on the legibility of printed matter," prepared for the information of the Committee by Mr. Lucien A. Legros, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., joint author (with Mr. John C. Grant) of "Typographical Printing Surfaces," the price of the note being 1s. 6d. net (post free 1s. 7d.).

With regard to the report, in addition to the comments and recommendations, there is a schedule of suitable type faces, specimens of covers of official publications as at present displayed and as reset according to the correct principles applicable to the composition of such pages, and plates showing designs for Royal Arms. There are also plates showing the proper imposition of pages of various dimensions and matter.

Criticism of Government Printing.

The Committee observe early in their report that the general standard of Government printing has not always been as high as it should be. "The covers and title-pages of Blue Books, for instance, have been generally marred by imperfect display and arrangement, and the letterpress by such defects as the use of type of unsuitable size and character. It must, however, be added that considerable improvement has recently been effected."

The Committee have not, they state, attempted an ideal piece of printing. Accepting the normal Stationery Office specifications with one exception, they have sought by a careful selection and arrangement of the type to suggest a standard below which no Government publication, produced even under the most rigid conditions as to paper and material, need notably fall.

"The Committee are aware," the report continues, "that in view of the large amount of printing involved it is especially necessary to have regard to the cost of production. At the same time, good printing is, within limits, by no means inconsistent with economy. To set work in type of good design costs no more than to set it in type of poor design; and in any case there is no reason why the price of any Government publication issued for sale upon a commercial basis should not be so calculated as to cover the full cost of production."

"There can be little doubt that a well-printed book is not only more legible, but also more saleable than a book that is ill-printed; and on general grounds Government printing in a country which can claim so many of the great printers of the past ought to be as good as possible consistently with economy. The Government should set

the highest standard practicable in its own productions and so help to improve public taste. This should be the natural corollary of the policy it has advisedly adopted in aiding and maintaining schools of arts and crafts throughout the country, and in establishing the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington where printing and bookbinding are among the crafts represented.

"In this connection it will not be out of place to refer to the great influence exercised in the closing years of the last century by some of the State printing presses on the Continent. . . . The Government is in a position to exercise a great influence for good upon the printing craft, partly by achieving a high standard in its own work and partly by requiring the same high standard in work put out to contract.

Some Important Principles.

"As a guide to the principles to be followed in the selection of type faces, it may be said, in quite general terms, that the letters should be as simple in form as possible. They should be broad in the face rather than compressed, and should avoid both undue thickening and thinning of the serifs and strokes, or of reducing the whites between them. The faces should be so proportioned that leading between the lines should not be necessary for legibility."

The Committee invited the leading type-founders and manufacturers of type-composing machines to submit specimens, a number of which are reproduced in the report. Most of the types selected belong either to the old face or old style, but several specimens of the modern face have been included.

In monographs, catalogues, and other publications of a special nature, the face may have to be varied to suit the publication, and the Committee have selected a number of founts which might be used for these purposes. It is realised that many of these require a paper of better quality than can be expected in Government printing in these days of great financial stringency, if their legible qualities are to be completely realised. Nevertheless, the Committee permit themselves to look forward to a time when the public resources have increased and suitable paper is once again obtainable at a reasonable price. In the case of public notices, where visibility at a distance is essential, it is especially necessary, says the Committee, that the type selected should be broad in the face, and that extra-condensed faces should be avoided.

In view of the extent to which figures now enter into human activities, it is remarkable how little attention has been given by users of figures in this country to the question of their legibility when printed, the Committee add. But in certain founts not only are the 3 and 5, and 6 and 8, less different from one

another than they might be, but there is also the objection that in these founts the tails of the 6 and 9 are easily damaged, with the result that either may be mistaken for 0.

The Committee's Recommendations.

The Committee's general summary of recommendations is as follows:—

(a) Types in which the contrast between the thick and thin stroke is exaggerated, or in which the face is unduly compressed, should not be used in Government printing.

(b) The question of the best figures for different kinds of tables should be included in the reference to the Medical Research Council, and the Consultative Committee on Official Statistics should also be asked to assist.

(c) As an interim measure, and pending the result of the inquiry suggested, table or tabular matter for statistical purposes should be set in carefully chosen modern or modernised old style figures; further, in body sizes up to 8-point, recourse should be had wherever possible to figures cast on the two-thick-space set.

(d) There should be adequate white space between each line of figures; and when rows of figures arranged in columns are to be read across the page, a white line should be left at every fifth row.

(e) It is particularly necessary in the case of table and tabular matter that special care should be given to the printing, to the suitability of paper and ink, and to the condition of the type face.

(f) In ordinary bookwork the figures should be those belonging to the particular fount used.

(g) For covers and title-pages the type should be as far as possible of one fount and of the same family as the letterpress; the arrangement of the page should be as simple as may be. While the sizes of type used should be as few as possible, it is essential that they should vary with the importance of the information to be conveyed. Extra-condensed types should be avoided.

(h) The Royal Arms appearing on the cover of the report should be adopted for the covers of Government publications of this format (foolscap folio) on which it is necessary that the Royal Arms appear.

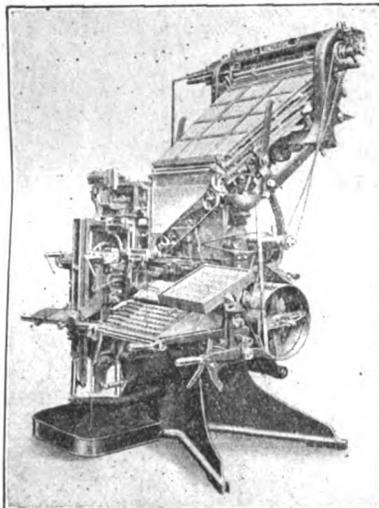
(i) For smaller covers and title-pages the reproductions shown (in other illustrations) are recommended.

(j) If a design is to be reduced to less than two-thirds linear of its size, it should always be considered whether the details ought not first to be redrawn to suit the reduction contemplated.

(k) In Government printing the work should be so imposed and trimmed that the margins on each pair of facing pages are graduated as shown approximately in the specimen pages reproduced. Care should

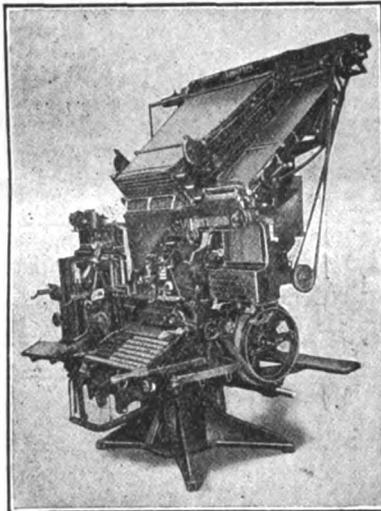
SOME

Modern Linotype Composing Machines



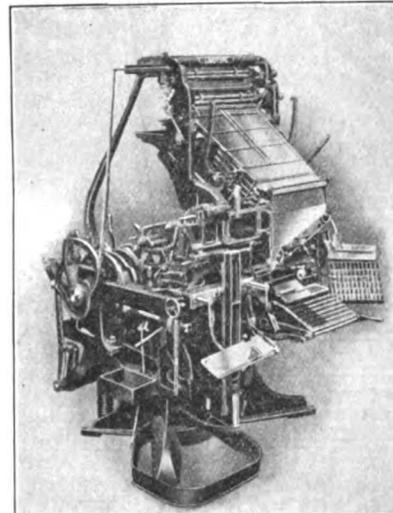
Three-Magazine Linotype.

Capacity, 540 characters. Matrices from more than one magazine cannot be used in one line, but its single distributor is common to all three magazines as required at the will of the operator. Can be installed equipped with one magazine, and additional equipments added as required. Range of bodies and faces 5 to 14 point; line measures up to 30 pica ems. Can also be equipped for head-line work. The ease and rapidity with which the operator changes from one body to another has made it a very popular model.



Three-Magazine Linotype with Auxiliary.

Sets faces from 5 to 42 point on bodies from 5 to 36 point in measures from 4 to 30 ems. The 118 keys (90 standard and 28 auxiliary) provide 596 characters. The auxiliary magazine gives additional time-saving flexibility in the composition of display cap, lines, special characters for book and job work, two-line letters, etc. Matrices from the auxiliary magazine may be assembled continuously or mixed in the same line with those from any one of the standard magazines.



Four-Magazine Two-Distributor Linotype.

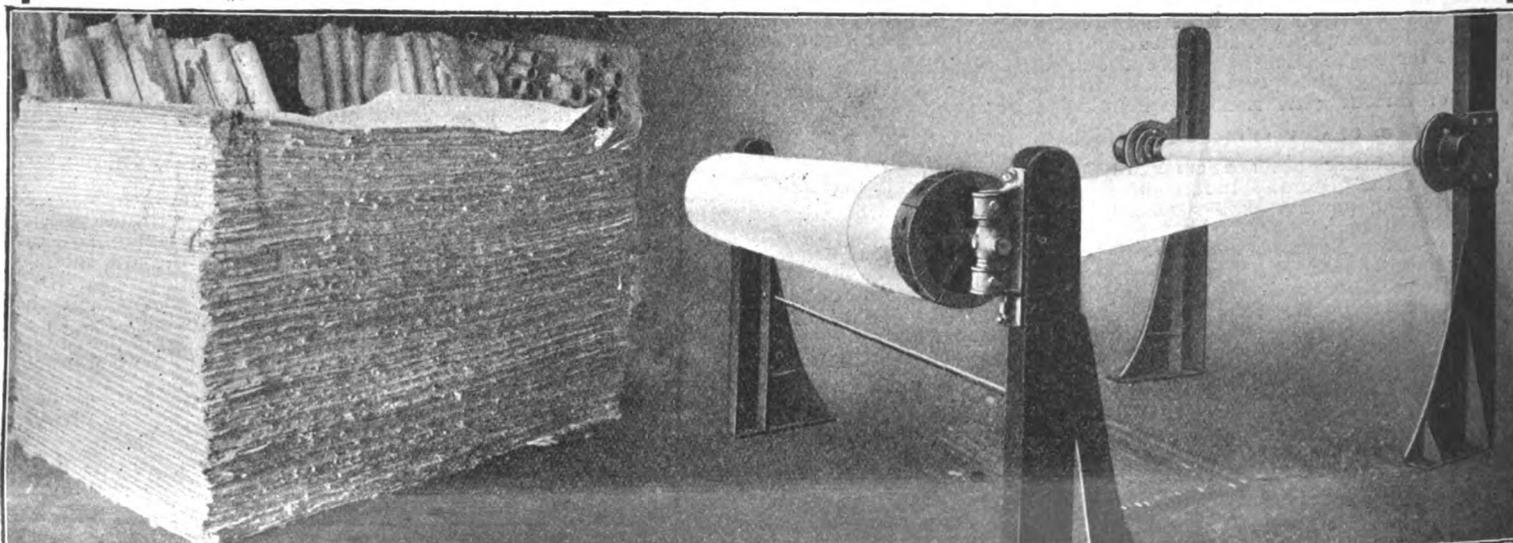
Equipped with four magazines, which with the two distributors can be used as three double units; that is to say, the first and second, second and third, or third and fourth magazines can be used together for the composition of one line. This arrangement gives the printer three distinct ranges of type face combinations in roman, italic, small caps, and display faces without loss of speed. Casts lines up to 30 or 36 pica ems, in bodies from 5 to 36 point. Can be supplied with two magazines only if so required.

Full Particulars from

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9 KINGSWAY, LONDON.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES :

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| <p>1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.</p> <p>2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.</p> <p>3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.</p> | <p>4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.</p> <p>5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.</p> <p>6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.</p> |
|---|--|

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers,* Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

also be taken to maintain correct register between the facing pages of any two sections of a book.

(l) The existing instructions issued to contractors for Government printing in regard to the dimensions of the appearing matter and of the sizes of type to be used should be modified by stipulating for rather larger type and a slightly different measure. These changes should be introduced forthwith in publications issued for sale on a commercial basis.

(m) The rule which is often used to separate the double columns in reports of Parliamentary debates, minutes of evidence, and similar publications should be omitted and the columns separated simply by a white interspace, the width of the white to vary with the size of the page and the measure of the columns.

(n) The length of the columns in the case of reports of Parliamentary debates and minutes of evidence should, when the financial situation is less exigent, be shortened by two lines each; and, if and when a shorter method of recording evidence is introduced, the size of the type at present used should be increased.

(o) The Medical Research Council should be approached with a view to the inception of an inquiry on physiological and psychological lines into such questions as legibility and the optical properties of paper and ink with reference to eye-strain.

It should be added that the report is signed by Messrs. C. W. Bowerman (chairman), H. Frank Heath, Walter M. Fletcher, N. G. Scorgie, H. A. Kennedy, L. A. Legros, Joseph Thorp, and Geo. W. Jones.

News-Print Combine.

Suggested Scheme for Scandinavian Mills in U.S.A.

Scandinavian newspapers have been devoting considerable space to a proposal which is said to have been made by the manager of the Canadian Export Paper Co. of New York, by which the sales business for the United States of the news-print produced by Scandinavia will be transferred to the company mentioned.

The *Norges Handelstidende* states that from inquiries made it learns that most of the Norwegian mills are amenable to the scheme, and it is assumed that the Finnish mills will also associate themselves with it. The idea is to get the same prices as the American mills get for their output of news-print. At present the competition between the mills in the Scandinavian countries is considered to be unfortunate and the opinion now is to control sales through one channel.

The United States consumption of news-print at present amounts to from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons per annum; Canada produces about 1,000,000 tons, but the Scandinavian countries only turn out about 350,000 tons annually.

The *Gothenburg Handelstidning*, dealing with the same question, states that the proposal is to combine the sale in the United States of the news-print of the paper mills in Sweden, Norway and Finland. The proposal is to form a sales company in the United States which would undertake the sale and distribution of the paper, and practically all the mills in Scandinavia, the newspaper says, have joined the scheme, although on condition that Mr. Steel succeeds in establishing the projected sales company.

While confirming the general outlines of the scheme, *Svensk Handelstidning* asserts that the inclusion of the Finnish mills is not definite, and some of the large Swedish mills which produce news-print are also standing aloof. It is not improbable, the newspaper says, that German paper exporters to the United States may also participate in the combination.

The newspaper proceeds to state that the proposed combination does not imply the elimination of competition between the Scandinavian mills among themselves nor any common basis of prices. But one of the most important results would be the cessation of the very great rivalry which has prevailed for every possible order between the agents of the Scandinavian mills in the United States.

THE extended activities of the new premises of the Testing House and Laboratory of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in the Royal Exchange-buildings, Manchester, will include works upon paper, wood pulp and type metal.

Prominent South-Western Printer.

Mr. Frederick Steel.

The subject of the accompanying illustration—Mr. Frederick Steel, chairman of the printing firm of Frederick Steel and Co., of Stroud, Gloucestershire—has long been an indefatigable worker on behalf of the Federation of Master Printers in the south-western counties. He has already served a long term in his present office as president of the South-western Alliance of Master Printers, and he

Edinburgh Printing Classes.

Exhibition and Prize Distribution.

Excellent work is being done by the day continuation classes in connection with the printing and kindred trades conducted at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh School of Art, and Milton House, Edinburgh, and an exhibition of the work done was opened recently by the Lord Provost. There were examples of the work of compositors, lithographers, stereotypers and electrotypers,



Mr. Frederick Steel.

was previously president of the Gloucestershire Master Printers' Association, whilst he has also been since 1916 a member of the Federation Council. The labour these offices have entailed has of course been considerable, and Mr. Steel's continuance in these activities proves him a worthy member of that large band of employing printers who, throughout the length and breadth of the country, are in unostentatious fashion doing valuable work for their Federation and for the general good of the craft.

Mr. Frederick Steel was born in 1868, his father being Mr. Robert Steel, J.P., of Cheltenham. After a private education he served his apprenticeship to the printing craft with the Cheltenham firm of Norman, Sawyer and Co., afterwards working as an improver with the firm of John Bellows, Gloucester, before embarking upon business on his own account at Stroud.

To his other activities on behalf of the trade Mr. Steel adds persistent propaganda work in support of the Federation Costing System, of which he is a staunch advocate.

MESSRS. SHELDON LEICESTER AND Co., 12 and 13, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.4, have been appointed sole agents for the United Kingdom and export for the Printing Paper Mills Association of Austria, which comprises all the news paper mills. Austria has only recently been in the position to export news, as the mills suffered severely from low water through the abnormally dry summer last year and an early winter. This interfered with the output of mechanical pulp, making even the home demand extremely difficult to fill, and exports impossible. The conditions have now become more normal, and we understand that Messrs. Sheldon Leicester and Co. have had a definite monthly tonnage allotted to them.

linotype operators, and machine printers. The colour work was particularly good, while the designs for magazine covers, the display printing, and the specimens of binding attracted favourable attention.

Mr. Robert Wilson, president of the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing Trade, who presided at the opening ceremony, mentioned that for the first time in the history of the classes an external examiner had been appointed—Dr. James Macle hose, Glasgow, president of the Federation of Master Printers.

Dr. Macle hose wrote that he was very much impressed by the value to the printing trade and to the community of the classes, and by the excellence of the work done by many of the students. He was very pleased to see that training was given which would enable a man to have a general idea of the relation of his own section of work to other departments of the trade.

Lord Provost Hutchison observed that printing was the principal industry of the city of Edinburgh, and it was right that the rudiments of the trade should be taught in a thoroughly effective manner. The Edinburgh Day Printing School was the first and the only one of its kind in Scotland.

Mrs. Hutchison presented certificates to those who had completed the course of training, and medals and prizes to the following students:—Caxton competition—Gold medal—J. S. Stephenson (1st place); bronze medals—W. D. Ingle (3rd place), John Caution, Fred Loumgair, and James M'Diarmid; bronze medals for linotype—Thomas Christie and A. Kenyon. Sir Walter Scott Club prizes for an essay on "The Fair Maid of Perth"—1, George Richardson; 2, John E. Reith.

ACCORDING to a press statement stationery is to be sold in L.C.C. elementary schools at a profit of three halfpence in the shilling.

A HARRIS
ENVELOPE AND CARD PRESS
 WOULD
SAVE YOU MANY POUNDS!

The Harris Blanker is a high-speed Rotary Press with a simple and positive suction feeder for printing envelope blanks in the flat after being die-cut and before being folded. It will handle the complete range of standard envelope blanks; has an automatic suction feeder, packer delivery, and attains a speed of 12,000 per hour.

Call and see it at the Showrooms of
 The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.
PRINTERS' MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
 43 and 44, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4

EXCLUSIVELY TO THE
TRADE.

Gold Medal Award
 LONDON 1921.

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Miller Craftsman Unit.

Demonstration for Members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

An interesting demonstration of the Miller Craftsman Unit and of other machinery, including the Miller Universal Saw Trimmer, was given at the premises of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., in Fetter-lane, London, on Tuesday of last week, before a large assembly of members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association (Parent Body). The demonstration naturally appealed to the expert instincts of the visitors, who were not slow to examine every detail, putting the various machines to all possible tests.

The Miller Craftsman Unit is the latest printing machine on the market, and after three years' experience with the ordinary commercial machines in this country, this style has been especially designed to meet the most exacting requirements of the English printer. The fact that the Craftsman Unit occupies a floor space over all of 55½ in. by 60 in. and that a speed of 2,200 per hour to accurate register is guaranteed will indicate the value of the machine. It will handle the highest class of work, not excepting heavy half-tone and three or four-colour work, at a high speed. It possesses, in addition to perfect register, unique rolling powers, automatic feeding of all classes of stock, from a light bank to an eight-sheet board, whilst the low labour cost which it involves must be a great attraction to every printer. The whole of the mechanism is remarkably simple, and once it is set in motion there is little for the operator to do, whilst his attention is drawn to any cessation of printing by a bell which is automatically sounded. The Miller Craftsman Feeder has been specially designed to meet the increased speed requirements and the enlarged scope of operations. With regard to the ink distribution, the Miller Craftsman Unit is equipped with four forme rollers, all of which clear the forme on the downward stroke, while the vibrator Brayer fountain is declared to be the equal of the latest approved cylinder press fountain. Indeed it is rightly claimed for the machine that it is a model of compactness, the press, the feeder, and the electrical equipment being self-contained.

The printers' managers and overseers were no less interested in the continuous demonstrations being made on the Miller Universal Saw Trimmer, with its innumerable tools and its wonderful capabilities in trimming blocks and cutting through plates with remarkable precision and ease. There were many other things to occupy the attention of the visitors, including various specimens of printing performed on the Craftsman Unit.

Among the 60 odd visitors were Mr. S. M. Bateman (president), Mr. R. H. Berry (vice-president), Mr. A. E. Jarvis and Mr. E. H. Berryman (past presidents), also Mr. C. Durston (treasurer), whilst Mr. J. H. Burton discharged the duties of Mr. E. W. Whittle (general secretary) in that gentleman's unavoidable absence.

The officials of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, with Mr. W. J. Beck (sales manager) at their head, were unremitting in their demonstration of the various machines. The assistance of the managers was sought, in fact, so that if any further improvements can be adopted the experience of the expert printer might be brought to bear upon the machine.

Tea and Discussion.

Following the proceedings in Fetter-lane, tea was served at the "Old Bell," under the presidency of Mr. Beck, and an interesting discussion followed, interspersed with a few songs.

Mr. Beck read a letter from Mr. W. I. Burch, expressing his regret at being unable to be present, and then went on to say that the object of the Lanston Monotype Corporation was not only to sell machinery, but to sell good and up-to-date machinery that would bring a return to the purchaser and that would enable the user to keep in the front rank of the craft. With the increased costs with which the printing trade was faced in all directions in these days, there was a great need for labour-saving machinery. That was one way, he thought, in which the increased cost could be met. In the Craftsman Unit and the Miller Saw Trimmer they claimed to have supplied such labour-saving machinery. The speaker mentioned the valuable suggestions which had been made at a Leeds meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Associa-

tion when a Miller machine was demonstrated in that city. Those suggestions had led to the development of the Craftsman Unit, which they claimed and believed was as good an automatic platen as could be found in Great Britain to-day. For that reason the company would be glad of any criticism that might be offered that night.

Mr. Bateman, on behalf of the members, expressed appreciation of the trouble which had been taken to give them such an interesting demonstration. He thought the Miller Craftsman Unit and the other machines represented an extremely clever series of inventions.

Mr. Northam remarked that the feeder was good so far as it went, but he thought the taking off apparatus was even better. The speaker also had something to say with regard to the vibration.

Mr. Dawson was sorry that the demonstration did not include printing on news stock or something of that sort, instead of being confined to M.G. or art paper.

Replying to Mr. Paul, who asked what would happen if the automatic feeder got out of action, Mr. Beck observed that this could be turned right away from the machine. It was automatically locked and could not be put in the wrong place. If they took the feeder away, they could use the machine as an ordinary platen.

Another member of the Association spoke appreciatively of the Saw Trimmer and mentioned that one of the great needs of the day was for a dead flat level mount for half-tone work. He was confident a machine such as they had seen would save many hours in the machine-room and would give better results than were obtained by the present make shift methods.

Answering other questions, Mr. Beck observed that they had no difficulty in rolling any forme they had been able to get on to the machine. When they said that the size of the work that could be done was limited to a sheet 12 in. by 18 in., that was the size of the sheet that the feeder would handle. Actually, if they cast the feeder on one side, the machine would deal with a larger size. Referring to the inking mechanism, Mr. Beck observed that the machine had been designed with the intention of coping with the largest amount of work that was done by platen machine users.

Mr. Dawson described the Chandler and Price machine as very good for light work. When he first had dealings with the Lanston Monotype Corporation 25 years ago, he never dreamed they were going to develop in the way they had done. After putting the saw trimmer to a pretty severe test, he had nothing but praise for it.

Mr. Beck remarked that they had many batteries of Miller machines running both in provincial towns and in London, including the Stationery Office Works at Harrow, where there were three units and a saw trimmer in use. Altogether there were over 16,000 of the Miller Units operating throughout the world.

Mr. Jarvis said he had seen several Miller machines in America as well as in Germany and France, and they appealed to him as a very useful article to have in their works. He thought it was a machine of which the Corporation had every reason to be proud. As to the feeder, that seemed to him perfection.

Irish Papermaker's Troubles.

Sir John Irwin's Motor Car "In Action."

During the recent hostilities in Dublin, and on the opening day of the "battle," a five-seater private touring car, the property of Sir John Irwin, J.P., paper manufacturer, was seized by the "Irregulars," and used by them for raiding the Rathfarnham district of South County Dublin. During the time these "Irregulars" had possession of this car, they had the audacity to use it in an abortive attempt to raid Sir John's mills, thus adding insult to injury. The car was subsequently captured by the Provisional Government's troops, with whom it has been ever since on "active service" in the rounding up of the "Irregulars" in the mountainous district of Blessington, co. Wicklow.

The Dublin papermakers have been passing through an anxious and trying time.

THE secret of the maintenance of wages and reduction of costs is in the production of more with the same wage and other charges, says Sir Charles W. Macara.

Printers' Sports at Leeds.

Spotted by Heavy Rain.

In aid of various charities connected with the printing trade the Leeds and District Printing and Allied Trades held their second sports gala on the Headingley Football Ground on Saturday, July 8th. Unfortunately the gala was spoiled by wretched weather, heavy rain falling the whole time the various events were contested. The objects for which the sports were promoted will not suffer in a financial sense, as the proceeds are derived from the sale of tickets beforehand. During the afternoon, despite heavy rain, the St. Aidan's Gymnastic Club (ladies) and Salem Gymnastic Club (men) gave a very fine combined display. The prizes were presented by Mr. Frank Petty (president of the executive) and Mrs. Petty. The following are the results of the principal events:—

50 Yards Handicap, boys under 13.—1, R. Ainley (4 yards); 2, H. Parker (3); 3, A. Shanks (4).

40 Yards Handicap, girls under 13.—1, D. Clement (14); 2, E. Asquith (5); 3, C. M. Kilner (7).

100 Yards Handicap, boys under 16.—1, L. Ward (5); 2, F. Goldthorpe (4); 3, C. H. Parker (7).

60 Yards Handicap, girls under 16.—1, L. Moore (6); 2, L. Burton (4); 3, E. M. Briggs (6).

440 Yards Handicap (Chorley Trophy).—1, G. W. Bickers (17); 2, W. E. Howland (10); 3, A. Braithwaite (32).

75 Yards Handicap for women (Peebles Trophy).—1, M. E. Cain (4); 2, E. Escreet (5).

100 Yards Handicap for men (Dickinson Trophy).—1, E. C. Sewell (7); 2, W. Bondman (3); 3, W. E. Howland (scr.).

Tug-of-War, Works teams, men (Jubb Shield).—Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., beat Leeds Technical School.

Tug-of-War, Works teams, women (Richardson Shield).—Alf. Cooke, Ltd., B Team beat Alf. Cooke, Ltd., A Team.

One Mile Flat Race (Gilby Trophy).—1, F. Ledger (20); 2, J. F. Bland (25); 3, E. Wellborn (20).

400 Yards Women's Relay Race for Works Teams (Linotype Cup).—1, Electric Printing Works, Ltd., A. Team; 2, Electric Printing Works B Team.

60 Yards Veterans' Handicap, age over 50.—1, S. Wortley (2); 2, J. H. B. Pearson (3); 3, S. Craven (scr.).

One Mile Relay Race for Works Teams.—1, Beck and Inchbold; 2, Petty and Sons (Leeds), Ltd.

220 Yards Hurdle Handicap.—1, J. Marshall (13); 2, H. Wilkinson (3); 3, L. Pyrah (10).

440 Yards Obstacle Handicap.—1, J. V. Sorton (12); 2, A. Senior (16); 3, J. F. Robertson (21).

Three-quarter Mile Ladies' Walk.—1, E. Asquith; 2, L. Demaine; 3, B. Blackburn.

American News-Print Production.

Giving May statistics, the News-Print Service Bureau (N.Y.) states: All the companies reporting produced 207,324 tons and shipped 208,510 tons during May. Shipments exceeded production by 1,186 tons. Production figures include 842 tons of hanging, of which 403 tons were made in Canada. The average daily production of news-print paper by the mills reporting for May amounted to 92.0 per cent. of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1920 or 1921, with allowances for new machines.

Comparing the production during the first five months of 1922 with that of the same period for 1921, the United States companies reporting show an increase of 42,701 tons, or 9 per cent.; the Canadian companies an increase of 104,645 tons, or 33 per cent., and the total of all the companies reporting shows an increase of 147,346 tons, or 19 per cent. Strikes at the mills in 1921 largely account for the big difference in production during these periods.

Stocks during May decreased 418 tons at United States mill points and decreased 351 tons at Canadian points. Total stocks at all reporting mills amounted to 28,343 tons, or 769 tons less on May 31st than on April 30th, and were equivalent to 3.4 days' maximum production.

AN Advertisement is always working.

Printers and Benevolence.

Another Great Effort by the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association.

Printing and benevolence are almost synonymous terms. Few industries can boast of so many and such successful efforts for the benefit of those engaged in their operations as our own particular craft. The Pensions Corporation, perhaps, stands preeminent among the efforts; but there are other splendid movements, represented by such glorious institutions as the Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home, the Caxton Convalescent Home at Limsfield, the Alf Evans Convalescent Home and the Natsopa Sanatorium. All of them have been singularly successful, and the reason is the remarkable readiness with which men have come forward to labour on their behalf. That response to these activities has been generous is a fortunate circumstance; but the opportunity for such response would not have been presented without the hard and unremitting work of the organisers. How much time and energy are devoted to the cause it is impossible to calculate or to indicate. The results only are apparent.

Stamford Bridge Meeting.

One of the many movements set on foot to help these worthy objects is the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, which held its annual event with such pronounced success on Saturday at Stamford Bridge. One marvels at the enthusiasm with which the officials promote and carry out so ambitious a programme. This sports gala is not only a great benevolent effort; it is also an athletic fixture of note. The work of preparation is now really colossal. It began, of course, many years ago as quite a modest proposition; but it has since grown until the resources at Fulham are required to accommodate it. During the 26 years of its existence, it is calculated that something like £20,000 has been raised by the Association for printing charities, and last year a record number of pensions were created.

Those who have been at the back of the Association must be proud men, and the tenacity with which they have stuck to their task is responsible for the success achieved. Credit for the inception of the Association, which was founded in 1896, is due to such gentlemen as Mr. H. F. Parker, who is still the general hon. secretary, Mr. W. A. Fricker, the assistant hon. secretary at the beginning, Mr. W. Hicks, who has occupied the office of chairman all along, and Mr. C. H. Pushee, the hon. assistant secretary. Others, also, have helped on the work enormously, and not least the various presidents. In office last year, Mr. Chas. H. Roud gave the Association a splendid backing; and now Mr. W. R. Masters, of the Fleetway Press, is no less enthusiastic in the cause. Mr. Masters is described in the annual report of the Association as "one of the most up-to-date and enterprising master printers in the Metropolis," and his interest in the object of the Association is exemplified by the fact that he undertook to pay the total expenses of Saturday's gathering, including the handsome prizes.

From the outset it has been the object of the promoters to bring employers and employed in the printing trade together, and in this way smooth over some of the workshop difficulties. Much good has resulted from the fraternisation that has taken place, and still more may be achieved with a development of the social and printing element.

A Successful Day.

The 27th sports meeting at Stamford Bridge on Saturday was a great athletic success. This function, which ranks as one of the most important social events in the printers' year, was well supported by a large "gate," which easily exceeded that of former years. A well-arranged programme was presented, which comprised over one thousand entries, in which there were some very big fields and many exciting finishes. A shower of rain that came on three-quarters of the way through the proceedings seemed likely seriously to interfere with the smooth running of the afternoon's programme, but the enthusiasm of Mr. W. C. Jewell, the energetic hon. secretary of the athletic section, and the officials was not to be damped, and they carried on to a happy

conclusion. During the proceedings the L.S.C. military band, under the conductorship of Mr. Wm. Avery, rendered a well-appreciated selection of music. A detachment of No. 68 (City of London) Division (Printers' Own), St. John's Ambulance Brigade, was in attendance.

Amongst those present besides Mr. W. R. Masters (the president) and Mrs. Masters, were Major J. Arnold Wilson, Mr. Parham (*Daily Chronicle*), Mr. B. Bennison (*Daily Telegraph*),

ship for the shield presented by Mr. E. A. Braddick, was secured by the National Union of Printers, Bookbinders, etc.; and the tug-of-war competition for the Walker-Usher Challenge Cup (presented by Messrs. Walker Bros.) was secured by the Vauxhall Printing Works.

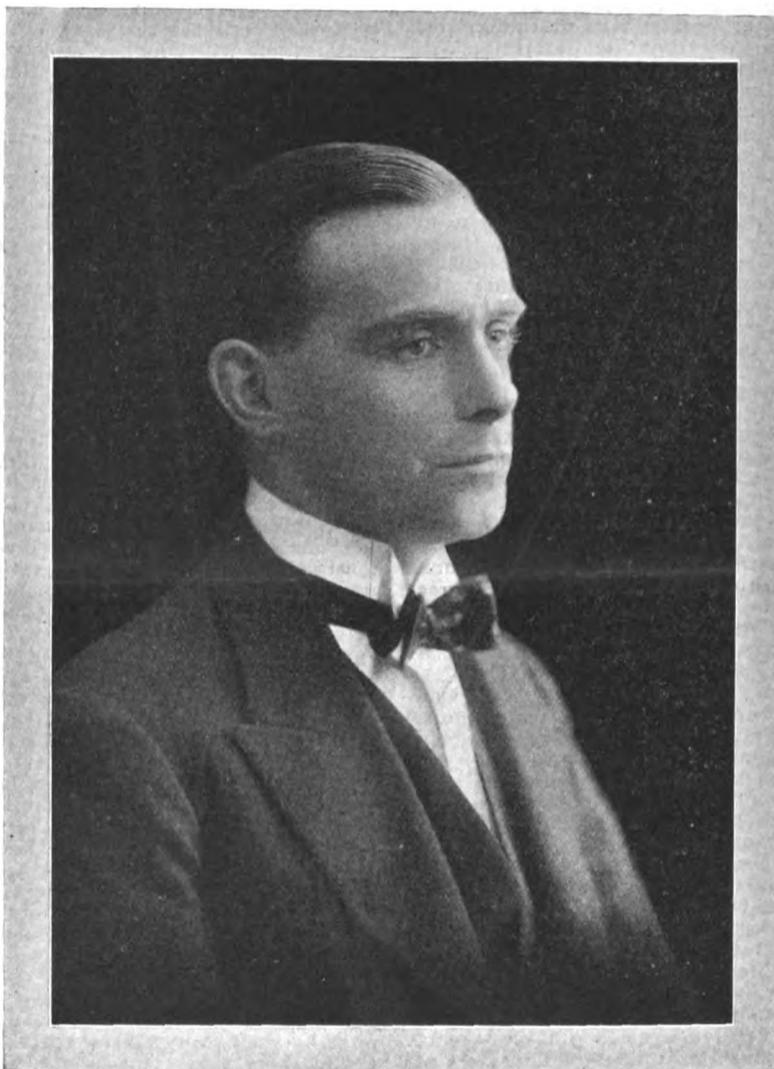
The following is a detailed account of the principal trade events:—

Half-mile Open Cycle Handicap (prizes by Messrs. Usher-Walker, Ltd.).—Heat winners: E. Girotti, F. W. Hand, D. H. Genner, J. T. Scott, J. J. Lee. Final: Scott, 1; Lee, 2; West, 3; Girotti, 4. Won by half a wheel. Time, 1min. 8 4/5sec.

Tug-of-War.—Final: Vauxhall Printing Works beat Britannia House team by two pulls to nil.

"Fryotype" Team Championships.—100 Yards.—Final: R. Young, Wyman's, 1; C. Wilkinson, Waterlow's, 2; C. Montgomery, *Daily Mail*, 3. Won by half a yard; a foot between second and third. Time, 11sec.

880 Yards.—A. J. Smith, Wyman's 1; J. H.



Mr. W. R. Masters.

and Messrs. A. Chadwell, E. A. Lowe, A. H. Munday, P. M. Parish, H. F. Parker (general secretary of the Association), F. C. Peacock and A. Oddy (treasurer).

Mr. and Mrs. Masters were greeted with a hearty reception on their arrival, and Mrs. Masters, who presented the prizes, was handed a handsome bouquet by little Miss Irene Jewell.

Wyman's Win the Fryotype Championship.

Great interest was shown in both the open and trade events. One of the principal of the latter was the competition for the Fryotype Shield, presented by Mr. John Fry, which embraces a series of events, comprising 100 yards, 880 yards, one mile running and one mile walking. This trophy was easily gained by Messrs. Wyman and Sons (Printing Department), who secured the first place in the 100 yards, first in the 880 yards, and second in the mile flat, the aggregate score being 8. Other trade attractions included the two mile Linotype Team Scratch Race (presented by Linotype and Machinery Limited), which was won by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.; the Trade Societies' one mile Relay Champion-

Fletcher, Truscott's, 2; A. H. Shute, *Daily Mail*, 3. Won by five yards. Time, 2min. 7 1/5sec.

One Mile.—P. F. Goodyer, Cassell's, 1; A. J. Smith, Wyman's, 2; J. H. Fletcher, Truscott's, 3. Won by ten yards. Time, 4min. 50 1/5sec.

One Mile Walk.—F. G. Easto, *The Times*, 1; H. V. L. Ross, *Daily Mail*, 2; F. Creasey, Mansell's, 3. Won by five yards. Time, 7min. 5 2/5sec.

Trade Societies' Mile Relay Championship.—London Shop Associations and Chapels Council, etc. (A) (G. F. Goodyer, T. Milton, W. Commons and T. W. Woodman), 1; London Shop Associations and Chapels Council, etc. (B) (J. H. Fletcher, G. Gatehouse, A. E. Findall and T. W. Baugh), 2. Won by fifty yards. Time, 4min. 1sec.

Linotype Team Race.—Two Miles.—A. J. Smith, Wyman's, 1; W. W. Philp, Waterlow's, 2; A. W. Hubbard, Dane and Co., 3; G. Dodkins, Carmelite A.C., 4; P. F. Goodyer, Cassell's, 5; R. W. Chisholm, Waterlow's, 6. Won easily by forty yards, five separating second and third. Time, 10min. 30 4/5sec. Team placings: Waterlow and Sons, 2 6 13—21 points; Carmelite A.C., 4 8 12—24; Wyman and Sons, 1 7 17—25.

One Lap Obstacle Race.—S. Nicol, 1; J. W. Smith, 2; W. Burge, 3. Won by fifteen yards. The chief open event was a fourteen miles' road race, which resulted in P. A. Selman being first home, V. S. Callard second and R. Norton third.

Mr. W. C. Jewell merits congratulation upon the capable way on which he managed the whole of the proceedings, for in his ability as an organiser the success achieved in no small degree depended.

Mr. W. R. Masters.

President of the Printing and Allied Trades Sports Association.

Mr. W. R. Masters, who was this year elected president of the Printing and Allied Trades Sports Association, not only takes a keen interest in athletics, but is a master printer of great enterprise. He is managing director of the Fleetway Press, Ltd., a very vigorous unit in the printing industry. As a matter of fact, the Fleetway Press, Ltd., is a combination of units, since it incorporates the "Electrician" Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., the London business of Love and Malcomson, Ltd., and Bonnett and Shum. They cover every branch of the industry, and in addition to publishing 19 weekly periodicals, they are contractors to H.M. Stationery Office, the Physical Society of London, and other institutions.

Mr. Masters holds his large organisation together by infusing into it a spirit of comradeship allied with responsibility. The spirit of good fellowship and *esprit de corps* which exists in the Fleetway Press is something to be proud of. It is encouraged by the development of social amenities and the publication of a very lively house organ. The Fleetway Press has its own sports ground at Osterley Park, where every form of pastime is provided for throughout the year, while there are also fortnightly social gatherings throughout the winter. All these activities bring the members of the staff together in the most friendly spirit possible, and make life a great deal more pleasant than it often is where the head of the establishment, unlike Mr. Masters, neglects the human element in business.

Besides being a thoroughly capable master printer, Mr. Masters, as already stated, is also a keen sportsman. He is a close acquaintance of Georges Carpentier, who has visited the Fleetway Press on several occasions, and on one recent afternoon spent the whole time manipulating the machinery in the various departments.

Mr. Masters, therefore, was the right person to have at the head of affairs for the annual printing sports gala which was held at Stamford Bridge on Saturday. Of the work of the Association Mr. Masters speaks in the highest praise.

"I think it is perfectly wonderful," he remarked to a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, "the way the various organisers and secretaries of the different sections perform their work. They are imbued with the real enthusiasm of the amateur. Take Saturday, for example. Mr. Jewell, who was responsible for the arrangements, is a member of the printing craft, and I think he ran the meeting to perfection. Every event took place exactly to time, and the whole thing went like clock work. Mr. Bennison, the sporting editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, who attends an enormous number of these gatherings, remarked that he had never been to a meeting where there had been such perfect organisation.

"Throughout the whole Association, in fact," added Mr. Masters, "there is a fine note of *esprit de corps* and good fellowship, and one of the outstanding features is the fact that so many employers attend the ordinary committee meetings, and give the Association the benefit of their advice.

"The printing industry has every reason to be proud of its chain of charities. Each union has its convalescent home or its hostels for poor people, and every one of the institutions can stand the minutest examination. With very few exceptions, the charities are carried on by voluntary effort, and very largely by those who are actively engaged in printing operations.

"The future of the industry depends upon developing the spirit of social intercourse between employer and employed, and I am glad to think so much has been done already in this direction in our own particular craft."

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Situations Vacant.

COMPOSITOR wanted; also LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted. Best location in United States America; business owned and managed by Englishman; give qualifications and references, also wages asked.—Box 13965.

TRAVELLER wanted, with good connections in the Printing Trade for Manchester, Liverpool and Midlands, with old-established house; state age and experience; all applications treated confidentially.—Box 13976.

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ENGINEER'S DRAUGHTSMAN, internal combustion, etc., car experience, desires Position where artistic talent would be of service; ability for advert. lay-out and commercial art.—Address Box 13952.

MINDER (Two revolution) seeks permanency; experienced in Commercial, Book and Three-Colour Work; disengaged.—Box 13973.

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YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Machinery for Sale.

COTTERILL, 60 by 40, Two-revolution machine, for sale; room wanted; best offer accepted; can be seen running by appointment.—Apply, Box 13970.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL-GENERAL at New York (Mr. H. Gloster Armstrong) has written to the Department of Overseas Trade calling attention to the facilities which are now available to the representatives of United Kingdom firms visiting New York, at the offices of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce in that city. The Chamber, which, has recently taken new premises in the Cunard Building, 25, Broadway, has arranged for the formation of a sample room where British commercial travellers can, for a moderate charge, exhibit their goods, take orders, obtain office facilities and clerical assistance and generally make it their headquarters during their stay in New York.

"PALATIA" ROTARY GRAVURE MACHINE for sale, cheap, little used; complete with two copper cylinders 42-in. long, 10-in. diameter and all accessories.—Box 13968.

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A CITY Firm of Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders is Open to TAKE OVER the BUSINESS of another Printing Firm on advantageous terms, or any well established connection.—Apply, Box 13967.

WORKING PARTNER, PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—An opportunity offers for acquisition of a Third Share in old-established sound and profitable South African Printing and Stationery Business. Capital required about £12 000, according to valuation. Good salary and share profits. Genuine concern.—Apply to "South Africa," c/o Martin Farlow and Co., 50, Gresham-street, Bank, London. 13971

Patents, etc.

INDEXES OR FILES.—The Proprietors of Patent No. 9,629, 1915, for "IMPROVEMENTS IN INDEXES OR FILES," are desirous of entering into arrangements with manufacturers or other interested parties for manufacture and exploitation of the invention in United Kingdom on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply, Fell and James, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E. C. 4. 13975

Miscellaneous.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

PHOTO PRINTS.—Object Photography, etc.; Practical and Skilled Operators at your service; Modern Studies specially planned for all Object Work.—For efficient service send your work to The Nickeloid Electrotyping Co., Ltd., Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C. 4. 13963

SHOE LANE.—Well-lighted WAREHOUSE to be let, just re-decorated; floor space about 4,300 sq. ft.; suit Paper Trade; rent moderate; no premium.—C. Rawley Cross and Co., Ltd., 21, Bedford-row, W.C.1. 13969

THE Proprietor of Patent No. 164,478 for the manufacture of VEGETABLE PARCHMENT, is desirous of negotiating with interested parties either for the sale outright, or would undertake to manufacture same.—Apply, Box 13972.

TYPE METAL RULE BORDERS, LEADS AND CLUMPS.—Send for samples and prices. Best Alloy used for all these materials.—The Nickeloid Electrotyping Co., Ltd., 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C. 4. 13964

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

CIRCULATION RAISING.

I have some 16 years' practical experience. I have excellent connections in Scotland. I am perfectly positive I can pull up sales. I will do it for a salary and expenses. May I hear from you?

HENRY MADSEN,
3, London Street, EDINBURGH.

A RETURN compiled by Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., company registration agents, Chancery-lane, London, shows that in the first half of the present year, 30 newspaper companies were registered at Somerset House, with a capital of £4,258,200; 47 publishers, capital, £151,705, and 100 stationers, capital, £807,520.

F. NEWMAN AND Co., paper mill agents, 56, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. 4, have been appointed the sole selling agents in the United Kingdom for the firm of Hans Seidel, Dobeln, Germany, makers of stay papers, gummed chromos and gummed papers of all descriptions in sheets and on reels.

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recently on the Report stage. Actually there is not a strong opposition; and although the Bill has been before the House at intervals covering a period of over twenty years, it has never been rejected on account of votes. The real trouble is that it is a private member's bill and as such is always open to be washed out by any one or other of the artifices to which opposing interests may resort. There is a real need for the measure, and no logical argument can be brought against its provisions. The only claim that can be put forward by opponents is that there may be in some districts a diminution of revenue from machinery users who are at present unfairly assessed as compared with other districts. As the law now stands, any local surveyor or assessment committee may take for assessment the whole or any part of the machinery and plant in any factory or workshop. It is said that in Leeds there are four different bases of assessment. Clearly there is an imperative need for a new law on the subject of rating of machinery, but the only prospect of carrying a bill through the Commons successfully will be when the Government adopt it as a measure of their own.

Price of Paper.

IN announcing their decision on the printers' wages question, the Industrial Board recognised the fact that paper prices had fallen very materially. Tacitly it seemed to be implied that at least the papermakers had done all that could be expected from them toward bringing down the price of printing. It is doubtful if all printers fully appreciate the extent to which prices, particularly of the lower grades of paper, have fallen compared with their war figures. Even against pre-war prices the ratio of difference rarely exceeds two to one, and in a very large number of cases to-day's quotations for printings and E.S. papers are much less than twice the pre-war price. In fact, there are many M.F. and S.C. printings and esparto writings that can be secured to-day at figures ranging between 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. over those of pre-war. It is difficult to conceive how further falls can occur for a long time to come. Railway and coal concessions of any importance are out of the question this year, and materials for papermaking are very likely to take on an upward tendency as winter approaches. Taking the two things together, i.e., a definite zero point for printing papers and a stable phase of production costs in the printing trade, we have two very important elements for the creation of buying confidence, both as regards printers and users of printing. It is for just such a period as that we are now entering upon that paper users have marked time. Will they now begin to march on?

The Paper Market.

PAPERMAKERS and those who deal in paper are not too cheerful at the moment. Although it is generally admitted that there is no set back, the improvement is not anything like so extensive as it ought to be. Both at home and abroad there are too many disturbing elements to allow of the industry making any decided progress. In this country we have the printing trade in a state of considerable uncertainty, in spite of the recent award, with the result that orders for paper are withheld, at all events, for the time being. In some directions export is said to be looking up, but here again markets abroad are too unsettled to permit of big business. At the same time a certain amount of improvement is taking place at the mills. News plants continue busy, and elsewhere rather more orders are being received. But even at the best, the position leaves ample room for improvement, and this apparently is only coming very slowly. There are some people who give up hope of seeing much improvement before the autumn.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
 Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
 Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollenderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
 France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
 United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, East 89th-street, New York.
 Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1922.

The Wages Position.

THE latest developments in the wages negotiations, as reported on another page, indicate that although peace throughout the industry is not yet assured, there are grounds for hope that the difficult and disturbing subject of wages adjustment may ere long have been settled in some way or other in respect of all the unions concerned. Although the Industrial Court's decision has been followed by the taking of a ballot of the Typographical Association members, it is a very important fact that the Executive of the T.A. definitely recommends the acceptance of the decision of the Court. Such recommendation must carry great weight, and presumably the members of this important trade union will recognise the wisdom of this advice in the prevailing conditions. To accept the decision will not only be to take the more honourable course, but will tend to shorten the dispute in respect of other unions, and thus hasten the establishment of the very necessary state of peace in the printing trade.

Halfpenny Post Restrictions.

IT is gratifying to note that the subject of the restrictions upon the use of the halfpenny post is receiving energetic attention by Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. The regulation that matter for transmission at the halfpenny rate must be posted before 3.30 p.m., and earlier in some cases, means that many firms must have their postings ready for dispatch from their offices soon after 2 p.m. Much evidence is available of the trouble caused generally to traders by the consequent holding up of orders, invoices, and other matter, and the Post Office by removing or modifying this regulation would be benefiting the whole of the country's commerce as well as making a concession specially welcome to the printing industry.

Rating of Machinery.

THE Machinery Rating Bill has a considerably lessened prospect of getting through the Commons since its opponents talked it out



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Printing Trade Wages.

Settlement Not Yet General.

Whilst large sections of the printing industry have, as we have previously announced, agreed to wage-reduction, and reduced wages are accordingly operating in these quarters, there remain, nevertheless, a number of unions in regard to which a final settlement has not yet been established.

The Typographical Association.

The position with regard to the Typographical Association is a curious one. It was generally assumed that as the T.A. had agreed to submit the wages dispute to the Industrial Court, they were prepared to accept the Court's decision as final. A ballot paper was, however, issued to T.A. members during last week-end asking for their approval or otherwise of the award of the Industrial Court. A circular letter, which accompanied the paper, reported upon the decision of the Industrial Court, and added: "It may be well to point out that while decisions arrived at by the Industrial Court have in the past been accepted by both sides, such decisions are not legally binding. The Industrial Court was informed that no matter what the decision of the Court might be, a ballot of our members would be necessary to either accept or reject the findings of such Court." The letter continues: "It is generally admitted in all quarters that the present industrial and economic conditions tend to strengthen the position of the employers rather than that of the workers. Taking into consideration the whole of the present factors and future possibilities, the Executive Council are not satisfied that this is the time to enter upon a fight. The Council believes that the better course is to preserve and even strengthen the fighting power of the Association for a time and an occasion that will ensure more favourable prospects. The Executive Council, therefore, conceive it to be their duty to recommend the members to accept the decision of the Industrial Court."

The ballot papers were to be returned to the branch secretaries by the morning of Tuesday last, July 18th, and the result of the ballot should be known before the end of this week.

A circular letter to branch secretaries has been issued by the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, dated July 13th, containing the following passage: "It is possible that some employers will attempt to reduce wages before the result of the ballot is known, and in some cases employers may attempt to do so irrespective of the vote. Members are therefore instructed that any attempt to reduce wages before such reduction has been agreed to by a majority vote of the members of the Association must be resisted, and in cases where a reduction is insisted upon such insistence must be regarded as a termination of engagement."

The Employers' Attitude.

We understand that at Tuesday's meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers the Council endorsed the action taken by their National Wage Basis Committee in instructing their members to make this week from members of the T.A. the reduction awarded by the Industrial Court. A statement was presented showing that at the Industrial Court the representatives of the T.A. for the first time raised the question of submitting the award to a ballot of their members, and it was pointed out that the responsible officials of the T.A. with the full approval of their executive had signed an agreement that the whole question should be referred to the Industrial Court for settlement, and it was on this understanding that the notices were withdrawn.

Position of Other Unions.

There is little change, we understand, in the position as it affects the various London unions which we mentioned last week as continuing negotiations with the employers. A conference between the employers and the London Society of Compositors has been arranged for to-day (Thursday), and one with the Printing Machine Managers on Monday, to be followed by conferences with other unions later.

AN antiquarian section devoted to book-binding has been added to the Book Fair now being held in Florence.

Federation of Master Printers.

New Officers Elected.

At a meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., L.L.D., retired from the presidency of the Federation and Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh was unanimously elected president. Mr. J. C. Coppock, was made senior vice-president, and Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher junior vice-president. Expressions of appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Federation by Dr. MacLehose were made by representatives from every quarter of the United Kingdom.

Personal.

SIR PHILIP H. WATERLOW, who is 74 years of age, in descending the stairs at his London residence last week slipped and hurt his back. Although the injury is not serious, the doctor ordered several days' complete rest, which have brought much improvement.

SIR PHILIP is the eldest surviving son of Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, to whom he was apprenticed at Stationers' Hall in 1861. He is chairman of Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.

VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE's condition is reported to be less satisfactory. His lordship was fifty-seven on Saturday.

THE Council of the Federation of Master Printers on Tuesday expressed its thanks to Mr. George W. Jones for his work as representative of the Federation on the special committee on type faces and modes of display for Government printing, whose report is dealt with elsewhere in this issue.

MESSRS. HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., of St. Martin's-lane, W.C., have honoured their Hayes manager, Mr. Charles Warne, by electing him on the board of directors. Mr. Warne is responsible for the organisation and development of the Hayes branch of the business, where the British postage stamps and other specialised classes of work are produced.

TO CELEBRATE the occasion Mr. and Mrs. Warne were entertained by the Hayes staff on July 1st, when a very enjoyable day was spent in a roam through Bucks. Lunch was provided at Amersham, when Mr. Warne was presented with a very handsome hall clock from the staff as a mark of their esteem and appreciation.

MR. A. BRODIE FRASER, for eleven years on the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, was recently presented by his colleagues with a gold watch on leaving to take up the post of news editor of the *Sunday Times*.

MR. WILLIAM WASHBURN NUTTING, editor of the *Marine Journal*, of New York, announces that he has forwarded a reply to the Duke of Leinster accepting his challenge for a race across the Atlantic single-handed in a ketch. Mr. Nutting offers to build a suitable boat in 1923.

IN the June examinations for Technical Science Degrees at Manchester University, Mr. Thos. Hodgkinson was placed in the Second Class of the Pass Lists. He has been studying in Manchester for three years and has specialised in paper manufacture. He is a member of the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association.

MR. H. MURRAY MERK, a gentleman well known in the news-print and wrappings market, having been London representative of an important Manchester house, and more recently of a London firm, has now joined the travelling staff of Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., Drury House, London, W.C.

MR. T. H. INGLEBY, paper agent, Palatine-buildings, Manchester, has appointed Mr. H. F. Beard as his representative in Manchester and district. Before joining the army, where he held a commission, Mr. Beard had some years' papermaking experience at the mills of Messrs. Olive and Partington, Ltd., Glossop.

Printers' Pension Corporation

Duke of York's Good Wishes.

The Duke of York will preside at the 95th annual festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, which will be held in London on 15th November.

To promote interest in the function a luncheon was given at the Savoy Hotel July 12th by Sir William E. Berry, Bart., to representatives of printing and newspaper interests.

Among those present were Lord Riddell, Lord Waring, Sir Charles Wakefield, Sir Arthur Spurgeon, Sir Herbert Morgan, Sir William Waterlow, Sir Ernest Benn, Sir Alfred Butt, and Lieut.-Colonel Lawson.

The following message was received from the Duke of York:—"The Duke of York desires to say with what pleasure he is looking forward to presiding at the Printers' Pension Corporation Festival on 15th November. He is extremely gratified to know that so many friends of the institution are meeting to-day to promote the success of the festival. His Royal Highness looks upon this luncheon, which Sir William Berry has so kindly given, as a very happy thought, and most helpful to the object we all have in view."



The "Anomalous" Overseer.

SIR,—I have to thank your correspondent "H. M." for his courteous reply to my letter, and to assure him that I had no desire to seem unduly critical of the terms used, being more deeply concerned with the intention of the writer and the views of those whose interests he represented.

His reply, therefore, is in the nature of an explanation, and a challenge to deal with a difficult question which is largely of a personal character. While I certainly did not think your correspondent had an axe to grind, it was but reasonable to infer that he had in mind the outline of a scheme to formulate as a basis for consideration and discussion.

The absence of this being frankly admitted, it would serve no useful purpose to deal further with the subject at the present stage. But upon one point your correspondent may rest assured. There is little immediate prospect of overseers being "automatically transferred" to a section of another association. Principle will ever remain a stronger force than mere expediency. The P.M. and O.A. has a membership approaching fifteen hundred in Great Britain and overseas. The views among these will surely vary upon the question of principle involved. All the same, we should welcome the consideration of a concrete proposal from "H. M." or the interests he represents.

Yours, etc.

E. H. BERRYMAN,

Editor the *Managing Printer*.

Malden, Surrey.

July 17th, 1922.

JUDGMENT was given in the Divisional Court on Monday in the case, the King v. the Publishers of the *Patriot* Newspaper and Another. This matter arose out of comments made in the *Patriot* by Brigadier-General Prescott-Decie concerning the death of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson. On the ground that this comment was calculated to prejudice the fair trial of two men who stand charged with the murder of Sir Henry Wilson, a rule had been obtained calling upon Brigadier-General Decie and the publishers of the newspaper to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against them for contempt of Court. After hearing counsel the Judges came to the conclusion that this application was not made *bona fide* in the interests of the accused, because there was no real probability of the jury being influenced by what was published. The rule was accordingly discharged, without costs.

THE "North China Commerce," a monthly publication reviewing finance, commerce and industry in North China, is an attractive and enterprising periodical printed by the *North China Star*, Tientsin.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Associated Newspapers, Pref., 18s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. 21s. 9d., 21s. 4½d.; J. Byrom, 14s. 3d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 9d.; Thos. De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 10s, 106; John Dickinson, Ord., 21s. 10½d.; Ilford, 21s. 6d., 21s. 9d., Pref., 18s. 6d.; International Linotype, 58; Lamson Paragon Supply, 21s. 3d., Pref., 17s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 3d., 25s. 10½d.; George Newnes, 15s. 10½d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 106; Odham's Press, 9s. 9d., 9s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. A. Pref., 18s. 6d., 18s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 76s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 19s. 3d., Pref., 82s. 6d.; Times Publishing, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 6d., 13s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16½, Prefd., 10½; Weldon's, 38s., Pref., 18s. 7½d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s. 4½d.

NEW COMPANIES.

COLUMBIA RIBBON AND CARBON MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.—Capital £15,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of carbon papers, coated and embossed papers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. W. A. Dixon, J. F. E. Dixon and G. J. Allen. Registered office: 212 and 213, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4.

ROSE HEWITT AND Co., LTD.—Capital £40,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on as Rose Hewitt and Co. at Manchester and elsewhere; to adopt an agreement with J. P. Garnett, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants (home and export) and dealers in all kinds of goods or raw materials, paper, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. Kellett and W. A. Holmes. First directors: H. Taylor, W. K. Moss, J. W. Kershaw, H. Davies and J. W. Hewitt.

POLKINGHORNE, LTD.—Capital £600 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by W. Polkinghorne at Redruth and to carry on the business of dealers in smokers' requisites, cardboard and other boxes, playing cards, fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Polkinghorne, W. C. Polkinghorne and Miss A. W. Polkinghorne.

BENFORD AND HALFORD, LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; dealers in machinery, drugs and chemicals, stationery, fancy goods, etc. Private company. Directors: B. Benford and J. Halford.

JOHN KIRKLAND AND Co., LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in leather goods, stationery and fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: G. E. Cryer and N. Mangnall. Registered office: 204, Halliwell-road, Bolton.

WHITEHEAD BROTHERS (WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares (10,000 6½ per cent. cum. pref.); to acquire the business of printers, lithographers and stationers, carried on by T. Whitehead and J. Whitehead at 18, St. John's-square, 31-2, King street and Queen-square, all in Wolverhampton as "Whitehead Brothers." Private company. Directors: T. Whitehead, J. Whitehead, A. Whitehead, J. W. Whitehead and A. M. Piper. Registered office: 18, St. John's-square, Wolverhampton.

R. L. RUTTER (SUNDERLAND), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (4,000 10 per cent. cum. pref.); to acquire the business of a lithographic and letterpress printer, publisher and manufacturing stationer, carried on by R. L. Rutter, at 15, Bridge-street, and 145, High-street West, Sunderland, as "Rutter and King." Private company. Directors: R. L. Rutter, H. Anderson and E. Field. Registered office: 15, Bridge street, Sunderland.

HOLIDAY PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a publisher and advertising contractor carried on by A. G. Brown, at 3, Queen-square, Southamp-

ton-row, W.C., as the "Holiday Resorts Information Office." Private company. Subscribers: A. G. Brown and Blanch I. Bates. Registered office: 3, Queen-square, Southampton-row, W.C.

GOOD ADVERTISING, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, proprietors of hoardings and advertising stations, newspaper owners and publishers, printers, stationers, engravers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. A. Jarrett and W. J. Wood. S. Gluckstein is first director.

ILLUMINATED PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising contractors, advertisement station contractors and agents, manufacturers of and dealers in advertising devices of all kinds, etc. Private company. First directors: R. I. Atherton, E. Howard and J. E. C. Brunton. Registered office: 26, Church street, Soho, W.

E. J. PEARCE AND Co., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of varnishes, printing inks, anti-fouling and anti-corrosive compositions, waterproofing varnishes, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. J. Pearce and A. M. Brown. Directors: J. J. S. Tulley, E. Hill, W. B. Graham and A. M. Brown.

TATEMS, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in 9,500 shares of £1 and 10,000 shares of 1s. each; manufacturers' agents, importers and exporters of and dealers in stationery, fancy and leather goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. A. Townsend and P. W. Fatem. Registered office: 30, Buckingham-street, Charing cross, W.C.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

LOWE AND BRYDONE (PRINTERS), LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on March 24th and £1,000 on April 6th, 1922, of debentures dated August 25th, 1920, securing £24,000.

MACRAU, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Mortgage dated July 7th, 1922, to secure £150, charged on 17, Alfred-place, Tottenham Court-road, W.C. Holders: C. R. Steele and J. B. Baker, of 6, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

COX, SONS AND Co., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc.).—Mortgage dated June 29th, 1922, to secure £2,100, charged on 2, Park-street, Minehead. Holder: F. Risdon, Williton.

BURLINGTON MAGAZINE, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on June 30th, 1922, of debentures dated January 12th, 1904, securing £800.

J. PADFIELD AND Co., LTD. (stationers, etc., Manchester).—(a) Satisfaction in full on June 20th, 1922, of first debentures dated September 14th, 1906, and second debenture dated December 4th, 1909, securing £650, and (b) registered dated June 22nd, 1922, to secure £1,600, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Bank of Liverpool and Martins.

WIGHT AN, MOUNTAIN AND ANDREWS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full (a) as to £500 on July 1st, £500 on November 23rd, 1915, and £500 on July 1st, 1917, of debentures dated September 22nd and November 6th, 1902, and April 25th, 1903, securing £1,500; (b) on July 1st, 1918, of agreements dated May 21st, 1906, May 30th, 1907, May 7th, 1908, May 30th, 1910 and May 20th, 1912, relating to debenture for £2,000; and (c) on July 1st, 1908, of a collateral security dated July 22nd, 1914.

JOHN S. DOWNING AND SONS, LTD. (manufacturers of stationers' sundries, etc., London).—Debenture charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated June 29th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

THE PERFECT MANUFACTURING Co. (Robert Leslie Wise and James Geo. Marsden, trading as), wholesale manufacturing stationers and pattern card makers, late of 10, Union-street, E.C.—The debtors attended at the London Bankruptcy Court last week for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £951 against assets valued at £10. Marsden was present, but a solicitor who appeared on behalf of the debtors said that Wise was at present on a ship which went backwards and forwards to the West Indies, and he was only home for one week in every five. The debtor sailed only on the previous day, and would be away for five weeks. The Registrar said the debtor Marsden had attended time after time, and it was not fair to him to hold over the examination, but Marsden said he would rather wait until his partner returned. Eventually the registrar adjourned the examination until November 8th in order to give Wise a further opportunity to attend.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. W. Cooke and F. O. Toll, advertising agents, at 4, Duke-street, Villiers-street, Charing Cross, W.C.2, under the style of Cooke's Publicity Agency.

A. Sheppy and W. E. Perrett, publishers, 44, Spencer-road, Bedford, or 43, Bromham-road, Bedford, under the style of Allyn Sheppy.

Paper Bag Wages.

The Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain) have sent notification to the Minister of Labour that they have varied minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in accordance with the provisions of their notice of proposal, dated April 21st, 1922. The Board have asked the Minister of Labour to confirm the minimum rates as varied, and to bring them into operation as from August 1st, 1922.

The minimum rates, as varied by the Trade Board, are based on a sliding scale dependent upon the cost of living index figure, as published in the *Labour Gazette*.

Notice will be sent to all employers in the trade who are known to the Trade Board should the minimum rates, as varied, be confirmed by the Minister of Labour, and of the date from which they become effective. Copies of the notice, if and when issued, and further particulars with regard to the minimum rates may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Trade Board at the Office of Trade Boards 7-11, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

UNDER the failure of Mr. John Bradley, papermakers' agent and merchant, of 37, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., and 15, Bankside, Southwark, S.E., an application has been made by the bankrupt for his discharge, and a hearing has been fixed for the 26th inst.

"INEXPERIENCE of the paper trade; heavy trade expenses; and inability to obtain adequate orders." These are the causes of failure as alleged by Ernest Hopewell of 14, St. Saviour's hill, Leicester, and carrying on business at Leicester as Hopewell and Co., printers and paper merchants, in respect of whose affairs a statement has been issued.

MESSRS. PERCY WESTBROOK AND Co., paper agents, 28, Corn Exchange buildings, Manchester, have been appointed by Messrs. Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray, Kent, manufacturers of high grade tub-sized papers, to act as their agents in the Midlands and North of England.

*The LUDLOW is a better system for
display composition—you want to know
the real facts.*

IF you knew that the LUDLOW would give you faster and better display composition—would eliminate costly distribution—do away with all sort hunting—make you ready for any job that might come in—you, too, would be using the LUDLOW System for display composition.

The “Daily Express” which recently equipped its composing room with the LUDLOW System says:—

“that if Caxton and Gutenberg could see the LUDLOW
“spitting out lines of great display type as regular as
“clock-work, beautifully clean and firm, and then see
“these same lines thrown back into the melting pot after
“ten minutes’ use they would die again, of apoplexy.”

Invitation is extended to all users of display types to call and have a practical demonstration of the modern LUDLOW method

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Trade Notes.

L.M.P.A. DIRECTORY.—A new "List of Council, Committees, and Members of the London Master Printers' Association" has just been issued from the offices of the Association at 24, Holborn, London, E.C.1.

TRADE LECTURES.—The Worshipful Company of Stationers has prepared a syllabus of craft lectures to be held at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4, at 6.30 p.m. on Fridays, on dates ranging from October, 1922, to March, 1923. The following are the dates, speakers and subjects:—October 13th, 1922, by Lord Riddell, "The Printing Business as a Career"; November 10th, 1922, by R. W. Sindall, F.C.S., "Paper for Books"; December 15th, 1922, by J. R. Riddell, "Training of the Craftsman"; January 12th 1923, by Harold Curwen, "The Printing Art"; February 9th, 1923, by E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf, "Bookbinding"; March 9th, 1923, by Sidney Hodgson, "Bibliography."

A Jewish art publishing company is reported to be in process of formation in Jerusalem, the capital to be invested being estimated at £20,000.

A MEZZOTINT by J. R. Smith, after Reynolds's "Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton Feeding Chickens," fetched £2,000 at Sotheby's. It was published in 1782 at 15s.

THE annual exhibition of the Northumberland Handicrafts Guild, opened last week in the Armstrong College Art Department, Newcastle, includes a loan book collection illustrating the history and development of book production.

A FIRST instalment of the modern prints collected by aid of the Print Fund of the Contemporary Art Society, which was inaugurated in 1919, has just been presented to the British Museum.

THE *Tatler*, founded in 1901 by Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode, Mr. Clement K. Shorter, and Mr. George King as a companion paper to the *Sphere*, has just completed twenty-one years of its existence.

THE Recorder of Dublin on Tuesday awarded £45,150 to the *Freeman's Journal* against the Dublin Corporation as compensation for malicious damage and destruction of its premises on March 29th–30th last, when they were raided by members of the Republican Army.

MR. H. N. BRAILSFORD has accepted the offer of the editorship of the *Labour Leader*, which journal is to be entirely reconstructed and published in London after the first week in October.

THE Printing and Allied Trades' Chess League competition has been won by Messrs. S. H. Benson Chess Club. The trophy, in the form of a solid silver chess queen, Staunton pattern has been presented to the winners.

THE *Strand Magazine* (Sir Frank Newnes and E. Hudson) has won the London Press Golfing Society's Foursomes Tournament for the Sir George Sutton Challenge Trophy for the second year in succession.

STATIONERY OFFICE.—In the House of Commons last week on a vote of £1,779,957 for the Stationery Office, Sir D. Maclean said the expenditure on this department was two and a half times what it was before the war. He moved the reduction of the vote by £100. Sir J. Baird (Under Secretary, Home Office) said that when the experiment of Government printing had been three years in operation a full inquiry into the results would be held. The amendment was rejected by 143 votes to 59, and the vote was agreed to.

MR. CHARLES R. MILLER, editor of the *New York Times*, died on Tuesday.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Robert Atkinson, journalist, Spennymoor, after a long illness.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD POLLARD, the oldest journalist in Hertfordshire, has died at the age of 79. He was known as the "walking journalist," as he covered his engagements on foot.

WILLS.—Mr. Albert Frederick Bailey, of Dursley, Gloucester, printer, editor of the *Dursley, Berkeley and Shires Gazette*, Glos. (died suddenly, April 13th, £8,018; Mr. Lionel Edward Davis, formerly of the literary staff of the *Chester Courant and Cheshire Observer* and latterly editor of the *Western Weekly News*, Plymouth, £2,219.

THE late Mr. James Peter Ford, Glasgow, paper merchant, Edinburgh, who died on June 6th, 1922, left £14,029.

MR. WILLIAM S. CASE, M.A., of Oxford, at one time on the staff of *Literature* and later editor of a musical journal, who died on March 18th, left estate valued at £779, with net personalty £645.

PAPER umbrellas are to be manufactured by a new company formed in Bethel, Maine, U.S.A.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Annual Bowling Cup Competition.

THE Yorkshire Centre having challenged the Manchester Centre, who have been the cup holders for the past two years, the two contesting teams travelled to the Belle Vue Hotel, Sheepridge, Huddersfield, on Saturday last, and played for the championship. It had been stated that London, North Midlands, Birmingham and Liverpool would probably send teams, but none of these Centres was able to muster the necessary party. Yorkshire had selected a much stronger team than their opponents; therefore it was seen early on in the competition that the Red Rose would have to pass on the cup to the White Rose. The following is the result:—

YORKSHIRE.		MANCHESTER.	
J. King	15	F. Scouler	21
J. Thackrah	21	F. E. Robinson	9
A. Cawthra	21	E. Garrett	11
H. O. Pattinson	21	E. C. Balls	14
J. D. Wheelhouse	21	Ed. McVay	10
L. C. Mennell	8	Jos. Orrell	21
— Atki son	21	Young, A.	17
T. Booth	21	A. Hellowell	2
A. L. Hamer	21	Thos. Rignall	13
E. W. Rawstron	21	Chas. N. Knowles	13

Four Manchester members (Messrs. Jas. E. Mayo, A. Piggott, C. Goat and F. J. Hughes) were unable to play owing to Yorkshire not being able to muster more than ten.

An excellent tea was afterwards served at the hotel, when ten ladies (Mesdames Scouler, Robinson, Balls, McVay, Young, Hughes, Mayo, Taylor, Booth, Miss Edith Hughes) and the donor of the cup (Mr. Fred Seeley) along with several others sat around the festive board.

Everyone being satisfied, Mr. Thos. Rignall (president, Manchester Centre) said it was a pleasure to meet the Yorkshire friends, as his supporters had been looking anxiously forward to the day when they would have to fight to retain the cup so kindly presented by Mr. Seeley some years ago. Yorkshire was well known as a county of cricketers, but that day had shown Manchester that they were also keen players of the game that Drake so well loved. The meeting of old friends, the making of new ones, and the real Yorkshire welcome, all added to the social side of the Association's membership. Although the cup was not going back to Manchester, yet its members could look back upon happy occasions when contestants had met on various greens to wrest the cup from Manchester. No Centre was more worthy than Yorkshire to become the holders, and although he regretted passing it back to the donor, yet he and his colleagues would look forward to a future date when probably other contestants would enter the green.

Mr. Fred W. Seeley said the best team had won on a green that was fast and tricky. He wondered what had become of the various challengers who early in the year declared they would compete and carry away the trophy. Liverpool had failed to appear since the first occasion, and he wondered whether they were shy of Manchester or smarting under the defeat they had received. He was sure it was not a question of expense as they were probably one of the foremost Centres for dipping deeply into their pockets to help forward social events. There had been some comments as to what were the rules and conditions governing the cup. There were only two conditions: (1) any Centre desiring to compete must place not less than eight of their bonafide members on the green; (2) the competing Centres to automatically have the right to choose the green and make arrangements whether or not they are holders of the cup. He admired Yorkshire for being so considerate as to journey half-way to Manchester, as it showed true sportsmanship. He felt great pleasure in handing the cup to Mr. Mennell, as now it had been proved that Man-

chester was not invulnerable other Centres would next year take heart and join in the social event. (Applause.)

Mr. L. C. Mennell (president, Yorkshire Centre) said they owed Manchester an apology for not bringing a greater number of competitors. Holidays and business claims had robbed them of several good players who had hoped to be present. To Mr. Seeley he remarked that it was one of the finest outings they could have, as they met one another when business cares and worries were almost forgotten. Yorkshire never wanted better competitors than the Manchester members, and when they spoke of that Centre's secretary it was always as Wee Mac, because he was a Yorkshireman who had been adopted by the fraternity in the great City of Cotton. Probably he had done more than any other member to bring closer together the friendship of the two Centres, and whenever his name was mentioned in the Yorkshire Centre it was received as that of a true, staunch friend. In accepting the cup on behalf of his Centre, he thanked the donor and also the Manchester friends for the kind way they had met with, and accepted, defeat from Yorkshire. (Applause.)

WEE MAC.

Trade Union Matters.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association was held on Saturday evening for the purpose of discussing the award of the Industrial Court on the proposals for reduction of wages. The negotiations leading up to the award were explained by Mr. W. Bottomley, the Leeds representative on the Executive Council, and Mr. Owen Cornellan, an ex member of the Council, also addressed the meeting. At the close of the meeting a resolution disapproving of the Industrial Court award was adopted.

THE Typographical Association has removed from Caxton Hall, Chapel-street, Salford, Manchester, to "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, to which latter address all communications should be directed.

COVENTRY Typographical Association have elected Mr. A. E. Feltham as president and chairman, it having been decided to combine the two offices. Mr. W. Holmes has been elected vice-chairman; Mr. Walton, hon. sec.; Mr. J. E. Parbury, treasurer; Messrs. H. E. Caldicott, C. Hill, C. A. Gray, Cecil Gray, J. R. Austin, F. Parbury and E. Sage, committee. The meeting expressed great appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. J. Griffiths, who has removed from Coventry to London, and thanks were recorded to Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., for their many kindnesses. A letter was read from Sir Edward Iliffe in reply to the congratulations of the association upon the honour conferred upon him.

NATSOPA MEMORIAL HOME.—Several acceptable gifts have been received by the National Society Operative Printers' and Assistants' Memorial Home. They include four handsome armchairs given by the Manchester Natsopa Women, a large brass telescope on tripod stand from the Newcastle Women Section, and a set of outdoor skittles from an Ashton-under-Lyne member.

EIGHTY-THREE branches of printing trade unions in the provinces have officially declared themselves in support of the principles and methods of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed.

MR. THOS. SPROAT, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, in his quarterly report to the members, urges them to keep alert to the developments ever taking place in connection with photo-litho and offset work.

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Treasury Note Paper.

The care required in the manufacture of the paper on which treasury notes are printed is well described in an article which appeared recently in the *Daily Chronicle*.

Within twenty miles of London, says the writer, is a village which, not itself particularly prosperous, yet produces the raw material of boundless wealth. Day after day there flows from it, in a never-ending stream, the paper on which are printed the millions of 10s. Treasury notes constantly put into circulation.

The mill is a small one, employing about 300 people, of whom nearly half are women. It has long had a reputation for the excellence of its hand-made paper; nothing else is produced, and when the Government decided to issue paper money the contract for notes of the smaller denomination was placed here, and has remained ever since.

Nothing but the finest rags is used in the production of the paper, which must be light yet tough; every sheet is subjected to a breaking strain of 60lb. before it is passed.

Each process of manufacture is guarded with meticulous care, and there is an almost tiresome counting and recounting of the sheets before they emerge as the finished article and are handed over to the representatives of the Treasury.

It says much for the system that only one sheet, sufficient to print twenty notes, has gone astray. Hope has not yet died that some day this derelict may be found to round off a record which is well-nigh perfect.

To imitate a Treasury note, so far as the printing goes is not a very difficult matter. There are thousands of bogus "Bradburys" and "Fishers" in circulation abroad, though they very seldom find their way to this country. It is the peculiar quality of the paper, and especially the watermark, that make successful forgery well-nigh impossible.

If a ten shilling note is examined it will be found that the watermark is complete in itself, and exactly fits the paper. On the round note the watermark is of wallpaper design and is not identical in every case. Why this should be so only the Treasury, and perhaps not even that august department, could explain.

The result is that extreme care has to be

taken in making the paper, for if the watermark is a fraction of an inch out of line the sheet must be scrapped. Only when it has passed the severe tests imposed is the sheet admitted to the closely-guarded store, to be taken away in due course to the Treasury printing works.

French Bank-Note Printing.

To a recent issue of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. J. D'Arcy Morell contributed a description of French bank-note printing and the method of distillation and incineration adopted for the destruction of old and imperfect notes.

Describing the printing of new notes, he says: Behind two doors of plate-glass, each protected by massive iron bars like those of a prison, expert printers are at work turning out bank-notes, sheet after sheet, on a revolving roller, something like the earlier method of printing a newspaper. They printed before me sheets of several 1,000 franc notes, six to a sheet, which look clean and attractive in their fresh blue tint when, with a swift movement, the grey-haired printer in mechanic's dress received each sheet from the roller. In the meantime his younger assistant worked the printing press and watched intently the rollers and checked their rotations. He deftly pulled the sheets off as each in succession received the imprint. The older man then examined each note carefully, and if he dis-

covered any imperfection, however slight, he placed the faulty note in a basket beside him. Smoking is strictly forbidden in the workshop, and, indeed, I never saw more careful supervision over every act and movement of the workmen; yet it is done with so much discretion that it is hardly perceptible by these carefully caged and reliable workmen. Here they print millions of francs in paper money, as severely enclosed beneath their glass roof as the noble lions at the Zoo. Great precautions are no doubt necessary.

Canadian Tariff Change.

Supplement A (No. 22), issued on June 13th, 1922, by the Canadian Department of Customs and Excise, contains resolutions introduced into the Canadian Parliament on June 12th, proposing to amend the original Budget resolutions introduced on May 24th, 1922.

It is proposed to substitute or to add, as the case may be, certain Customs Tariff items for those contained in the original resolutions, with effect from May 24th, 1922. Included in these is the following item: Coated papers, when used exclusively in the production of magazines, newspapers and periodicals printed, published and issued regularly under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs and Excise. The respective tariffs indicated are: British preferential, 17½ p.c.; intermediate, 32½ p.c.; general, 25 p.c.

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Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government, through the "Comissariado Geral dos Abastecimentos, Lisbon," will consider tenders from United Kingdom firms for the supply of printing paper (news), etc.

BELGIUM.

An agent in Antwerp is desirous of obtaining an agency for the sale of fine chemicals, etc., and also paper for bookbinding purposes. The agent in question previously worked for German and French firms, on a commission basis. He desires now to be placed in touch with United Kingdom firms. (Reference No. 701.)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

A British resident in Bohemia wishes to obtain an agency, on a commission basis, for the whole of Czecho-Slovakia of manufacturers or export merchants of chemicals for the paper, etc., industries. Correspondence in English, French and German. (Reference No. 721.)

FRANCE.

A French agent, established at Paris, desires to undertake the exclusive representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of good class writing paper and envelopes (boxed). (Reference No. 723.)

New Motives in the Book Arts.

A circular announcing the issue of a volume entitled "New Motives in the Book Arts; Original Designs for the Use of Printers," by Mr. James Guthrie, of the Pear Tree Press, Flansham, Bognor, came to hand with a refreshing note.

Mr. Guthrie writes: "My idea is to explore definitely in the direction of fresh settings and decorations, and to give, if possible, a new impetus to the practical artistic aspect of printing. In England it is commonly thought that 'art' can be regarded as 'freakish' and expensive, or it is charged on the bill without being obvious in the job! Abroad, they seem to take the art seriously as an element of business, and probably make more use of English ideas than we do. Some of my work is frankly experimental, because I believe that is the only way in which new departures can be made. The co-operation of makers of all sorts of material is essential."

Mr. G. R. HALL CAINE has been appointed deputy chairman of Charles Marsden and Co., Ltd.

New Paper for Old.

Work at the London Paper Reelers and Cutters, Limited.

A little known industry which is of great value to all paper users is the salvaging of injured reels and the re-conditioning of flat paper. In this direction an important enterprise is being carried forward by the London Paper Reelers and Cutters, Ltd., who, after starting operations at Wapping in 1911, moved to larger premises at 2-4, Bermondsey-street, Tooley-street, London, where they are now established and where they have ample accommodation for their interesting and extensive operations. The company first took over No. 2, Bermondsey-street, in 1914, and at a later date secured the adjoining premises, and as these run to four storeys the amount of floor space is considerable.

The London Paper Reelers and Cutters can handle almost any problem in the way of turning paper to account, whether it be a 14 cwt. "news" reel or "tissue" for wrapping purposes. The difficulties which they solve are numerous and varied. Reels with crushed centres are turned out like new; large sized reels are cut to sheets, slit to smaller widths, reduced in diameter, or re-wound on different sized cores to meet the particular purpose for which they are required.

In addition to a mill reeler by Messrs. Milne of Edinburgh, which deals with reels on a large scale, the factory contains rotary machines for cutting several reels at one time which can handle anything from light board downwards. On one of these cutters a special device is provided for rapid handling of a large number of reel ends which are cut to offcuts for wrapping purposes. An ingenious little paper machine can turn out rolls of almost any width from 20 in. down to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The ever-growing use of rolls of varying width is developing into a big business.

There are guillotines of different sizes which are devoted to the cutting of flat paper into different sizes.

A striking feature of the operations at Bermondsey-street is the recovery of any scrap of paper which is in good condition. Particular care is taken in the sorting of flat sheets. These are turned over by skilled hand labour and any that are imperfect are put aside for further treatment. The torn sheets and narrow trimmings, and, indeed, all the waste that is too small or too damaged to be cut or re-reeled is pressed by means of an electric baler and returned to the mill for re-pulping. Some 12 tons are handled every week, and this waste being entirely composed of white shavings is always in good demand on account of its remarkable cleanliness and regularity.

In addition to the sorting of printing paper, very particular attention is given to the packing of the reams. Skilled packers under the supervision of an experienced "finisher" ensure that all parcels are turned out abso-

lutely "mill packed," ready for despatch to any part of the British Isles, and owing to the excellence of their product the London Paper Reelers and Cutters have steadily built up a large connection among provincial newspapers using special sizes of paper on flat bed printing machines.

The operations of this company serve a very useful purpose, not only in the recovery of what used to be regarded as waste paper, but in rendering it serviceable in new sizes or for other purposes than those originally intended. There is, no doubt, even wider scope for such undertakings as the London Paper Reelers and Cutters as the services available become known to the vast circle of makers and consumers of paper.

The secretary and manager is Mr. H. C. Bailey, who is always ready to consider any new problem of re-reeling, slitting, etc., and the company claim to have machines to meet the most varied demands of the printing and paper trade.

Russian Printing Exhibition.

The trade unions in Moscow, in conjunction with various scientific and educational organisations, are arranging an exhibition of printed matter to take place in Moscow in July. The object of the exhibition is to institute a campaign for the improvement of the quality of printing and book production, which have deteriorated during the years of revolution. The falling-off has been mainly due to the absence of good paper and the difficulty of renewing machinery and type.

The exhibition will be a lesson in contrasts. Side by side with publications of the last few years illustrating the decline in technique and quality will be the high grade products of pre-revolutionary days. The history of Russian printing during the revolutionary years has not been entirely one of deterioration, says the *Russian Information and Review*, since a considerable amount of highly artistic printing has been done. Against examples of this will be set examples of technical improvement achieved in Western Europe during the same period.

The exhibits will include book covers, bookplates, colour printing, newspapers, periodicals, children's books, books and periodicals in foreign languages, war and propagandist literature, posters and placards, etc.

The aim of the organisers is not to present a comprehensive picture of the state of Russian printing during the revolution, but to show some of its best and worst features in order to arouse general interest in the attempt to secure the maximum improvement that the present difficult state of affairs will permit.

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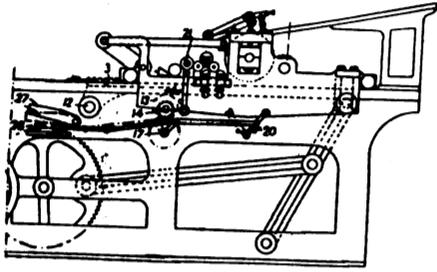
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New Inventions.

Cylinder Printing Machines.

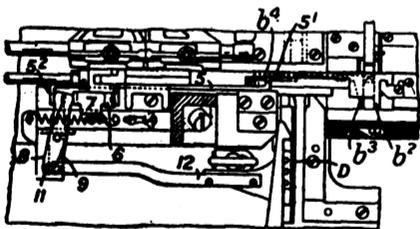
An invention by Mr. H. Bonham relates to cylinder machines of the travelling cylinder type fitted with a pivotally mounted bed which is tripped automatically or by hand on the return of the impression cylinder or when the machine is inking-up. The tripping of the bed may automatically effect the tripping of the inking apparatus. As applied to a machine with a continuously driven cylinder as described in Specification 160,685, a bed 3 is



pivoted at 12 to the frame and may be counterweighted to facilitate its being raised to printing position by a cam 13 on a shaft 14 geared to a shaft 17 which is connected by a lever and link to a hand-operated lever 20. In a modification, as applied to a machine for printing by the photogravure process, the shaft 17 is operated by a cam on the return of the bed so that the bed is out of the way of the scraper. The ink transfer roller 21 is normally operated by a pivoted cam 27 which is kept in its operative position by a roller 28 connected by a link to the bed trip mechanism, the actuation of which as described above moves the cam 27 out of its operative position.

Type Casting Machines.

An invention patented by the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., refers to machines of the kind described in Specification 8633/99, in which the type-grasping jaws of the carrier that conveys the type from the

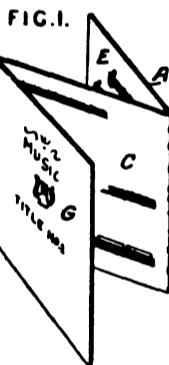


mould to the type channel are adjustably opened to correspond with the body size of the type, the jaw adjustment being connected with that of the type channel, and means is

provided for maintaining a definite opening of the jaws in proximity to the mould. The movable jaw b^3 which is spring-pressed towards the fixed jaw b^2 and is operated by a lever b^4 , as heretofore, is retracted by an adjustable Z-shaped stop 5, the bent end 5¹ of which rests in the path of the lever b^4 . The stop 5 is adjusted simultaneously with the movable type channel block D by means of a bar 12 attached to the block D and bearing against a pin 11 on a lever 8 which is pivoted at its centre to a second lever 9. The inner end of the lever 8 bears against the end of a spring-pressed slide 7. The lever 9 is pivoted at its outer end in the machine frame, and its inner end bears against the bent end 5¹ of the stop 5, which is thereby moved to the same extent as the block D. When the jaws are in the neighbourhood of the mould cavity, the slide 7 is engaged by an abutment 6 on the type-carrier so as to move therewith. The stop 5 is thereby caused to move at the same speed as the type carrier, so that a uniform opening of the jaws is maintained. Specification 6287/15 also is referred to.

Printing Sheet Music.

In this invention, which is patented by the Niantic Sheet Music Co., two pieces of music are printed on opposite sides of a sheet of paper which is also printed on each side with a title page corresponding to the piece of music on the other side. The sheet is folded in zigzag form, and the finished product has the two titles on the outside. On opening out the title page, the pages of the music appear



in correct order until the page with the title of the second piece occurs, and on further turning over, the pages of this piece are exposed to view. As shown in Fig. 1, applied to a sheet which is folded twice to form six pages, the title of piece No. 1 is printed on page G, and the piece of music corresponding thereto on the back of page G and on page C.

The second title is printed on page A, and the corresponding piece on the inside E of this page and on the back of page C.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Brown, I. C. Covers or binders. 17,223.
 Bullock, C. A. H. Inking mechanism for printing presses. 17,129.
 Clark, A. Printing wheel. 16,908.
 Cohen, A. Method of transferring photographs on to fabrics, paper, etc. 17,682.
 Cramic Engineering Co., Crabbe, M., and Mitchell, A. H. Wire stitching machines. 17,579.
 Craster, J. E. E. Production of zinc printing plates. 17,469.
 Ibbotson, J. Means for folding, securing, and stamping envelopes, etc. 17,100.
 King, J. S. Loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 17,692.
 Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., and Neal, G. J. Covers for books, loose sheets, etc. 17,146.
 Macey Co., Ltd., and Neal, G. J. Binding strip for envelopes, packets, etc. 17,145.
 Myatt, J. W. Loose-leaf books. 17,056.
 Pendergast, H. A. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 16,892.
 Robinson and Sons, Ltd., and Robinson, P. Calendars. 17,091.
 Salmon, H. J., and Smith, J. H. W. Printing machines. 17,828.
 Sutherland, S. F. Folding boxes. 17,835.
 Thalmann, E. Type-cleaning preparation, and process of making same. 17,387.
 Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. Means for securing correct register between superimposed printed sheets. 17,123.
 Wilden, A. Platen printing machines. 17,656.
 Wolf, R. S. Letter file or loose-leaf binder. 17,790.

Specifications Published.

1921.

- Dixon, J. F. Loose-leaf binders or books and the like. 181,576.
 Grosse, E. Printing presses. 181,913.
 Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.) Stop mechanism for printing presses. 181,511.
 Molins, W. E. Apparatus for feeding sheets of paper, cardboard, and the like from a pile. 181,983.
 Rhind, W. A., and Burroughs, E. S. Method of operating the mechanism of loose-leaf binders. 181,591.

A big brain, like a big bank balance is of little use unless put to use.

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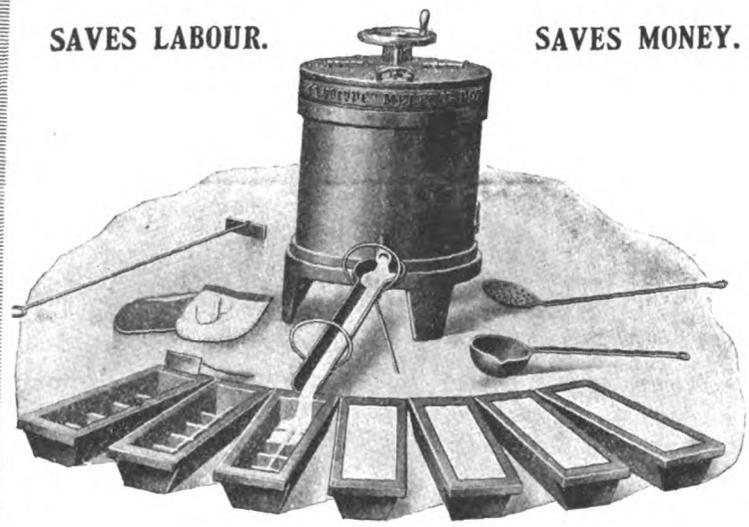
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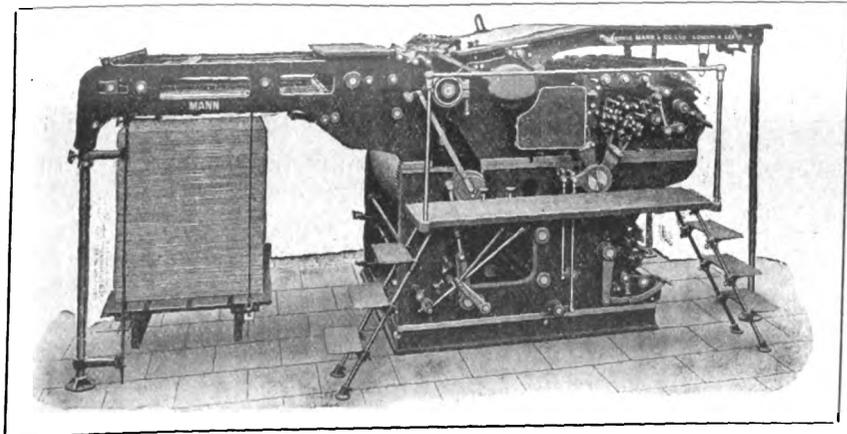
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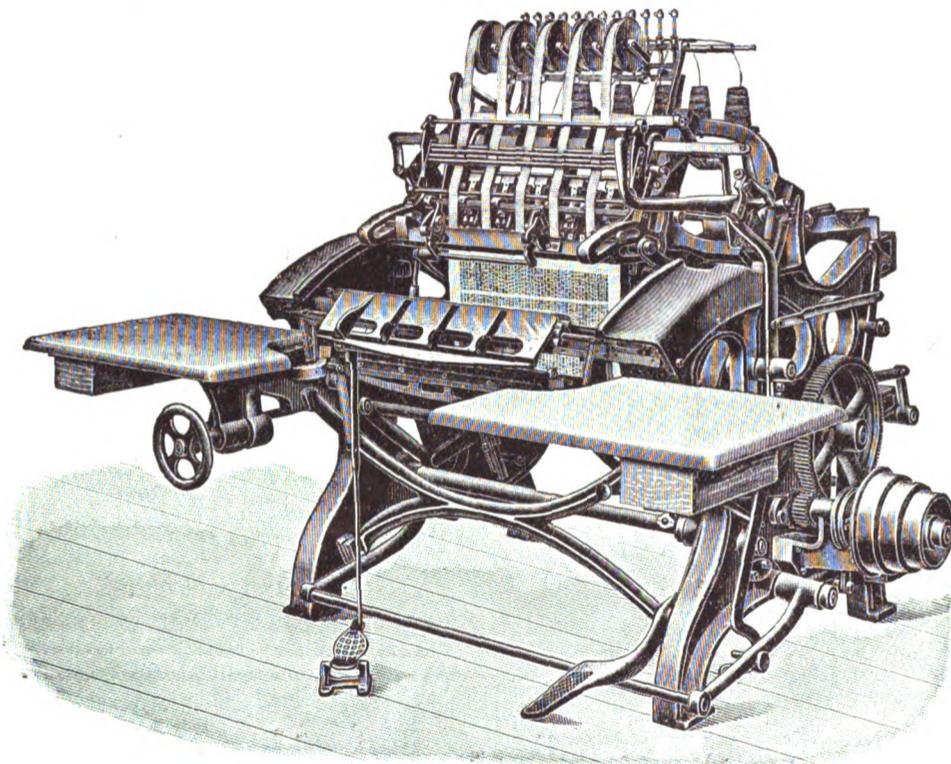
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VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 4.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: JULY 27, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Stationers' Hall Examinations.

Adjudicators' Awards in Spring Examinations,
Conducted by the Technical Examining Board.

It was early in 1921 that the important step was taken of constituting a body representative of the printing and allied trades to set and adjudicate upon tests of technical knowledge for those engaged in the industry. The Worshipful Company of Stationers—one of whose earliest functions was to test the technical efficiency of printers—was fittingly in the van of the movement, and a technical board was established which included not only members of the Stationers' Company but also representatives of various sections of the printing industry, employers and employed. Growing interest has been aroused by the examinations already held, and it was gratifying to note the large numbers of entries for the examinations which took place in the spring of this year.

Close on 500 students sat for the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry examinations at Stationers' Hall in May, and the awards have now been issued.

The following are the results of the various examinations:—

Blinding.

SENIOR.—J. C. M. Burke, A. Cottenden, E. Elliott, F. C. Gould (second place and £1 1s.), W. V. Pearce, S. H. Pilgrim, A. T. Quelch (first place and £2 2s.), H. H. Taylor, W. T. Warden, H. White, H. J. Wingham. A. H. Baggett, G. L. Duckett, S. H. Evans, F. C. Hand, R. B. Regent, C. D. Sherriff, D. S. Wood.

JUNIOR.—G. S. W. Brand, H. Deacon, H. W. Holliday (first place, £2 2s. and Stationers' Company's silver medal), G. T. Smith (second place and £1 1s.), A. W. Twitchings. F. Cumberland.

Costing, December, 1921.

FIRST CLASS.—R. Berrey, A. Bradford, E. Brett, W. C. Bunn, E. Cleverley (Miss), A. H. Cook, E. T. Denton, A. R. Emerson, E. Gray, J. H. Gray, R. C. Humm (second place and £1 1s.), B. J. Jones, A. H. Kendall, W. H. Kingston, E. W. Kirby, C. F. Medcalf, J. R. Mills, F. A. E. Moore, E. B. Morgan, S. E. Osborn, A. Payne (Miss), H. A. Pearson (first place and £2 2s.), F. W. Pullinger, G. Sheppard (Miss), W. H. Slark, W. A. Spiller, J. S. Toscenie, F. W. Turner, E. A. Weeks (third place and 10s. 6d.), R. F. C. Wilkins, F. Wilkinson, V. G. Willard, C. Willis, F. H. Wisdom, E. Wiseman (Miss), W. D. Young.

SECOND CLASS.—H. A. Allen, L. H. Almond, F. G. Bryant, A. Clarke (Miss), G. E. Dollery, G. E. Fish, E. A. Flindall, F. E. Godfrey, R. G. Gough, C. R. Hodgson, H. E. Hodgson, J. W. King, J. Lucas, R. Lucas, T. Nixon, W. Nixon, G. H. Poupard, R. Powell, I. Rindovitz, R. D. S. Rogers, S. F. Russell, E. G. Shrimpton, H.

Simon, M. Taylor (Miss), M. Williams (Miss), G. V. Willis.

Costing, May 8th, 1922.

FIRST CLASS.—M. W. Beaumont (Miss), A. Biffen, F. J. Brockman, G. E. Dollery, F. G. E. Terry (first place and £2 2s.), J. O. Wilding (second place and £1 1s.).

SECOND CLASS.—E. C. George, W. V. Jackson, H. J. Wingham.

Costing, Summer Term, June 28th.

FIRST CLASS.—E. E. Allen, R. G. Allen (second place and £1 1s.), R. Aselford, D. E. Lusty (Miss), E. R. Stockley (first place and £2 2s.), B. F. Thom, G. A. T. Turret.

Estimating.

FIRST CLASS.—M. H. Bhatt, W. C. Bunn (third place and 10s. 6d.), A. H. Cook, E. T. Denton, F. E. Godfrey, E. Gray, G. E. Green, E. B. Morgan, W. Nixon, G. V. Nye, H. A. Pearson (second place and £1 1s.), C. H. Poupard, R. Powell, R. W. Root, J. P. Russell, E. G. Shrimpton, F. G. E. Terry (first place and £2 2s.), C. Willis.

SECOND CLASS.—L. Almond, H. F. G. Brown, G. E. Dollery, C. Evans, G. E. Fish, E. A. Flindall, W. E. L. Fowler, F. W. Gordon, R. G. Gough, A. P. Hawes, A. W. Haymer, B. J. Jones, B. T. Kale, W. H. Kingston, J. Lucas, J. R. Mills, H. T. Monk, T. Nixon, A. H. Nockles, H. G. Orpin, W. T. Priddle, I. Rindovitz, R. D. S. Rogers, H. A. Rose, L. A. Scott, B. Staley, J. W. Tilley, J. S. Toscenie, F. W. Turner, J. O. Wilding, F. Williamson.

Composing.

FIRST CLASS.—H. Argent (second place, £2 2s. and Stationers' Company silver medal), W. B. Arnold, A. J. Basson, R. W. Bowles, A. N. Buchan, F. W. Goldsmith (first place, £3 3s. and Stationers' Company silver medal), G. H. Hartshorne, H. W. Hurrell, F. G. Leveridge, F. F. Longfellow, H. F. Marriott, H. T. McComish, H. Parker (third place and £1 1s.), R. D. S. Rogers, J. J. Smith, E. H. Springett, T. W. Tily, J. O. Wilding.

SECOND CLASS.—B. F. Andrews, E. B. F. Bell, W. Booker, H. J. Brown, S. Burlton, W. J. Burrows, F. R. Craggs, J. Craig, W. N. Dingle, A. E. Dowie, J. Fincham, A. F. Hopper, R. Lane, C. H. Leadbeater, W. F. Mace, A. C. Mason, L. T. Mines, W. C. Ovenden, P. G. Perkins, J. Porter, G. E. Robinson, A. V. Scanlon, L. A. Scott, E. G. Sears, C. M. Shepherd, R. H. J. Smith, A. J. Stringer, G. E. Thurman, G. F. Tunstall, W. H. Warren, L. W. Weaver, F. Wilson, A. R. Wittey, S. H. Wright.

Machine.

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J. Collings, E. A. Curtis, P. Cundy, G. A. J. Drage, S. H. Kilbey, F. J. Kitz, F. G. Leveridge, E. A. Lyne, C. M. Manders, G. V. Nye (third place and £1 1s.), T. S. Owen, G. W. Remmos, R. D. S. Rogers (second place, £2 2s. and Stationers' Company silver medal), E. G. Sears (first place, £3 3s. and Stationers' Company silver medal), J. O. Wilding.

SECOND CLASS.—T. G. W. Bailey, W. R. Barcham, E. C. Bass, S. H. Byron, W. W. Clarke, G. Cook, R. H. Dayer, W. N. Dingle, R. R. Drager, M. H. Goater, J. Goddard, F. G. Godin, E. H. Golding, A. P. Hawes, F. Hayes, S. Hubbuck, A. H. Lane, A. P. Levett, C. W. Lockyer, A. F. Mason, S. P. Oakley, L. Powell, A. F. Rayner, R. C. Roper, H. G. Shires, F. Staines, H. J. Wood.

Lithography.

FIRST CLASS.—E. J. Dyball (first place, £2 2s. and Stationers' Company silver medal).

SECOND CLASS.—W. M. Alderdice, A. T. Crook, E. E. Frost, W. H. Harley, F. C. Mayhew, N. Montague (second place and £1 1s.), H. Odart, W. E. J. Rashbrook, A. A. Smith, A. T. Stone.

Order Clerks.

FIRST CLASS.—F. A. Ashdown, W. C. Austin, W. J. Bayles, E. A. Chandler, S. H. Clayton, M. L. Dearman (Miss), J. Donovan, G. V. Higgins (Miss), T. W. Hodgson, H. J. Hewson, S. G. Layton (first place and £2 2s.), A. Lemon (Miss), C. A. Lemon (Miss), G. E. Marshman, I. G. Merralls (Miss), T. Nixon, H. Reed (third place and 10s. 6d.), W. D. Ross, F. J. Stowell, C. G. H. Walker, L. Waller, G. F. Wilkinson, C. Willis, R. H. Wilson (second place and £1 1s.).

SECOND CLASS.—G. W. R. Battson, D. C. Bowman (Miss), F. J. Brewster, H. W. Brookes, J. R. Caket, D. A. Constable (Miss), K. Cumley (Miss), W. A. Darby, I. E. Fewtrell (Miss), W. G. Firkin, W. H. Good, W. C. Gregory, K. Hopton (Miss), C. F. Medcalf, W. S. Medcalf, T. W. Miller, F. A. Morris, J. C. Ovenden, A. Palmer, A. Rush, F. L. Savidge, D. I. Slater (Miss), R. Seymour, A. Smith, W. E. Squires (Miss), G. J. B. Stagg, H. V. Tickell, E. Wickham, H. Wiles, L. Williams, W. J. Wilson, J. A. Wrightson.

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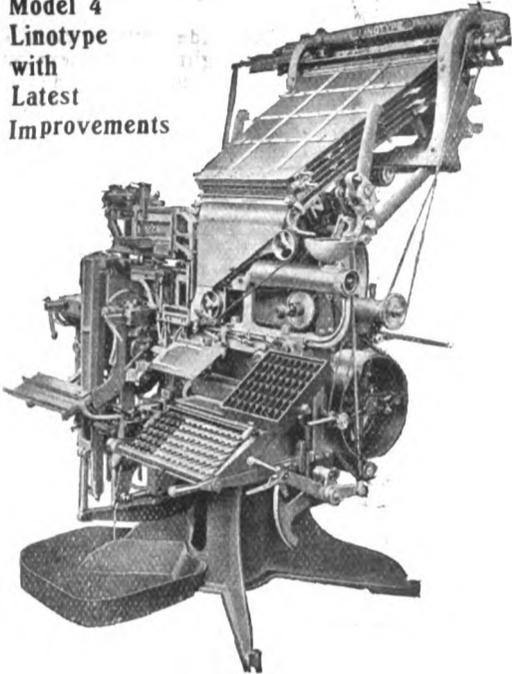
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Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A firm of wholesale stationers and bookbinders in Toronto, who are also manufacturers of account books, loose-leaf system, etc., are prepared to undertake the representation, on a commission basis, for the whole of Canada of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery lines used in commercial work, such as paper (bond, writing, ledger, book and cover), millboards, etc., and stationers' sundries which are not competitive with goods already handled. One of the principals of the firm is at present in this country, and his name, together with an address to which communications can be sent, will be given to United Kingdom firms on application to the Department of Overseas Trade. (Reference No. 20.)

EGYPT.

The Government Press, Cairo, is inviting tenders for one paper slitting and cutting machine to cut transversely from reels 86

centimetres to 126 centimetres wide, in sheets of any required length from 34 centimetres to 90 centimetres. The machine must be provided with an automatic sheet counter and automatic jogger and the necessary motor and starter for a continuous current of 110 volts must be provided. Sealed tenders will be received until noon on August 1st, 1922, in Cairo. Tenders should be placed in double sealed envelopes addressed to the Superintendent, Government Press, Bulaq, Cairo. (Reference Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, Room 50.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A New Zealand firm of agents having branches with a selling staff in Wellington, Auckland, Dunedin and in Christchurch, is desirous of obtaining the representation of United Kingdom firms manufacturing newsprint, bank, and wax papers, unbleached, cap double crown 10 lb., wrapping paper, toilet papers, boards for the manufacture of caps for milk bottles, envelopes, printing machinery, as follows:—Newspaper printing, letterpress, platinum and flat bed, lithographic, and printers' accessories, such as type, ink, etc. A director of the New Zealand firm is now in this country, and will be pleased to interview manufacturers interested. (Reference No. 25.)

Stationery Tariff in South Africa.

Interpretations of the classification of various articles under the Customs Tariff of the Union of South Africa on importation into South Africa give the following particulars:—

Floral Stationery.—Tariff item, 53b; general tariff, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; rebate upon goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies, 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Fibre board stiffenings for boots and shoes: Tariff item, 193; general tariff, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; rebate United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies, 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Employment in Printing Trade.

An official report on employment in the printing and allied trades reveals a condition of affairs which is little better than a month ago.

In the printing and bookbinding trades employment continued bad on the whole, and much short time was still reported with lithographic printers and bookbinders; some improvement on the previous month, however, was reported with letterpress printers at several provincial centres, with lithographic artists in London and at Manchester and in the bookbinding trade in London and at Birmingham.

In the paper trade employment on the whole showed a slight improvement, but short time was still prevalent in some districts.

Statistics show that unemployment is on the decrease but the movement is measured by small degrees, especially on the printing side of the allied industries.

In papermaking and staining, out of a total of 59,380 insured workpeople, 5,086 were totally unemployed at June 28th—3,873 males and 1,213 females. The percentage is 8.6, a decline of 0.7 as compared with May 22nd.

Manufactured stationery revealed a rather more decided improvement. The estimated number of insured workpeople is 68,810, and of these 4,383 were totally unemployed and 813 on short time. Females (2,606) represented the majority in the total figure, and the percentage of 6.4 was lower by 1.1 than at the end of May. Males (435) comprised the larger section of short time workers, while the percentage of 1.2 revealed a decrease of 2.2 in the month.

With a larger number of estimated workpeople in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades, there are naturally more people totally unemployed and on short time; but the percentages are not out of proportion. Of the total of 213,620 workpeople, 14,103 were wholly unemployed at June 28th, 10,255 being males. This represented a percentage of 6.6, a decline of 0.6. Short time workers numbered 1,693 (925 males and 768 females), the percentage of 0.8 being lower by 0.1 than at May 22nd.

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

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

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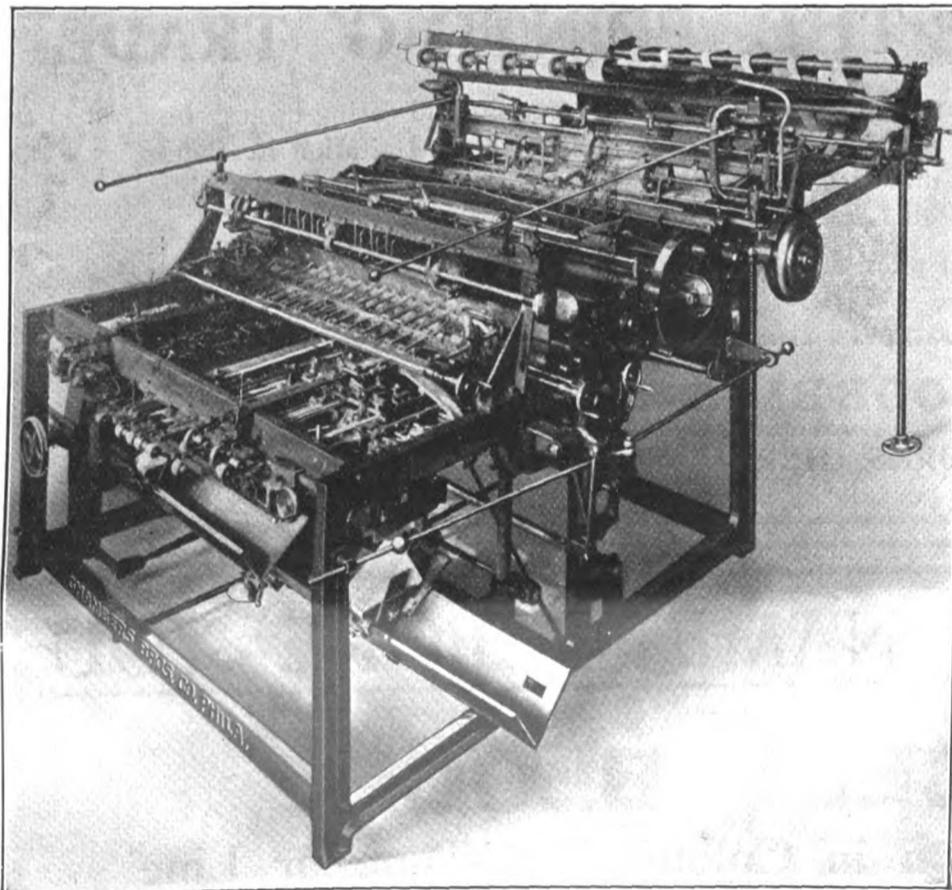
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Machines.

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Trade Notes.

A WARM welcome was accorded to Colonel and Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, on Friday, by the members of the London Press Club, on the occasion of the opening of the library which he has generously given to the club. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Augustine Birrell, who delivered a delightful address on journalism and literature. The library consists of a large set of oak bookshelves laden with hundreds of books in daily use amongst Pressmen.

STONE V. WYMAN AND SONS, LTD.—A statement in the *London Gazette* that the plaintiff had been made bankrupt formed the basis of this action for damages for libel in the King's Bench Division. After the jury had returned a verdict in favour of plaintiff, with £10 damages, judgment was given for defendants. Mr. Justice Darling explained to the jury that defendants had paid into court £50, which plaintiff could have taken in settlement. But he was not satisfied, and had thus received £40 less than was offered him.

AT Swansea Assizes, last Thursday, Mr. T. Lewis, shipowner and coal exporter, Cardiff, failed in his action against the proprietors of the *South Wales News* and *South Wales Echo*, Cardiff, for alleged libel, arising out of the Hooley bankruptcy proceedings. The defence was that the newspapers did not publish the statements alleged, with any of the meanings alleged, and that they were not defamatory. They further said it was a fair and accurate account of the proceedings and published *bona fide* and without malice. After a short retirement the jury found for the newspapers, and judgment was entered accordingly.

THE East and North-East London Master Printers' Association recently made an interesting innovation by arranging a very enjoyable motor charabanc outing to Epping Forest.

THE Record Composition Co., Ltd., held their annual outing on Saturday last, when sixty employees and their wives journeyed by train to Windsor, thence by special launch to

Marlow, where luncheon was partaken of. A concert was held in the afternoon, and a most enjoyable day was spent.

GEORGE NEWNES, LTD., issued on Tuesday the first number of the *Humorist*, a sixpenny weekly.

COMMONS LIBRARY.—The Speaker is appointing a committee, of which Sir H. J. Mackinder is to be chairman, to revise the House of Commons library. Old and useless books are to be weeded out and removed to some other place, and new books are to be added to the library.

THE difficulties under which the Cork newspapers have lately been produced were described at a recent meeting of the Cork Trade and Labour Council, reported in the *Irish Independent*. A deputation appeared from the Typographical Society, and explained the extraordinary censorship exercised by the Republican party. It was stated that the Cork press had been turned into propaganda sheets for the purpose of serving the interests of one political party.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Herbert Leigh, who for over twelve years occupied the position of chief engineer for the Cross Paper Feeder Co., Ltd., of 92, Fleet-street, E.C., died suddenly on the 12th inst.

THE death occurred on Thursday at Worplesdon, near Guildford, of Mr. John Richard Kelly, aged 78, who had been associated with Kelly's Directories for 30 years.

MR. ALF. MARTIN, president of the National Union of Journalists, and a well-known sports journalist, who had been ill for some months, died at his residence at Grantham on Saturday.

THE death has occurred at Cambridge of Mr. Arthur Rayney Waller, M.A., of Peterhouse, secretary to the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press. Mr. Waller, who was 55 years of age, had been ill for some weeks, and death was not unexpected. A native of York, he, after doing literary and journalistic work in London for fourteen years, joined the University Press twenty years ago, and succeeded the late Mr. R. T. Wright as secretary to the Syndics in 1911.

Trade Union Matters.

WAGES CRISIS.—The subject of supreme interest in printing trade union circles is, of course, the strike of the Typographical Association against the Industrial Court award, and the effect of their stoppage upon other unions. The Printing and Kindred Trades Federation have called, for Friday, a conference of all the affiliated unions affected by the present dispute, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street.

"NATSOPA" ATTITUDE.—The situation created in the provincial printing industry by the action of the Typographical Association has been considered at considerable length by the Executive Council of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. A statement has been issued instructing members to remain at work and accept the change in wages "as an act in conformity with the agreement now in existence."

MR. A. E. HOLMES, the secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, has notified the Typographical Association that he had brought to the notice of the Hours and Holidays Committee the case of men employed on Christmas card work by the Christmas Card Association, Preston. The committee had decided that the manager of that firm was in error in claiming that the men had to be engaged in the works for six months before being entitled to *pro rata* payment for holidays, and that unless special conditions were made at the time of engagement the men were entitled to *pro rata* payment of one day for each two months worked

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Mr. Jacobi's Retirement.

Mr. Charles T. Jacobi, so well known to all our readers through his long and honourable association with the Chiswick Press and through his many writings of trade interest, has resigned his position of director and consultant of the Chiswick Press. His retirement, after more than 50 years' connection with this famous printery, is a source of regret to his colleagues, whose respect he has earned both by his own character and by his able maintenance of the high quality which has distinguished the productions of this Press for more than a century.

In our issue of July 7th of last year will be found a biographical article dealing at some length with Mr. Jacobi's multifarious and distinguished association with the printing craft, including mention of some of his books and other writings, which have received very high praise from the Press and have been of wide educational value to printers everywhere.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Jacobi's services in advisory or consultative capacity will probably still be available to printers, publishers and others who may wish to take advantage of his exceptional knowledge and experience in book-production and printing generally. We hope he may yet enjoy many years of useful and happy activity.

Ad. Club Visits Linotype.

On Thursday last, at the invitation of the Linotype and Machinery Company, through their publicity manager, Mr. Wm. M. Bower, the London Ad. Club paid a visit to their School and Demonstration Rooms in Norwich-street.

A most enjoyable evening was spent, commencing with a lantern lecture by Mr. Bower, who traced a brief history of this wonderful machine and then gave a good description in non-technical terms of the principal idea. This was followed by practical demonstration on linotype machines, where the whole process was clearly shown. The demonstrators were plied with many questions, to which they invariably gave full and painstaking answers. The well-known printing machines, the "Miehle" and "Centurette," were also fully explained, and this most instructive and interesting evening was concluded by Mr. Cyril King thanking Mr. Bower and his associates on behalf of the club.

Foreman Wins Court Case.

At Mountain Ash County Court on Tuesday of last week Gwilym Thomas, foreman printer, Aberdare, brought an action against his former employer, Cyril George Chapman, printer and stationer, Mountain Ash, to recover ten guineas in lieu of two weeks' notice and a week's wages in lieu of holidays. Plaintiff's case was that defendant told him that owing to slackness of trade he would have to stay away from the works until things improved. After he had been away for six weeks he wrote to defendant saying that he could not wait further on his convenience and that he must seek other employment. Giving evidence Mr. Chapman said he did not dispute the claim in regard to holidays. He offered Thomas the option of "laying off" or working his notice, and he chose the former. He contended that Thomas dismissed himself by the letter which he sent. Evidence was given by the secretary of the local branch of the Typographical Association and Joseph Knowles, printer, the latter being called for the defence. Judge Rowland Rowlands said he must come to the conclusion that six weeks was long enough to "lay off," and he therefore gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

MR F. G. WILLMOTT, managing director of Messrs. Willmott and Sons, Ltd., printers and stationers, 5, Bartholomew-close, City, who has died in his 59th year, was a well-known figure in the printing and bookbinding trade, with which he had been connected all his life. Mr. Willmott underwent an operation in a London nursing home last week.

Coventry Master Printers' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Coventry Master Printers' Federation, preceded by a luncheon, was held at the "Craven Arms" Hotel, on Friday, the 7th inst. Mr. A. E. Feltham presided, supported by Mr. W. Coker Iliffe, president of the Association.

The secretary presented the annual report and statement of accounts for the past year, which were of a satisfactory nature.

It is with regret we have to announce the resignation of Mr. J. Griffiths, the energetic secretary of the local Association, he having left the district for purely business reasons. The chairman, in his remarks at this meeting, referred to the strenuous work Mr. Griffiths had rendered during his term of office. His kind, genial and straightforward disposition had won for him the esteem and confidence of every member of the Association.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following gentlemen being elected:—President, Mr. A. E. Feltham; vice-president, Mr. W. Holmes; treasurer, Mr. J. E. Parbury; secretary, Mr. S. H. Walton. Though the attendance was not so large as could be desired, there was no lack of interest in the welfare of the Association.

We regret that in our last issue a paragraph, from one of our provincial correspondents, erroneously attributed the above-reported meeting to the Coventry Typographical Association.

Curtailement of Assistants' Hours.

Mr. Macquiston, M.P., Mr. Charles White, M.P., and Rear-Admiral Sueter, M.P., have brought in a Bill, entitled "Shop Assistants and Small Shopkeepers (Facilities)," the memorandum of which reads as follows:—"The object of this Bill is to enable shop assistants to obtain more leisure either for the purpose of recreation or to become small shopkeepers to provide for the wants of the public in the hours after the large shops are closed. At present small shopkeepers, who could earn a livelihood by the sale of goods in the evening, are compelled to close at the same hour as the large shops in which business is done in the day time. Under the provisions of the Bill shop assistants desirous of becoming their own masters would have a chance of bettering their lot." The Bill seeks to amend the Shops Act, so as to enact that: 1) no shop assistant in receipt of wages shall be employed in or about the business of a shop between the hours of five in the afternoon and nine in the morning, and (2) nothing in a closing order or in any enactment relating to the closing of shops shall apply to any shop in which paid shop assistants are not employed at the time said shop is open before 9 a.m. and after 5 p.m.

The Federation of Master Printers, in drawing the attention of employing printers and stationers to this Bill, point out that if the Bill becomes law (a) it will be impossible to keep open, or employ any assistants, in a large number of stationers' shops excepting between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., and (b) it will be impossible, excepting between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., to execute orders from, or employ any assistants, in stock departments from which (say) inks, gums, pens, envelopes, blotting paper, etc., etc., are supplied, such departments being in the warehouse and not being retail shops at all, but coming under the Act as "shops."

We understand that the Federation of Master Printers and other influential trade bodies have already protested against the unreasonable character of this Bill, which is now not likely to be allowed to become law.

THOMAS PROSSER (31), described as a journalist, was indicted at the Glamorgan Assises, held at Swansea on Friday, on three charges of obtaining money by false pretences at Aberdare between September 30th and October 16th, 1921. Prosser solicited orders for advertisements in a church almanac or calendar which he was going to produce, and received money, but the almanac had not appeared. For the defence, it was submitted that at the time Prosser gave the undertaking to produce the calendar he honestly believed that he could do so but as the revenue did not meet the estimated cost of the production he decided to defer its appearance until the cost of printing had decreased somewhat. The jury found Prosser not guilty, and he was discharged.

Bankruptcies.

Re D. SMITH AND SONS (Colman Smith-Gabriel Smith and Mrs. Jennie Littman-trading as), Cardboard Box Manufacturers, etc., 19 and 20, Rupert-street, Leman-street, E.—These debtors attended before Mr. Registrar Mellor, at the London Bankruptcy Court on July 18th and 19th, for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities £45,397 (unsecured £33,788), and net assets valued at £12,681, after deducting £219 for payment of the preferential claims. Among the transactions entered into was an order they took for 1,250,000 cigarette boxes in weekly deliveries. The purchaser did not take full delivery. Judgment was obtained for £2,000, which was paid, and a claim for breach of contract was subject to arbitration. The defendant appealed, and an issue as to the registration and constitution of their firm resulted in favour of the purchaser for the return of part of the £2,000 and his costs. They tried to execute a deed of assignment, but it was not proceeded with, as the petition had been filed. The debtors attributed their insolvency to heavy costs of litigation, losses on various transactions, to the depreciation in the value of their stock and plant, and to having paid in premiums on life policies £2,000 in excess of their surrender values.

Re EDWARD DE MARNEY, Publisher, 12a and 13, Cliffords-inn, E.C.—The creditors under this failure met at the London Bankruptcy Court last week before Mr. E. Parke, official receiver. The debtor, who roughly owes £2,000 against assets "bad book debts £100," states that in 1913 he started *Sporting Gossip*, which he sold six months later for a nominal sum in consideration for the retaining of the whole of the advertising rights. In June, 1915, he started a paper entitled *Russia*, and ran it for the Russian Chamber of Commerce for a year, when it was abandoned owing to the Russian revolution. Late in 1921 he re-started *Sporting Illustrated*, but owing to want of capital, the idea had to be dropped. He attributed his failure to loss in connection with the publication *Sporting Illustrated* and to the precarious state of the advertising business. The case was left in the hands of the official receiver.

Re FRANCIS M. W. MEYNELL.—A sitting was appointed to be held in the Bankruptcy Court last Friday for the public examination of Mr. F. M. W. Meynell, formerly assistant editor of the *Daily Herald* and afterwards editor of the *Communist*. A statement of his affairs showed gross liabilities of £4,455, of which £3,715 was expected to rank for dividend, against net assets valued at £50. Mr. Frampton appeared for Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., the petitioning creditor. The official receiver said that the bankruptcy was a sequel to the libel action brought against the debtor by Mr. Thomas, who was awarded £2,000 damages and costs. Nearly the whole of the debtor's liabilities arose out of the action, but as there was a prospect that they might all be paid in full it would be convenient if the Court would allow the examination to stand over. The Registrar granted an adjournment till October 13th.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Smith, W. Smith and B. Longbottom, printers, at Excelsior Works, Bingley, York, under the style of Smith and Longbottom.

W. Rowland and F. B. Miller, fashion publishers and teachers of cutting, 8, Golden-square, London, under the style of F. T. Prewett and Co.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

C. J. Livermore, Croxted, Dagmar-avenue, Wembley, Middlesex, carrying on business at 44-46, Hampstead-road, N.W.1, under the style of Livermore and Keetch, and under the style of The Conway Press, printer.

Two fatal accidents were reported in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades last month, and one case of lead poisoning in the printing industry.

WHILE testing machinery at the new paper mills of Messrs. A. E. Reed and Co., at New Hythe, Mr. Wm. Bowing, engineer, had his hand caught in the moving machinery and suffered severe laceration.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during June:—

Crown Agents.

PRINTING.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

PAPER.—J. Gordon and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.—Group 219 (1922)—Manilla and Cloth Labels, 2,000,000 Tag Labels, 15,000 "Ships Rotation" Books C. No. 234.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Group 216 (1922)—Type—Lithography—Miscellaneous Group 217 (1922)—Type—Lithography—Foolscap Folio Works, Group 218 (1922)—Type—Lithography—Board of Education Reports.—Charles and Read, Ltd., London, W.C.

Group 151 (1922)—Index Cards, 523, 260, Forms 9-1, in 676 Sorts, 275, 915, Forms 10, in 930 Sorts, 2,500,000 Forms M.O.D., 3 D, 2,000,000, Forms T. 23.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. and S.E.

16,000 File Covers, No. 1, 5,000,000 A/cs. Form 455, 1,000 Books Register of Marriages.

—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

48,000 File Covers, 350,000 Leaflets (National Savings), 400,000 Registry Jackets.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

Bdg. 1,500 Copies Metropolitan Police Guide, 1922.—Webb, Son and Co., London, E.C.

Bdg. 1,500 Copies Metropolitan Police Guide, 1922, B lg. 7,000 Books, Magazine Regulations.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Bdg. 800 Books, Form 53 T. and 54 T., 1,500 "Army Book 110," 8,000 Books, Form 34 T.L.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

Forms No. 9 (N.A.).—Dean and Co. (Stockport), Ltd., Stockport.

Forms A/cs. 455.—F. Duffield and Sons, Leeds.

Forms U.I. 80, No. 9 D. (N.A.).—H. Howarth and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Bdg. Records of Forms 48, 1,500 Books P. 1150, 2,500 Books P. 1160.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

Liverpool Prison Calendars, Contract.—Lyceum Press, Liverpool.

250,000 Leaflets (National Savings).—Chance and Bland, Ltd., Gloucester.

10,000 Books, "D. 491 A."—Wells and Co., London, S.E.

6,000 Books, "D. 491," 350,000 Registry Jackets.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Bdg. 10,000 copies "R.A.S.C. Training, Part III."—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

639 Pads of Receivable Order Cheques.—J. Corah and Sons, Loughborough.

Bdg. 3,125 copies "Military Engineering, Vol. III."—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

700,000 Forms T.P. 289.—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,500 Books D. 209.—Swiss and Co., Devonport.

600 Books "Gangway Victualling B. 52."—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

10,000 Books P. 1037, Ships Blue Book C. No. 233, Telegram Forms "A."—Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Derby.

4,000 Books P. 1054.—J. Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

I.R. Forms No. 10 (N.A.).—Pearce and Gardner, Ltd., Manchester.

Forms No. 9-1.—M. Carr and Co., Manchester.

CARBON PAPER.—Crusader Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.

ENVELOPE CONTRACTS.—London C. and D., J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Northern Area A: Kenrick and Jefferson, Ltd., West Bromwich. Northern Area B: Chapman and Co (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.

London, A, B, Northern Area, C, D, Edinburgh, A, B, C and D.

ENVELOPES, "OFFICIAL PAID," INLAND REVENUE (LONDON AND NORTHERN AREA), CONTRACTS FOR.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; Wm. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; H. Bruce and Sons, Ltd., Currie; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Tullis, Russell and Co., Ltd., Markinch; E. Collins and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Inveresk Paper Co.,

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Patents for Sale	2	0
Legal and Financial Announcements	...	2	0

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COMPOSITOR wanted; also LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted. Best location in United States America; business owned and managed by Englishman; give qualifications and references, also wages asked.—Box 13965.

TRAVELLER wanted, with good connections in the Printing Trade for Manchester, Liverpool and Midlands, with old-established house; state age and experience; all applications treated confidentially.—Box 13976.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Ltd., Musselburgh; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Lower Darwen; Hill, Craig and Co., Balerno; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Fisher and Co., Ltd., Tamworth; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Smith, Anderson and Co., Ltd., Leslie; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Glossop; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; St. Neot's Paper Mills, Ltd., St. Neots; J. Lovell and Sons, Linlithgow; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; J. R. Crompton and Sons, Ltd., Bury; W. H. and A. Richardson, Ltd., Jarrow-on-Tyne.

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COSTING and Estimating Clerk and General Assistant in Jobbing and News Office. Advertiser recommends capable man (aged 25) for position as GENERAL ASSISTANT in Management, both Office and Works, to anyone who has suitable vacancy.—Fuller information on application to Box 13962.

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COTTERILL, 60 by 40, Two-revolution machine, for sale; room wanted; best offer accepted; can be seen running by appointment.—Apply, Box 13970.

"PALATIA" ROTARY GRAVURE MACHINE for sale, cheap, little used; complete with two copper cylinders 42-in. long, 10-in. diameter and all accessories.—Box 13968.

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A CITY Firm of Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders is Open to TAKE OVER the BUSINESS of another Printing Firm on advantageous terms, or any well established connection.—Apply, Box 13967.

Patents, etc.

INDEXES OR FILES.—The Proprietors of Patent No. 9,629, 1915, for "IMPROVEMENTS IN INDEXES OR FILES," are desirous of entering into arrangements with manufacturers or other interested parties for manufacture and exploitation of the invention in United Kingdom on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply, Fell and James, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. 13975

Miscellaneous.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Lit o Machines.—Box 13977.

PHOTO PRINTS.—Object Photography, etc.; Practical and Skilled Operators at your service; Modern Studies specially planned for all Object Work.—For efficient service send your work to The Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. 13963

THE Proprietor of Patent No. 164,478 for the manufacture of VEGETABLE PARCHMENT, is desirous of negotiating with interested parties either for the sale outright, or would undertake to manufacture same.—Apply, Box 13972.

TYPE METAL, RULE BORDERS, LEADS AND CLUMPS.—Send for samples and prices. Best Alloy used for all these materials.—The Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. 13964

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THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1922.

A Deplorable Strike.

It has come as a shock, we believe, to trade unionists and employers alike, to find that the "settlement," of which the terms were left to the Industrial Court to decide, is being treated by the Typographical Association as no settlement at all—their members being called out against a wages decision to which the T.A. representatives appended their signatures. The T.A. officials now find themselves in a false position, due, we believe, simply to a misunderstanding of the functions of the Industrial Court. It seems to us there is no answer to the employers' contention that the T.A. representatives, having once signed an agreement to submit the dispute to the Industrial Court "for settlement"—the employers having on the strength of this withdrawn their notices—the Association cannot, rule or no rule, honourably go back upon the Court's decision.

Heads We Win: Tails You Lose.

THAT the stoppage is in fact a strike is clear. Had it occurred in response to the enforcement by the employers of a wage reduction to which the union officials had not signed agreement, the stoppage might be represented as a lock-out; but in the present circumstances it is obviously an appeal to force to prevent the coming into effect of a settlement which was agreed beforehand by the union's leaders. For unless the union leaders did indeed mean to do what they actually did, namely, to refer the matter to the Court "for settlement"—not for advice or recommendation—the use of the Industrial Court becomes a farce. In that case, as has been remarked, it must be taken that the T.A. have said in effect: "If the decision pleases us we will accept it; if it does not we will reject it. It's heads we win and tails you lose."

An Unfortunate Mistake.

WE do not believe, however, that there was anything in the nature of trickery in the conduct of the T.A. We believe the Association's representatives, pressed by critical cir-

cumstances, agreed to accept, without a ballot, the reference of the dispute to the Industrial Court, under the impression that there would be found an honourable way of putting the matter to the vote of their members. This was a mistake. In signing the agreement to go to the Industrial Court, the T.A. agreed beforehand to the decision of that Court. No statement as to the need of a ballot was made until the Court was actually sitting. Employers, the public, trade unionists generally, and even, we think, an important section of the T.A. membership, feel that to reject now the Court's award is not "playing the game."

What Can Be Done?

THE position, however, having developed as it has, the question of prime importance now is how it can be remedied. Stoppage of the printing industry means irreparable injury—customers do without certain forms of printing or make use of substitutes for print, and newspapers and general printing businesses are receiving severe set-backs. The strike must be stopped. The responsibility for remedying the mistake made by the Typographical Association rests primarily with those who made the mistake. The Typographical Association ought now, and before more harm is done, and before more members of other unions are brought out on the streets, to instruct their members to return to work. Application could then be made to the employers' federation for a conference so that the circumstances could be discussed afresh; then, in the light of the new situation, the fact that the terms awarded are somewhat less favourable than those agreed by other unions could receive due consideration.

False Description of Hand-Made Paper.

ONCE more the Papermakers' Association has had occasion to draw attention to a misleading description by which machine-made paper has been put forward as hand-made. For the ordinary person, of course, it is extremely difficult to discriminate between the two, since the imitation article so closely resembles in appearance the hand-made product. Specimens of the particular paper referred to, however, were examined by experts, and were proved to be machine-made. In calling attention to the fact, Mr. Foster, on behalf of the Association, pointed out that the hand-made industry takes a great pride in its historic antiquity, and it is, of course, very desirable that a distinction between hand-made and machine-made paper should be preserved. The firm in question readily admitted that a mistake had been made and it has now been corrected. This is the second occasion within the last few months that the watchfulness of the Association has been exercised to good purpose.

Paper Exchanges.

A CURIOUS feature of the paper trade is the way in which the material is exchanged between countries. It is a sort of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" arrangement, as, indeed, is most business. Reference to the matter as affecting Canadian and European supplies of paper is made by the *Pulp and Paper Magazine*, which states: "The position is a curious one, in that European countries are sending news-print to the North American continent, and that we are also shipping news print to the other side of the ocean. Thus we find ocean consignments coming from east to west, and per contra, consignments going from west to east. This securing of business in far-off fields is no doubt of benefit to the shipping companies in the way of freight; but it is questionable whether the paper companies would not find it more profitable if the production could be sold in what may be termed their own immediate spheres. Despite the efforts of European mills to secure trade in the United States, Canada is holding her own in that market."

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Wage Crisis in the Trade.

Critical Position follows the Rejection by the Typographical Assn. of the Industrial Court's Award.

When we went to press last week interest centred on the ballot being taken by the Typographical Association on the award of the Industrial Court and there were hopes that the membership of the Association would accept the award and thus ease the very threatening situation created by the taking of that ill advised ballot. It became known soon afterwards, however, that the ballot resulted in the rejection of the Industrial Court's award, and the figures, which were announced on Friday showed a majority of 5,833—8,199 T.A. members voting in favour of the acceptance of the award and 14,032 voting against acceptance.

The Newspaper Society promptly issued a statement indicating the seriousness of the position thus created. The statement included the following passage: "At a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the industry (on the 19th inst.) it was announced that the ballot was for the rejection of the award. This was reported to Sir David Shackleton, who at once came to the meeting from his room, and expressed amazement at the action of the T.A. and its executive. He declared that never before had an award of the Industrial Court been referred to ballot. He swept aside the plea of the T.A. that their executive thought they were merely referring the dispute to the Court for advice and recommendation. Everybody knew beyond possibility of misapprehension or doubt that the dispute was definitely and finally referred to the Court for settlement. The notices of reductions were formally withdrawn because reference to the Court ended the wages dispute and there was no longer any reason for notices, and both sides were honourably bound to accept the Court's award. Sir David Shackleton said quite plainly that the action of the T.A. in repudiating the award struck at the very root of wage negotiations and settlements, and he declared that the Ministry of Labour could take no further part in the matter."

The T.A.'s Explanation.

The T.A. replied in a long statement in which it was stated that "Reference has been made to the fact that the two chief officials of the T.A. signed a document agreeing to the dispute being referred to the Court for settlement. The rules of the T.A. lay it down that no agreement can be valid unless it is approved by the members of the Association by ballot, and the two officials referred to had this in mind when the document was signed, and were of opinion that the rules covered the question at issue." A further statement on behalf of the T.A. says: "Although it was distinctly declared that no undertaking could be given that the decision of the Industrial Court would be accepted as 'final,' the case was proceeded with. The executive council of the T.A. have been blamed for not placing before the members the proposal to submit the matter to the Industrial Court. In regard to this it must be pointed out that when this proposal was considered many members had left their situations, and many more would have ceased work the two following days. The executive council, therefore, accepted the responsibility of remitting the dispute to the Court in order to secure a resumption and continuance of work. Having taken that responsibility, they could not go farther than recommend the members to accept the decision of the Court."

The Employers' Attitude.

The Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society issued on Monday a statement in which were quoted words used by Dr. MacLehose during the proceedings of the Industrial Court. Dr. MacLehose said: "May I point out with reference to that rule (the rule which says the T.A. Executive 'shall not sign any agreement without first submitting the proposed agreement to a vote of the members') that that is precisely what Mr. French has done. After consultation with his Executive he has taken the responsibility of signing the statement that they will submit this matter to this Court for settlement. If this is a rule which binds him, he broke it in our presence, and without making the slightest objection to doing so." The statement pro-

ceeds: "The President of the Court, after consulting with his colleagues, said: 'These are matters with which we cannot interfere as an Industrial Court; we can only express the hope that any decision we come to will be loyally accepted by both parties.' It was on that understanding that the parties proceeded, and it is essential to a correct public appreciation of the point at issue that the attitude both of the employers and the Court should be understood. It will be best understood in the light shed upon the position in the final paragraph of the Typographical Association's statement. It is there stated that 'the Executive Council of the T.A. have been blamed for not placing before the members the proposal to submit the matter to the Industrial Court.' Evidently this can only mean that the blame comes from their own members. Herein lies the essence of the trouble. The result of their action is now seen. Clearly it might lead to the complete discounting of any value which the Industrial Court can have in future. If the decision of a Court is to be submitted to subsequent ballot by either side, there will never be any decisions; for what Court will be prepared to sit and decide under such conditions?"

In effect the T.A. have said, "If the decision pleases us we will accept it; if it does not we will reject it. It's head we win and tails you lose." In the long statement of the Typographical Association there is little else that matters, except their reasons for the course pursued. Their signature having once been put to the reference to the Court "for settlement," it is the contention of the employers that, rule or no rule, the T.A. cannot honourably go back upon the Court's decision.

Men on Strike.

The Typographical Association, states Mr A. E. Goodwin, have, it is reported, instructed their members to cease work, contending that the employers have not given formal notice to reduce wages. When the award was made, he points out, the union was informed that it would be given effect to. That was on July 8th. If the union did not intend to comply with the award, they should have given the employers a fortnight's notice.

From all parts of the country messages have reached the offices of the Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society that the reduction in wages in accordance with the award of the Industrial Court was made last week-end, and in a number of centres as wide apart as Hastings and Hull, members of the T.A. are remaining at work and accepting the reduced wages. Large numbers of T.A. members, however, have ceased work. In many centres the printing offices are closed. Some provincial papers temporarily suspended publication, others have combined to produce a joint issue, and a number are appearing in truncated form, some even resorting to photo-zincographed typewritten matter to take the place of type. Scotland and London are not affected by the dispute, but in some parts of Ireland, chiefly Belfast, no newspapers appeared on Saturday morning.

The National Executive Council of the Typographical Association sat in Manchester all day on Tuesday and resumed their sitting on Wednesday. The Association's officials are reported as stating that the reports received from the branches and groups showed that the employers covering nearly half the membership of the Association had refused to reduce wages. The Association is about to take a ballot of the members on the question of levying 2s. on every 10s. earned, so as to finance the dispute with as little call as possible on the general funds.

The position in regard to unemployment and the cessation of important work is already very serious. Members of unions other than the Typographical Association are being involved, and there is need of prompt action if a disastrous state of affairs is to be averted.

The London Position.

It will be remembered that over a fortnight ago the following unions, with which London is concerned, had accepted by ballot a wage reduction of 12s. 6d. in instalments:—The

Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists, the Music Printers' Society, the London Society of Machine Rulers, the Bookbinding and Ruling Section (males) and all female members of the National Union of Bookbinders, Paper Workers, etc., as well as by the Female Section of the N. S. O. P. and A. and the first reduction, namely, 5s. per week from men and 2s. 6d. per week from women was made on the pay day in the week ending July 15th, the reduction for learners being 1s. 3d. per week.

With regard to the N. S. O. P. and A. (London male section), Printing and Paper Workers Union (London male section), London Society of Compositors, Printing Machine Managers, Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Pressmen, Typefounders and Platen Machine Minders arrangements have been made that notices will remain suspended until negotiations have either reached a settlement or have been broken off. The action of the Typographical Association in refusing to honour the decision of the Industrial Court awarding a reduction of 12s. 6d. in instalments has reacted to some extent on those London unions which are still outside a settlement, but further meetings are being arranged in the hope of an amicable agreement being reached.

Personal.

LORD ASKWITH, K.C.B., K.C., K.C.L. (chairman of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.), has been elected chairman of the council of the Royal Society of Arts.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE's condition continues to give rise to anxiety. The fever due to the infection does not abate, and the heart is in consequence considerably embarrassed. Owing to the serious illness of Lord Northcliffe the libel actions brought by Sir Andrew Caird and Mr. Walter G. Fish have been withdrawn.

THE printer Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress gave last Thursday the customary banquet to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor and Directors of the Bank, and bankers and merchants of the City of London "at the Mansion House.

THE large and representative company included several who are well known in the printing world, among them being Sir George Truscott, Alderman Sir William and Lady Waterlow, Mr. J. W. Baddeley and Mr. B. B. Baddeley.

THE wedding took place at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, of Mr. H. Vernon-Hunt and Miss Estelle Blumenfeld, elder daughter of Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld (editor of the *Daily Express*) and Mrs. Blumenfeld, and later a reception was held at 11, Buckingham Palace gardens, S.W.

WE regret to learn that Mr. A. D. Phelps, the energetic hon. treasurer of the East and North-East Master Printers' Association, is incapacitated through illness and has had to enter the London Hospital.

THE many friends of Mr. Samuel Sidders, principal of the firm of Sidders and Son, of Salisbury-road, N.W., will be glad to hear that Mrs. Sidders is on the way to recovery from her long and severe illness.

MR. JOHN A. KIDD is sojourning in Norfolk.

A GATHERING of Hull and district journalists assembled at Powolny's Restaurant, Hull, on Saturday night, when Mr. Arthur Tidman was entertained at dinner in celebration of thirty-three years' active journalism in the city, and was presented with a Sheraton writing bureau, subscribed for by newspaper men of Hull.

THE Hackney Constitutional Labour Movement has invited Mr. George K. Naylor (brother of Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P.), to contest the expected Parliamentary vacancy in South Hackney.

MR. ALLEN E. WHITING, president of the Whiting-Patterson Co., a large paper concern of Philadelphia, is making a tour of Europe to study the paper industry.

The Bookbinder.

Notes and News.

The State of Trade.

It cannot be claimed that trade has improved very much as far as bookbinding is concerned. There are orders about, and more of them than hitherto, but there is not the bulk behind them that keeps staffs busy for a long period. Government and municipal requirements are low, and the banks and large public companies are still working off their old stocks of stationery bought when the boom was on. Still, unemployment is not so bad as it has been, and there is a steady, though slight, progress in the right direction.

The Printers' Stoppage.

Just as we write the printers have ceased work on account of the wage reduction. In a large measure the bookbinding industry is dependent on, or at least combined with, the printing side of the trade, and any prolonged stoppage will react disastrously upon it. It is doubly unfortunate that the printers should decide to make trouble just at the time when railway rates are lowered and other industries have settled their differences. Conditions were apparently favourable to a move forward in trade and it is in keeping with the modern tendency in industry that just such a moment should be chosen for checkmate.

Trade Unions and the T.A.

The printers cannot claim to have the sympathy of their colleagues in trade union-

ism in their present attitude. It is characteristic of the T.A. to desire something different from the treatment which suits the binders. Failing to secure any advantage in the wage basis by open negotiation, they elected to accept settlement by arbitration as a last resort. That was evidence of weakness and forlorn hope, if we are to judge from the previous attitude toward neutral judgment. The result of the Industrial Court's investigation was an award which conceded no remarkable advantage over the confreres of the T.A., hence resentment and dissatisfaction in the rank and file. But it was never thought that they would go back on their word to accept settlement by arbitration. Whatever the ultimate result may be, the facts of the present case will be brought to light on many a future occasion.

New Book Cloths.

Conditions in the bookbinding materials market remain fairly stable. There has been no development of note in any direction. A new series of bookcloths is on the market, made by A. T. Eccles and Sons, of Darwen, and handled by G. Baker, Ltd., of Manchester. This product shows an advantage of a penny per yard to the consumer as compared against the accepted standards. From what we have seen of the cloth, it is good in quality and finish. Binders are justified in looking for something which will save money, and a penny per yard on cloth is a consideration.

The Leather Market.

Leathers are very firm with makers but there are occasional cheap lots on offer. Among others we have before us red glazed basils of large size and good substance quoted at 8½d. per square foot, rough sheep (pure bark tanned) at 9d., glazed skivers at 4½d. and pigskins at 1s. 3d. The standard prices of leathers run about 9d. per foot for first selection glazed basils, 6½d. and 7d. for seconds, 7d. per foot for roller basils, 9d. per foot rough basils. For rough calf firsts are quoted 1s. 3d. and seconds 1s., while fair calf firsts are 1s. 9d. and seconds 1s. 6d. Anglo hides are in fairly good demand and remain stable at 1s. 9d. and 1s. 6d. for first and second grades respectively. Rough moroccos are listed at 1s. 1d. and 9d., pigskins at 1s. 6d., 1s. 3d. and 1s., H.G. goats at 2s. and 1s. 9d., moroccos at 1s. 3d. and glazed skivers at 5d. and 6d.

Other Binding Materials.

Threads, tapes and fabrics have not undergone any reduction for several months, excepting American leathers, baizes and oil-cloths, which fell a little in May. Buckrams are losing caste in favour of canvas and union buckram, either of which means a saving to the bookbinder. It is questionable whether binders should not pay more attention to canvas and corduroy as a set-off against the old-time methods and materials. They are certainly deserving of close consideration.

A Fine Piece of Binding.

Another excellent specimen of bookbinding has been performed by Messrs. Sangorski and Sutcliffe, who were entrusted with the task of binding the Roll of Honour for the Royal Engineers. The record contains over 18,000 names of the fallen, including that of Lord Kitchener, and is to be placed in the Memorial Chapel to Lord Kitchener in St. Paul's Cathedral. On the occasion of the unveiling at Chatham recently by the Duke of Connaught of the War Memorial of the Royal Engineers, the volume was on view, and attracted favourable attention.

On the advice of Mr. Maurice Webb, of the firm of Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., and Son, the War Memorial Committee of the Royal Engineers invited Mr. Sydney H. Meteyard to prepare a scheme for their Volume of Honour. This volume, which has been bound by Messrs. Sangorski and Sutcliffe for Messrs. H. H. Martyn and Co., of Cheltenham, of which firm Mr. Meteyard is one of the art directors and advisers, is 19 by 14½ inches in size, and contains 150 leaves of the finest vellum. The opening page contains a symbolic sword and wreath in plain burnished gold, with inscription "Justicia Libertas."

The double page, with enriched borders, contains on the one side a dedicatory quotation from the "Pilgrim's Progress," and on the other a decorative miniature depicting the figure of Armed Science holding in the one hand a globe, to represent the wide field of the activities of the Royal Engineers, and in the other hand a theodolite. At her feet lies a lion couched, and in the background in a mist is a column of Engineers on the march, while beyond them again a ruined town to show the desolation of war.

The borders, the colours of which are based on those of the Royal Engineers' ribbon, crimson and blue, are headed with the Royal Arms and the Royal Engineers' cypher and the composed chiefly of palms, wreaths, and the national flowers, rose, thistle, leek and sham-

rock, and upon labels are the various theatres of war, while in panels at the base are representations of the bridge over the Canal du Nord and a pontoon bridge. Shields containing the arms of the Dominions occupy the corners of the borders.

Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., a Royal Engineer himself, has kindly painted a picture representing Lord Kitchener taking the salute as companies of troops go to embarkation, and has beautifully represented the turmoil and yet the order of such a scene, with, in the background a troopship and the heavy lowering sky so suitable to the occasion, and at the head of the decorative border he has finely placed and treated the coat of arms of Lord Kitchener. To face this comes a page of plain lettering, showing Lord Kitchener's full titles and decorations. The actual roll is commenced with a decorative heading containing the Royal Engineers' cypher and ribbon.

Bookbindings Exhibited.

It is interesting news that the Book Fair of Florence, which opened in May, and is to continue until the end of the present month, has been enriched by the addition of an antiquarian section devoted to book-binding, this section containing examples ranging from the eleventh to the nineteenth century, lent by great libraries and by private collectors.

From fine examples of Byzantine Gospels, gorgeously bound in silver-gilt plates, enriched with precious stones and enamelled plaques—says a Florence correspondent of the *Observer*—we pass to the heavy monastic bindings of the next period, their wooden boards covered with leather and protected with metallic bosses, corner-plates, and clasps. A third type of heavy bindings is the painted wooden cover for the registration of taxes, like those first made in 1224 by the Repub-

lic of Siena. Often decorated with contemporary historical scenes, these bindings form an entertaining picture chronicle of mediæval life.

A Comprehensive Collection.

With the invention of printing, books became portable, and a lighter style of binding came into vogue. Rich and delicate arabesques in gold, with sometimes a centre mosaic design of foliage tooled in colour show the influence of the East which reached Italy mainly through Venice. A case of Arab and Persian bindings are exhibited at the Pitti which serve as an excellent link in the history of book-binding. There are also rare examples from the Aldine Press, and other unique Italian bindings made for the famous bibliophiles, Tommaso Maioli, of Venice, and Jean Grolier, of Lyons.

The art of French binding culminated with the work of Le Gascon, in the XVIIth Century, of which there are splendid specimens. The royal arms and lilies of Valois, together with the crescent moon of Diane de Poitiers, mark certain books as gifts of Henri II.; the royal arms of Hungary are upon the bindings of rare editions of the classics once belonging to Matthias Corvinus, and there are other fine copies with the symbols and mottoes of Catherine of Medici and Marie Antoinette.

Some Remarkable Toolings.

Besides books with interesting pedigrees, there are many with suggestive mottoes tooled upon the smooth, fine leather. An Aldine edition, bound in 1544 for the Emperor Charles V., has a bust of the Emperor embossed in gold, and beneath his symbol of the two columns joined by a ribbon are the words, "Plus ultra." On a splendid Venetian binding made for the Duke of Ferrara, the Este eagle is embossed in gold, poised upon a world of stars, with the words beneath, "In Motu immotum." Perhaps the richest specimen is a copy of the "Hours" presented to Mme. la Dauphine by Theodor de Hauzy in a Padeloup binding of white morocco (1770) tooled in gold

and colour. On one side, amid intricate arabesques, is the small figure of a pilgrim in colour with the words beneath: "Je voyage pour arriver a l'eternite," on the opposite cover is a cupid, blindfolded, led by a dog on a leash with the words, "L'on ne doit rien craindre quand l'on a la fidelite pour guide."

Mounting Dies for Hot Stamping.

In practically every bindery, where a hot-stamping, or embossing machine is installed, the finisher is often required to gold stamp some job where the die to be used is considerably less than type high. If the die is brass, likely it will be not more than a quarter of an inch high. Of course, it must, or should be, mounted on a solid base, making the whole thing type high to permit its being locked in the chase. Sometimes these thin dies are taken to some engraving house and there mounted in the usual way. This however, requires time and expense. Furthermore, it is unnecessary, unless the job to be stamped should be a long one. For short runs, up to three or four thousand, or even more, the die will hold up by simply glueing it to the smooth back of some old solid metal cut, which may often be found in profusion in the storage cabinet of the composing-room. To glue them, however, requires a special preparation. But this should not deter the workman, as this preparation can be made right in the bindery, and upon short notice.

Where a good grade of flexible glue is obtainable—preferably after it has been melted for use in the bindery—equal quantities of this melted glue and strong acetic acid are mixed together. After stirring thoroughly, it may be diluted with the acid—if too thick—to the consistency of rich cream. It is then ready for use.

The next step is to remove all dirt and grease from the backs of both die and old cut selected for the purpose. The most effective method for doing this—and perhaps the quickest—is to scrub both surfaces with a

strong solution of oxalic acid—about one tablespoonful oxalic crystals to one pint of warm water. Cold water will do, but warm water is better, as the acid crystals will dissolve much quicker. After wiping the surfaces perfectly dry, a thin coat of the glue and acid solution is applied with a small paint brush, care being taken to get it on evenly. In a warm room it will dry in a few minutes.

Next, the old cut is locked in the chase—back side up, of course—and a piece of ordinary red flexible binders' board glued thereon, using either flexible or ground glue. If the machine is hot, and the red board glued under pressure, this operation is quickly over with, as the heat will dry the glue in two or three minutes. It would be well to have the red board a trifle larger both ways than the old cut; then, when dry, overlapping edges may be trimmed off.

Now comes the mounting of the die. The hot chase is slipped out of the machine, a coat of glue applied over the prepared surface of the die, which is then laid in position on the red board previously glued to cut, held there an instant until glue begins to set, then chase and all slipped back into the machine and pressure quickly applied. In a minute or two the chase may be removed.

Narrow strips of canvas, or duck, are now glued to the red board, letting it lap about the edges of the die on all sides. When this is dry, the die is ready.

Now it may happen that an old cut cannot be found which is large enough to accommodate the die. In such a case, the flat plates which fit into the head of the stamping press—usually two or three of these flat plates come with every stamping press, one small one, and one of the same dimensions as the head—either of these plates may be utilised, if desired, in place of old solid cuts, giving them the same treatment.—EDWIN R. MASON, in *American Printer*.

MR. HENRY LING, papermakers' agent, has removed from 19, Ludgate-hill, to larger premises at 30-32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4, thus increasing his business facilities. Mr. Ling's specialities are news, printings and wrappings.

Paper Covers Again?

Mr. B. Blackwood, the Oxford publisher, is said to be going to try an experiment which, though it has been tried before, may this time succeed—that is, to dispense with a cloth binding and substitute for it the familiar French type of paper cover. "Some twenty or thirty years ago," says a writer in *The Times*, "Mr. Heinemann started a series of novels so bound, or unbound, but owing, I believe, to the opposition of the circulating libraries, he found it impossible to go on. It would, in my opinion, be a good thing if those books which are usually bought and not borrowed—that is, almost all poetry and certain volumes of *belles-lettres*—were always issued in paper cover, so that the purchasers might have them bound to please themselves."

Northampton Printers' Celebration.

A trio of interesting anniversaries in connection with the business of Messrs. Archer and Goodman, printers of the *Northampton Independent*, Wellington-street, Northampton, have just been commemorated. The present year marks the 25th anniversary of the founding of the business (under the management of the present proprietors), the "coming-of-age" of the firm of Archer and Goodman, and the completion of 21 years in their service of Mr. H. Abraham (overseer).

In celebration of the triple event the employees and their friends were entertained by the firm to a day's outing at Stratford-on-Avon. In the course of the day's festivities Mr. John Archer (one of the principals, and a director of the *Independent*) on behalf of the firm congratulated Mr. Abraham, thanking him for his long period of service, and presented him with a cheque. Mr. W. J. Beeby (hon. secretary of the Northampton Master Printers' Association) also offered his congratulations in a happily worded speech.

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NEW COMPANIES.

WARWICK PRESS (GLASGOW), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with the Warwick Press, Ltd., Jack Harris and E. N. Hobson, and to carry on the business of art publishers, stationers, lithographers, printers, engravers, bookbinders and art journalists, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Harris and E. N. Hobson. Registered office: 62, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

CHARLES P. REES, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; wholesale booksellers, printers,

publishers, bookbinders, stationers and music sellers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with C. P. Rees. Private company. First directors: C. P. Rees and W. P. Wood. Registered office: 5, Ramsden-road, Balham, S.W.

PHOENIX PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; publishers, bookbinders, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Wm. Hunter and Francis T. Nola. Registered office: 61, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

JAMES GORDON AND CO. (STATIONERS), LTD.—Capital £300, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of stationers and printers carried on by C. Hughes and R. E. Minnis at 167, Oxford-street, W., as "James Gordon and Co." Private company. First directors: C. Hughes and R. E. Minnis.

STANFORD AND UNDERWOOD, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares (2,750 6 per cum. pref.); to take over (1) the business of a stationer carried on by W. R. Stanford at International Exchange, Edmund-street, Birmingham, and (2) the business of a printer carried on by C. E. Underwood at New Meeting-street, Birmingham as the New Meeting Press. Private company. First directors: W. R. Stanford and C. E. Underwood (both permanent, subject to holding £100 ordinary shares each). Registered office: 18, Ludgate-hill, Birmingham.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

JOHN HEYWOOD, LTD (printers, publishers, etc., Manchester).—Satisfaction in full on June

1st, 1922 (1) of deed of release and substituted covenants (in respect of a mortgage for £13,000 on premises acquired by the company and a charge relation to certain covenants other than the covenant for redemption), dated March 10th, 1914; (2) of deed of covenant dated July 7th, 1921 (supplemental to a mortgage dated January 20th, 1892), increasing the rate of interest payable on £9,500 outstanding; and (3) of deed of covenant dated November 22nd, 1918 (supplemental to mortgage January 20th, 1892), increasing rate of interest payable on £9,500 outstanding.

HUNT, BARNARD AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., London and Aylesbury).—Satisfaction in full on July 6th, 1922, of charge dated February 8th, 1921, securing £5,000. Also registered: Debenture dated July 6th, 1922, charged on freehold property in Aylesbury and leasehold property in Marylebone, London, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

JOHN WALKER AND CO., LTD. (publishers and wholesale stationers, London).—Particulars of £10,000 debentures created March 20th, and secured by supplemental trust deed dated June 23rd, 1922 (ranking *pari passu* with £20,000 debentures secured by trust deed of October 14th, 1898). Property charged by original trust deed: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital except (a) any property to which the company may be entitled under any lease or tenancy, and (b) personal chattels. Trustees: J. Abernethy and T. Jackson.

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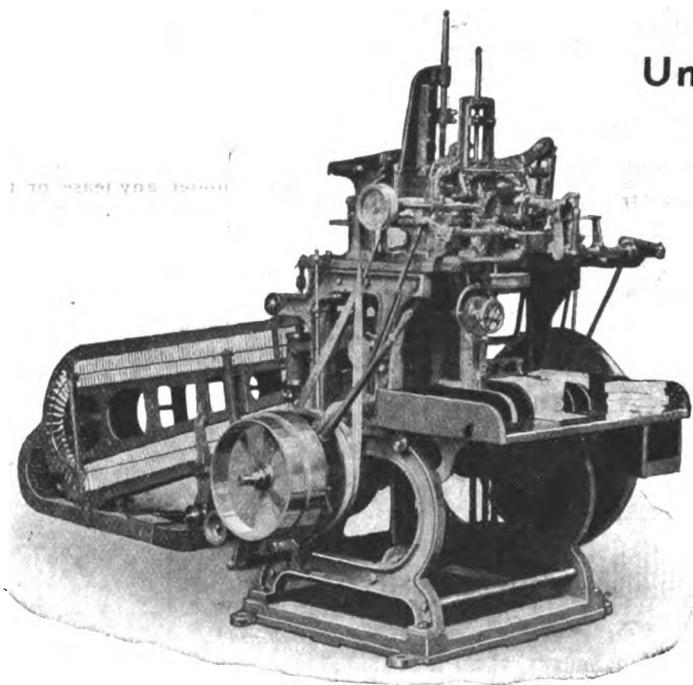
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*(Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery
for the Printing and Allied Trades).*

PAPER

Standardisation in the Netherlands.

Imported and Exported Goods Affected.

In our issue of June 22nd we dealt with the regulations for the standardisation of paper set forth in a Royal Decree of the Government of the Netherlands. It was not clear to what extent the Decree operated. The governing factor was Article 14 of the Merchandise Act (Warenwet), 1919, and the question arose whether this applied only to paper produced in the Netherlands or whether it also embraced imported paper.

We have now received a letter from the Acting Consul-General of the Netherlands in London, which states:—

"I beg to inform you that, according to information received from my Government, the Merchandise Act ('Warenwet'), 1919, applies also to paper imported into and exported from the Netherlands.

"Regarding imported paper the 'Warenwet' does not allow any contravention to the general regulations. As to paper intended for export, no exceptions have been made up till now under Section 14 (under 5) and 15 (under 2) of the Merchandise Act."

Papermakers' Directory of all Nations

With the 1922 edition, which is just to hand, "The Papermakers' Directory of All Nations" (950 pp., demy 8vo., price 21s. net.) reaches its 31st annual issue. Published by Messrs. Dean and Son, Ltd., 29, King-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.2, the work is of undoubted value to all engaged in the paper and allied trades throughout the world. It is a comprehensive volume, but arranged so that reference is made easy. The alterations which have recently taken place by reason of amalgamations and changes of ownership render a book of this description very necessary wherever paper, board and pulp are handled. The three main sections of the Directory are

all arranged alphabetically and record full details regarding the paper, pulp and board mills of the world, with particulars of their products. The first deals with the mills in the United Kingdom and incorporates many lists of allied trades; the second comprises mills abroad and in the Colonies; and the third is a comprehensive register of mill productions arranged under 400 headings, according to class of goods manufactured, country of origin and name of firm. A further valuable feature is the classified index to commercial prospectuses, which forms a useful buyers' guide.

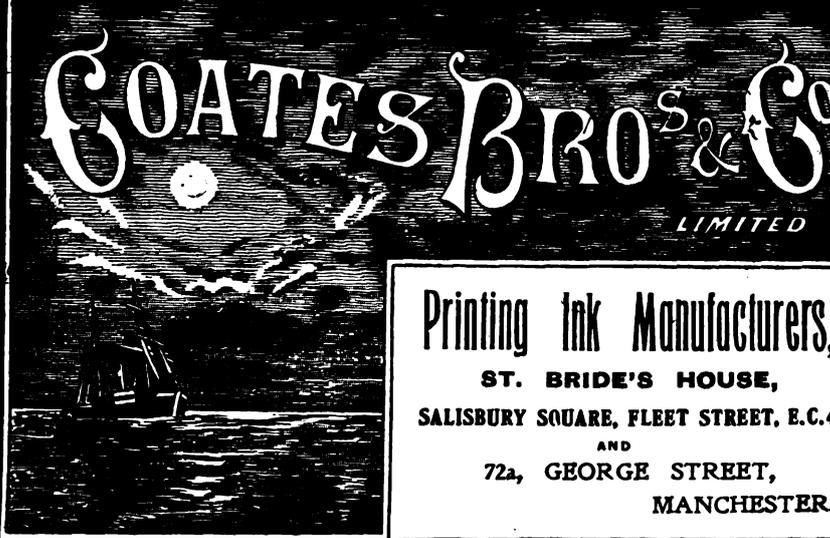
Limehouse Container Boards.

The Limehouse Paperboard Mills, Ltd., have developed new container boards which are meeting with favour and which supply a ready market. These boards can be made in any substance up to 0'100 in., and they fully comply with the railway companies' requirements both as regards waterproof qualities and tensile strength.

Samples of the boards have been forwarded to us and they represent all that is claimed for them by the makers. The nice bright colour of the boards will take printing very well, a necessary feature in fibre board containers. For large orders many varieties of colours can be given.

With the new pasting machine which has been installed, the Limehouse mills can turn out 100 tons of container board per week, the capacity of their board machine being 150 to 160 tons. Orders for the new product have been coming in well, we understand. The fact that trial orders for some of the leading firms have been followed by repeat orders for much larger quantities is a tribute to their quality.

MESSRS. SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD., are issuing a comprehensive range of papers, including printings, azure laid, cream woves, tinted enamels, flint papers, marble papers, steel blue boards, non-curling gummed papers, book cloths, etc. The new price lists, and the variety of goods on offer, are alike attractive.



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Under date of May 10th Mr. E. P. Woodman,
 Managing Director of the Fisher Bookbinding
 Co. (1912), Ltd., writes:—

"We are sure you will be pleased to
 hear that through the advertisement that
 we have in your old-established paper—
 the *British and Colonial Printer and Sta-
 tioner*—we have received numerous en-
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 cessful in securing some very good orders,
 which proves conclusively that your
 Journal circulates amongst those who are
 in search of manufacturers who can carry
 out their orders to their satisfaction, and,
 of course, give their customers faith in
 the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that
 we are very busy, and, from what we can
 see of it, the whole of the Printing and
 Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a
 flourishing condition, which is much to
 be desired after the slack period we have
 all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with
 your Journal."

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WE CAN

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 material, also for Portfolios, Cases, Loose Leaf work, Reading Cases, and the like
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Should we be favoured with an enquiry it shall receive our best attention, and
 if you require any samples we shall be pleased to forward same, and if deemed
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We feel sure our prices will prove advantageous to you, and that you will have no
 fault to find with the workmanship, which we are confident will please.

BEST AND NEWEST MACHINERY.

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Wholesale Bookbinders and Loose Leaf Specialists,

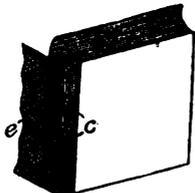
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WARWICK HOUSE, 294, CITY ROAD, E.C.1.

New Inventions.

Bookbinding.

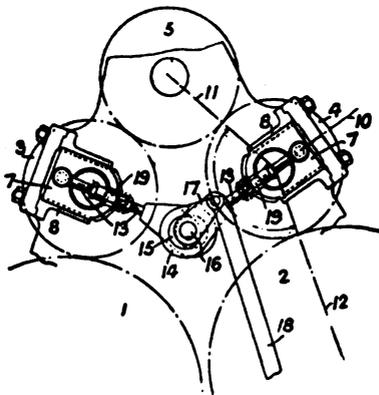
In a bookbinding invention, patented by Mr. H. A. M. van Hoffen, the folded sheets are bound together by separate threads in the manner known as Dutch stitching, glue is applied to the back of the assembled sheets so that the projecting ends *c* of the stitching



threads are glued to the back, and then gauze, strong paper, or the like *e* is glued or sewn on the back to provide a strengthening backing and also a means for suspension in stiff covers. The projecting ends *c* of the stitching threads are laid either transversely across or at an angle to the longitudinal direction of the back. The back may be rounded after applying the backing.

Offset Printing Presses.

An invention patented by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited, and T. R. G. Parker, relates to an offset printing press in which the transfer cylinder is of the same diameter as the impression cylinder and a sub-multiple

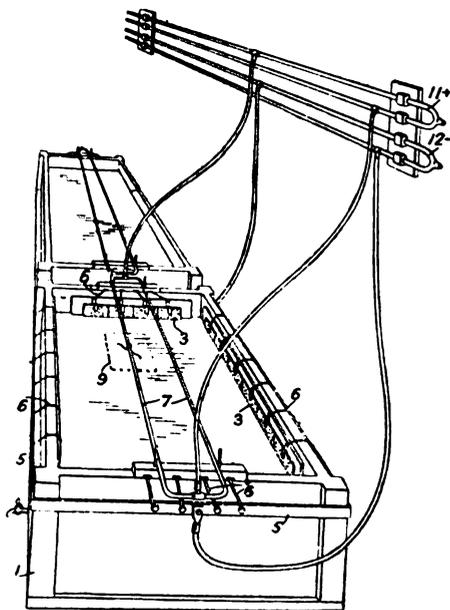


of the forme cylinder; the transfer cylinder is tripped relatively to the other two in a direction bisecting the angle formed by lines joining the centres of the three cylinders. As

shown applied to the known type of machine comprising forme cylinders 1, 2, transfer cylinders 3, 4 and a single impression cylinder 5, the bearings 7 of the cylinders 3, 4 are slidable in straight guides 8 in the direction 10 bisecting the angle formed by the lines 11, 12, and are simultaneously operable by connecting rods 13 provided with eccentric straps 14 encircling sheaves 15 on a rock shaft 16 operated by hand-controlled tripping mechanism through rods 17, 18. Turn buckles 19 on the rods 13 allow for independent adjustment of the cylinders 3, 4.

Etching Printing Plates.

In an invention by the Weeks Photo-Engraving Co. a method is given of producing an etched printing plate by sensitising the plate, forming an image thereon photographically, heating the plate to bake or



enamel the image, and etching by electrolysis, the electrolyte consists of a solution of sodium chloride to which a chloride of iron is added. The preferred electrolyte is sodium chloride in water testing from 5 degs. Bé to saturation, 5 to 10 per cent. of its volume of perchloride of iron of about 40 degs. Bé. or of chloride of iron of the same strength, or the equivalent

in dry chloride of iron with the addition of nitric, hydrochloric, chromic, citric, or acetic acid. The plate may be immersed in a hardening solution after the usual developing. If some parts are to be etched more than others the etching may be interrupted and the latter stopped with a solution of shellac in alcohol. In etching deeply, undercutting may be prevented in known manner by protecting the edges of the lines with waxy or resinous powders. The plate 9, insulated on the back, is suspended face down by means of conductors 7 in a tank 1 carrying carbon cathodes 3 connected by conductors 6 to an encircling bus-bar 5. The plate forms the anode the conductors 7 being connected to a looped positive bus-bar 11 and the bar 5 to the negative 12, the arrangement being adapted for supplying a series of tanks.

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COLD GLUES.

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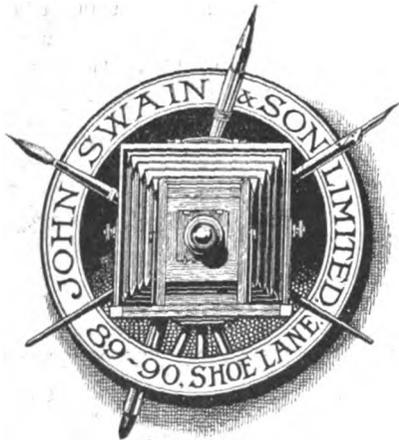
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[REGISTERED AS]
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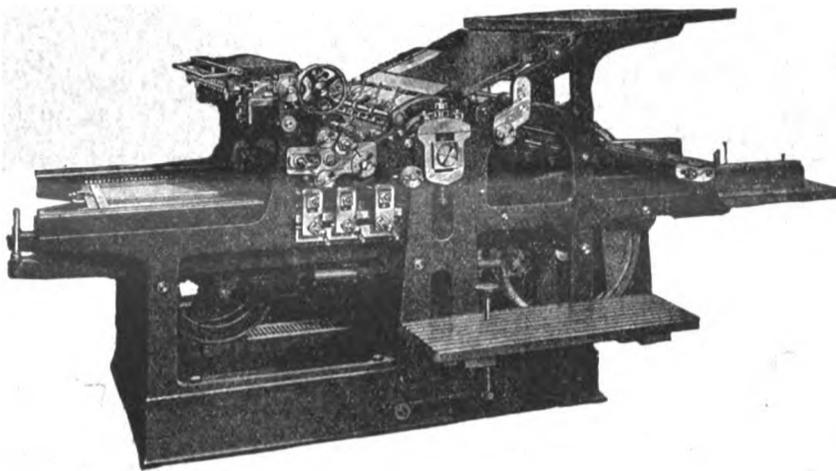
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1878.

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WEEKLY.

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VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 5.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: AUGUST 3, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Federation's New President.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh Succeeds to the Highest Office in the Federation of Master Printers.

The wisdom, energy and business ability which Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh has displayed during his long terms of office as President of the London Master Printers' Association and Vice-President of the Federation of Master Printers have made him a marked man in the printing industry of this country, and we think the announcement we recently made of his election as President of the Federation will have been received by the whole trade with a feeling of complete approval and of gratification that on the retirement of his distinguished predecessor, Dr. MacLehose, the great responsibilities of the captaincy of the employers' organisation have been entrusted to one so eminently well qualified to uphold the high traditions of the office.

When Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh was, early in 1920, made President of the London Master Printers' Association, we took advantage of the occasion to publish in our pages a biographical article in which we gave some particulars of his family, his education, and his association with the famous old firm of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., of 1, New Street Square, E.C.4. Without covering too much old ground we may recall that, at the time of his election to the L.M.P.A. presidency, Mr. Austen-Leigh had already been for nine years a member of the Council of the L.M.P.A. and a member of the Costing Committee of the Federation, whilst having also, since 1915, presided over the very useful labours of the Book-Printers' Committee, and having moreover rendered distinguished service in connection with several other of the many activities of the employers' organisation. The industry's indebtedness to his efforts has been still further increased during the last two years, when, through a very trying period of printing trade history, he has given of his best in the interests both of London and the country as President of the L.M.P.A., and at the same time as junior Vice-President (later, senior Vice-President) of the Federation. Notable features of his period as L.M.P.A. President are his success in getting the London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council set up (of which he was the first chairman), and the large sum (over £2,600) which he was instrumental in raising for the Printers' Pension Corporation on the occasion of the Prince of Wales taking the chair at the dinner. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh is, we suppose, second to none in the valuable work he has accomplished, not only for the improvement of the organisation of employing printers in this country, but also for advancing the general interests of the craft.

This wide range of activity has, of course,

meant travelling all over the country and spending a great deal of time in attending meetings of various kinds. Sittings have often been prolonged until far into the night, and Mr. Austen-Leigh can claim to be one of those holding the longest-meeting record, for he was present at Manchester in September, 1920, when a conference sat till 4 a.m. On that occasion, by the way, he had an experience which illustrates the inconvenience which committee and conference work sometimes entail. He had left London in the morning fully intending to get back the same night. But, as time



Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh.

gradually wore on, he saw that this was impossible, and eventually tried to engage a bedroom at the Midland Hotel. He was told this could not be done unless it should be found after midnight that someone who had booked a room had failed to arrive. The meeting having at last come to an end, he accordingly inquired at the booking office and was told there was one vacant room, with two beds in it. When, however, after a short delay, he was conducted to this apartment, he discovered to his surprise that two other master printers who had been to the conference were already in possession of the room and were now preparing to retire. A couch in the Turkish bath proved to be the only accommodation available!

Recently, also, Mr. Austen-Leigh has added to his overseas travels, having in the last two years attended, as representative of

the Federation, several meetings of master printers in France and Belgium. It will be remembered that in acting thus as ambassador to our French-speaking colleagues he has proved himself the possessor of the uncommon and very useful accomplishment of being able to make speeches in the French language. His gifts of speech are, indeed, an invaluable asset. The many after-dinner and other speeches demanded of him have shown him an ever-ready speaker whose utterances have a very welcome endowment of humour—which led to his once being dubbed by Mr. E. G. Arnold "the chartered wit of the printing trade."

Mr. Austen-Leigh has found time recently to contribute articles to various periodicals, including the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER. He is editor of *The Falcon*, the sprightly house organ of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co., which we think can truly claim to be the best printing house journal printed in this country. *The Master Printers' Annual and Typographical Year Book*, which he edits in collaboration with Mr. Gerald T. Meynell, is now in the third year of its existence, and is sometimes familiarly referred to as the "Red Bible," so indispensable an adjunct is it to the printing office bookshelves. It will be remembered also that Mr. Austen-Leigh is the author of "The Story of a Printing House," in which is ably set forth the history of the famous house of Spottiswoode. It is, however, in connection with the history of his old college, Eton, that he has chiefly specialised. His books on Eton include "An Illustrated Guide to the Buildings of Eton College," now in its third edition, "Eton College Lists, 1678-1790," and "The Eton Register, 1753-1790." The last of these is a monumental work of over 600 pages, which can fairly claim to be the best school register in existence.

The various official positions he has held and the visits which he has paid abroad have brought Mr. Austen-Leigh a host of acquaintances and friends in the printing world, and few master printers of note come to England without paying a visit to New Street Square. The wide extent of his circle of well-wishers is indicated by the numerous messages of congratulation which, we hear, his recently-bestowed presidency has brought him from all quarters of this country and from overseas.

We print herewith the best portrait of Mr. Austen-Leigh at present available. Though he has unflinchingly faced many terrors (at wage conferences, master printers' meetings and elsewhere) there seems to be something in the photographic camera which in his case strikes fear through some sub-conscious "buried complex" and makes him pass the

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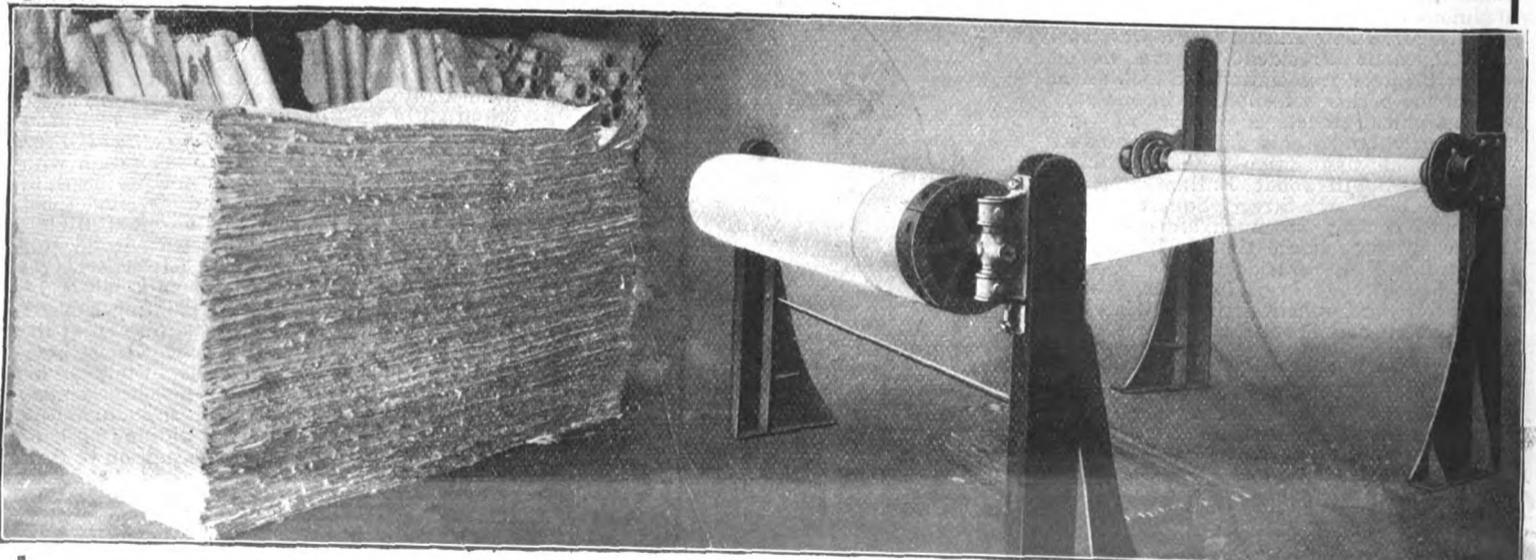
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|---|--|

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers,* Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

photographer's door. We trust, however, that in the interests of posterity as well as of this generation someone will contrive to produce an authentic photograph of the present Federation President taken during his period of office.

A Link with the Past.

The craftsmen of to-day examine with curiosity and interest old engravings of the antiquated plant used by their forefathers. It should interest many readers to study the picture we give on this page of an old paper-maker.

Marchant Warrell, the subject of our sketch, served his apprenticeship to the "hand-made" art at Frammoorend Mill (No. 401). He later settled down at Two Waters Mill (No. 400), and brought up his family in an old-world timbered brick house on Boxmoor. Family tradition affirms that he became the first machineman in this country. He certainly ran the first machine laid down in Two Waters Mill from its start. This machine was erected at Little Gain on Boxmoor before it was installed at Two Waters, and appears to have been the same machine which was started up in the presence of Donkin on January 13th, 1812 (vide *World's Paper Trade Review*, December 3rd, 1897, page 3).

Judging from his portrait, Marchant Warrell appears to have been a man of some character and determination, and indeed it required a man of this type for the job. The great majority of paper mill workers looked on the advent of the paper machine as a calamity. There were riots, and the windows of Two Waters Mill had to be protected with shutters, and carboys of vitriol were placed on the roof to threaten the besiegers. Rioters from Wickham, Chess Streams and neighbouring mills attempted to destroy Two Waters. But the machine went on under Warrell's guidance, and it is to such men as he was that the workmen of the present day should look with respect. He foresaw that greater production was going to help the working man. This is a lesson that applies quite as strongly to-day with the shadow of foreign competition threatening industry.

Marchant Warrell's sons were also paper-makers. His son Charles started when he was about eight years of age in Two Waters and worked subsequently in mills at Cheddar, Stock Cross, Maidstone (Medway Mill) and Thorney. At one of the county shows (Bucks) he was awarded a certificate of merit for long



MARCHANT WARRELL.

service. Another son, Reuben Warrell, was the father of a family that branched out into the printing trade, in which industry his descendants are still represented.

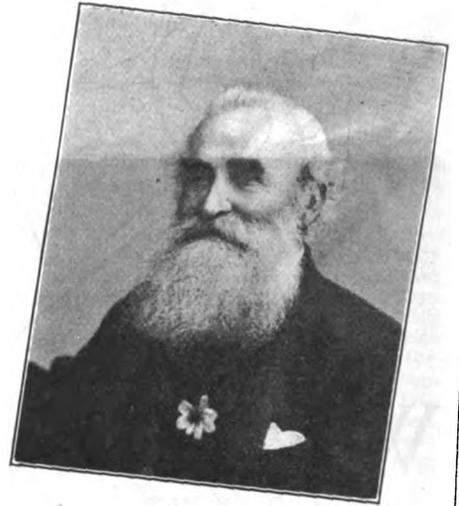
The third generation of the Warrell family were also papermakers. Charles (son of Charles) commenced papermaking at Apsley Mill on his ninth birthday. He appears to have been a type of the old wandering school of papermakers who went from one place to another in search of experience, for we learn that after working under his father at Cheddar he tramped through Devon, thence

The Warrell Papermaking Family.

FOUR GENERATIONS.



CHARLES WARRELL, the Elder (top left).
WALTER C. WARRELL (bottom left).



CHARLES WARRELL, the Younger (top right).
FREDERICK C. WARRELL (bottom right).



up to the Lake district and back again to Soho Mill before he settled down to bring up another family of papermakers.

The fourth generation is represented to-day by Mr. Walter C. Warrell, who proceeded recently from the Donside Paper Mills (Aberdeen) to assist the management at the *Daily Telegraph Mills*, Dartford.

There are probably other descendants of the same family in the paper trade, as a brother of old Marchant, viz., Job Warrell, settled down in the Midlands. It would be interesting to learn how many members of this old papermaking family are still in the industry.

We are indebted to Mr. W. C. Warrell for a loan of the painting from which our sketch is engraved, and to his uncle, Mr. F. Warrell (another veteran papermaker) for much of the information contained in this note.

On this page we give photographs of four succeeding generations of papermakers, thus completing with old Marchant, five generations of papermaking Warrells

JOHN DICKINSON AND Co. continue to issue artistic folders containing paper samples of a very attractive order. Paper bargains in printings and writings are offered at wonderful prices. Another folder contains standard stock lines of papers from the Dickinson mills suitable for every purpose, the range for printing being particularly extensive. The folders are of Cordelia maize, flaxen finish, and Caldecott maize.

German Paper News.

The German trade papers reflect the consequences of the recent sharp fall in the value of the mark. In all directions prices are being put up. Wood pulp is increased 20 per cent. to 1,750 M. per 100 kg. for unbleached, printing paper from 1,638½ M. to 1,937½ M. per 100 kg., the average delivered price now being 1,951¼ M. as compared with 21 M. before the war. Coal has been advanced 30 per cent. Railway rates also participate in the upward move, and indeed the German industries have protested to the Ministry of Transport that the increase of 25 per cent. this month is in advance of the depreciation of the currency, and is an important factor in the increasing dearness of things generally.

German exports of paper and pulp mill machinery amounted to 101,746 million marks in April and of wire cloth and dandy rolls to 107,770 million marks.

The Papyrus A.G. in Mannheim-Waldhof is paying a dividend of 30 per cent.

MR. GEO. H. WILKINSON has transferred a part of his interests in Messrs. James Wrigley and Son, Ltd., Bridge Hall Mills, Bury, to a syndicate, of which he is chairman. The control of the Bury firm in local hands will give Mr. Wilkinson greater freedom to devote personal supervision to his extensive London businesses.

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Trade Notes.

AMONG the week's partnerships dissolved are those between H. Whitehead, A. V. Whitehead A. S. Johnson, printers, 44, Brunswick-road, Liverpool, under the style of Whitehead, Son and Johnson; W. H. Kelsey and W. E. Lambert, printers, 21, Godwin-street, Bradford, under the style of W. H. Kelsey and Co.; J. Wiseman and G. W. Thompson, manufacturing stationers, Fennell's-yard, Westgate, Wakefield, under the style of Wiseman and Thompson.

L.M.P.A. PENSION.—Mr. A. Langley, vice-president of the London Master Printers' Association is organising a campaign by which the district associations in London are hoping to establish a London Master Printers' Pension in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation. The first step in this connection has been taken by the East and North-East Association which is holding a grand dance in the Stratford Town Hall early in October.

CITY AND GUILDS PRIZEWINNERS.—Amongst the prizewinners in the City and Guilds of London Institute Technological Examinations, 1922, were the following:—Typography (compositors' work), 1st prize, final, S.M., Bernard Rogers (Manchester College of Technology); typography (press and machine work), 1st prize, final, S.M., John Owen Wilding (St. Bride Foundation Printing School, London)—1st prize, Grade II., B.M., Andrew Harrow Watson (Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh); lithography, 1st prize, final, S.M., George Gibbons Weston (Municipal Technical and Art Schools, Leicester); bookbinding (forwarding), 1st prize, final, £2 (Skinners) and S.M., William Wright (Central Technical School and City School of Art, Liverpool); bookbinding (finishing), 1st prize, final, £2 (Skinners) and S.M., Edgar Owen Jennings, (Technical Institute, Leeds).

DAMAGE estimated at £7,000 to £10,000 was done early on Saturday morning at the works of the Keighley Printers, Ltd., situated at High-street, Keighley. The premises were closed down at 4.30 on Friday afternoon for the local holiday, and the outbreak was discovered at 1.45 a.m. on Saturday, several rooms being then well alight.

THE large modern factory of the Conqueror Typewriter Manufacturing Co. in Wakefield-road, Stourton, near Leeds, has been bought by Messrs. John Waddington, Ltd., theatrical and general printers, of Great Wilson-street, Leeds, who intend to convert the place into a printing works.

MESSRS. GOOSE AND SONS, printers, of Norwich, were last week, at the police court, fined £20 and costs for omitting the imprint from 3,000 copies of a book entitled "The Trail of the Serpent." The case was brought by the Director of Public Prosecutions, and counsel remarked that the defendants were liable to a fine of £5 for each copy. It was said in defence that the imprint had been omitted by inadvertence.

PHILIP HENRY REEVES, Racquet-court, Fleet-street, E.C., was fined £10 and £10 10s. costs at Bow-street last week for sending a copy of the *Sporting Times* containing an indecent article through the post.

PAUL TRENCH (42), a Manchester journalist, was last week sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour by the City Stipendiary Magistrate for assaulting another Manchester journalist named Joseph Henry Makin, who reported a case at the City Police Court in which Trench had been acquitted on a charge of impersonating a police officer. Trench went to a Manchester club, and struck Makin on the head and face with a dog whip.

NEARLY three hundred employees of the *Western Mail*, Ltd., took part in the annual waygoose on Saturday, the total being considerably swelled by the participation for the first time of those engaged at the Tudor-road Printing Works. Crossing by steamboat to Weston-super-Mare the party, which included Lady Davies (wife of the editor-in-chief), Mr. Robert J. Webber (general manager) and Mrs. Webber and Mr. T. Armstead, J.P., of the Ely Paper Mills, found a fleet of motor cars awaiting to convey them to Burnham. On arriving at the latter place dinner was served in the Lifeboat Pavilion. Mr. Robert J. Webber presided, and Mr. Robert Smith, one of the oldest employees, in proposing the toast of the *Western Mail*, Ltd., described the outing as the most successful held during the last forty years.

TENDERS are to be invited for advertisements in Post Office telephone cabinets in public telephone call offices.

THE *Express and Echo*, Exeter, came out on Friday with a six-page paper, seven columns wide, all set by Lino operators who had been trained within a few days.

THE London Higher Education Sub-Committee recommend the establishment of ten voluntary day continuation schools, accommodating 3,600 students. The cost, on a voluntary basis, would be £80,000 a year. The Board of Education will contribute 50 per cent.

NEW BLOCK MAKING PROCESS.—An interesting announcement in the German *Buchdrucker-Woche* is to the effect that the firm of Brend'ampur, Simhart and Co., Nachf. (Düsseldorf-Oberkassel), has brought out a new patented half-tone process, whereby the printing surface is etched not in metal, but in zellon, apparently a celluloid-like material. Important advantages are claimed for the new process, cheapness being among them.

WELSH UNIVERSITY PRINTING.—When the theological section of the Welsh University Guild of Graduates met recently at Aberystwyth, Professor Gwynne Jones raised the question of the printing of the University publications, and said a good deal of feeling had been created because these works were being printed outside Wales; he regarded the complaints made on this ground as perfectly legitimate. Mr. E. T. D. Jenkins said he understood that all the printing for the Welsh University Press Board would be done through the Oxford Press, and he suggested that they should fall in with that arrangement. Professor Jones did not carry his protest further, and Mr. Jenkins' proposal was agreed to.

MR. GEORGE COOPER, bookbinder, of Seven Kings, was amongst those who had to receive hospital treatment for shock after the train accident at Liverpool-street, G.E.R., Station, last Thursday.

WE regret to announce the death which occurred at his home in Birmingham, on July 24th, of Mr. John Graves, in his 83rd year. Mr. Graves entered the service of B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., 100-1, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, in 1862, and it was only a few weeks ago that we announced his retirement after sixty years in their employ. Mr. Eric W. Muirsmith represented the company at the funeral.

THE death has occurred, in London, of Mr. William Reid, bookbinder, late of Edinburgh, aged 63 years.

THE death is announced of Mr. Frank Dean, proprietor of the music publishing house of Nightingale and Co.

THE death has occurred, after a brief illness, of Mr. Fred E. Morris, of Holywell, of the *Flintshire Observer*. He had been connected with that newspaper for upwards of forty years.

SHORTLY before 9 a.m. on Monday Miss Winnie Squires (18), a clerk, fell from a third storey window at Messrs. Odham's Ltd., Long Acre, where she was employed in the costing department. She struck the pavement, some 50 ft. below, and died almost instantly.

AT Norwood Cemetery the funeral took place on the 18th ult. of Mr. William Edward Abrahams, for nearly forty years printer of the *Morning Advertiser*. Among the many floral tributes was a wreath from the *Morning Advertiser* staff. It is understood that by his will Mr. Abrahams has bequeathed £250, free of duty, to the Lloyd Memorial Home for Printers, Deal, for two beds to be named "The William and Mary Anne Abrahams Beds," together with two pictures, attributed to Rubens, which, with portraits of the testator and his late wife, are to be hung over the beds.

AT Lincoln County Hospital there has been unveiled a memorial tablet to Dr. Edward Mansel Sympton, thirty years surgeon there, and later editor of *Notes and Queries*.

WILLS.—Mr. Joseph Nash, for 30 years one of the principal artists on the staff of the *Graphic*, £6,863; Mr. C. A. Maggs, a member of the well known bookselling firm, of Conduit-street, W., £32,216; Mr. Edward Vaughan Morgan, last survivor of the original firm of Messrs. Morgan Bros. founders and proprietors of the *Ironmonger* and the *Chemist and Druggist*, net personalty, £315,831; Mr. William Harris (64), of Carnoustie, N.B., partner in the firm of Burns and Harris, Ltd., manufacturing stationers, Dundee (personal), £4,039.

THE late Mr. William Cawthorne, of Nun-eaton, printer and stationer, died April 20th, aged 82, left £6,900.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has made arrangements whereby its general secular publications shall in future be published with the imprint "The Sheldon Press."

THE united board of Spicers, Limited, is now constituted as follows:—Right Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. H. G. Spicer (Deputy-Chairman) and Sir Howard Spicer, K.B.E. (Vice-Chairman), Managing Directors, Mr. J. Leonard Spicer, Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, Mr. Douglas Spicer, Mr. H. N. Brady, Mr. A. E. Brown, Mr. F. L. Cayzer, Mr. C. E. Higgins, Mr. H. F. Higgins, Mr. P. W. Kennett, Mr. W. Oliver and Mr. J. T. Steele.

AMONG securities which have been ordered to be quoted in the official list are £746,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock of the Imperial Paper Mills, Limited.

BRITISH TRADE SHIP.—Sailing of the ss. "British Trade," which should have already left London on a world voyage to advertise British goods, has been postponed until September 29th. The engineering lock-out greatly interfered with the plans of many of the exhibiting firms, and the reconstruction of the ship has been delayed by the Thames ship-repairing dispute. She is at present at Tilbury, and the arrangement of the various decks for exhibition purposes is now proceeding. It has been decided to extend the tour to the Solomon Islands.

THE Federation of British Industries are representatives in the United Kingdom for the seventh Holland's Industries Fair at Utrecht, September 4th to 9th. Group 6 comprises printing, paper office requisites and appliances.

THE new commercial convention between France and Spain provides lower duties for cigarette paper in packets, postcards and photographs, pictures and prints, and French-Spanish dictionaries.

OWING to the economic depression, the well-known daily commercial newspaper, *Svensk Handelstidningen* has ceased to appear.

SWEDISH Government's proposal for a trade agreement with Russia has been rejected by the Second Chamber.

PAPER manufacturers in the United States demand a 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of skilled workmen, no wage scale agreement for unskilled workmen and elimination of the time and a half clause for overtime.

THE Information Service of the American Paper and Pulp Association has been co-operating with the United States Department of Commerce in a campaign to increase American exports, particularly to South America, through the use of motion pictures.

TROUBLES OF GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.—The Hamburg *Tageblatt*, a German National newspaper, ceased publication on June 30th. The publisher declared that he was forced to this step by the exceptional ordinances for the defence of the Republic, since he could not risk being condemned to pay fines of half a million marks, with the alternative of imprisonment. The Altona *Tageblatt*, which has been established for 72 years, has suspended publication for the same reason. It is also announced that for financial reasons the *Neue Hambueger Zeitung* will cease publication on September 30th. Many small anti-Semitic newspapers are expected to close down.

THE *Reichsanzeiger* publishes the text of a law for the purpose of aiding the German Press to obtain paper more cheaply and for the levying of a special duty of one-and-a-half per mille on exports in this connection, says a Reuter Berlin message.

THE German Imperial Minister for the Interior has forbidden the publication of the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger* for three weeks, on the ground of violation of the Defence of the Republic Act.

THE Egyptian Ministry has ordered the suspension of *La Liberté* (Cairo), a French-written Nationalist paper.

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Belgian Master Printers' Congress.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh's Visit.

This year again Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh acted as representative of the employers of this country in attending the Congress of Belgian Master Printers held at Namur, July 21st-23rd. This was the second to be held, the first congress having taken place at Antwerp last year. The master printers of Namur and Luxembourg were the hosts, and their president, M. Auguste Godenne, acted as president of the Congress, his nephew, M. Paul Godenne, officiating as secretary - general. The conferences were held in the foyer of the theatre.

Unfortunately Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh was unable to get away in time for the first day, but came in for interesting papers on July 22nd, some of the subjects being: Payment to workmen according to the size of their families; how to render agreements between employers and employees legally binding; and a price list for lithography. In each case the papers had already been put into print, and were in the hands of the members attending the Congress. Nevertheless they were read through by their authors, and the time for discussion was as a result somewhat curtailed.

The paper on a price list for lithography was read by M. Immig, a Dutch master printer from Rotterdam, and its delivery in French was somewhat of a linguistic triumph for the author. Unfortunately the attendance at the Congress was not quite as large as had been hoped. Probably the fact that it was held at the time of the National Fête made the numbers less than they might have been—members having made other arrangements for the holiday.

A very pleasant break in the work of the Congress was provided by a trip up the Meuse as far as Profondeville, arranged for the evening of July 22nd. The trip commenced at 5 p.m., and the return was made in the dark, with flash lights, which were turned on banks and passers by, an orchestra playing aboard, and dancing being indulged in, home being reached again at 10.30.

Sunday, July 23rd brought the formal closing of Congress in the morning. Then the banquet at 11.30, when the toast of the visitors included the President of the Dutch Master Printers, M. Korhuis; M. Deligne, Vice-President of the French Master Printers, as well as Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh. A reply was expected from each in turn, the British representative leading off. M. Stiels interpreted for M. Korhuis, who spoke in Dutch. M. de Grève, the popular President of the Belgian Master Printers, now in his third year of office, announced that news had just been received that King Albert had been graciously pleased to confer a decoration on M. Paul Godenne, the Secretary-General of Master Printers in Namur, an example that might well be followed in other countries. The banquet ended in singing and dancing about 4 p.m., when members adjourned to the theatre, where seats had been kindly provided to witness two plays by Molière, most admirably given by members of the Odéon Theatre in Paris.

With this a delightful Congress came to an end. Nothing could have exceeded the hospitality shown to the foreign visitors, who all left for their respective homes fully determined to accept the invitation which had already been conveyed to them to attend next year's meeting at Ostend.

Printing in Belgium seemed to be prospering, there being plenty of work available. A three years' collective agreement between employers and employees, just expiring, has been renewed with an increase of wages. The minimum wage in big towns is now about 135 francs—or about £2 10s. at present rate of exchange.

Dutch master printers gave a much less favourable report of work in their country, where there appears to be a great shortage of work, much of the usual work having gone to Germany.

LARGEST LOOSE-LEAF BINDER.—The largest loose-leaf binder ever built is reported to have been finished by the Kalamazoo Loose-Leaf Binder Co. and shipped to the Dallas (Texas) office of the John Hancock Insurance Co. The size is 41½ by 54 in., giving it a stretch of nine feet when wide open. It weighs 100lbs. empty, with sheets 500lbs. The binder holds eleven inches in thickness of sheets. One ton of ledger paper will fill the book just five times.

The House of Truscott.

Unveiling of War Memorial by Lord Marshall of Chipstead at the Famous Printery.

Lord Marshall of Chipstead, P.C., K.C.V.O., LL.D., paid an eloquent tribute on Monday afternoon to the memory of the men connected with Messrs. J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., who lost their lives in the great war. The occasion was the unveiling of a war memorial, which was performed by his Lordship in one of the warehouses at the works in Suffolk-lane, the ceremony being witnessed by a large gathering of the office and works staff. Besides many relatives of the fallen men there were also present Sir Geo. Wyatt Truscott, Bart., Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Gabb, Mr. Henry Truscott and Miss Truscott, Col. and Mrs. J. R. Truscott, Col. and Mrs. R. F. Truscott, Mr. E. H. S. Truscott, Mrs. Greenall and Mr. W. S. Tredgold.

The Rev. Canon Bullock-Webster, M.A., who officiated at the dedication service, was accompanied by the choir from St. Michael Paternoster Royal.

The service, which was simple but inspiring, consisted of the singing of familiar hymns and readings of well known passages of Scripture, the Lesson from Wisdom iii., 1-9, being read by Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart. The assembly was then led in prayer by Canon Bullock-Webster, who after an impressive pause, read out with much feeling the names of the men engraved upon the scroll.

Sir George Wyatt Truscott then said in the name of the Board and the members of the House of Truscott and in the name of those associated with their House that he desired to offer to Lord Marshall their grateful thanks for the readiness with which his Lordship had accepted the invitation to unveil the Memorial. He (Sir George) was very proud of the brilliant part played by their firm in the war, and it was to perpetuate the names of those who had made the supreme sacrifice that they were placing that tablet in their factory that day. When it became a question as to whom they should ask to perform the unveiling they remembered the civic traditions of their House and thought it very appropriate if London's peace Lord Mayor would undertake the task. He then, in the name of the House of Truscott, asked Lord Marshall to unveil the memorial.

The Unveiling.

Lord Marshall of Chipstead, after drawing aside the national flags that bedecked the beautifully executed oak panel, solemnly dedicated the tablet to the "Glory of God and to the memory of those members of the House of Truscott who made the supreme sacrifice."

His Lordship went on to say that he esteemed it a great honour and a great privilege to be allowed to take part in that service. He accepted the invitation not only because of the personal friendship which had existed for so many years between his own and Sir George's firm, but also because he regarded himself in some senses as a neighbour of the adjoining Ward of Vintry, and also because it fell to his lot to be Lord Mayor of the City of London in the Armistice and peace year. Apart from all these considerations, he had accepted the invitation because it would give him an opportunity again of paying a tribute to the brave men who laid down their lives for their friends. He understood that 35 members of the board and staff had made the supreme sacrifice, and many of those present that day were their comrades in arms; they too, would have laid down their lives had they been called upon to do so. Everyone of them there that day would learn again the lesson that it is a duty to yield admiration to brave men. The thousands of these memorials, continued Lord Marshall, being set up by communities, large and small, throughout the country, should serve as rallying points for our best and highest efforts, and they should inspire us to a comradeship towards that mutual recognition of the bond which unites those who love their country, and that with one common purpose, namely brotherhood, and their country's highest good. Lord Marshall, in concluding, quoted Longfellow's lines:

"Let us then be up and doing,
 With a heart for any fate,
 Still achieving, still pursuing,
 Learn to labour and to wait."

The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Several handsome wreaths were placed at the foot of the shrine by relatives and others.

War Memorial of United Newspapers

The staffs of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's Sunday News* assembled on Sunday afternoon in Salisbury-square, in connection with the unveiling of a memorial to those comrades of theirs who laid down their lives in the war; and 200 ex-Service men, fellow-workers on United Newspapers, paraded in tribute to those gallant and remembered men.

The dedication service in St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, was conducted by the vicar of St. Bride's, the Rev. A. Taylor, M.A., after which a return was made to Salisbury-square, where the men again fell into rank, and Brigadier-General E. B. Cuthbertson, C.M.G., M.V.O. (one of the directors of United Newspapers) made an address after unveiling the memorial in the office.

The memorial, which takes the form of a panel in oak and bronze, set in a specially constructed recess, bears the names of 43 officers and men who lost their lives in the war.

AN INTERNATIONAL Congress of Master Printers.

In 1923, Gothenburg (Sweden) will commemorate the tercentenary of its foundation by opening an historical and export exhibition arranged on quite modern lines, the exhibition to include a number of objects of unique interest. Taking advantage of the occasion, the Swedish master printers, represented by their chief organisation, the Swedish Master Printers' Association (Svenska Boktryckareföreningen) invite organised master printers everywhere to take part in an International Congress of Master Printers to be held at Gothenburg, June 4th to 6th, 1923. The Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of Great Britain and Ireland has been invited to elect four official members at the Congress. Besides these official representatives, who will have the right of voting at the Congress, all master printers, who in their own countries belong to the chief organisation in the trade, will be welcome. Inquiries can be addressed to Den Internationella Boktryckare-Kongressen, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Our own Federation of Master Printers has, we understand, expressed its cordial approval of the proposed International Congress, and will be officially participating. Never before have questions of international relationships been of such great importance as to-day, and there are numerous matters of common interest which could profitably be discussed by master printers from all the principal countries of the world.

The subjects to be dealt with at the Congress are stated as follows: (1) Various cost systems; (2) standardisation of sizes and qualities of paper (for printing paper certain sizes, thicknesses and qualities should be fixed upon, say three or four of each. Likewise with writing and letter paper, and paper for artistic printing, etc.); (3) standard sizes for power presses, platen printing presses and rotary machines of all kinds (these sizes could certainly be reduced to a small number, e.g. 3, and the size of the printing presses should correspond to the sizes of paper decided upon. By this means the prices of both paper and machines could no doubt be considerably reduced); (4) new inventions in the graphic arts; (5) the importance of the offset press in printing offices; (6) how to secure healthy premises; (7) principles of sale for printed matter; (8) how to standardise wages so as to make them uniform everywhere; (9) the conditions and system of work in different countries; (10) the apprentice system in different countries; (11) the regulation of prices for typefoundry productions; (12) the importance to printers of rotary photogravure; (13) estimating in different countries; (14) printing conducted on scientific principles; (15) an industrial democracy for printing offices; (16) premium systems in printing offices.

Mr. J. B. Jones, proprietor of the *Dover Express*, has died at the age of eighty-two. He was the oldest journalist in Kent.

Personal.

In celebration of his fifty years' association with the *Liverpool Daily Post and Echo*, Sir Alexander Jeans has been presented by his fellow directors with a handsome silver replica of the famous Warwick vase, suitably inscribed.

MR. WICKHAM STEED, editor of *The Times*, was the guest at luncheon last Thursday, at the Café Royal, Regent-street, of the Foreign Press Association in London. The chair was taken by M. J. de Marsillac, London editor of *Le Journal*.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY has resigned his position as editor of the *Daily Herald*, and will hand duties over to a successor as soon as he is appointed and able to take up his duties.

WRITING in the *Herald* on Saturday, Mr. Lansbury stated he had resigned because he desired the new owners to be perfectly free to appoint whom they pleased to take editorial charge of the paper. He had found the burden of his duties as both manager and editor too great, but would still retain his connection, first as a director of the unified company, and also as general manager.

MR. G. H. PEACOCK, who has resigned his position as editor of the *Liverpool Courier*, to take up an important journalistic appointment at Hereford, after two decades of service with the *Liverpool* journal, was presented by his colleagues with a handsome cabinet of cutlery and a silver cigarette case. Mr. Peacock was also the recipient of a handsome rose bowl from the composing staff.

MR. PEACOCK had been previously entertained by a group of fellow members of the Press Club, who presented him with a silver cigarette box.

MR. EDWIN BRIGDEN, managing director of the *East Kent Gazette*, Sittingbourne, has just completed 50 years at the office of that paper. He joined the staff in July, 1872, as junior clerk. At the annual staff outing at Eastbourne Mr. Brigden was presented with a solid silver salver, suitably inscribed, and candelabra by the directors and shareholders of the firm, and a pair of solid silver candlesticks by the members of the staff.

WITH reference to Mr. C. T. Jacobi's retirement, announced in our columns last week, we are requested to say that any communication for the present should be sent to 83, Stradella-road, Herne-hill, S.E.24.

MR. W. R. CUMMINS, the hon. treasurer of the North London Master Printers' Association, has, in connection with his hobby of gardening, secured 14 prizes this year—6 firsts, 4 seconds, 4 thirds.

MR. CHRISTOPHER COLEBROOK is among the graduates of London University who have this month attained the degree of B.Sc., Engineering. He studied at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, where he also, by a separate examination this summer, attained the distinction known as the A.C.G.I. (Associate of the City and Guilds Institute).

MR. CHRISTOPHER COLEBROOK is the youngest son of Mr. Frank Colebrook, the well known printers' auctioneer and valuer. He is the second of Mr. Frank Colebrook's sons to become Bachelor of Science.

MR. GEO. A. EDEN, late general secretary of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, and now technical adviser to that body, opened an interesting discussion at the monthly meeting of the Association at St. Bride Institute, on Tuesday evening.

MR. F. L. CAYZER, a director of the newly-constituted Spicers, Ltd., last week concluded 45 years' service in the house of James Spicer and Sons.

In connection with the amalgamated firm of Spicers, Ltd., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has

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COMPOSITOR wanted; also LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted. Best location in United States America; business owned and managed by Englishman; give qualifications and references, also wages asked.—Box 13965.

COSTING and ESTIMATING CLERK wanted in Lithographic Transfer Works in the Midlands.—State qualifications, references and wages, to Box 13980.

TRAVELLER wanted, with good connections in the Printing Trade for Manchester, Liverpool and Midlands, with old-established house; state age and experience; all applications treated confidentially.—Box 13976.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

written a brochure giving a historical account of the businesses of Spicer Bros. and James Spicer and Sons.

MR. GEORGE H. HEDLEY, of G. H. Hedley, Ltd., and managing director of St. Anne's Board Mill Co., Ltd., Bristol, has been appointed chairman of directors of the latter concern.

MR. GEO. RUSSELL is resigning his position as manager of the Broughton Bridge Paper Mills of Messrs. Olive and Partington, Ltd., and is joining the Boothwood Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Rishworth, near Halifax, as a director and manager. Mr. Russell went to Broughton Bridge 32 years ago, and has held his present position for the past 14 years.

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ENGINEER'S DRAUGHTSMAN, internal combustion, etc., car experience, desires Position where artistic talent would be of service; ability for advert. lay-out and commercial art.—Address Box 13952.

MINDER (Two revolution) seeks permanency; experienced in Commercial, Book and Three-Colour Work; disengaged.—Box 13973.

MACHINE MINDER.—Centurettes, Wharves, etc.—E. C., 32, Hargrave Park, Highgate, N.19. 13974

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

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"PALATIA" ROTARY GRAVURE MACHINE for sale, cheap, little used; complete with two copper cylinders 42-in. long, 10-in. diameter and all accessories.—Box 13968.

Patents, etc.

INDEXES OR FILES.—The Proprietors of Patent No. 9,629, 1915, for "IMPROVEMENTS IN INDEXES OR FILES," are desirous of entering into arrangements with manufacturers or other interested parties for manufacture and exploitation of the invention in United Kingdom on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply, Fell and James, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E. C. 4. 13975

Miscellaneous.

AN opportunity occurs to ACQUIRE a SMALL PRINTING PLANT, in running order, within a short distance of Liverpool-street; lease of basement premises, about 2,000 sq. ft., at a low rent, may also be had if desired.—Full particulars from D.E., c/o Dixon and Roe, 17, Walbrook, E. C. 4. 13981

CITY OF LONDON.—City-road, few doors from, Splendid WAREHOUSE or FACTORY; newly erected, exceptionally strong, about 10,000 ft.; would be divided; plenty of light; to be LET or SOLD (Freehold or Leasehold); possession may be had; alterations effected if decided as one, so as to be ready before September 29th.—Ring up Holborn 1326, between 10 and 12. 13979

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Litho Machines.—Box 13977.

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MESSRS. MARTIN AND CLARKE's stock and price list for August, printed on their Purley linen bond paper, looks very effective. A further addition to their warehouse stock is a line of Japanese machine-made white copying, and we notice that some of their stocks have been renewed. This firm informs us that there are still a few old lines left in stock, and any inquiries for same will receive special consideration.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1922.

The Strike Continues.

It is very clear that much serious damage has been done to the printing industry through the strike of the Typographical Association, but the position in the country as a whole is still very confused. There has been defection on both sides, some few employers having allowed their men to continue working at the same wages as before the Industrial Court's award, whilst on the other hand an increasing number of T.A. members are returning to work at the reduced wages awarded. Master printers are maintaining—and, we think, rightly—that the award of the Industrial Court cannot be trampled upon in the way attempted by the T.A. Statements issued by the employers make clear their insistence that the award must be accepted by the T.A. as a preliminary to any agreed settlement. The T.A., in proposing a resumption of the *status quo*, with a ballot on a suggested reduction of 7s. 6d., seems to forget that the referring of the dispute to the Industrial Court came at the end of innumerable conferences, and even if the employers could ignore the Court's decision and were prepared to modify the reduction of 12s. 6d. awarded, what guarantee is there that a new ballot would do anything more than start the whole process of procrastination and disturbance afresh?

Newspapers' Strong Stand.

THE week's news shows that the stand taken by the newspaper and periodical proprietors has been much stronger than many people anticipated, and its strength shows remarkable development. The posting of notices by the *Yorkshire Post* is a striking indication of the trend of events, as is also the decision of the Liverpool newspapers to enforce the award. It is estimated that if settlement is not reached this week, 46 weekly newspapers in the Lancashire area alone will suspend publication. The T.A. has doubtless built upon the belief that the newspapers would not be prepared to make the very heavy sacrifices which a stoppage entails, but the newspapers are showing that they are pre-

pared to go to even these lengths rather than allow the T.A. to juggle with agreements and dictate their own terms.

The End at Hand?

THIS new self-assertion on the part of the newspaper employers foreshadows, we fancy, the collapse of this most regrettable strike. Such an outcome would probably be but little less a relief to the printing trade unions as a whole than it would to the employers. Many members of the Typographical Association recognise the falsity of the position into which they have been led, and other unions, whose members have been thrown on to the streets by the T.A.'s action, have a right to complain that the T.A. has shown astonishingly little regard for the unity and strength of the general trade union movement in the industry. The strike is on a false basis, as even trade unionists have admitted. To continue fighting to the bitter end would be a policy of madness both in respect of the interests of the T.A. and the interests of all others concerned.

Costly State Printing.

SOME interesting correspondence has been going on in *The Times* on the subject of Government publications and the high figure at which some of these are priced. It was explained in Parliament on July 20th that generally Government publications are issued at cost price—that is, if every copy printed were sold, the cost of paper, printing, binding and so forth would just be recovered. With prices worked out on this basis customers find that some of the more desirable publications are entirely beyond their means. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, discussing the matter with a representative of *The Times*, pointed out that the larger the circulation of any publication, the lower would be the cost, and in place of the present policy adopted by the Stationery Office he suggested that they should sell at a price which would stimulate a ready sale. With regard to the cost of printing, Mr. Goodwin said that the question was discussed at some length on the Stationery Office Vote in Parliament, when Sir Rowland Blades drew attention to the fact that many of these official publications were now being printed at the State Printing Works at Harrow. These works, it was pointed out, were only being conducted for an experimental period, which will expire in June next year. Sir Rowland Blades suggested that the experiment had gone on long enough for an inquiry to be started. "It is difficult," Mr. Goodwin added, "to give any comparative figures as to the cost of the Parliamentary Debates when produced by a firm of contractors and the cost now when produced in the State Printing Office, but there is good ground for saying that if this work was put out to contract it would be done at a considerably lower figure than the present cost. Contracts for Government printing amounting to approximately £70,000 have been put out to open competition within the past nine months, and of this the State Printing Works was able to secure only about £400."

News-Print Prices Higher.

INDICATIONS are that prices of paper, especially news-print, are on the rise. The International Co. of America have advanced the price from \$70 to \$75 per short ton at the mill. This is taken as a proof that the bottom of the market has been reached and that the tendency now will be for quotations to go to higher levels. For some time the news-print side of the paper business has exhibited considerable strength and mills everywhere have been working well. Operations in the newspaper publishing business have been increasing, making larger demands on supplies of paper. The result is to give a firmer tone to the market all round.

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Second Week of the Strike.

Employers Hope for Early Settlement on the Basis of the Industrial Court's Award.

With the second week of the strike of the Typographical Association against the award of the Industrial Court the industry is, of course, suffering still further loss and damage on the side both of the employers and of the strikers—and not only of the strikers but also of many members of other unions which, having themselves agreed to wage reduction, are turned out of employment by the action of the T.A.

The Principle at Stake.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday of last week, Dr. Macnamara, Minister of Labour, in answer to a question by Major Kelley, described the negotiations, the acceptance by a number of unions of the reduction of wages, and the reference of the case of the Typographical Association to the Industrial Court, and stated further: "Reference to the Industrial Court or the alternative forms of arbitration provided under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, can only be made by the joint consent of the parties, but if the purpose of the Act is not to be stultified, the decision of the Court must be final. I do not think it necessary to arrange that in future proceedings by an Industrial Court both parties to the dispute should be asked to declare their willingness to accept the findings of the Court. Unless willingness to abide by the decision of an Arbitration Court is a prior assumption in all cases arbitration is useless as a method of settling industrial disputes."

Conference of Trade Unions.

A conference of societies belonging to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation was held in London on Friday afternoon to discuss the policy in connection with the dispute. The Typographical Association declined to be represented. The conference was attended by representatives from: The London Society of Compositors, Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society, the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, and Paper Workers, the National Society of Printers' Assistants, the Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Platen Machine Minders, Correctors of the Press, Lithographic Artists, Designers, the Amalgamated Association of Pressmen, Litho Music Printers, London Machine Rulers, the Society of Typefounders, the National Union of Journalists, and the Society for Women employed in the printing and allied trades. The meeting passed the following resolution without dissent: "That this meeting of the printing trades unions regrets the refusal of the Typographical Association to attend this conference called to consider questions of policy in which the Typographical Association was chiefly involved, and in view of this refusal to discuss generally the serious position created by the dispute, the unions here represented are recommended to carry on their own work in their own departments." It was also agreed to leave to the officials of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and to the joint secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council the responsibility of taking what steps they are able to take with a view to bringing about a settlement at the earliest opportunity.

An important development in the North on Friday was that the members of the Typographical Association employed in the Leeds newspaper offices received fourteen days' notice terminating their engagements in view of their refusal to accept the award of the Industrial Court. The award will be enforced in the district of which Leeds is the centre, including Bradford, Halifax and Huddersfield. The papers published in Leeds include the *Yorkshire Post*, *Leeds Mercury*, and *Yorkshire Evening News*.

Notable Development at Newcastle.

The proprietors of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* and the *North Mail* announced at the week end that the two papers have been amalgamated permanently as a direct result of the strike. The *Newcastle Chronicle* has been in existence since 1764, and the *North Mail* since 1901. Both are Liberal papers. The proprietors stated: "We have been compelled, against our desires, to build up a new

fabric of non-union labour in our composing room in place of the trade unionism hitherto established there. We are charged in some quarters with an effort to defeat the trade union principle, and we readily agree that this is the superficial interpretation that might be placed upon our conduct. But it is monstrously unjust and incorrect. As the amalgamation to which we have referred conclusively proves, newspapers are not like shipyards or coal mines, which can close down for a period and resume business, when disputes are settled, at the point at which they suspended it. Daily production is the prime essential of their existence. They must come out or go under. We have no quarrel with trade union principles. . . . This struggle is not of our seeking. We strove to avert it. The right of the Typographical Association to be represented without question in our establishments would never have been contested had we not been placed in the position where total paralysis confronted us. The Industrial Court was the judge and jury. The verdict is on record, for trade unionism to study. . . . Nothing that has happened affects our belief in the benefits of collective bargaining, or will weaken our support, now or in the future, of the reputable methods whereby the workers in our great national industries have established themselves on that plane of security which is needed to make their existence tolerable and to ensure their social and communal progress."

The T.A.'s Blunder.

Opinion is growing strongly that the T.A. have made a bad mistake. "Directly the T.A. membership repudiated the Industrial Court award," says the *Express and Echo*, Exeter, "the employers were concerned not with wage but with a basic principle. The operative document (the only declaration that matters) is the agreement which all parties signed at the Ministry of Labour agreeing to submit the dispute to an Industrial Court for settlement. . . . Mr. French and Mr. Skinner stated without qualification that the agreement they were signing was for settlement, and they made a strong point that the notices then maturing must be withdrawn, not suspended, because the dispute was definitely at an end."

The *Scotsman* points out that "if the attitude of the T.A. were to become common in trade unionism it would lose every atom of respect and recognition. . . . What, it may be asked, would be said in trade union lodges if employers were to gamble in this way with their word. . . . The success of the T.A. is alike impossible and undesirable. It would be fraught with evil consequences to all branches of labour."

T.A. Men Returning.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the Federation of Master Printers, stated on Monday that whereas the general result of the rejection by the members of the Typographical Association of the Industrial Court wages award had been that the members of the association had left their employment, a certain number had accepted the deduction straight away, whilst a trickle of men had been returning all the week, convinced of the mistake made by their executive in taking a ballot on the award. That trickle was getting more and more pronounced, and it was expected that before the end of the week it would have broadened into a very considerable stream. Naturally, the newspaper section had been more obviously and immediately hit than the general printing section, but the proprietors were overcoming the difficulties of the situation in a wonderful way, and every day saw a marked improvement in the emergency editions which they are producing. Altogether the employers felt themselves in a very strong position, and believed that the Typographical Association, sooner or later, would have to recede from the attitude they had taken up.

Mr. F. L. Armstrong, the Newspaper Society secretary, announced that in over forty towns members of the Typographical Association had accepted the employers' terms to abide by the Industrial Court award. The Midland

proprietors were hopeful of a settlement and had arranged to produce improved sheets this week.

A meeting of the Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire Federation of Weekly Newspaper Proprietors, held in Manchester on Monday unanimously decided that there was no other course open to the proprietors than to confirm their decision to stand by the award of the Industrial Court, to which the question of wages had been referred for a settlement. In nearly every office in the area the men had ceased work, and with the exception of a few isolated cases all the weekly newspapers throughout Lancashire and Cheshire did not publish last week. There will again be a general suspension of weekly newspapers throughout the area this week. In four important towns no evening paper has been issued for over a week. The Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance of Master Printers also met in Manchester. It was reported that of 28 centres in this area there was a complete stoppage in 25, and in the other three a few men had returned at the reduced rates. The employers, however, were resolutely firm that the award must be complied with.

The managements of the *Liverpool Courier* and *Liverpool Daily Post* on Monday proposed to the men in their employment that they should follow the example of other centres and work on the basis of the Industrial Court's award on condition that any different settlement ultimately arrived at should apply to them. They further intimated that failing the acceptance of the offer a fortnight's notice to conform with the terms of the award would be issued on the next pay-day. The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* has already given a fortnight's notice of its intention to enforce the award.

A T.A. Proposal.

The Typographical Association on Monday issued the following:—"It is important that employers in the printing industry and the public should know that as far as the T.A. is concerned the position is the same as on July 22nd last, when the Executive Council of the T.A. offered to recommend to its members a reduction of 7s. 6d. per week in two instalments and requested the Master Printers' Federation to place the offer before their alliances. This the employers refused to do. That offer has not been withdrawn. The Executive Council of the T.A. are prepared to meet the other side at any time to examine any proposal likely to lead to a settlement."

The Council of the T.A. has decided to ballot the members of the Association on the question of taking a levy of 2s. from each 10s. earned in wages.

"No request has yet reached the employers' organisations at headquarters for a conference," stated Mr. Goodwin on Wednesday, "but in many areas the local employers have been approached. In a widespread dispute of this character, and in view of the national wage agreement, this matter can only be dealt with nationally. The National Wage Basis Committee of the Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society is to meet in London this (Wednesday) afternoon to review the position."

A six-a-side conference of Bristol master printers and operatives was held at Bristol on Tuesday under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor. It was agreed that both sides should write to their national executives urging them to get into conference at the earliest possible moment.

"Owing to the reduction in the price of paper, printing, and wages," Messrs. Dent reduce the price of *Everyman's Library* to 2s. per volume, excepting the reference section, which volumes will remain 2s. 6d.

NEW FIELD FOR PRINT.—A firm of wrapping paper dealers in New York have struck upon an interesting plan which tends to popularise their wrapping paper and at the same time provide more work for the printer. The firm has arranged for a series of specially written illustrated stories, which it entitles "Uncle Wiggily Stories" and which it prints on wrapping paper and paper bags, these to be sold to stores for the purpose of attracting the child trade of the country. Each story refers to another sheet that can be had of a different story, so that children will bring their mothers back to make further purchases.

MILLINGTON AND SONS, LTD., make a great point of the cheaper postage in sending out a complete sample set of envelopes, together with printing, writing and other classes of papers.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 39s. 9d., 40s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s., 24s. 1½d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 18s. 6d., 18s.; J. Byrom, 14s.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Partg. Pref., 4s. 9d.; Thos. De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 107½; Ilford, 21s. 6d., 21s., Pref., 18s.; International Linotype, 59½; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 14s.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 21s., Pref., 19s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s., 25s. 3d.; Linotype, A Deb., 62, 60, B Deb., 63½; George Newnes, 16s. 1½d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Odham's Press, 9s., 9s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 19s. 6d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 9d., 19s. 1½d.; Times Publishing, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 6d., 12s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 18s. 9d., Pref., 82s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 17, Piefd., 10½, 10½, 4 p.c. Pref., 7½; Weldon's, 36s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY Co.—Half-year's dividend on 10 per cent. preference shares, payable August 1st.

BURY PAPERMAKING Co., LTD.—Report for half-year ended May 27th states that there is loss on trading account of £10,967. After charging interest, depreciation, etc., amounting to £5,435, there is a debit balance of £16,401, to which must be added debit balance from last account, plus dividend, amounting to £6,332, making total debit £22,734.

"LIVERPOOL DAILY POST" AND "ECHO."—The directors have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ending June 30th at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, subject to tax.

NEW COMPANIES.

STACY AND SON, LTD.—Capital £4,000; to acquire the business of printers, stationers and account book makers, carried on by H. S. Stacy as "Stacy and Son, of Winchester-place, Kingsland, London. Private company. First directors: H. S. Stacy and N. W. Stacy. Registered office: Winchester-place, Kingsland, E.8.

GEORGE HARRISON (AGENCIES), LTD.—Capital £4,000; paper merchants, manufacturers and agents, printers, stationers, lithographers, publishers, advertising agents, ink manufacturers, etc. Private company. The Articles of Association appoint Godfrey Isaacs, Michael Levy and Jonah Isaacs as directors for life, but the separate "copy of register of directors" filed therewith, gives only the names of Godfrey Isaacs and Michael Levy, both of Villa Rosa, Cornwall-gardens, Margate, paper merchants. Registered office: 32, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

MAYFAIR PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100; paper manufacturers, dealers in and manufacturers of materials used in the manufacture of paper, wholesale and retail and export stationers, printers, lithographers, booksellers, publishers, advertisement contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. H. Bettinson, E. L. Brynildsen, and D. Davies.

MARSHALL ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,000; to carry on the business indicated by the title and that of printers, lithographers, stationers, bookbinders, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: R. Cunningham, G. F. Cunningham, J. P. Cunningham and H. S. Marshall. Registered office: Longbank Works, Alva, Scotland.

CAMPBELL AND PRICE, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; paper agents, manufacturers, importers, exporters and shippers of and dealers in papers of all kinds, and articles made from paper or pulp, including cardboard, millboard and wall and ceiling papers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Price and T. E. Godbold. Registered office: 25, Garlick-hill, E.C.4.

PENRICE CHINA CLAY Co., LTD.—Capital £5,000; to carry on the business of china clay producers and merchants, to adopt an agreement with A. Daniels, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Daniels and T. Pool. Registered office: Copperhouse, Hayle, Cornwall.

VI-BOARD (SALES), LTD.—Capital £5,000; to adopt an agreement with A. B. G. Colpoys and F. M. Russell, trading as "Russells," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in building materials, paper, pulp, cardboard, millboard, compo board, glue and other plastic substances, etc. Private company. First directors: A. T. Masterman, A. B. G. Colpoys and F. M. Russell. Registered office: 58, Pall-mall, S.W.

N. V. PAPIERGROOTHANDEL AND FABRIKEN V/H GEBR. CATS.—Particulars of the N. V. Papiergroothandel and Fabriken v/h Gebrs Cats (Wholesale Paper Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., formerly Cats Bros.) have been filed at Somerset House pursuant to Section 274 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act. The company was incorporated in Holland in 1918, with a capital of 1,500,000 guildens in 1,500 shares of 1,000 guildens each. L. E. Cats, Scheveningen is director. The London address is 31, Walbrook, E.C., where Jacob Smid (manager) is authorised to accept service of process and notices on behalf of the company.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

STANLEY CLARKE AND Co., LTD. (paper bag manufacturers, etc., London).—Particulars of £3,000 debentures authorised July 10th, 1921; whole amount now issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

FRENCH PAPER STOCK Co., LTD.—Debenture dated July 19th, 1922, to secure advances up to £15,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Becker and Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

CRISP AND Co., LTD. (fancy box manufacturers, etc., London).—Mortgage debenture dated July 4th, 1922, to secure £200; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holder: Miss Kate R. Abel, "Dunolly," Shortlands, Kent.

E. N. MASON AND SONS, LTD. (engineers and general stationers, etc., Colchester).—Deposit on July 15th, 1922, of deeds of land and buildings known as part of Castle Brewery premises, Ryegate road and Maidenburgh-street, Colchester, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclay's Bank, Ltd.

FLEETWAY PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,500 on June 30th, 1922, of B debentures dated July 28th, 1920, securing £58,200.

NORFOLK PRESS SYNDICATE, LTD.—First mortgage dated July 15th, 1922, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holder: H. D. King, 1, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde Park, W.

BIOSCOPE PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—(a) Satisfaction in full on July 3rd, 1922, of debentures dated October 22nd, 1919, securing £1,000; (b) particulars of £1,000 debentures authorised July 20th, whole amount now issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

HUDSON AND KEARNS, LTD. (printers, publishers, etc., London).—(a) Particulars of £105,000 first debentures authorised by resolutions dated June 7th and July 11th, 1922; the whole amount being issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; (b) particulars of £110,000 second debentures authorised by resolutions of same dates;

charged on the same property; the whole amount being now issued; (c) satisfaction in full of charge dated November 26th, 1915, securing all moneys becoming due to the London County and Westminster Bank.

STANDARD CATALOGUE Co., LTD.—(a) Issue on May 10th, 1922, of £4,000 B.S.E. debentures, part of a series already registered; (b) satisfaction to the extent of £39,500 on or before June 18th, 1922, of B.S.E. debentures of various dates from January 5th, 1921, to May 10th, 1922, securing in all £47,000.

C. J. CULLIFORD AND SONS (LITHO), LTD.—Debenture dated July 18th, 1922, to secure £4,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, but excluding freehold property at Norwood. Holder: H. J. Brodie, 50, Cannon-street, E.C.

BASIL BLACKWELL AND MOTT, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Oxford).—Deposit on July 1st, 1922, of deeds of 5, Alfred-street, High-street, Oxford, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

STRINGERTYPE MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.—Issue on July 6th, 1922, of £3,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

C. G. KEMP, LTD. (manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Particulars of £300 debentures, authorised July 12th, 1922, present issue £230, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re "LONDON MAIL" (1918), LTD.—Under a compulsory winding-up order made against the London Mail (1918), Ltd., 39, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C., accounts have been lodged showing liabilities £4,776, against assets valued at £4,763, and a deficiency of £6,013 as regards contributories. The company was promoted by Arthur Savile and Wm. J. B. Odhams. The company's trading resulted in profits of £5,925 in 1918; £7,202 in 1919; and £548 in 1920; but a loss of £403 in 1921. The failure is attributed by Mr. J. S. Elias, the managing director, to the general depression in the publishing world during 1920 and 1921. Messrs. A. H. Partridge and Fredk. Wilcock have been appointed joint liquidators by the Court.

Re THE METROPOLITAN REVIEW, LTD., 14, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.—Under the compulsory liquidation of this company, accounts have been lodged showing liabilities £36,387 against assets valued at £5,202 and a deficiency of £31,385 with regard to contributories. Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, official receiver, reports that the company which was promoted by B. J. Redman, J. E. Pickles and T. S. Knowlson, as directors of the Pelman Institute, Ltd., was incorporated as a private company on May 28th, 1921. Its immediate object was to act as the proprietor and publisher of a weekly illustrated magazine. The nominal capital is £11,000, divided into 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 20,000 deferred shares of 1s. each, but the issued capital only amounts to 200 ordinary shares, which were subscribed for by Knowlson and Pickles, but not paid for. The first number of the new magazine, the Metropolitan Review, appeared in June, 1921, but only 13 numbers were issued. None of the directors were acquainted with the business of newspaper publishing, and, whilst it was found impossible to secure advertisements, the arrangements for distribution were quite inadequate. Arrangements were also made to publish a set of books of an educational character, to be called the "Metropolitan Library." The writing and editing of this series were practically finished, arrangements for printing and binding made, and the manuscript set up in type, but these steps resulted in a large indebtedness to printers, papermakers and bookbinders, which there was no means of satisfying. Some of the debts were guaranteed by the Institute, and creditors' claims, included in the accounts of

both the Institute and the company in respect of the library, amount to about £14,750. After the winding-up order was made the official receiver obtained the appointment of Mr. Harry Wingfield, a partner in the firm of Fairbairn, Wingfield and Wykes, of 67, Watling-street, E.C.4, chartered accountants, as special manager, with a view to selling the company's interest in the Metropolitan Library. This gentleman's efforts were not, at the time, successful, but as a result of the usual meetings of creditors and contributors, held at 33, Carey-street, on June 27th, 1922, he has been appointed liquidator and will doubtless renew the attempt to dispose of this asset.

RE ACTE AND CO., LTD., 70, Newman-street, E.C.—Under a compulsory winding up order made against the company recently, the statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held on August 1st at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, official receiver, reported that the company was formed in August, 1910, with a nominal capital of £4,000, to purchase the stock-in-trade and carry on the business of Acte and Co., dealers in pictorial post cards and fancy goods. The issued capital at the date of the winding up order was £2,861. The company carried on the above business until the end of 1916, when they had a credit balance of about £450, but then directed their activities into other channels. Considerable losses and liabilities were incurred in respect of advertising, the amount outstanding for the same at the date of the winding up order being returned at £7,153. Debentures for £5,000 were issued in April, 1921, and in January last a receiver was appointed, who had realised the company's assets for £5,207, and had distributed the proceeds in nearly full payment of the debenture bonds and attendant expenses. The accounts filed under the liquidation showed unsecured liabilities £21,647, and as the whole of the assets had been realised and distributed there could be no prospect of any return to either those creditors or the shareholders. The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver.

Re PERCY PAYTON TAYLOR (trading as Taylor and Co.), canned goods and paper importer and merchant, late of 64, Wright-street, Hull. The debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Mellor last week, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities £4,828 (unsecured, £4,112), and net assets valued at £776. In reply to Mr. Walter Boyle, official receiver, he stated that in 1917, with a borrowed capital of £200, he commenced business as a dealer in canned goods and paper at Hull. In January, 1919, he was joined by a partner, who put in a capital of £250, and traded then under the style of Taylor and Thomas. The partnership was dissolved in October, 1920, witness taking over the liabilities and assets and continuing the business alone in the name of "Taylor and Co.," until Nov. 1921, when owing to financial worries he had a nervous breakdown, left the business, and sailed for Australia. His wife made him acquainted with the fact that these bankruptcy proceedings had been taken, and sent him the money for his passage home. Witness attributed his failure to lack of capital, forced sale of stock owing to the calling in of the overdrafts, to depreciation, to claims in respect of loss of profits, and to loss in trading. The examination was concluded.

Re ROBERT CAMMELL, Cardboard Box Manufacturer, 53, New North-road, N.—The first meeting of creditors was held on July 25th, at the London Bankruptcy Court, when the official receiver reported that the liabilities were returned at £920 against assets valued at £215s. The debtor started business in May, 1918, under the style of "Cammell" with a borrowed capital of £400, since repaid. The trading was successful during the first year, but was subsequently carried on at a loss owing to the slump. In March, 1922, by an order of the High Court, the business was transferred to the debtor's wife, and he had since acted as manager. The case was left with the official receiver to be wound up in the usual manner.

UNDER the deed of arrangement entered into by James Samuel Roy and Hugh Alexander Davids, trading as Forward, Davids and Co., paper agents and merchants, 145, Cannon-street, E.C., a statement has been issued by the trustee (Mr. A. Granville White), and a first and final dividend of 2s. 2d. in the £1 distributed to the creditors.

Don't talk about opportunities—make them.



"PRINTERS' PIE," 1922.—Published last week was another fine issue, of *Printers' Pie*, the well-known annual of the Pie Publications, Ltd., whose £10,000 5 per cent. preference shares are held for the benefit of printing and allied trades' charities. Owing to the lamented death of its former editor, Mrs. Hugh Spottiswoode, her son, Mr. R. Andrew Spottiswoode, now succeeds her in the editorial chair. This year's issue is good value for its price of 1s. 6d. net, including as it does, stories by W. Pett Ridge, George R. Sims, William Le Queux and other well-known writers, and pictures in colour by such artists as Lawson Wood, Will Owen and H. M. Bateman.

FRENCH REVIEW OF PRINTING.—A copy of a very handsome special number of the French trade journal *Papyrus* is sent us by the publishers, at 30, Rue Jacob, Paris (VIe). This number bears the sub-title "Typographie" and is wholly devoted to a review of the printing craft which readers of French will find of much interest. Included are a score or so of articles by well-known French technical writers on such subjects as Wood Engraving in Modern Books, the Typographic Setting of Advertisements, the Origin of Several Typographic Correction Marks, the Evolution of the Linotype, Latest Improvements of the Intertype and Linograph, New Printing Presses, etc. In format of about demy 4to, beautifully printed on superior paper, about 100pp., the attraction of this fine issue is enhanced by the addition of a supplement of illustrations produced by a variety of processes. The price of this edition de luxe is Francs 27.50 post free, whilst a cheaper edition is available at F.9.50. In preparation also is a special number of *Papyrus* to be devoted to the subject of Paper.

POSTAL RATES DATA.—From Mr. W. H. Burchell (of the Caxton Press, Ltd., 13-15, Leather-lane, Holborn, E.C1.) we have received a copy of a hanging card, about 10 ins. by 15 ins., giving at a glance the revised rates for all classes of postal matter, together with other useful Post Office information. The card, which is published at one shilling, should be found a real time and money saver in the office, as it will save much calculation and searching for postal information, and will facilitate taking full advantage of Post Office services.

We have received a copy of the first number of "The Thistle," which says of itself that it is "Published between-whiles by the Caledonian Press, Ltd., the only printing establishment in Great Britain owned and controlled by a trade union." This number, which is well designed and excellently printed in two colours, contains an illustrated article descriptive of the Caledonian Press, and among other items is a wise little article "On Labour and Publicity" by Herbert Morrison, in which some good advice is given on the subjects of advertising and printing. "Rather dangerous, perhaps, is the suggestion that 'The ideal thing is to be acquainted with type faces and the little tricks of lay-out . . . etc., and to control your printer from beginning to end,'" but Mr. Morrison is on sound ground when he writes "The printer who is merely concerned with spelling correctly and filling up the area with metal, throwing in a few 'ornaments' to fill up blank spaces—it is extraordinary how some printers abhor a vacuum!—that printer should be put on the barred list."

"THE HUMAN FACTOR IN INDUSTRY," by Mr. Robert R. Hyde (director of the Industrial Welfare Society), is a reprint in handy form of a series of articles which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*. Sir Wm. Mackenzie, K.C. (president of the Industrial Court) contributes a foreword.

MR. W. C. POWERS, who is in charge of the new London office of Messrs. Peter Dixon and Son, Ltd., has a very extensive knowledge of the "news" trade not only of the United Kingdom but in the United States and Canada. He has earned a high reputation as both seller and buyer, his activities covering Scandinavia and other countries. In the trade Mr. Powers is deservedly popular. He possesses unbounded energy, backed up with enthusiasm and optimism.



A Telephone Complaint.

SIR.—We think the matter of the telephone should be taken up strongly by our profession. The treatment accorded generally to subscribers by telephone operators at the exchanges is, we find in Salisbury, practically disgusting. The snappy way in which one is answered and the speaking in during conversations and general treatment leaves much to be desired.

It may hardly be believed that during a conversation between ourselves and Bristol, at about 6.15 p.m. on Tuesday, July 25th, one of the girl operators between the two towns called the other a "maniac." This really should cease, and we think that all those who have anything to complain of at all should take the matter up with the Postmaster-General, as it is a public service, and operators are the servants of the subscribers. If anything of this description happened in a commercial house we, personally, should discharge the person who acted in such a manner.

Yours, etc.,

p.p. THE SALISBURY PRESS.

HORACE F. G. ALLAWAY.

5, Wilton-road, Salisbury.

Paper Industry J.I.C.

New Scope of Work Indicated at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the Papermaking Industry was held on the 20th ult. at 26, Farrindon-street. Mr. James Pearson (East Lancashire Paper Mill) was elected chairman, and Mr. C. R. Seddon vice-chairman.

On the employers' side Captain Nash was appointed to take the place of Mr. H. A. D. Wathen (resigned) as a representative of the Papermakers' Association. On the workers' panel, Mr. J. Mathewson was appointed in the place of Mr. Reed as a representative of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers. In the representation of the National Union of Printing and Paper, etc., Workers, Mr. J. Douglas and Mr. W. H. Brudekin take the place of Messrs. Bishop and Dowd.

The Council received a report from the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association as to the proposals of the sub-committee on workers' education, and after a general discussion, in which the need for combined action was fully recognised, it was decided that the workers' panel on the Council should nominate three representatives to co-operate with the Technical Section in this matter.

The Council then proceeded to consider the position arising from the operation of the Night Work of Young Persons Act, 1920.

The Council decided to continue its membership of the Association of Joint Industrial Councils, on which it is represented by Mr. A. W. Foster (Papermakers' Association) and Mr. W. Ross (National Union of Printing and Paper Workers).

Discussion ensued on the question of preventable accidents in paper mills, and it was agreed that steps should be taken in the direction of a Safety First campaign for the special benefit of the industry.

MESSRS. JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD., forward striking samples of coated papers and boards. Their "non-such" surface boards in 14 colours and their "new-fine" chromo boards indicate improvements even upon their previous productions. An example of the fine printing qualities is given on a "new-fine" chromo board in the form of a mailing card, 6½ by 9½ ins., which can go through the post for a halfpenny. An attractive new colour, silver grey, has been introduced into the Dickinson "velvet finish" art. Samples of paper and boards also come from Gidney, Rourke and Co., Ltd., and a series of printing and cover papers from Grosvenor, Chater and Co., Ltd.

MR. EDWARD H. MAYO, general manager of the Southern Paper Co., Moss Point, Miss., is making an eight or ten weeks tour through England, France, Scotland, Sweden, Norway and Finland.

British Paper Industry.

Important Movements Under Weigh.

Upholding British Goods Abroad.

Although actual business in the paper trade appears to be small and moving slowly, there are potent forces at work in various directions fashioning the industry into its more or less permanent shape. Paper continues to be one of the greatest necessities of civilised mankind, and its uses are bound to extend with the advance of education and the progress of international relations. The part which paper already plays in the affairs of men and women is colossal, yet few outside those who manufacture or handle it realise the fact. Perhaps even those in the industry do not altogether appreciate the importance of the variety of the service which paper performs. Their great concern is to make and market the product, and its ultimate purpose interests them little as a general rule. The ultimate destiny of paper is more the concern of the agent and merchant than of the papermaker, who in the main manufactures to requirements. Probably it is inevitable from the nature of things that this should be so. Papermakers have their own problems to deal with, and it is left to others to find new uses for paper. If these prove of sufficient value, of course the mills readily respond. The magnitude of papermaking machines necessitates substantial runs. Experiments are matters which are not easily or lightly undertaken—on the commercial machines. Hence it is only upon established requirements and large orders that the mills can enter with security.

Both inside and outside the paper industry, however, minds are being centred upon questions of new uses, and in the matter of boards particularly, outstanding developments have taken place, as, for instance, the now familiar cartons. In regard to paper, progress is rather in the direction of modifications and improvements. As with the Fourdrinier machine, the basis is unaltered.

Something of a new departure is promised by the suggested employment of rubber latex as an ingredient. Considerable interest is being manifested in this idea of Professor Kaye, and if it is practicable we should soon know.

Competition in Skill.

An outstanding feature of recent date in paper manufacture is the progress being made with the education of those practically engaged in the mills. The movement is but in its infancy. Specialisation is one of the prominent features of modern industry, and it is necessary that papermaking should keep itself abreast of the times. Up to the present our workpeople have been as efficient as in any other country in which paper is made. But competition in skill is growing steadily, and, as has often been pointed out, British mills are under the handicap of having to seek their principal raw material from overseas. Therefore, it is the more necessary that our manipulation of that material should be as near perfection as possible. By care and study the superiority which British papermakers have hitherto enjoyed can be maintained, and with the directing hand which the Technical Section is exercising, there need be no fear in this regard, provided the rank and file respond to the appeal that is being made to them.

The Selling Side.

On the selling side of the paper trade, also, important changes are taking place. We have seen large amalgamations aiming at efficiency and economy as to the disposal of paper and paper goods, and the footing which the firms concerned had already obtained in foreign markets will doubtless lead to an extension of overseas business.

This tendency is also seen in a modified form on the machinery manufacturing side. It is a sign of the times and should help to consolidate the position which the industry holds in this country.

Export Trade.

So far as the export of British paper and stationery is concerned, this for the moment is the most promising side of the business. Curiously enough export trade has always been the mainstay of our manufacturers in spite of the vast consumption of paper at home. While it is true that our foreign trade is not all that could be desired, it has increased steadily of late in face of the uncer-

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	JUNE.		JAN.-JUNE.		JUNE.		JAN.-JUNE.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	58,440	130,780	400,965	506,965	182,457	228,394	1,676,800	986,687
Writings	6,993	15,852	68,189	68,207	42,112	50,824	464,951	259,236
Packings and Wrappings	13,106	15,829	57,968	108,164	20,426	20,541	192,237	133,399
Tissues	656	885	6,559	5,950	9,142	9,505	103,581	62,632
Coated Papers, Hangings	2,238	3,744	28,631	34,860	16,122	22,478	236,612	218,986
" Other Sorts	2,096	2,726	13,107	13,723	21,650	19,603	170,591	121,782
Roofing Paper	—	—	24	801	—	—	110	1,037
Envelopes	1,644	2,583	12,752	16,476	14,928	12,818	143,140	88,156
Other Stationery	8,508	9,265	69,538	58,309	120,214	118,560	1,008,995	725,970
Paper Bags	1,062	1,797	8,608	9,285	5,310	5,927	49,207	33,380
Boxes and Cartons	1,921	1,207	9,976	8,267	12,457	0,159	75,263	46,340
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	4,784	7,705	50,824	33,039	19,121	15,949	167,660	80,764
Playing Cards	99	224	550	1,037	2,102	4,485	13,494	21,155
Other Manufactures	3,010	5,477	24,820	29,274	24,871	38,009	248,135	204,790
Totals	104,557	198,083	752,607	894,957	490,912	553,253	4,550,776	2,984,314

Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	140	6,315	5,172	34,776	879	15,187	22,489	85,538
United States	458	581	3,672	3,632	3,970	3,876	39,173	21,662
Other Foreign Countries	8,628	34,435	70,410	120,009	27,055	68,222	312,614	265,587
B. South Africa	2,273	5,997	41,068	27,441	7,578	11,498	182,071	64,391
B. India	4,440	17,203	52,923	59,035	18,164	30,097	229,336	116,165
Straits Settlements	135	495	6,518	2,789	856	1,393	32,411	8,023
Ceylon	1,919	586	9,167	5,196	5,487	1,238	36,353	10,904
Australia	37,228	48,416	166,261	196,069	106,090	66,857	624,443	301,287
New Zealand	920	4,930	24,837	31,041	3,359	9,220	102,672	53,874
Canada	162	1,881	1,554	4,817	717	4,222	8,810	14,599
Other British Possessions	2,137	9,950	19,383	22,160	8,302	17,584	86,428	44,657

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	31	825	635	4,359	378	2,135	5,234	12,592
United States	57	68	372	396	770	909	5,312	5,169
Other Foreign Countries	2,000	3,663	13,350	11,800	10,492	12,582	102,641	58,130
B. South Africa	223	327	4,636	2,419	1,485	1,361	33,385	12,284
B. India	1,556	3,083	13,479	13,077	9,481	10,801	92,455	47,842
Straits Settlements	336	146	1,896	875	2,842	702	16,248	3,628
Ceylon	15	185	1,053	1,132	121	648	7,256	3,852
Australia	1,628	5,891	18,515	25,902	7,667	16,404	110,309	82,937
New Zealand	508	785	8,711	3,958	3,119	2,013	48,783	11,284
Canada	293	166	672	358	1,939	329	5,127	1,983
Other British Possessions	346	713	4,870	3,931	3,818	2,940	38,201	19,571

tainty that has existed. At the moment our exporters are not grumbling, which is a good sign.

For the improvement we have mainly our colonies to thank. Blood is thicker than water, after all, and British goods are well received in the "community of nations." But the proportions which our foreign trade in paper has been able to maintain are due to the old spirit of enterprise and adventure which is still an abiding characteristic of our race. Men have gone out to the far corners of the world as vendors of British paper, and in spite of special difficulties they have succeeded well in their mission. It is for the papermakers—mill owners and workers alike—to support these adventurers with their best work and service. They have not failed in the past, and they are not likely to do so in the future. The welfare of the industry in this country depends upon the ample fulfilment of such a compact.

So in every department of the British paper industry we see splendid efforts being made to meet the changing circumstances of the times. With a solid backing of those who are at the helm, all will be well.

Paper Tariff in Jamaica.

The Jamaica Tariff Law, 1922, provides for a preferential tariff of 4½d. on playing cards per pack (not exceeding 54 cards per pack) and a general tariff of 6d. The preferential tariff applies to U.K. or Canadian goods only.

Schedule II, which sets forth the table of exemptions from duty, includes the following:—Books, printed, bound or unbound, manuscripts, music, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, unframed photographs, almanacs, school globes, atlases, charts, maps, plans, trade catalogues, bank notes, used and unused postage stamps, and used postcards; but

not account books, printed labels, printed forms or Christmas cards. Orange wrapping paper stamped as such; printing paper, as known to the papermaking and printing trades as "printing" or "newsprint," and not to include any sized, water-marked or writing papers of any kind.

Tearing Strength of Paper.

Investigation into methods of determining the strength of paper has been continued by the Paper Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, U.S.A. Another type of instrument has been examined apart from the mechanical features of the machines themselves. It has been found that this test is affected by the rubbing of the sample during the tear when more than one ply is used, and also that the width of the sample affects the test. This latter is probably due to the assistance given by the fibres adjoining those being torn and seems to extend out from the place of the tear. Although most of the instruments sold for this purpose are satisfactory for certain work, it is thought that the two factors mentioned above must be considered before a really accurate machine will be available.

A SERIOUS FIRE.—Fire was discovered last week at the factory of Messrs. Brown, Stewart and Co., Limited, paper-makers, Springfield-road, Glasgow. The outbreak occurred in a two-storey part of the premises which is used in connection with the preparation of esparto grass. In spite of the fact that six detachments of the Fire Brigade were quickly on the spot, and ten lines of hose in operation, it was found impossible to save the building. The firemen, however, were successful in preventing the spread of the fire to other parts of the factory. The damage is estimated at about £5,000.

Empire Paper Mills.

Debenture Issue Foreshadows Interesting Developments.

In connection with the issue of £650,000 6½ per cent. guaranteed first mortgage debentures of the Empire Paper Mills (1922), Ltd., Greenhithe, some interesting facts are presented as to the present extent of the plant and future developments. The issue appears with the unconditional guarantee of the *Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd.*, and the *Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920), Ltd.*

The mills at Greenhithe, with yards and railway sidings, cover about 16 acres, and possess a wharf 605 feet long with jetty extending 455 feet into the River Thames, having a pier head of 605 feet in length in deep water. The present output capacity of the mills amounts to over 600 tons per week, and part of the proceeds of the present issue will be used to instal a new papermaking machine of the latest type which will increase the output to a total of over 800 tons per week.

The deep-water pier on the river provides facilities for the economic handling of raw materials and the delivery of the manufactured product. There are special facilities for the quick handling of coal cargoes, and bunker accommodation is provided for 3,000 tons of coal. The mills also have good railway facilities and sidings adjoining the South Eastern and Chatham Railway.

The water supply, which is such an important factor in paper production, is supplied by two wells capable of yielding from 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 gallons of water per week.

The additional area of freehold land, about 20 acres, owned by the company allows ample room for any further extensions or development of the business. In addition to the mill buildings, wharves, piers, etc., the company also owns about 12 acres of freehold land on a part of which 37 houses and cottages with a total rent roll of £1,475 per annum have been erected.

A valuation of the property by Messrs. Edward Rushton, Son and Kenyon, Manchester, places the total valuation of the Empire Mills as a going concern at £805,125, made up as follows:—Land, water supply, reservoir, railway sidings, wharf and jetty, £131,000; mill buildings, £234,740; plant, machinery, fixtures, office furniture, tools and utensils, locomotives and railway wagons, motor car and motor vehicles, £422,060; residences, dwelling houses and cottages, £17,325.

With regard to the disposal of the paper manufactured, contracts have been entered into with the Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (owners of the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News* and *Weekly Dispatch*) and with the *Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd.*, and the *Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920), Ltd.*, under which these companies take practically the whole of the present output of the mill for a period of seven years from August 1st, 1922, on the basis of an agreed profit on the cost of production, which alone will furnish the company with a net profit of over £60,000 per annum, after deduction of all expenses and of depreciation of plant and machinery. The Associated Newspapers, Ltd., have the option to take a further 200 tons per week of the company's output as soon as the new machine is installed and in operation. The machine should be running and producing paper within the next twelve months, when the net profits are estimated to exceed £85,000 per annum.

The directors of the Empire Paper Mills (1922), Ltd., are the Right Hon. the Viscount Rothermere (chairman), Mr. A. E. Linforth (vice-chairman) (director, The Amalgamated Press, Ltd.), Mr. Stanley Cousins (director, The Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd.), Mr. E. A. Sursham (director, The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd.), Mr. John Cowley (director, The *Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd.*), Mr. A. Baker (general manager, Greenhithe).

DURING the war the manufacture of the well-known "Mentges" Folders was suspended, and since then it has been extremely difficult to obtain delivery and meet the demand that has been made for these machines. The Lanston Monotype Corporation, however, now inform us that the manufacturers have the whole of their factories working again under normal conditions, and orders for all of the various models can now be executed from the Lanston premises in Fetter-lane, London.

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Australian Notes.

Home Pulp Experiments—English Methods Not Suitable—Checking Laboratory Work—Wattle Bark Report—Newspaper Company's Record Year—Newsprint Prices Easier—Lamson Paragon Dividend—Panel Envelopes—Penny Postage Restoration Advocated—Books for State Schools—New Periodical—New Newspaper Offices.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

A MELBOURNE correspondent states that tests made at the Perth Laboratory of the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry have proved conclusively that high yields of good paper pulp can be obtained from three important Tasmanian timbers. Some time ago samples of Australian timbers were sent to England for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were suitable for the manufacture of paper pulp, and replies were received stating that the wood was valueless for this purpose. It was presumed that the treatment supplied by the British firms was not suitable for the Australian timbers, and efforts were made at the Perth Laboratory to ascertain whether Australian timbers could be utilised for the manufacture of paper pulp.

THE Director of the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry (Mr. G. H. Knibbs) states that the method of treatment applied to these timbers abroad was quite unsuited to Australian woods, however satisfactory it may be for northern hemisphere timbers, such as spruce and poplar. The methods of treatment worked out after the tests made in the Perth Laboratory were less costly and were capable of giving a better yield of stronger pulp than those employed in the tests made abroad.

"THE Institute," added Mr. Knibbs, "is now preparing to check the results of the laboratory work by means of semi-commercial scale tests, in which ton lots of pulp will be made and the probable cost of production on a large scale worked out. At the same time the actual papermaking value will be ascertained, and then it should not be difficult to settle the question of the economies of establishing the industry in Australia." Mr. Knibbs also stated that the large scale tests on Tasmanian and other Australian woods would be conducted in Victoria.

THE director of the institute has also received from Christiania, Norway, reports on the manufacture of raw material for papermaking from spent wattle bark and wattle wood. The reports reveal incidentally that there is plenty of valuable material in Australia for papermaking if the economics of the element of manufacture can be satisfactorily controlled. The director points out that there appears to be no reason why Australia should not successfully meet her own requirements in respect of paper, and that the present investigations are tending to confirm that opinion.

THE second annual report of Sun Newspapers, Ltd., for the period ended March 26th, states that since its reorganisation in 1920 the company has steadily prospered, and the year just closed has been a record one in almost every respect. In their report last year the directors referred to the abnormal price which the company had paid for newsprint, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies. The directors in the present report state that they are glad to advise shareholders that the period of "grossly excessive prices has passed, and newsprint can now be secured at prices which are comparatively more reasonable, though the present costs are still much more than double what was customary prior to the war." This factor, the report adds, will continue to operate against material reduction in the selling price of papers, and makes a return to the penny daily paper impracticable at present if shareholders are to receive a reasonable return for the use of their capital.

THE net profit of Sun Newspapers, Ltd., for the year amounted to £103,100. From this amount has to be deducted the four quarterly interim dividends, amounting to

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	JUNE.		JAN.-JUNE.		JUNE.		JAN.-JUNE.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
Printings and Writings...	Cwts. 355,860	Cwts. 319,343	Cwts. 1,192,756	Cwts. 1,354,360	£ 661,686	£ 383,921	£ 2,427,709	£ 1,624,230
Packings and Wrappings	81,599	226,432	480,539	1,310,163	173,273	308,448	1,336,852	1,829,250
Coated Papers	3,596	6,377	23,435	42,407	19,045	26,306	151,734	190,926
Stationery	2,109	3,472	17,459	21,568	13,899	14,089	96,673	83,269
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	26,369	70,041	244,409	340,222	49,847	85,739	518,893	417,782
Strawboard	84,817	239,121	650,656	1,282,680	48,858	90,654	543,783	501,772
Other Sorts	18,191	36,221	113,042	235,118	98,643	103,839	703,165	693,133
Totals	572,541	901,007	2,726,296	4,586,518	1,065,251	1,012,996	5,778,809	5,340,362

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	36,798	43,672	243,253	190,115	69,252	42,378	484,932	251,850
Norway	5,399	58,293	89,614	266,433	11,136	56,944	209,145	292,278
Germany	245	4,960	36,616	58,246	803	5,748	89,541	58,101
Belgium	4,233	1,269	39,518	14,774	9,337	3,424	86,710	25,337
United States	838	752	4,610	63,083	1,953	4,618	20,236	77,041
Canada	—	8,113	5,193	8,317	—	8,230	15,622	8,673
Newfoundland	164,030	131,440	247,430	219,827	310,406	184,034	479,922	308,822
Other Countries	144,317	70,844	530,522	533,565	258,799	78,545	1,041,601	602,128

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	12,031	19,050	67,669	143,019	22,279	22,891	151,209	181,734
Sweden	46,683	86,426	171,775	439,013	93,379	110,772	451,771	593,328
Norway	3,640	61,229	63,575	294,178	6,868	75,513	183,842	390,451
Germany	485	25,086	73,878	217,619	1,755	32,560	203,243	263,129
Belgium	5,670	5,560	37,712	42,676	17,155	17,024	137,821	107,688
Canada	602	6,955	10,381	39,816	1,202	8,359	24,750	54,660
Other Countries	12,488	22,126	55,549	133,842	30,635	41,329	184,216	238,260

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	145	2,823	6,389	16,062	775	6,485	26,434	37,533
Belgium	2,079	1,552	7,243	11,322	6,362	6,817	37,890	51,313
France	380	689	2,079	6,187	3,224	4,305	19,178	44,522
United States	220	270	3,934	3,539	3,555	4,979	42,978	33,746
Other Countries	772	1,043	3,790	5,297	5,129	3,720	25,254	23,812

£64,530, leaving a balance of £38,570. Adding £285, the balance brought forward from last year, there is still available an amount of £38,856. The directors propose to deal with this sum by transferring £2,033 to goodwill reserve and £22,000 to contingency reserve, and by declaring a bonus of 2 per cent. on the face value of the old issue of ordinary shares, and an equivalent bonus on the paid up value of the new issue, which will absorb £13,392, leaving £831 to be carried forward to the next year.

INTERIM dividend at the previous rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the 75,000 shares of Lamson Paragon, Ltd., Richmond, has been declared by the directors.

SOME inconvenience has been caused over the question of transparent panel envelopes. The postal authorities notify that large numbers of letters, enclosed in open-face or window envelopes, have been posted since May 1st, and as such envelopes are prohibited by the provisions of the Madrid Postal Convention from transmission through the post, all letters so posted are being returned to the senders. It is pointed out that several notifications have appeared in the press on the subject of these envelopes, the first intimation being that their use was to be discontinued from January 1st, 1922. At the instance, however, of various firms, and with a view to accumulated stocks of envelopes being worked off, the period they could be used was extended to April 30th.

AN agitation is going forward for a reduction in postal rates, and a restoration of the penny postage is asked for. The serious effect of the high charges on printed matter is referred to, and it is shown that compared with 1914-15 the number of packets sent through the post last year decreased by 24½ million. As these packets are made up prin-

cipally of printed matter, the loss to the printing industry can be appreciated.

EFFORTS are being made to get the Education Department of the Commonwealth Government to provide books and materials free for use in State schools, thereby securing a uniformity of books and removing the unfair tax placed upon parents with large families. A resolution on these lines has been passed by the St. Albans Progress Association at Melbourne.

A NEW Australian review is published under the title of the *Forum*, and Messrs. Braham and Cornforth, of Sydney, are being congratulated on the style and character of the periodical.

THE *Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd.*, at Melbourne are having new and larger premises erected which, it is claimed, will represent one of the best equipped newspaper offices of modern design in the world.

Trade in Printing Type.

EXPORTS.—Shipments of printing type leaving this country during the first six months of this year amounted in quantity to 98 tons (of the value of £31,047), as against 182 tons (£65,864) last year, and 129 tons (£31,935) in the corresponding period of 1920.

IMPORTS.—The receipts of printing type into the United Kingdom during January to June amounted to 22 tons (£6,870), contrasted with 18 tons (£8,600) last year and 12 tons (£4,482) in the corresponding six months of 1920.

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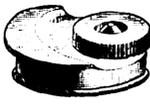
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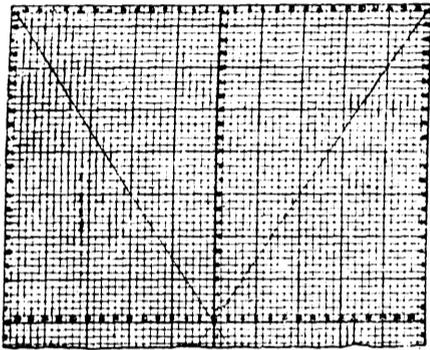
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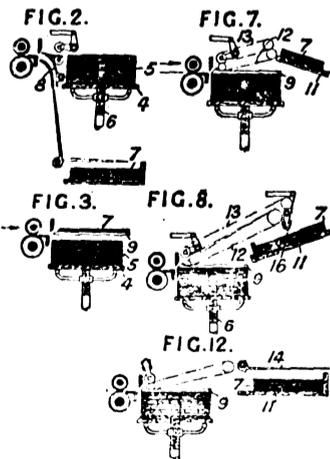
An invention patented in the names of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., and Mr. J. E. Barber, relates to means for setting up and fixing type or other printed matter within a chase or the like. The chase, etc., is placed on a sheet of paper ruled into spaces preferably according to the point system, the spaces being numbered from the centre outwards, as indicated in the Figure. The type, etc., having



been arranged within the chase, wax, cement, etc., is poured into the chase so as to surround and fix the type in position. The chase may have grooves or other devices to be engaged by the wax, cement, etc.

Piling Cut Sheets.

In an invention, patented by Mr. G. Spiess, machines for piling cut sheets are provided with two delivery tables suitably positioned near one another and with means for directing the sheets from the cutters to either of the delivery tables, so that while a completed pile on one table is being removed and the table raised to its initial height, the sheets may be delivered to the second table, thus avoiding the necessity for stopping the machine. As shown in Fig. 2, the main table 4 is lowered automatically by screw spindles 6 as the height of the pile 5 increases, and when the pile 5 is complete the sheets are diverted by a switch 8 to an auxiliary table below the main table to form a second pile 7. In the modification shown in Fig. 3, a grate 9 is provided

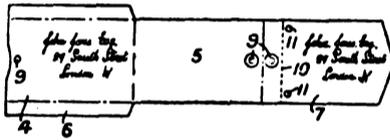


above the main table 4 and is adapted to be lowered so that its pointed forward end diverts the sheets from the pile 5 to the pile 7. Fig. 7 shows a combination of grate 9 and tapes 12, 13, for conducting the sheets to a pile 7 on a rear board 11, and Fig. 8 shows a similar combination with the addition of a roller 16 by which the sheets are turned over before being deposited on the board 11. In the modification shown in Fig. 12, the sheets, when deflected by the grate 9 are delivered on to the board 11 by a flyer 14. The apparatus

may be used to separate out any faulty sheets, the good sheets being delivered to the pile 5, and the switch 8 or grate 9 being actuated by the operator to divert faulty sheets to the pile 7.

Invoice Envelopes.

An envelope to contain an invoice and act as a label for goods, as patented by Mr. S. M. Murray, is formed from a strip of material adapted to be folded into three sections 4, 5, 7. The sections 4, 5 are secured together by gummed flaps 6, or by separate folded strips, to form an open ended envelope, and the third section is folded over the open end. Perforations 9 in the three sections coincide



when the material is folded, and the string for attaching the label to the goods is passed therethrough. The address is printed on the flap 7 and on the section 4, which is normally covered. The flap is detachable along a line of perforations 10, to serve as a receipt for delivery, and may be provided with perforations 11 for filing purposes.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Bautzner Industriewerk Akt.-Ges., and Bornschien, G. Grinding and graining machine for lithographic zinc and aluminium plates. 18,882.
 Bautzner Industriewerk Akt.-Ges., and Bornschien, G. Feed-gear for cylinders of printing machines. 18,883.
 Budd, C. H. Lithographic offset printing machine. 19,008.
 Bullock, C. A. H. Type setting apparatus. 18,336.
 Gelder, M. van. Type-bar composing machines. 19,421.
 Hartmann, C. W. Paper bags. 18,315.
 Horsfield, W. R., and Morland and Impey, Ltd. Loose-leaf books. 18,601.
 Hunt, R. Folding boxes. 18,569.
 Impey, F. L., and Morland and Impey, Ltd. Loose-leaf books. 19,158.
 Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Newton, S. Manufacture of rubber blankets for printing machines. 19,267.
 Mann, J., and Morgan, L. Cardboard, etc. boxes. 18,550.
 Meier, N. Type composing and casting machine. 18,216.
 Murray, S. M. Envelopes for coins, etc. 19,007.
 Naamlooze Vennootschap Nederlandsche Rotogravure Maatschappij. Process for printing paper, fabrics, linoleum, etc., and process for preparing deep-printing formes therefor. 19,419.
 Noble, F. W. Cartons, etc. 19,121.
 Purkis, W. Cards for buttons, etc., and method of mounting such articles thereon. 19,085.
 Rolland, R. Machines for making paper, etc., bags. 18,999.
 Shirley, F. J. Cardboard, etc., folding boxes. 19,198.
 Sonderman, W. Loose leaf books. 18,234.

Specifications Published.

1920.

Walton, T. Apparatus for printing and copying music and the like. 182,145.

1921.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Plate registering mechanism for printing machines. 182,571.

- Cooke, E. Binders for loose leaf ledgers and the like books. 182,236.
 Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Smith, E. W. Means for the side lay adjustment of web reels in web printing machines. 182,192.
 Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Terrey, A. Printing presses. 182,552.
 Douthitt, F. Half tone process reproduction. 182,499.
 Lloyd Co., Inc., W. H. S. Machines for stippling paper and like purposes. 171,354.
 Hoffmann, A., and Kommandit Ges. Hoffmann and Co. Cylinder machines for printing in imitation of typewriting. 182,325.
 James, F. (Rundle, W. F.). Loose-leaf binders. 182,319.
 Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Type casting and machine therefor. 169,542.
 Reeve, V. L. Printing press. 170,303.
 Sweeney, B. L. Composite metallic sheets for the production of printing surfaces and method of making same. 182,587.
 Woodbury, J. E. Printing presses. 182,170 and 182,257.

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1922.

Meier, N. Type composing and casting machine. 182,789.

RATING OF MACHINERY BILL.—The directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution declaring that, having considered the Rating of Machinery Bill, 1922, and being convinced that the commercial community for which they speak is strongly in favour of its early passage into law, earnestly request the Government to provide facilities for the concluding stages of the bill during the present session. Some other Chambers also have passed similar resolutions.

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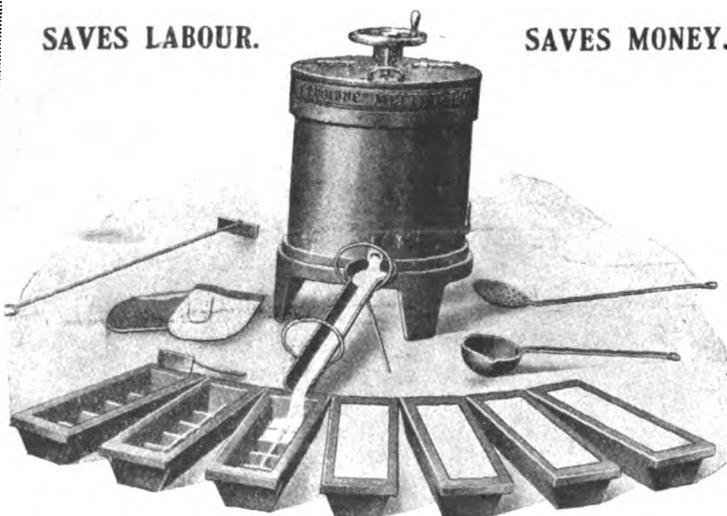
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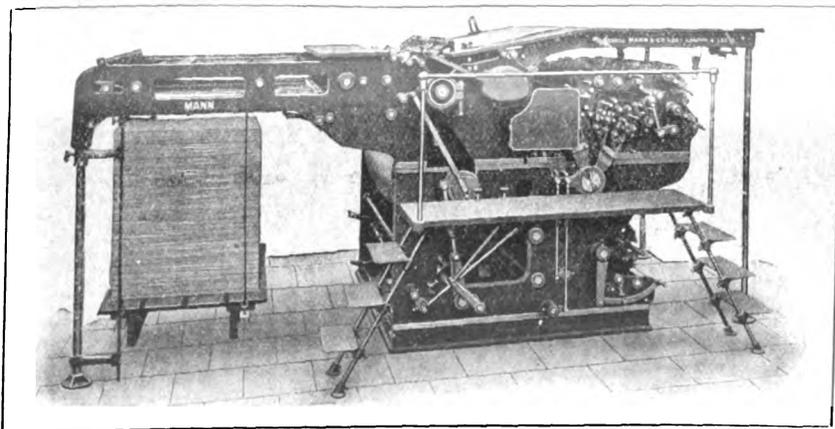
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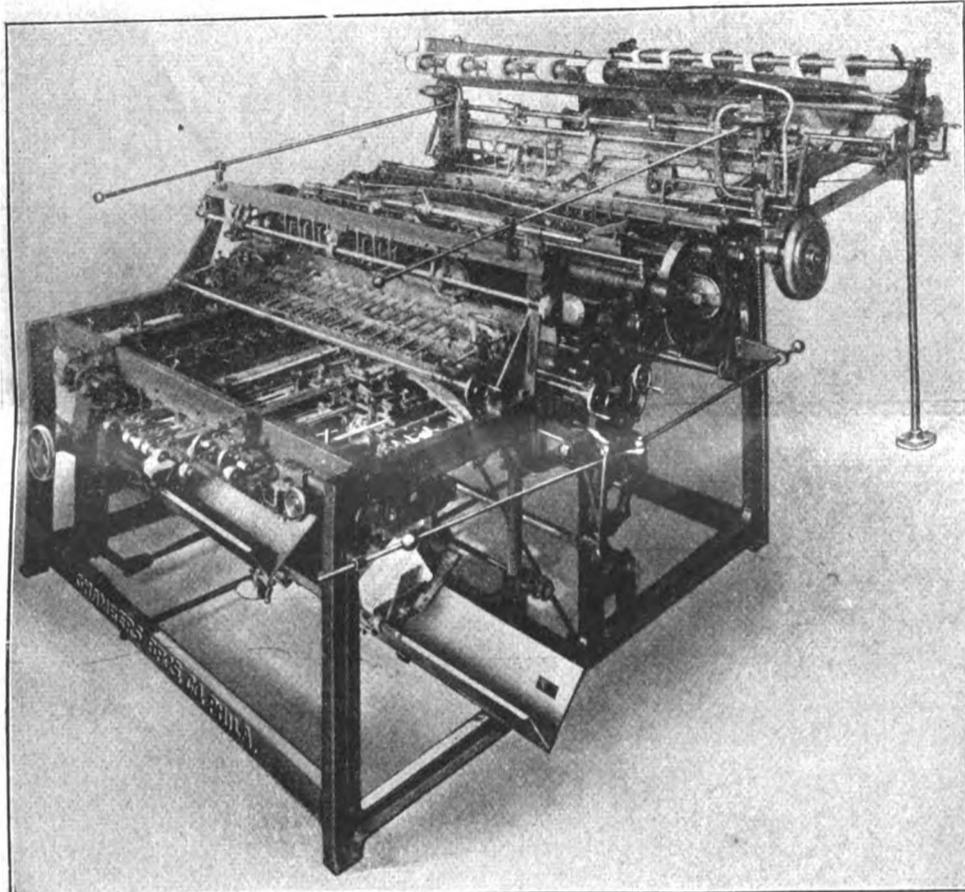
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VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 6.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: AUGUST 10, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Initials: Their Use and Misuse.

By H. A. MADDOX.

From the very earliest stages of printing initials have played a leading part in the typographic embellishment of the printed page. The efforts of certain fifteenth century craftsmen were, in fact, far more creditable than many of those made at the present time. A comparison of modern with mediæval initials will show very little material improvement in style and use, although in many ways a form of degradation will be noticeable in much of the cheap, ready-made stuff now issued. While exhorting the reader to make a special study of the decorative and useful initials of such old masters as Ratdolt, Simon de Colines, Vascosan, Geoffrey Tory, Holbein and Durer, we ourself must without waste of space proceed to the strictly practical side of the matter.

Certain works, as, for example, those dealing with poetry, mediævalism, legendary lore, decorative and artistic subjects, or the more commercial type devised for advertising purposes, call for embellishment of some description. Borders or head and tail pieces may not at all times be permissible, but there are few instances in which ornamental initials may not be appropriately introduced. Although apt on occasions to be regarded as mere decoration, they have a real purpose of utility. The ostensible mission of an initial is to mark the beginning; to call the reader's attention to the commencement. By strict right, therefore, the letter should be glorified in proportion to its position. Here it should be noted without delay that an initial is not emphatic according to its size; the questions of design, displacement or position and spacing are more important. The first initial in a book or brochure is undoubtedly the pre-eminent one, and may therefore be more conspicuously decorative than those succeeding.

Form and Ornament.

The essential thing with any initial is to secure the form of the letter itself, which must not be confounded with, or disguised by, the ornament. The letter contour must, in fact, be helped and enlivened by the decoration; for legibility is the keynote to typographic success.

A matter considerably affecting this question of legibility is the colour value of the initial. Numerous different effects are attained nowadays by the manipulation of the background pattern of the letter. It may be subordinated in order to throw up the actual initial into relief, as for example, a black letter on a light background, or, *vice versa*, the letter model may appear as white on a dark background. These represent the two extremes, but according to the strength or delicacy of the pattern, any degree of tone may be imparted to the background; furthermore, dependent upon the evenness or

brokenness of the ground, half-tone effect or any degree of monotony or variety may be shown. Where it is desirable to avoid contrast in colour value between the letter and the ornament, initials of an even degree of tone throughout may be chosen, but here is introduced the element of danger in regard to legibility. The chief utility of the even-tone initials is in their harmonious setting to modern face letter, but there is the ever-present tendency to lose the character and decoration which is vital to the success of an initial.

The Paper Factor.

Factors which have a decided bearing upon the colour value of initials are the massed appearance of the printed page, and the tone, texture and degree of hardness of the paper. With the appropriate combination of initials and the massed type-face we have partly dealt; the paper affects both, and must therefore receive some consideration. On a rough-surfaced type of stock a fairly heavy impression is necessary to secure a good black. A light impression would deposit ink only on the top of the grain; hence to get down into the interstices another thickness of paper may be necessary in the make-ready. In addition, a large amount of ink must be carried in order to feed the roughness, and probably, absorbency. This extra pressure and surplus ink creates a slight squeezing tendency, further augmented by absorption laterally, resulting in an exaggeration of any type face.

A deep toned paper would intensify the colour value of the type face, whilst slightly toned paper would lend pronounced strength to the black. Smooth white book-printing paper would accurately render the colour value of type face or initials, but if inclined to blueness of tone, a harsh representation would result. Naturally, the monotone type of initial would be appropriately rendered on smooth white stock.

As a first essential of initials is that they must harmonise with the type face used, it follows that the paper should be so schemed that it will receive and represent the latter to the best advantage. This must not be taken to mean that the paper should be smooth and hard, for in the majority of cases the best and most appropriate effects are secured on matted or even rough stock. In like manner, some attention must be paid to the character, period and atmosphere requisite in the ultimate production. Thus, a mediæval subject in English, German or Dutch style, calling for rather heavy colour values, would base its choice of paper upon the type and decoration, aiming at an inclusion of the characteristics of the paper likely to have been in use at the period with which the theme deals. Cream laid, crisp and rattling stock of pronounced

texture, not too even in the lookthrough absolutely void of wire-pores or large and ugly watermarks, would best fit in with the scheme. Or again, the Italian renaissance and French mediæval or later style would demand a cultured and slender product owing to the more delicate nature of its type face and decoration, the latter usually appearing in pure, thin outline.

The Question of Colour.

The foregoing digression has seemed necessary in order to sustain the contention that initials cannot be planned correctly or appropriately except in combination with the influential factors. The discussion of colour value having been based solely upon black, a few remarks may profitably be devoted to colour. Initials printed in other than black may present a totally different aspect. An initial which appears dense in black shows up medium in vermilion, almost delicate in diluted hues and fairly strong in the saddened or art shades. Hence, with some sense of colour appropriateness, certain sets of initials may be introduced with diverse effects. The question of colour harmony we are not here concerned with, but it is important, especially in the case of two-colour initials. Anent the latter it may be observed that they are often used by modern printers for one colour only, leaving the actual letter form in white. The policy is not a commendable one, particularly when the white letter is scarcely legible amongst a mass of floriation.

Typography which professes to embody a spirit of sober dignity, should confine its initials to black and vermilion, other effects being reserved for light literature and advertising, or where an out-of-the-ordinary effect is desirable. Small or medium sized plain Gothic initials look exceptionally good in vermilion, nothing better, especially when used in conjunction with old style roman, Jenson, or lower case black text faces. Roman initials in vermilion are at their best when designed with an accurate old-style contour and of fairly large size. The pure vermilion shade of an unfadeable ink should be steadfastly adhered to, for the semblance of carmine, crimson or dingy brick colour would totally upset the scheme and degrade the effect.

The Placing of Initials.

The position of the initial on the page is a matter of much importance and cannot be set forth under immutable rules of indentation and alignment. Several factors govern the lines of procedure and these are the size, shape and design or pattern of the initial, the face of type constituting the text and the spacing allowed thereto. Although an indent may appropriately be arranged round a squared-up initial on a page of say 10 point solid, it

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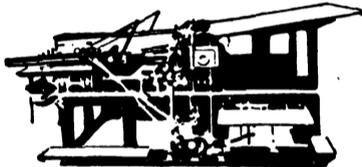
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would not suffice for a larger size of type, leaded, on a page allowing sumptuous margins. In such a case, 3 ems may be desirable, dependent upon the style of initial and type-face.

The 14th and 15th century printers were somewhat irregular in their mode of treating initials. With comparatively few exceptions their large initials were rectangular bordered. Their method was to square the initial in the text and run the lines of type dead up to and against the borders. With different, and sometimes even the same craftsmen, deviations occurred and in several cases whites, either at the side only, or at the foot, are observed to have been allowed. The use of small caps after the initial letter also differed widely, for while some printers ran out the remaining letters of the word only in small caps, others completed the whole line. Yet again, others set only the second letter of the word in small caps. In the matter of alignment, defects were numerous, and while the great majority of early printers set their first line of type level with the top border of the initial many examples are extant in which it runs slightly higher. Where the initials were ornamented by flourish and no border the alignment was made with the top of the flourish and not with the top of the actual letter.

In imitative styles of mediæval typography the general rules to follow are: No indentation either at side or at foot, the whole of the first line to run out in small caps and alignment to be made with the top of the initial design.

Modern methods of text arrangement round initials are an improvement over earlier ones and make for a better appearance by the allowance of carefully apportioned white space at the side and foot. The old practice of closing up the text to the initial is apt to create a crowded aspect unless the initial is of a particularly delicate and open design. Furthermore it is more often the case than not that a white is created at the foot due to the shoulders of the type and the slight beard of the initial; this makes for an offensive and disproportionate arrangement. If the white is equal all round, even though extremely scanty, it does not make a distasteful effect, especially in the case of a title page set all in caps.

Correct Whiting of Initials.

The present English tendency is to allow one em space all round an initial save where the page is small or the type-face small, heavy and solid. American printers confine themselves more to an en indent, subject again to amendment to suit particular conditions. It must be allowed that American typographers display more adaptability than the majority of English craftsmen; hence their efforts in the treatment of initials are usually more successful. The amount of indentation is a matter which is controlled by the type-face and general character of the page. Correct whiting, in keeping with the style of the initials is an absolute essential to good work; so much so, in fact, that if it cannot be observed it is preferable to omit initials altogether. Where a large amount of white space is shown by the page a more liberal white is essential to the initial. For example, a page of 14-point type, thick leaded, with lavish margins, would require about 3 ems white round the initial to create harmony. Again, nothing less than an em space

should be allowed round an initial on a page of 12-point leaded type of the light faced family, while in the case of a page of 10 or 12-point solid, into which a squared border initial is introduced, one em would suffice. Generally speaking, the light outline initials call for a more liberal allowance of white margin than do the black ground or solidly designed initials. With the latter, a heavy typeface would naturally be selected, constituting a black looking page which ought not to be too suddenly broken up by an expansive white angle round the initial. With lighter faced types and initials the harmony of the page is disturbed by running the matter too close up to the initial. At the same time too much white round an initial is apt to create a sense of isolation, the approach to which ought to be stringently avoided. Small initials rarely call for more than an en white space round, but if a fairly large size of type is used, and particularly if leaded, larger initials should be selected in order to maintain uniformity of character.

The shape of an initial largely influences the indentation and in the case of extravagant forms is apt to constitute a problem of some perplexity. Unadorned initials call for just sufficient white space round to embody dignity without creating a sense of discontinuity between the initial and the completing letters of the word. No attempt at eccentric typography should be made in tracing in type the outline of the initial. In the case of a large initial O, the first line of type may overhang the succeeding lines rather more than usual in order to combine legibly with the initial. With the initial T, the reverse style of treatment may reasonably be adopted, while if an I with imposing serifs forms the initial the text must be arranged to avoid a too close contiguity. The initial A with its sloping sides offers a little problem of its own, to solve which, scheme the indentation from the foot serif, allowing there a harmonious measure of white and setting the remaining lines to the same scale. The top line may then appropriately run up to the A within, an equal measure of white to that allowed at foot, the shoulder of the initial being mortised accordingly. Another point for consideration in the setting of large plain initials is the creation of a visual balance. Such initials as C, G, J, Q, T, V, W, Y, carrying an amount of white space at their left side, when set exact to the side measure are apt to create the illusion of being out of line. To overcome this, these initials should be arranged to slightly overhang the matter, thus correcting the visual balance.

The Problem of Alignment.

Alignment is a subject covering a wide range, inasmuch as it is directly concerned with the form of design adopted as adornment of the initial. One of the greatest errors in the modern design and selection of initials is the arranging of the actual letter itself in such a position that the alignment with it of the completing letters and line is an impossibility. The system of producing stock designs with a cut out panel for the insertion of an ordinary large cap letter is much to blame for this. A better plan, if blanks must be resorted to, is to select the mortised designs, whereby the cap letter may be inserted in such a manner as to align perfectly with the completing letters of the line.

The sense of connection between the initial and the context should be preserved,

for, in reading, the eye must be helped to take in without effort the whole of the first word. A dropped initial forces the eye to assume a quick change of direction in order to couple up the two parts of the word. Ornamental initials of a good class do not embody such defect; they are generally devised with the letter model itself running well up to the head of the design. Where initials are rectangular bordered, alignment should be made with the top of the border line, and not with the top of the letter. For ordinary work the word only should be completed with small caps, but in the case of poetry or exceptional typographic schemes, the whole line may appropriately be set in small caps.

Initials are to be met with in which the ornamentation is scanty, perhaps a floral spray over-runs the top of the letter. In such a case alignment should be made with the top of the letter itself, not the spray. If, however, the ornament is fairly substantial, and embodies a colour value equal to the initial, the alignment should be made with the ornament. No excuse is acceptable for those initials which are constituted by a letter within a plain upright panel devoid of any decoration whatever. To align with the letter itself leaves a disfiguring projection of ugly linework, while to align with the top border betrays the uselessness of the initial. If plainness is desirable, avoid the border altogether and use a simple Gothic or roman form. It seems hardly necessary to observe that the alignment with plain models should be made with the top of the initial, yet in recent productions alignment with the foot has been remarked. When the initial forms a complete word as A or I, alignment with the foot constitutes an unpardonable offence.

In the matter of alignment, as with indentation, the method is determined by the pattern of the initial; it must therefore depend largely upon the artistic sense of the compositor whether the first type line ranges with the letter, border or ornament. The style and amount of decoration round the letter wholly influences the position of the first printed line; the aim of the typographer should be to create restfulness, appropriateness and a nice balance.

Finally, to those printers who are interested in the possibilities of good initials, the productions of Jenson, Ratdolt, Aldus, Geoffrey Tory, Vascosan and Simon de Colines among early printers, and William Morris, F. W. Goudy, and the Chiswick press of modern times may be commended as patterns of perfect taste.

A New Paper Machine.

The following particulars relate to the new book paper machine which the Provincial Paper Mills Co. are installing at their Port Arthur Division: The machine, which will be built and delivered by November next, will be 146 in. wide with 126 in. trim. It will be equipped with 30 dryers, each of 4 feet diameter, with a wire 146 in. wide and 70 ft. long. A Mills-paugh suction couch roll 25 in. in diameter, three sets of main presses, and a capacity of about 25 tons a day are other features of the Fourdrinier. There will be 2.8 roll calender stacks and one English type, surface winding reel and one Moore and White 4 drum winder with slitter attachment.

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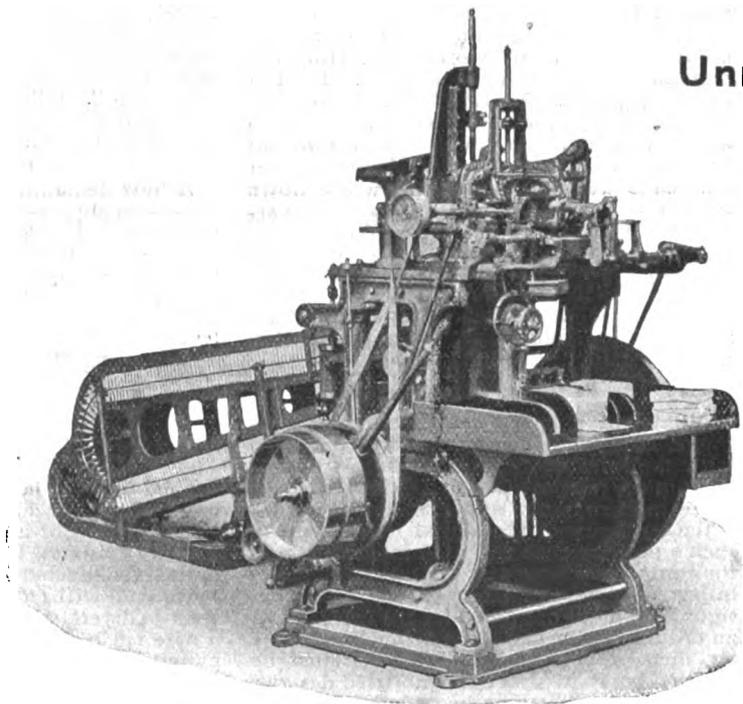
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Trade Notes.

TRADE DISPUTE VICTIMS.—In the House of Commons last week, Mr. Trevelyan Thomson asked the Minister of Labour whether he would invite the Committee which he recently appointed to make inquiries with a view to devising means whereby the innocent victims of a trade dispute should not lose their unemployment benefit to issue their report in time for amending legislation to be passed in the autumn session. Dr. Macnamara replied that he felt sure the Committee would make their report at the earliest possible moment. In any event, he could not undertake to introduce legislation on the subject in the autumn session.

CHEAPER POSTAGE VINDICATED.—Since the lower postal rates came into force the revenue from stamps has steadily increased. For the period April 1st to August 5th the Post Office receipts amounted to £17,550,000 as compared with £15,250,000 in the corresponding period of last year. The ground for demanding further concessions in regard to printed matter and postcards is thus growing stronger.

"FAIR WAGE" PRINTING.—The Southwark Borough Council being desirous of placing a contract for printing rate books, a tender was sent in by a firm of printers who struck out a declaration that they would adhere to trade union rates of pay and conditions in all their departments. The Council refused to consider the tender, and decided to accept the next highest one. This, for six months' printing, was £293 19s. 6d. more than the one rejected, and the district auditor held that it was against public policy to insert such a declaration in a tender.

The "Printers' Biscy" will be held on the Ham and Petersham miniature rifle range on Saturday, September 2nd, when three trophies, 117 prizes and 27 medals will be fired for by members of the printing and allied trades. Part of the range will be reserved for pool shooting, for which the general public are invited to enter on the range. Programmes and entry forms will be forwarded on receipt of stamp by the hon. secretary, A. J. C. Pescud, 158, Erlanger-road, New Cross, S.E.

It is announced that the price of the *Daily Herald* will be reduced to one penny on and after Monday, September 11th. This price reduction is part of a further effort to put the paper on a satisfactory financial basis.

The newspaper committee representing trade unions has decided to offer the editorship of the *Daily Herald*, vacant by the resignation of Mr. George Lansbury, to a certain prominent journalist, whose appointment, however, has to be sanctioned by the Trade Union Congress.

MONOTYPE INSTALLED.—The *Maidenhead Advertiser* has just installed Monotype plant, and its first monotype-set issue appeared on the 26th ult. A special article was included in the issue explaining and illustrating Monotype composition, and readers of the paper received an invitation to call at the printing works and see the machine in operation.

The circulation in Ulster of two Dublin newspapers, the *Freeman's Journal* and the *Evening Telegraph*, has been banned by the Northern Government owing to attacks made on Chief Justice Andrews, of the Ulster Courts, who had sentenced four people, two Roman Catholics and two Protestants to birching for being found with firearms.

DR. THOMAS A. INGRAM, editor of *Hazell's Annual* for the last nine years, has died, aged 53.

The death took place at Shanghai, China, on June 15th, of Samuel Couling, M.A., editor of the *New China Review*, compiler of the "Encyclopædia Sinica," aged 62.

MR. ARTHUR HENRY WALTERS, of H. Walters and Sons, printers, South Castle-street, Liverpool, left £2,084.

MR. FREDERICK ARTHUR CRISP, F.S.A., owner of a private printing press in Walworth-road, S.E., from which he published several genealogical books, who died on April 25th last, aged 70 years, left estate to the gross value of £163,832, with net personalty £136,395.

The competition for the Major Bonsor Cup which is played off yearly by the golfing members of the staffs of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Millington and Sons, Ltd., has concluded with a victory for Mr. M.

Skeins (Home Park Mills), Mr. W. Ellens (Apsley Mills) being the runner up. The final was played off on the Berkhamstead course.

PAPER MILL PRESENTATION.—A pleasing ceremony took place at the West Marsh Paper Mills, Grimsby (Peter Dixon and Son, Ltd.), recently, when Mr. H. W. Henry, late foreman papermaker, was presented by the employees with a very handsome dressing case and collar box on the occasion of his leaving the employ of Messrs. Dixon's. Mr. Henry, who has been with the firm for the past ten years, is taking up a better position in the papermaking trade in the South of England. The presentation was conducted by Mr. Tinmuth, who was ably supported by Mr. Pat A. Keogh, who, on behalf of the subscribers, expressed good wishes for Mr. Henry's success in his new position. Mr. Henry suitably responded.

KENYA GOVERNMENT is undertaking the publication of a native newspaper which "is intended to make the natives acquainted with the laws which are in their own interests and for their own protection." Articles to foster native agriculture and education will be a feature of the journal.

TYPESSETTING DEMONSTRATION.—Among the interesting exhibits at the Second Educational Graphic Arts Exposition, to be held in Boston, U.S.A., August 28th to September 2nd, will be that of the Trade Composition Association of Boston. A complete plant will be there in operation. Pamphlets, advertising folders and a daily news bulletin—The Trade Composition Bulletin—will be set up in type, made up, locked up and sent to press. Type, leads and rule will also be cast. The plant will be equipped by the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., the Lanston Monotype Co., the Ludlow Typograph Co., the Intertype Corporation, the Hansen Type Foundry and Samuel Stephens.

INVENTION OF LITHO.—An amusing story of how the lithographic process in printing was discovered was told in the official programme of the recent Southwark Pageant. In 1789, the mother of young Senefelder asked him to make a list of articles to be sent to the laundry. A piece of paper for this purpose not being available, Senefelder wrote down the details on the smooth surface of a piece of stone. Later, desiring to rest, he sat down on this piece of stone, and an impression of the writing imprinted itself on the white overalls he was wearing. The pageant tableau representing this scene shows Senefelder's mother rating him soundly for dirtying his clothes; but it was in this simple domestic incident that the present methods of lithographic printing had their germ.

PRINTED BOOKS exported from the United Kingdom during the first six months of the year amounted in quantity to 116,481 cwts. (of the value of £1,381,722), against 143,554 cwts. (£1,742,020) last year and 134,259 cwts. (£1,643,334) in the corresponding six months of 1920.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND GREEN, LTD., Soho Mills, Woodburn Green, Bucks, are sending out in pamphlet form some attractive specimens of their paper under the title of "Facts of interest to the Printer about 288 mill papers and service." The sample sent is typical of the enterprise of this firm, and the tinted papers and particulars will make an appeal to those to whom they are addressed.

German Goods in Australia.

After eight years of prohibition, the embargo on the importation of goods into Australia from former enemy countries has been removed from August 1st. There is considerable speculation as to what effects will follow the lifting of the restrictions, but the general opinion is that the fear that the Australian market will be flooded with German goods is exaggerated. Agents of German firms have undoubtedly been active, operating chiefly from Java, which apparently is to be made a base for German commercial propaganda in the Southern Pacific. However, Mr. Massy Greene, who introduced the Industries Preservation Act into the Federal Parliament, assures the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* that the anti-dumping provisions are sufficiently stringent, and will be further strengthened if necessary. German nationals are still excluded from Australia, except on special permit.

Trade Union Matters.

THE ballot of the members of the Typographical Association on the question of a levy of 2s. on each 10s. of wages earned by members remaining in their employment during the present dispute has been carried in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority. The levy is retrospective, and dates from the pay-day in the week ended July 29th.

The secretary of the Typographical Association has forwarded a special circular to branch secretaries detailing various instructions bearing on the strike. It is stated that strike pay will be on the basis of one-third of the case-jobbing rate of the branch of which the drawer is a member. Associate members of the Association will be placed under the same conditions as actual full members of the Association, and must leave their employment if called upon to do so by the branch officials. Honorary members, however, will be allowed to continue their ordinary occupation provided they take no part in the productive work usually performed by Typographical Association members.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

BRAZIL.

A British commission agent in Sao Paulo, until recently partner of a well-known British firm of commission agents in that city, now established on his own account, is desirous of securing the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of writing paper and stationers' sundries. (Reference No. 81.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A New Zealand agent resident in Auckland desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and suppliers of cigarette papers in packets, note paper and envelopes and wrapping paper. (Reference No. 89.)

COLOMBIA.

A firm of general merchants and commission agents in Bogota with branches throughout Colombia desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom firms for telegraphic apparatus, paper, etc. (Reference No. 146.)

German Papermakers' Association

The German Papermakers' Association was founded at Nuremberg in 1872, and celebrated the 50th anniversary at the same place on June 8th or 9th. It now comprises within its membership 410 out of the 441 paper mills in the Empire.—M.A.

AS AN advertisement of their coloured surface and bright enamel papers, Messrs. Backhouse and Coppock, Ltd., have issued a novel sunset arrangement in which the various tints are represented by Bacop products.

ESTABLISHED 1874
 Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm

G. H. MADDIN & CO. LTD.
 Engravers & Die Sinks
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 of every description for High-class & Distinctive Work

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THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
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The New London School of Printing

To Open in September.

With the end of the summer session of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School much of the trade interest hitherto focussed upon that well-known centre of printing technology removes to the new London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, which is to be opened next month in the premises formerly used as the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick's School. We find the builders and decorators at work preparing the premises for their new occupants, and we gather that when the St. Bride staff return after the vacation the task of removing will commence.

We gather that all or most of the St. Bride School staff will probably be retained for service at the new institution, and arrangements are being made for the engagement of additional instructors.

The Advisory Council.

For the Advisory Council, the Education Committee has nominated Lord Riddell as the president, and as members: Messrs. C. S. Yeates (Electrotyping and Stereotyping Employers' Federation), E. B. Judd (Master Bookbinders' Association), H. B. Cahusac, G. Eaton Hart, W. H. Hazell, J.P. (London Master Printers' Association), G. Springfield (Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Association, Ltd.), G. W. Mascord (United Newspapers Office), E. W. Whittle (Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association), W. Stevens (Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers), W. C. Warren (National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), S. Stubbings (National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling, and Paper Workers, T. E. Naylor, M.P. (London Society of Compositors), H. W. Howes (Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society), G. A. Isaacs (National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants), R. Kneale (Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists), G. A. Eden (Bookbinding Overseers' Association), Messrs. F. Garrett, E. Unwin, the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Messrs. T. W. McAra, and C. A. Bates, Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, Messrs. W. J. Pincombe, J.P., and C. A. G. Manning and Capt. G. S. C. Swinton. The principal of the school, Mr. J. R. Riddell, will also act as advisory member.

Some interesting facts and discussion of various points regarding the new school occupied the members of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association at their meeting on the 1st instant (briefly reported on another page) Mr. Geo. A. Eden explained that, after it had been decided that Stamford Street was situated centrally in London the school there was acquired by the London County Council at an approximate cost of £20,000. The building in Stamford Street was being re-modelled and strengthened, and the technical school, when it was got going, will be one of the finest in the world. There would be accommodation for 2,500 students and the floor space would extend to nearly an acre.

Machinery and Plant.

Mr. Eden next gave a detailed list of the firms which had agreed to loan for an indefinite period machinery and plant for the use of the students. They were: Geo. Mann & Co., Ltd., plate graining machine, etc.; Fry's Metal Foundry, Fryotype melting pot; Amalgamated Press, foundry plant; Intertype Co., Intertype composing machine; Cross Paper Feeder Co., make present automatic feeder up-to-date; Hunters, Ltd., photographic equipment; Canadian-American Machinery Co., Camco folding machine; Lanston Monotype Corporation, D Keyboard and casting machine, etc.; Furnival & Co., litho machine; P. Lawrence Printing Machine Co., photogravure machine; Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., new model linotype; John Haddon, safety platen; W. Canning & Co., Ltd., foundry plant; Hampson, Betteridge & Co., Ltd., binding plant; Smythe-Horne, Ltd., sewing machine; A. W. Penrose & Co. and H. Williams, foundry plant; Electromotors, Ltd., motors and starting gear; Westinghouse Morse Chain Co., chain driving; St. Clements Press, filing system equipment.

He hoped these firms would get their due reward in having their machinery discussed by the rising generation. They would see by the formidable list of machinery that was to be at the disposal of the student that the new school would not be a home for the dilettante, but would constitute a centre for the efficient training of the craftsman.

The Management.

Dealing with the management of the school he said it was an accomplished fact that it would very largely be under the supervision of the trade. Various branches of the industry (employers, employees and managerial) had promised an annual contribution of £2,500 for five years towards its upkeep, and the Advisory Council would consist of employers, one-third; employees and managerial, one-third; and L.C.C. representatives, one-third.

With regard to the question of securing teachers the L.C.C. at first wanted a certain number of students to be guaranteed before the instructors were appointed. This plan was strongly objected to by the trade representatives, who emphasised the necessity of obtaining instructors first and then securing the students. The L.C.C., however, have waived their original intention, and because of the fact they had done this it was up to the overseers to support Mr. J. R. Riddell in encouraging their apprentices to enrol at the new school when it opened in September. He hoped then to see a queue of two or three hundred students waiting outside the door.

Discussion.

Mr. J. Fleming, in opening the discussion said he was particularly concerned about two matters. First, were they going to give greater attention to the practical side in the training of the apprentice. Secondly, he saw on the circular advertising the school that the fee would be nominally 15s. Did that figure apply to students that were living outside the London area? One of his apprentices living in Twickenham was paying over £3 a term to the Camberwell school as against the 15s. that was asked by the new L.C.C. School.

Mr. Eden, replying, said that with the up-to-date machinery that was to be installed and the preponderance of trade representatives on the Advisory Council, they had no fear that the practical side of the training would not receive attention. The question of fees had been under consideration, and they had approached the various educational authorities on the matter. The Middlesex and Kent authorities had come into line and had agreed that where there was no technical institute in their areas they would make a grant for every student attending the new L.C.C. school. He thought they should get the apprentice first, whether from the London area or outside, and arrange with the local educational authorities afterwards.

Mr. B. J. Sanson, in reply to a statement that the binding section of the trade had been neglected, said up to the present they had an excellent array of machinery. The curriculum that had been prepared to cover the five years' training of the bookbinding student would show that their section of the trade was fully catered for.

Mr. G. J. Hellery raised the question of the nature of the work to be turned out by the new school. Would the L.C.C. have their work done there, and would the printing they might do have any adverse effect on the general printing trade?

Mr. Eden said that question had already been discussed, and the new school's council themselves were dead against it. Even their own minutes (the Advisory Council's) were likely to be printed outside.

MR. CHAS. FOSTER is resigning his position with Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, having been appointed to take charge and act as sales manager at the Manchester offices of Messrs. Jas. Wrigley and Sons, Ltd., Bury, which will shortly be opened. Mr. Foster has been over 21 years with Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., and is well known in paper trade circles.

A Link with the Past.

More Particulars of the Warrell Family.

In our issue of last week we gave a sketch of Marchant Warrell, an old papermaker, and four succeeding generations of the family, together with photographs.

We have now received from Mr. Marchant Warrell, who is Eastern District Secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, the following particulars of the history of Reuben Warrell (son of Marchant Warrell) and his descendants:—

Reuben Warrell, was associated with the printing industry, and his descendants have followed in his footsteps in the different branches, typefounding, printing, book-binding, etc.

Reuben Warrell served his time as a hand caster in the Apsley Type Foundry. After he went to London, he worked at Messrs. Thoroughgoods, Fann-street, E.C. From there he migrated to Edinburgh, where he worked for Messrs. Miller and Richard, Nicholas-street. Returning to London, he found employment at Joynson's Paper Mills, Fooks Cray, Kent, and later reverted to his original trade as a typefounder at Messrs. Figgins and Co., Ltd., Clerkenwell, where he remained until his death in 1888.

His only son, Marchant, started work at the early age of nine years, in the year 1860, with Messrs. Skipper and East, printers, Great Tower-street, E.C., leaving there to work at Messrs. Spencer's, bookbinders. About the year 1874 he joined Lloyd's Newspaper Co., with whom he remained till 1896. He was with the firm when the first million copies circulation was reached, also the jubilee number. He returned to his trade as a bookbinder at Messrs. Baxter's, Bartholomew's-close, E.C., eventually finding work with Alabaster, Passmore and Co. of London and Maidstone, with whom he remained until, through the benevolence of the directors, he was pensioned after 20 years' service. Although he has retired, his sons, of whom there are four, carry on the traditions of the family. The eldest, Reuben Warrell, worked with his father at *Lloyd's Weekly News* for a number of years, being present at the time of the aforementioned special editions. He has been employed on the *Daily Chronicle* for the past 12 years and still remains with the firm.

The second son, Marchant Warrell, started in the printing department of Messrs. Alabaster, Passmore, and after some years left to take a position with Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C., thereafter joining *Lloyd's Weekly News*. He later proceeded to Glasgow, taking a position on the *Daily Record*. Coming back to London, he worked on a number of the leading newspapers until he joined His Majesty's forces during the great war, crossing to France in 1916. On his return to civil employment he obtained a position on the *Daily Express*, London. He has been an ardent trade unionist during the whole of his career, and in 1919 was appointed District Secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, a position he still retains.

The third son also started work at Messrs. Alabaster, Passmore's London works, and from here went to Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's, the King's Printers. In 1914 he joined the army and did his bit in France. He is now employed in the London newspaper trade.

The fourth and youngest son, Henry, is the only one who has not followed the printing trade. He became a carpenter, and the only time he can be said to have come in contact with the trade was at Messrs. Hampton and Betteridge's, printers and bookbinders' machine engineers, where he was engaged in making composing cases and such like tools for the printing trade.

It will thus be seen that the whole of this branch of the Warrell family, although not paper workers, are indirectly associated with the calling of their esteemed forefather by employing their lives in using the product of that industry, in which he honourably spent his life as a pioneer of machine production, without which one is left to wonder what we should do to-day.

HYDROLOID, LTD.—The offices of this company have been temporarily transferred to 179-180, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4, where inquiries should be addressed for hydroloid paper and board products.

An Advertisement is always working.



Postcard Postage Prize Competition.

SIR,—“The use of picture postcards by the public has been carefully nurtured. I know the difficulties, for my firm introduced them in the British Empire 24 years ago. It took some years before the public formed the habit of using them. Destroy that habit for even a short period, and it will take years to renew it.”

The above was one of the arguments which our managing director, Sir Adolph Tuck, adduced to Mr. Kellaway more than a year ago, when he introduced the picture post card deputation with the object of dissuading him, unfortunately without success, from increasing the postage on picture post cards. The truth of this prediction has been verified by practically the entire retail trade, as it has by all publishers of picture post cards. It is now some two months since the ill-advised increase has been withdrawn, but the recovery of the habitual use of picture post cards by the public is a slow one.

You will agree with us that it is highly desirable that steps are taken to bring about a more speedy revival. The halfpenny post card postage now conceded, even with the five words only, would help much if these had not to be limited to formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character. We suggested to the Postmaster-General some weeks ago to make this practical concession, but we regret to say he has remained obdurate so far. Our correspondence with him on the subject, however, leads us to infer that the case is not altogether hopeless, and that a combined effort of the picture post card trade and the public may induce him to relent, and, if successful, restore the universal popularity which the picture post card formerly enjoyed.

We have therefore decided to contribute our share by inaugurating a popular Post Card Postage Prize Competition, and giving awards amounting to £5,000, of which £3,500 will go to competitors, £1,000 for distribution among hospitals, and 500 guineas to the trade for the most effective window displays.

The enclosed announcement* gives evidence of the topical character of this simple competition, which will interest young and old alike, and for which every Tuck post card held by the Trade is eligible. It includes a Window Display Prize Competition, giving the retailer the chance of securing a cheque for £50 or one of the other 66 cheques for lesser amounts.

This Picture Post Card Postage Competition will be launched to the public by means of important advertisements in the *Daily Mail* and other dailies of large circulation, and will thus spontaneously come to the knowledge of many millions of the public throughout the United Kingdom, and before long will become known to everybody. As a popular practical postage campaign it will enlist the support of the Press throughout the country during its entire progress.

The competition will be open until April 30th, 1923, with a considerable number of special prizes and incentives to competitors to start immediately, and its success for every retailer of picture post cards, though only with a £5 5s. competition stock cabinet on his counter as a start, may be taken as assured. A ten-guinea or a twenty-guinea stock cabinet for larger establishments is, of course, quite a safe investment.

This elegant cabinet holds four drawers, each containing one of the four classes in which Tuck's post cards are divided. This competition cabinet will enable the retailer to effect his sales of Tuck's post cards in the simplest possible manner. No charge whatever is made for either the cabinet or packing case. The contents only are charged, at trade price. All is simplicity itself. The retailer will replenish the drawers from his own stock of Tuck's post cards or send in his repeat orders periodically for any class of card sold out.

All Tuck's post cards are delivered in packets containing six different cards, and it is suggested that the public is asked (wherever practicable) to purchase complete packets, and utilise any post cards not used for this competition for correspondence purposes.

Thus the trade is made worth while, the use of picture post cards is furthered, and again becomes a habit, and a regular remunerative turnover is assured the dealer for the years to come.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines
	s. d.
Agencies	3 0
Situations Wanted	1 6
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Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
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Shares for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Partnerships and Investments ...	3 0

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line
	s. d.
Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

REQUIRED, at the LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES, Stamford-street, S.E., as from September 11th, 1922, the undermentioned WHOLE-TIME INSTRUCTORS:—

(a) STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING.—A wide experience of modern workshop methods in the production of duplicate printing plates by stereotyping and electrotyping covering the requirements of newspaper offices and general jobbing necessary, also a knowledge of chemistry and electrolysis as applied to electrotyping.

(b) BINDING AND WAREHOUSE.—A wide practical experience of the various sections of the bookbinders' craft, both hand and mechanical, and ability to develop the desire for good work.

(c) GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (CRAFT AND SCHOLASTIC).—A knowledge of the operations in the various branches of the printing and kindred trades is required, and ability to instruct apprentices in the various classes concerning the operations of their work. This teacher will be required to give lessons in English and Calculations as applied to the printing and kindred trades. Candidates must be graduates.

Scale of salary for (a) and (b), £300 by annual increments of £15 to £425; for (c) £290 by £15 to £550. Commencing salary in each case according to experience and qualifications.

Preference given to candidates who have served or attempted to serve with H.M. Forces. Apply to Education Officer (T.1A), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) for form of particulars to be returned by 21st August, 1922. Canvassing disqualified.

JAMES BIRD,
Clerk of the London County Council.
13982

COMPOSITOR wanted; also LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted. Best location in United States America; business owned and managed by Englishman; give qualifications and references, also wages asked.—Box 13965.

Announcements for distribution to the public and display show cards are supplied with the competition stock cabinet.

To sum up, this timely competition is simply a means to an end, the end being the permanent re-establishment of the popularity of the picture post card; in other words, its habitual use by the public for short correspondence.

We are, yours faithfully,
RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD.,
ADOLPH TUCK, Managing Director.
Raphael House,
Moorfields, London, E.C.2.

* The detailed announcement indicates that in the Post Card Postage Competition what members of the public have to do is to send in a reply on the address side of a Tuck's post card to any or all of three questions: A Why do you like receiving or sending picture post cards? B What message would you send to the Postmaster-General to urge him to allow any five words to be sent for a halfpenny on a picture

COSTING and ESTIMATING CLERK wanted in Lithographic Transfer Works in the Midlands.—State qualifications, references and wages, to Box 13980.

TRAVELLER wanted, with good connections in the Printing Trade for Manchester, Liverpool and Midlands, with old-established house; state age and experience; all applications treated confidentially.—Box 13976.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

ENGINEER'S DRAUGHTSMAN, internal combustion, etc., car experience, desires Position where artistic talent would be of service; ability for advert. lay-out and commercial art.—Address Box 13952.

MINDER (Two revolution) seeks permanency; experienced in Commercial, Book and Three-Colour Work; disengaged.—Box 13973.

MACHINE MINDER.—Centrettes, Wharfedale, etc.—E. C., 32, Hargrave Park, Highgate, N.19. 13974

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Machinery for Sale.

COTTERILL, 60 by 40, Two-revolution machine, for sale; room wanted; best offer accepted; can be seen running by appointment.—Apply, Box 13970.

"PALATIA" ROTARY GRAVURE MACHINE for sale, cheap, little used; complete with two copper cylinders 42-in. long, 10-in. diameter and all accessories.—Box 13968.

Miscellaneous.

AN opportunity occurs to ACQUIRE A SMALL PRINTING PLANT, in running order, within a short distance of Liverpool-street; lease of basement premises, about 2,000 sq. ft., at a low rent, may also be had if desired.—Full particulars from D.E., c/o Dixon and Roe, 17, Walbrook, E.C.4. 13981

CITY OF LONDON.—City-road, few doors from, Splendid WAREHOUSE or FACTORY; newly erected, exceptionally strong, about 10,000 ft.; would be divided; plenty of light; to be LET or SOLD (Freehold or Leasehold); possession may be had; alterations effected if decided as one, so as to be ready before September 29th.—Ring up Holborn 1326, between 10 and 12 13979

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Litho Machines.—Box 13977.

PHOTO PRINTS.—Object Photography, etc.; Practical and Skilled Operators at your service; Modern Studies specially planned for all Object Work.—For efficient service send your work to The Nickeloid Electrotpe Co., Ltd., Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. 13963

TYPE METAL RULE BORDERS, LEADS AND CLUMPS.—Send for samples and prices. Best Alloy used for all these materials.—The Nickeloid Electrotpe Co., Ltd., 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. 13964

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

post card? (In the event of the Postmaster-General allowing any five words to be sent on a picture post card for a halfpenny before the close of the competition, question B automatically changes to: "Why is the Postmaster-General wise in making this concession?" but all answers to the original question B received up to that period retain their chances of winning a prize.) C Which eight of a given fifteen messages of five words of courtesy or of a conventional character (which can already be sent for a halfpenny) do you consider will be the most popular?

Norwegian Paper Market.

In the paper market kraft is more in demand than is usually the case at this time of the year; but so far prices have not improved. The market for news continues quiet, and for other sorts unchanged.—Farmand.

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 8678.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

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Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the twelve months ending December 31, 1920, amount to **£1,235.513 15s. 9d.**

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PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Printed and Published **EVERY THURSDAY**
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at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

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All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—**STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.**
COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., new-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncannon-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Høllønderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 198, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1922.

Another Week of the Strike.

We feel that the Typographical Association has little cause for self-congratulation on the position in which it finds itself in this the third week of its strike against the award of the Industrial Court. Whilst it is true that large numbers of the T.A. membership remain obedient to their executive—whatever their view of the executive's blunder in the matter of the ballot—it is also the fact that very many T.A. members have returned to work at the reduced wages awarded by the Court. The number of these recalcitrant members is still increasing, and the situation possesses possibilities of serious danger to the constitution of the Typographical Association as well as to the friendly co-ordination of the many unions in the printing and allied trades. That the T.A. should give reasonable consideration to the views of other unions and the effect of its actions upon members of those other unions is a matter primarily for those unions themselves. The whole trade, however, must share our astonishment at the way the T.A. seems to have ignored those unions' existence and to have declined even to discuss with them the unhappy state of affairs which the T.A. has brought about. We should have thought, too, that the constitution of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation would give that body a claim to receive at least some notification of the course that the T.A. is pursuing and the outcome of meetings at the union's headquarters. On inquiry, however, of Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Federation, we find him expressing himself a little disappointed that the T.A. should refrain from communication with the Federation, thereby impeding that body in its wish to use its good offices in promoting a settlement of the dispute. That no stone should be left unturned to find a way back to normal working conditions is vitally necessary. Countless thousands of pounds are being lost weekly to both employers and employed through the stoppage of work. The employers claim that in insisting upon the award of the Industrial Court they are fighting for a principle vital

to the whole of the country's industries. The Typographical Association—whose representatives stated at a Joint Industrial Council meeting that they were prepared to ballot their members on a proposed 10s. reduction—are fighting for half a crown. They are fighting, moreover, on the false ground of a misunderstanding of a signed agreement—so that to many onlookers it appears that they are fighting in order that a signed agreement may be broken.

A Wages Settlement.

CONGRATULATIONS are due to all who were instrumental in bringing about an amicable settlement of wages in the envelope making and manufacturing stationery industry. The question was approached on both sides in the right spirit and the negotiations were conducted in a friendly manner, prompted by confidence. All such problems are capable of settlement if only the correct attitude is adopted, as was evidently the case in this instance. No industry can readily afford rupture at the present time, and the wisdom revealed in the envelope making negotiations will, there is little doubt, help in a revival of business generally, and particularly in a recovery of export markets. Never was the necessity for trade recovery greater than now, and it is in the interests alike of employers and employed that nothing should be allowed to clog the wheels. The fact that wages in the industry referred to have been stabilised until June 30th next year should go a long way in the fulfilment of this consummation.

The Post Card Postage Competition.

MUCH interest will, we think, be roused in the printing trade by the competition announced in Sir Adolph Tuck's letter printed in this issue. Besides its private value to the firm which is going to such great expense in the venture, this competition cannot fail to benefit the whole of the picture post card trade, stimulating, as it must, the use, production and selling of this class of printed matter. Messrs. Tuck are appealing first, we understand, to the sellers of picture post cards in order that the dealers may be prepared by the time a big publicity scheme is launched to bring the public demand for cards with which to participate in the competition. From the dealer's point of view, it seems to us a very attractive proposition that he will receive the necessary special cabinet without charge, and that every Tuck card he may have in stock will be good for sale for competition purposes. The prizes for window display are a further attraction. But the best feature of the whole thing, from our standpoint, is that the attention of many thousands of the general public will be riveted upon the "five word" restriction—which has done so much to negative the benefit of the return of halfpenny postage. A Post Office regulation should at least be understandable by the public to which it applies. The line, however, which separates the five words "of a conventional character" from other groups of five words is so indeterminate that not only is the public in doubt as to what is permissible, but even the Post Office officials in some places seem unable to grasp the distinction. We hear of cases where five words of obviously conventional character have been surcharged—with consequent annoyance to both sender and recipient of the card. It is high time this petty-fogging restriction was removed. Even if Messrs. Tuck's competition did no more than assist toward this end, it would be worthy the support of the trade. We wish it the success it deserves.

Government Printing and Paper.

THERE has been a lot of comment in the Press and a great amount of interest in print-

DIRECT PHOTO
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Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

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"Elliott," "Marshall," etc.

Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread
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Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Write or Phone—Telephone No. CITY 9582.

ing circles over the model Blue Book produced as a result of the investigations of the Committee appointed to select the best faces of type and modes of display for Government printing. On previous occasions we have had similar reports from committees appointed to investigate the merits and demerits of modern paper. It is a striking commentary on the utility of such Committee work that the present publication should reveal all the merits of typographic excellence on paper which flouts the findings of any commission on the subject of durability and character of paper for publications of permanent value. It is useless to improve Blue Books or any other Government publications at the printing end unless equal regard is paid to the recipient structure. There are weekly newspapers today produced on paper equal to that which is deemed suitable for a symposium on typographic excellence.

Printers and the Ream.

DISCUSSING the matter of the 500 sheet ream with a well-known paper salesman last week, we were surprised to hear his statement that nine out of ten printers refused to accept 500-sheet reams, and would only place orders for the old-style reams. We can only hope and assume that the odd nine were local cock-robin printers, who buy in quires, leaving the tenth man as the progressive printer with the big consumption. It is impossible to conceive of any printer who knows anything of paper or printing preferring a ream of 480 sheets to one of 500.

Personal.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S condition is reported as very grave.

SIR CAMPBELL STUART, managing director of *The Times*, curtailed his visit to the United States. He sailed last week in the Cunard liner "Aquitania."

THE Lord Mayor (Sir John Baddeley) and the Lady Mayoress of London are spending a holiday at Totland Bay, Isle of Wight.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, M.P., is at present, we understand, staying in the Isle of Wight on holiday.

It is proposed to commemorate the seventy-seventh birthday on October 23rd, of Dr. George Saintsbury, by an appropriate recognition of his work and his influence on the world of letters. For twenty years—1875-95—Dr. Saintsbury was a journalist in London, being in the later of these years assistant editor of the *Saturday Review*.

FOUR employees of Messrs. Chas. Thurnam and Sons, printers and booksellers, Carlisle, have a combined length of service with that firm of 208 years. They are: Mr. G. Baty, assistant overseer, 50 years' service; Mrs. Innes, bookbinders' forewoman, 54 years' service; Mr. R. Smart, works overseers, 50 years' service; and Mr. R. Sowerby, printer, 54 years' service.

ON the eve of the annual Carlisle works holiday, gifts of gold watches were made to Mr. Smart and Mr. Baty, whose 50 years of continuous service has just been completed. Presents were also given to their wives. Mrs. Innes and Mr. Sowerby were presented with a piece of silver plate on the completion of their 50 years' service four years ago.

MR. H. SMART, late deputy manager of the London Paper Mills, Dartford, with which he was connected for 20 years, has been appointed manager of Messrs. Reed's mills at Aylesford.

AT a smoking concert held at the "Eleven Cricketers," Dartford, he received as a parting gift from his old colleagues a roll top desk and revolving chair, a gold brooch being provided for Mrs. Smart.

The Strike in Its Third Week.

More Members of the Typographical Association Accept the Court's Award.

The most notable feature of the wages dispute, at the time of writing, is the substantial increase in the number of members of the Typographical Association who have returned to work on the basis of the award of the Industrial Court.

Where Work is Resumed.

At Bristol, last week, some 50 men resumed their work with Messrs. Mardon, Son, and Hall, and on Friday 81 men resumed work with Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson. In both these establishments the number of Typographical Association men employed is very small relatively to the total numbers whose employment would have been prejudiced by the absence of this class of labour. We gather that there have since been further big defections of T.A. members in the Bristol area and that the return to work is now general. It is reported that the conference at Bristol, convened by the Lord Mayor, was held on Saturday, and resulted in a local settlement which was afterwards endorsed by the members of the Typographical Association. Work is to be resumed immediately upon a wage reduction of 3s., but, should there be any variation of the Industrial Court award, it shall apply to Bristol, employers agreeing to recommend their Association to stabilise wages until January next. Bristol has always been regarded as one of the strongholds of the Typographical Association, and the decision reached is bound to have considerable effect upon the men in other areas.

Among other groups of T.A. members who have returned to work on the basis of the award are the men employed by the *Birmingham Gazette*, the *Western Morning News* at Plymouth, the *Northern Echo* at Darlington, the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette* at Middlesbrough, the employees of the *East Anglian Daily Times*, Ipswich, the staffs of the *Western Times* and *Express and Echo*, Exeter, members of the Typographical Association employed by the *Worcester Journal and Daily Times*, and the staff of the *Eastern Daily Press*, Norwich. The members of the Typographical Association employed in Warwick and Leamington offices and in Stafford, Barnstaple, Rugby and Ripon have also accepted the award.

The proprietors of the *Liverpool Post* and *Liverpool Courier* gave notice to the members of the Typographical Association in their employment in the following terms:—"As the repudiation by the T.A. of the Industrial Court's wage award has raised a point of principle, vital not only to the printing industry but to all others, the management feel compelled hereby to give you a formal fortnight's notice of their intention to conform with the terms of the award."

The Typographical Association workpeople of the *Evesham Journal*, *Norwich Mercury*, *Hereford Journal* and *Coventry Standard*, returned to work on Tuesday on the terms of the Industrial Court award.

Serious Unemployment Caused.

It is pointed out by the Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society that the cessation of work throughout the country represents a loss to members of the Typographical Association of £80,000 a week in wages, and as other workpeople in the industry become involved the wage loss may soon reach £250,000 a week. While there is serious interference with general printing, daily newspapers are rapidly recovering from the disorganisation with which they had to deal at the beginning of the strike, and this may account for the disposition which is being shown by many T.A. members to give up the fight.

As the printing trade unions other than the T.A. have agreed to the wage reductions there is no objection by the workers available in the offices to assist in the production of newspapers by the application of emergency methods. A curious feature of the situation is that improvised papers in most cases are being got out by trade union labour.

Belfast has been without local newspapers for a fortnight, and no attempt has been made to publish a paper locally. Mr. J. M. Andrews, for the Government, attempted to arrange a conference of the employers and the Typographical Association men during the week-end. The men's representatives express

their willingness to meet the employers, but the latter state that they can only hold such a conference if the Industrial Court's award is accepted as a basis of settlement.

T.A. Assertions Challenged.

The employers' representatives have issued statements to the Press strongly objecting to certain representations made by the Typographical Association. They state that it cannot be too strongly emphasised that no suggestion of a ballot on the Court's decision preceded the reference of the dispute to the Industrial Court, and that this question as to a ballot had no reference to the decision of the Court.

At a meeting of the J.I.C. Sir David Shackleton stated to the general president of the T.A. "as to whether you had it in your mind that you were going to submit the award to ballot was never in my mind, nor in the minds of any of my friends, and it cannot possibly have been in my mind, because it has never happened before. What could have been, and what possibly your rules might have asked you to do was to submit the question whether you could go to the Court of Arbitration. Once you, the chairman, the secretary and the officials said you were going to the Court that ended it. No question of ballot can arise on that."

The employers' representatives of the Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society on the Labour Committee were to meet in London on Wednesday, as were also the Executive of the Printing and Trades' Federation.

Envelope Makers and Manufacturing STATIONERS.

Wages Settlement.

Agreement has been reached in adjusting wages in the envelope making and manufacturing stationery industry, which is an important section of the allied trades. The proposed reductions were submitted to a ballot of the workpeople concerned, the result being in favour of acceptance. A slight delay took place in obtaining the results of the ballot owing to the trade holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow, the readjustment proposals having been the subject of conferences on July 6th.

The following reductions of the schedule rates of wage, therefore, come into operation on the dates provided, viz.:-

2s. 6d. from the wages of adult male and 1s. 6d. from the wages of skilled female workers on the pay day in the week ending August 12th, 1922.

2s. 6d. from the wages of adult male and 1s. 6d. from the wages of skilled female workers on the pay day in the week ending November 4th, 1922.

2s. 6d. from the wages of adult male and 1s. from the wages of skilled female workers on the pay day in the week ending January 6th, 1923.

It is agreed that, subject to these reductions being made on the dates provided, wages in the industry shall be stabilised until June 30th, 1923.

Discussing the agreement with a representative of this journal, Mr. F. L. Armstrong, the employers' secretary, intimated that negotiations had been somewhat prolonged owing to the fact that a sliding scale basis of adjustment was prepared by a sub-committee, including, in addition to others, the president and vice-president of the Employers' Federation and the general president and general secretary of the National Union of Printing, etc., and Paper Workers, and this scale was submitted both to the Council of the Employers' Federation and to the Executive Council of the Union.

Mr. Armstrong expressed his personal regret that the sliding scale had not proved acceptable to the branches, but further negotiations had followed for reductions which should stabilise the wages of the industry for a period, with the result set out above.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 39s. 6d., 39s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 4½d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 17s. 6d., 18s., 7 p.c. Cum., 21s. 3d., 20s. 9d.; J. Byrom, 13s. 6d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 4s. 1½d., 4s. 6d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 9d., 21s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 106½; John Dickinson, 2nd Pref., 73½ xd., 4½ p.c. 1st Mt. Deb., 77; Ilford, 22s. 3d., 22s. 6d., Pref., 18s. 9d.; International Linotype, 57, 58½; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 13s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 11s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 62, 64½, B Deb., 63½; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s., 21s. 6d.; George Newnes, 15s. 3d., Pref., 16s.; Odham's Press, 8s. 10½d., 8s. 9½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s. 6d., 16s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 18s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, 82s. 6d., 78s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 20s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 17½, Prefd., 10½; Weldon's, Pref., 20s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

BENN BROTHERS.—Profit for year to June 30th, 1922, was £38,219, plus £8,453 brought in, making £46,672, of which directors' percentages absorb £11,332. It is proposed to add further £4,000 to general reserve, bringing this account up to £12,250. Dividend of 17½ per cent. on ordinary shares, carrying forward £11,417.

ARMITAGE BROTHERS.—Profit of Armitage Brothers for year ended April 29th, 1922, was £12,419. After providing for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation, directors' remuneration, corporation tax and all other charges, together with balance brought forward, amount available is £33,032, less interest on debentures, mortgages and other advances and dividend on preference shares for year, Directors recommend dividend of 7½ per cent. on ordinary shares and that £22,810 be carried forward.

COLTHROP BOARD AND PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Accounts for year ended May 31st, 1922, after provision for depreciation of paper mill, show profit of £539, which has been carried to reserve for depreciation; £3,885 brought forward remains to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

YVONNES (LEEDS), LTD.—Capital £700, in £1 shares; photographers, lithographers, artists, picture dealers, manufacturers of and dealers in photographs, engravings, prints, pictures, drawings, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Warrillow, Miss W. M. Warrillow and Miss F. G. Warrillow. Registered office: 24, Albion-place, Leeds.

LEADING STATIONERY CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; dealers in stationery, fancy goods, novelties and postcards, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. F. Barnes, H. Ackermann, P. J. Barnes and A. C. Hugh. Registered office: 115, Park-street, Southend-on-Sea.

HERBERT DANIEL, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of an advertising agent, publicity and sales promotion specialist, etc., carried on by H. Daniel at 4, Chenies-street, Holborn. Private company. Directors: H. Daniel and C. F. V. Atkins.

HERBERT GLENN, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; dealers in leather, stationery and fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Glenn and T. W. Wright.

SMITH, BONES AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,500, in £1 shares; agents for, and dealers in, goods of all kinds, printers, engravers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: N. R. Lewis, S. F. Bones and A. J. Smith. First directors: S. F. Bones and others by subscribers. Registered office: 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

NORFOLK NEWS CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated July 21st, 1922, to secure £6,000, charged on certain lands and premises in Norwich, Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Holders: G. R. R. Colman, J.P., Bexley Manor, Norfolk, and others.

BIDDLES, LTD. (printers, newspaper proprietors, etc., Guildford).—(a) Satisfaction in full on July 24th, 1922, of debts dated April 26th, 1921, securing £5,000; (b) and (c) registered two mortgages dated July 24th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and Midland Bank, charged on freehold lands and buildings in Guildford, and (d) filed particulars of £12,000 debentures authorised July 24th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to above mortgages); whole amount issued.

FIELD PRESS, LTD.—A collateral charge dated July 11th, 1922 (supplemental to trust deeds dated July 31st, 1919, and September 9th, 1921, securing £210,000 debenture stock) charged on £105,000 first and £110,000 second debenture and 12,659 ordinary shares, all in Hudson and Kearns, Ltd. Trustees: Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

L. UPCOT GILL AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Issue on July 6th, 1922, of £1,120 debentures, part of a series already registered.

F. BENNETT AND CO., LTD. (booksellers, stationers, etc.).—Mortgage dated July 15th, 1922, to secure £2,000, charged on certain land and premises in Sherborne. Holder: A. F. Grimley, Sherborne, Dorset.

CARIBORIUM CO., LTD.—Charge on factory and premises at Alperion, Middlesex, dated July 20th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. and Parris Bank.

ST. SWITHIN'S SYNDICATE, LTD.—Issue on April 11th of £1,500, on April 26th of £500 and on June 27th, 1922, of £1,000 debentures, parts of a series already registered.

WATSON AND BALL, LTD. (paper merchants, paper bag manufacturers, etc., Birmingham).—Satisfaction (a) to the extent of £1,500 on January 8th, 1918, and (b) to the extent of £1,500 on July 18th, 1922, of debentures dated June 21st, 1909, securing £3,000.

F. BENDER AND CO., LTD. (stationers, etc.).—Debenture dated July 31st, 1922, to secure £6,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Barclays Bank.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE CLEMENT JOHN LIVERMORE, printer, 44-46, Hampstead-road, N.W., trading as "Livermore and Keetch," also as "The Conway Press." Under a receiving order made against this debtor on July 19th, the first meeting of creditors was held last week at the London Bankruptcy Court. The official receiver reported that it appeared from the debtor's statement that he had throughout been connected with the printing trade. About 1900 he commenced trading in partnership with another at 7A, George-street, Euston-road, N., but after two years' trading his partner retired and debtor continued the business alone, retaining the trading name of "Livermore and Keetch." In 1913 he transferred the business to 44-46, Hampstead-road, N.W., where his business increased and he installed better plant. The outbreak of war seriously affected his trade, but he obtained an order to print flags used on the occasion of the first Russian flag day, and for this reason he was advised to obtain further capital, and decided

to convert the business into a limited company in 1915. In 1916 a receiver was appointed by a debenture holder. About the beginning of 1918 the plant, machinery and materials were bought from the debenture holders under a hire-purchase agreement, and debtor entered into an agreement with the purchaser under which debtor was to receive one-third of the net profits and to part manage the business. In December, 1918, they decided to dissolve partnership, and the dissolution was gazetted in April, 1919. Subsequently debtor continued the business on his own account, and about June last he introduced the trading name of "The Conway Press." He estimated his total liabilities at about £3,300, of which £1,650 was due to unsecured creditors. The assets were estimated to realise £58. His present position was attributed to bad debts, over purchase of plant, and heavy overhead charges. A resolution was passed for the appointment of Mr. A. G. White, chartered accountant, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., to act as trustee, assisted by a committee of inspection.

Re JOHN BRADLEY, Papermakers' Agent and Merchant.—At the London Bankruptcy Court last week before Mr. Registrar Hope, an application was made for the discharge of John Bradley, residing at Whippendell House, King's Langley, Herts, and carrying on business at 37, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., and 15, Bankside, Southwark, S.E., papermakers' agent and merchant. The official receiver reported that the receiving order was made on February 22nd, 1922, on debtor's own petition. The statement of affairs showed liabilities to rank for dividend amounting to £26,612, but the trustee estimated that the total liabilities would amount to £37,065, owing to certain partly secured creditors having proved for more than the amount expected by debtor. The assets in the statement of affairs were returned at £649 2s. 11d., but they had only realised £233, although it was expected that a further £10 would be received. The debtor was formerly employed as manager by a firm of paper manufacturers, but in 1914 he commenced a similar business on his own account in Edmund-street, Birmingham. In 1916 he was joined by a partner, who paid £300 for a half share, and the business was fairly successful. In September, 1917, debtor joined the army and disposed of his interest in the business for £150. Until 1918 he served as a private in the A.S.C. In January, 1919, with a capital of £3,200, he again commenced business on his own account at 37, Queen Victoria-street, as a papermakers' agent and merchant, dealing chiefly in strawboards, which he obtained from Holland. The business was successful until early in 1920, when a shipping strike occurred at Rotterdam and Amsterdam, and subsequently at the de Halm Mill, from which he obtained his chief supplies, and which prevented him obtaining the delivery of goods on order. When he eventually obtained the delivery of the goods, the price of strawboards had dropped considerably, with the result that he made a heavy loss. He also made losses in his payments to Dutch firms, owing to the adverse rates of exchange. In December, 1920, he had stock valued at £17,500, and during 1921 prices continued to fall, so that for the eight months ended August, 1921, he made a loss on trading of about £14,000. He attributed his insolvency to general depression in trade; to depreciation in the value of goods bought abroad and to the adverse rate of exchange, but in the official receiver's opinion a contributory cause was the debtor's excessive drawings from the business. The debtor had kept proper books of account, and balance sheets were prepared from time to time. The balance sheet for the year ending December, 1920, showed a deficit of £1,901, and the bankrupt admitted that this result was arrived at by writing down the value of his stock. He also admitted that since then he had incurred unsecured liabilities amounting to about £7,000. The official receiver submitted the debtor had committed the following offences against the

Bankruptcy Act: That his assets were not equal to 10s. in the £ on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that he had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; and that he had contributed to his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculation and unjustifiable extravagance in living. The debtor pointed out that since his failure the trustee had sold his furniture for about £1,000, which would come into his estate, in addition to the assets mentioned by the official receiver. He denied that he had speculated. With regard to his drawings, they included travelling expenses, the up-keep of motor cars for use in the business and other business expenses. Several of his creditors were anxious that he should start in business again and were quite willing to give him further credit. He had been caught in the slump, and it was a case of misfortune; therefore he asked for an immediate discharge. The learned Registrar said under all the circumstances, the discharge would be suspended for three years.

Re HERBERT DAVID HACKETT, Waste Paper Merchant, 47, Leage-street, Old-street, E.C.—The public examination of this debtor was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on Friday before Mr. Registrar Francke, the accounts showing total liabilities £782 (unsecured £421) and assets valued at £47. Questioned by Mr. Vyvyan, official receiver, the debtor said he had carried on business as above for 25 years, and with success up to November, 1920, when it declined owing to importation of large quantities of paper and wood pulp. He closed it down in June, 1921, and attributed his failure to loss of trade owing to the low price of new paper principally from abroad. The examination was concluded.

Re GEORGE CLARK, papermakers' agent, late of 39, Victoria-street, S.W.—On July 28th, at the London Bankruptcy Court, Mr. Walter P. Bowyer, senior official receiver, presided at the first meeting of the creditors. The receiving order was made on July 12th upon the petition of creditors. The chairman reported that the debtor had stated that prior to December, 1918, he was employed in the paper trade. He then entered into partnership with a Mr. Robert Winten, and they traded under the style of "Winten and

Clark"; each provided £150 capital, and it was agreed that the profits should be equally divided. The business was carried on with success until early in 1919, when, owing to bad trade, they decided to close the business and dissolve the partnership. An accountant was appointed to realise the assets, pay the liabilities and distribute the balance between them; he had not yet reported to the debtor, and the latter was unable to ascertain his present financial position, except that he owed about £900, and anticipated that his interest in a patent was of more than sufficient value to pay all his debts in full. Since early in 1919 he had had no fixed occupation, but had carried through a little commission business. He attributed his failure to depression in trade, and loss on a theatrical venture. The meeting was adjourned for three weeks.

A FAMOUS PRINTER.—The official reports of the proceedings of Parliament, popularly known as "Hansard," the somewhat meagre circulation of which is stated to be causing some anxiety at the Treasury, derive their title from, although they were not actually founded by, a famous old printer named Luke Hansard. He was originally in the service of Mr. John Hughes, who in the latter part of the 18th century and later held the position of printer in the House of Commons. Hansard first attracted the notice of Pitt by being able to decipher Pitt's handwriting. This was brought prominently to the great statesman's notice upon one occasion when, having drafted a secret report on the French Revolution, he was himself doubtful of its legibility. Hansard was sent for, and after reading the manuscript over to Pitt tore it into minute portions in order that its confidential nature might be preserved when in the hands of the compositors. For many years afterwards there were several survivors of this famous man, and one of the last, perhaps the very last, Mr. T. C. Hansard, who died in 1891, is remembered by older habitues at St. Stephen's as a familiar character in the Lobbies of the Chamber. As for the meagre sale of the "Official Debates" there is no need to look for further explanation than the fact that the price a few months ago was threepence and is now a shilling a copy.—*Dublin Herald.*

New Paper Tester.

Messrs. B. F. Perkins and Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass., manufacturers of the Mullen Testers, have finally perfected the Perkins Tensile Tester, and are placing it on the market.

The new Perkins Tensile Tester is of the vertical type, and is hydraulically operated. The cylinder is filled with a liquid which is compressed by a solid metal plunger, which fits the cylinder with a very accurately ground and lapped fit, and has no packings to wear out or get out of order. This plunger is attached to the upper or stationary clamp by means of a stirrup which brings the pull in a straight vertical line without cramping and without side pull. The lower or moving clamp is attached to a vertical screw which is operated by means of a handwheel on the side of the machine.

The pressure is indicated on a specially made standard gauge which is acted on by hydraulic pressure from the cylinder. The readings are given in pounds per inch breaking strength of a strip of paper or other material. The stock to be tested is therefore cut into strips one inch wide.

Removable and interchangeable stop-gauges are provided which automatically separate the clamp jaws one inch, two inches, or four inches apart, as desired, so that strips of these lengths may be tested easily.

The material is inserted and clamped uniformly and without side cramping by means of a device whereby the clamp jaws are held rigid during the insertion of the piece to be tested. As soon as the test begins to be made, the clamp jaws are freed so that they are on a swivel, and the strain of the material is thus taken up uniformly.

When the handwheel is turned, the piece of paper or other material under test is subjected to a direct pull. This operates on the fluid in the cylinder, which simultaneously acts on the standard pressure gauge. The pointer on the gauge stops automatically as soon as the material breaks, and thus accurately indicates the tensile strength of the material to the exact breaking point in pounds per inch, the pointer remaining stationary until it is released by pressing a button on the side of the gauge.

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Linotype Small Cap Lay-out.

Need for a Standardised Practice.

The desirability of the adoption of a standard lay-out for small cap cases on linotype machines is stressed by Mr. Frank S. Roberts, of Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., of Manchester, who writes to us as follows: "As against the present system of each operator in each office adopting his own lay-out for his small cap case, I have initiated in our office a 'standard' lay-out, as inclosed (plan herewith). With our 63 machines this is an important matter to us, because if there is not uniformity a great deal of time is wasted when an operator is not permanently working one machine, which very often happens with a big installation. Again, operators have a

A	B	C	D	E	F
Accents		Accents		Accents	
G	H	I	J	K	L
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Suggested Standard Lay-out for Lino. s.c. Cases.

tendency to hide 'sorts' for their exclusive use. This is a pernicious system that prevails in most large offices, greatly to the detriment of the output. It occurs to me that if the trade papers could see their way to advocate the enclosed lay-out (or any better lay-out that could be decided upon) by publishing it in their journals, we might get uniformity not only in the offices, but in the branches and throughout the country. This would be a distinct gain not only to the employers but to the operators, for when they move from town to town they would 'know their boxes' just as the compositor does in the standardised lay-out of the upper and lower cases."

We entirely agree with our correspondent in condemning the practice of allowing every operator to use a lay-out of his own choosing. This practice has been, and doubtless still is, responsible for a great deal of trouble, and the adoption of a standard lay-out is surely a matter of great importance to the trade. Arrangements somewhat similar to that illustrated have been used, but we are inclined to vote for a lay-out corresponding as closely as possible to the arrangement of characters on the linotype keyboard. We should be glad if some of our linotype specialists would send us their views for or against the arrangement suggested by our correspondent. The desirability of a standardised lay-out seems obvious. But what is the standard to be?

COMPLAINTS having been received by the Queensland Master Printers and Allied Trades Association regarding the action of the wholesale paper houses supplying small quantities of paper to the printer's customers, a letter has been written to all wholesale paper merchants and stationers asking them to refrain from continuing this practice.

DEALINGS in Empire Paper Mills new debentures began last week on the basis of 6 to 7 premium, and the script left off at 6 premium.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Held at St. Bride Institute, the usual monthly meeting of the Association on Tuesday of last week was not so largely attended as usual, this being due no doubt to the holiday season. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. A. W. Hunt, and at the close of routine business the Association's technical representative, Mr. Geo. A. Eden, opened an interesting discussion on the new printing school.

The minutes of the last general meeting and several items of correspondence being disposed of, the following candidates for membership were put before the meeting, and approved: Messrs. J. W. Ashforth, overseer,

with regard to technical education in London as a result of the new technical school. The meeting then terminated.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Adams, A. S. Manually-operated type-composing machines. 20,101.
 American Type Founders Co. Printing presses. 20,614, 20,615, 20,616, 20,617.
 Atkinson, C. F. Apparatus for printing on maps, etc. 19,505.
 Baggaley, F. H. Manufacture of invisible pencils, printers' and writing inks, etc. 19,803.
 British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd., and Hall, T. P. Manufacture of cartons, bags, etc. 20,642.
 Brown, T. W., and Robertson, J. Appliances for production of printing surfaces by photography. 19,723.
 Burdick, C. L. Machine for counting paper sheets, envelopes, etc. 20,794.
 Collins, A. D. Maps, charts, etc. 19,628.
 Cornish, P. Machine for delivering printed tickets. 20,567.
 Cowley, E. Collapsible containers. 20,695.
 Cundell, T. M. Strawboard, etc., boxes. 20,451.
 Fisher, H. L., and Fricke, L. W. Stereotypers' casting machines. 20,054.
 Fletcher, F. D., and Thompson, W. G. Card indexes and loose leaf systems. 20,660.
 Hare, F. C. Loose leaf binders. 20,790.
 Hesser Maschinenfabrik Akt.-Ges. and Evans-Jackson, J. E. Machines for manufacture of paper bags. 20,027.
 Hollings, E., and Hollings, H. Label making, etc., machines. 20,824.
 Kay, C. Music book. 19,674.
 Langlands, J. H. Device for binding papers, etc. 20,689.
 Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Typographical composing and casting machines. 19,908.
 Pidcock, C. W. Envelopes. 19,993.
 Rolland, R. Paper, etc., bags. 19,659.
 Rowles, S. G. Printing machines and printing of paper bags. 19,935.
 Shirley, F. J. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 20,817.
 Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Feed mechanism for printing machines. 20,260.
 Wilson, C. Loose leaf binder. 20,418.
 Winkler, C. Process for making printing plates for offset or lithographic printing, etc. 20,698.
 Winkler, C. Copying process for making printing plates. 20,699.
 Wolf, R. S. Loose leaf binder. 19,690.

Specifications Published.

1921.

- Esson, R. L. Binders or files applicable for books, magazines, periodicals, newspapers and single sheets. 183,202.
 Hart, H. Typographical founts and elements thereof. 183,284.
 Hart, H. Production of inclined characters in typographical casting machines and means therefor. 183,321.
 Lacher, C. W. Multicolour prints secure against photographic imitation, especially for securities. 157,811.
 Masterman, Dr. A. T. Manufacture of mill-board and similar substances. 182,884.
 Broadbent, W. Mechanism for the photographic reproduction of type or other characters. 182,887.
 Grosse, E. Printing presses. 182,907.
 Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Feed mechanism for printing and like machines. 182,942.
 Wells, G. N. Loose leaf binders. 182,961.
 Bates, A. M. Machines for and processes of making and filling bags. 182,972.

1922.

- Grosse, E. Offset platen printing presses. 183,103.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

- Hubbard, J. W. Machine for printing tickets or the like. 183,136.
 Naamlooze Vennootschap Nederlandsche Rotogravure Maatschappij. Process for the printing of paper, fabrics, oilcloth, linoleum, and similar materials, and process for preparing the necessary deep-printing forms. 183,453.

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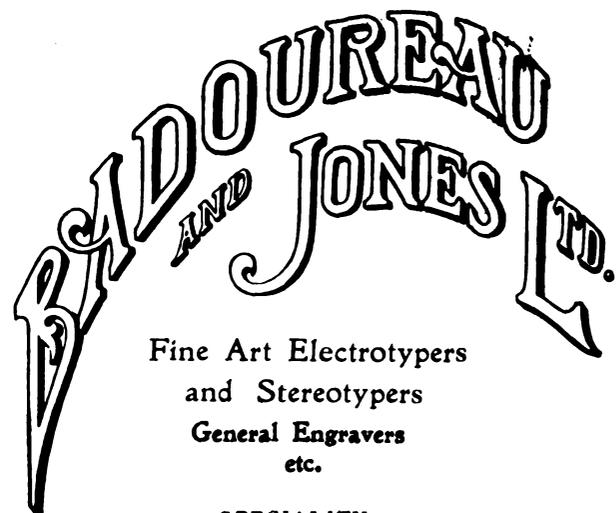
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STEREOTYPING

Australian Notes.

Imports of Paper Goods—Still Behind Last Year's Figures—United Kingdom the Chief Supplier of Paper and Stationery—Waste in Government Printing Office—An Example of Extravagance—J. Fielding and Co., Ltd.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

THE figures relating to the imports of paper goods into the Commonwealth for the month of April are as follows, those given in parenthesis being for the corresponding month of last year:—Cardboard and other paper boards, £17,270 (£21,758); printings, £150,237 (£306,430); wrappings, £27,859 (£91,665); writings, £29,907 (£94,367); all other paper, £62,076 (£79,613); directories, etc., £59,087 (£72,426) and all other stationery, £35,541 (£63,789). Totals, £381,977 (£730,048).

DURING the same month paper exports were valued at £1,945, against £5,410 in April last year, and stationery at £9,214, against £7,333; the totals being £11,159 (1922) and £22,743 (1921).

FOR the ten months ended April of 1921-22 the imports of the various classes of paper, etc., were as follows, the figures in parenthesis being for the corresponding period of 1920-21:—Cardboard and other paper boards, £120,733 (£329,993); printings, £1,683,967 (£3,335,497); wrappings, £236,942 (£613,288); writings, £277,773 (£907,186); all other paper, £519,245 (£1,002,465); directories, etc., £767,282 (£935,824), and all other stationery, £440,907 (£744,402). Totals, £4,046,849 (£7,868,655).

THE exports during the ten months were:—Paper, £40,758 (£71,558); stationery, £163,238 (£183,674).

THE total arrivals of goods under the heading of "paper" for the six months ended December—amounting to £1,674,446—show that the United Kingdom heads the list with £590,062, followed by Canada with £412,556, United States £139,704 and Japan £6,330. Of stationery imports—amounting to £788,227—the leading position is easily held by the United Kingdom with £610,235, the United States coming next with £114,009, followed by Japan, £4,601 and Canada £3,558.

A SEVERE indictment as to waste in the Government Printing Office appears in the report made by Mr. Wm. Brooks. A great deal of unnecessary printing is done, he says, and he places the blame for the waste of money on the politicians and the departmental heads. Waste in printing also, of course, means unnecessary use of paper, but

Mr. Brooks apparently makes no reference to this side of the case. He is mainly concerned with printing of matter which is not needed, and especially refers to costly tabular work.

SINCE the report was issued another example of Government printing extravagance is commented upon. It condemns an official record book sent to schools throughout the Commonwealth. Each book costs £11, and it will take 70 years, it is said, to use one up.

OFFICIAL notification is given of a resolution to reduce the capital of Messrs. J. Fielding and Co., Ltd., from £200,000 to £180,000.

Price of News-Print.

No Increase this Year According to Canadian President.

"The persistent rumours of an increase in the contract price for news-print before the end of the year can have no substantial basis, inasmuch as a sufficiently large proportion of the Canadian manufacturers are already committed for the remainder of the year to ensure price stability." This is the statement of Mr. Geo. M. McKee, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

He adds: "While it is generally admitted, even by informed publishers, that the current price of news-print does not yield an adequate return when current production costs are taken into account, the prospects for improvement in that direction are not encouraging, but must await the developments of the future."

Mr. McKee has also something to say concerning the reports as to the flourishing condition of the paper market generally in Canada, and its rapid approach to the high level of prosperity it enjoyed in 1920.

"While the news-print industry may be said to be in a better position than it was a year ago, or even six months ago," he says, "it is certain that there is no real ground for the over-optimistic statements and rose-coloured forecasts that are being spread abroad, presumably for their effect upon the stock market speculations."

"It is quite true that most of the Canadian mills are at present producing a greater volume of paper than they did during the slump period of last year. We hope that this is more than a passing condition brought about by seasonal influences and the desire of the newspaper publishers to forestall delayed shipments owing to the coal strike and to threatened labour troubles within the industry itself, but this cannot be determined accurately until the summer has further advanced and the publishers are able to estimate their full requirements. At present newspaper circulation and advertising volume show a gratifying increase over last year, which, if it continues, will undoubtedly help the situation."

Cigarette Paper.

Imagine a ribbon of fine white paper, just over an inch wide, stretching from London to Penzance, and thence to John o' Groats—a distance of, roughly, 900 miles. That ribbon would represent, says a writer in *Pearson's Weekly*, the amount of cigarette paper required by the smokers in the British Isles for just one week's supply of cigarettes!

Taken altogether, the manufacture of cigarette paper is quite an important industry. There are large mills specialising in the produce in France, Italy, Spain and Austria, and also, though not to such a large extent in England, America and Germany. As typical customers of these mills, Mexico and Central America may be quoted, their purchases amounting to nearly £150,000 each year.

The principal components of good cigarette paper are linen rags, hemp and flax. The finest results are obtained by the use of china grass, but this material is rarely employed now owing to its excessive cost.

White paper is used almost exclusively in the majority of countries, but in Spain and South America brown shades are preferred. Such papers are known as Spanish types, and each different shade has its own name. Several of the types are made sweet-tasting, while others are given the appearance of tobacco leaves.

Compared with other countries, the cigarette papers used in England are very light. The usual American paper is twice the weight of ours, the Spanish three times, and the Turkish four times, while those used in Arabia and Persia are remarkably like our sugar-bags!

Taxation of Playing Cards in Italy.

The Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* for June 3rd contains a Royal Decree, dated May 14th, which provides that from July 1st (the date on which the State Monopoly lapses), there shall be levied on playing cards, whether manufactured in Italy or imported, a tax of 1½ lira per pack of ordinary cards and 3 lire per pack of so-called "luxury" cards. "Luxury" cards are defined as those with letters or signs in the corners or at the sides, excluding cards for "torocchi" (a special type of playing cards used in Italy). Cards of a size of 33 mm. by 45 mm. or less are considered as toys, and are exempt from the tax.

From the same date (July 1st) the exemption of playing cards from municipal taxation is repealed.

The right to import playing cards into Italy will no longer be reserved to the State, and such cards of foreign origin may be imported subject to the payment of the Customs duty (150 "gold" lire per 100 kilogs.) and the tax mentioned above.

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Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

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METALS
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Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
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Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.
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Arlington Street Works,
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Art and General Printing up to Quad Demy.
The Oldest and Most Reliable
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Siderographic Engravers and — Printers to the Trade. —
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MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, and do it quickly.

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The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1876. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

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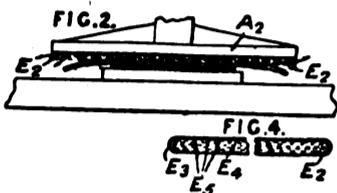
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PARIS ACTRESSES AND MUSIC HALL STARS. Selections 2/6 and 5/- post free.
THE PARIS CRIES. Valuable Engraved Prints in Colours. Set of 5 Prints 5/- post free.
ENGRAVING CO.,
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New Inventions.

Drying Stereo Matrices

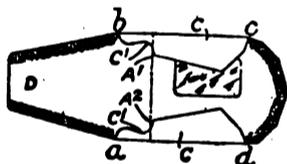
An invention patented in the names of Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., A. H. Howell and W. F. Proter, relates to the construction of a stereo matrix press. To facilitate drying of the matrix, a ventilating member consisting of a number of layers of gauze is interposed between the blanket and the platen of a stereo-matrix press. As shown, the ventilating member consists of layers of wire gauze



secured together by a frame E₃ of U-section which may have a back plate E₄. Fig. 4. Perforations E₅, E₅, may be provided in the frame and back plate. The ventilating member may be loose or may be attached to the platen A₁.

Transparent Panel Envelope.

An envelope, of the kind having a transparent panel located lengthways of the envelope for exposing the address on the enclosure, as patented by Mr. M. Demignot, is provided with internal fastening means for localising a sheet of notepaper folded to smaller dimensions than the envelope. In the example, showing an envelope partly unfolded, the depth a b is made equal to the length of the longest side of an ordinary commercial envelope, and the length b c has any desired greater length. The top and bottom



flaps C are notched at C¹ so that when the gummed side flap D is sealed over the flaps C it also adheres to the front of the envelope through the notches C¹, and thus prevents access of the enclosure into the part of the envelope beyond the line A¹A². In addition, the side flap D may be gummed transversely to adhere to the front of the envelope along the line A¹A², or the notches C¹ may be omitted in this case.

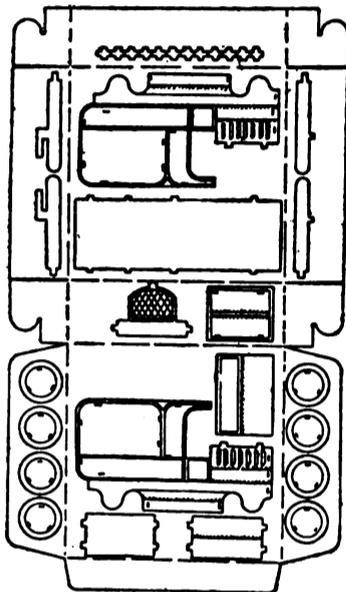
Pictures in Colour.

An invention by Mr. H. A. Rogers refers to apparatus comprising a composite picture and a line screen movable relatively thereto to produce moving or changing effects; variations of colour are produced by the use of a coloured screen in conjunction with coloured, black and white, or neutral tinted pictures; the lines of the screen may be opaque or wholly or partly translucent or transparent. The lines forming the composite picture may be consecutively in different colours, for example red, yellow and blue, or each line may itself comprise more than one colour. Alternatively the picture may be printed by an ordinary three-colour process. The composite picture may be made by photographing three subjects through a line screen, using the negative to make process blocks or collotype printing surfaces, and successively printing from the blocks, etc., in different colours. The coloured line-screen may comprise transparent material which bears white or coloured opaque lines, or is wholly covered with recurring series of coloured transparent lines or such lines alternating with transparent colourless lines. The screen may be made by embossing or excoriating celluloid so as to produce corrugations which enable the picture to be seen only where the ridges of the screen are

in contact with it. Colour may be obtained in such a screen by covering the celluloid with coloured powder or a thin sheet of coloured celluloid before embossing and afterwards removing the colour from the ridges.

Convertible Cardboard Boxes.

Mr. D. M. Gauld has patented an invention by which collapsible or other boxes, or wrappers of stiff paper, cardboard, or thin wood, of the ordinary form and without any structural alteration or the addition of separate parts, are so formed that, after their contents have been removed, they may be converted into



scale model houses, shops, motor cars or the like, or into games, such models or games being capable of being made by a child following the instructions printed on the box. The collapsed blank of a box from which a model motor car can be made is shown in Fig. 2, in which the hard lines indicate parts to be cut, the portions to be bent or hinged being shown by shaded lines.

FROM July 1st the warehouse at 97, Farringdon-street, occupied by Messrs. Alex. Pirie and Sons was taken over by Messrs. Pirie-Appleton and Co., Ltd., for the sale of cut papers, envelopes, cards, etc. All flat papers manufactured by Messrs. Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., were transferred to 10-11, Aldgate, E., and are being sold in the name of the Wiggins, Teape and Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd.

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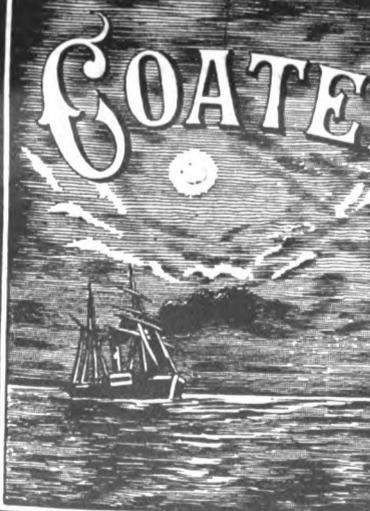
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Printing Ink Manufacturers,
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 AND
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GENERAL ADVERTISING
AUG 31 1922

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FOUNDED
1878.

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED
WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

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VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 7.

[REGISTERED AS]
A NEWSPAPER.

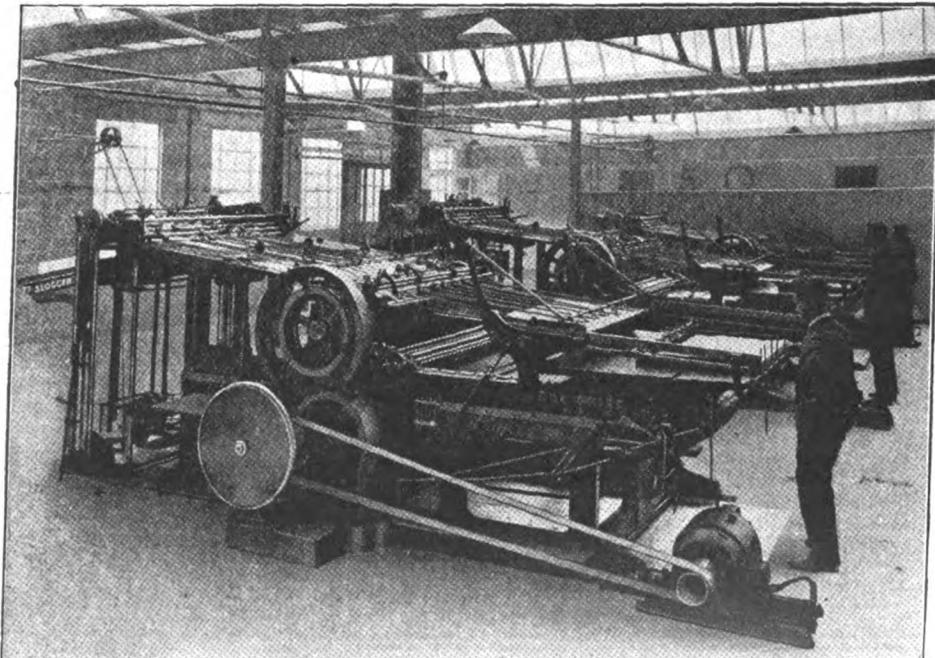
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SPEEDS
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are attached to any make of press, and through increased output, and reduced cost of production, you can write off cost of installation in two years.

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WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 7.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: AUGUST 17, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printing Inks: Their History and Composition.

An Extract from this Year's Cantor Lectures (Royal Society of Arts) by C. Ainsworth Mitchell, M.A., F.I.C.

The earliest block book in the British Museum dates back to 1470, and there is some reason to question the belief that block printing preceded the use of movable type, at all events in Europe. In all probability, printing ink, which was used either with blocks or movable type, originated with the Chinese, who had only to add a drying varnish to their ordinary carbon writing ink to obtain a suitable medium for the purpose.

Early Printing Inks.

One of the earliest descriptions of the manufacture of printing ink is that given by Canneparius in his book *De Atramentis*. This ink consisted of a mixture of lamp-black, linseed oil and juniper gum, which was heated over a slow fire until sufficiently thickened.

Moxon in his *Mechanick Exercises* (1683) states that Dutch printing ink of that date was superior to the English product, and he attributes this difference to the use in this country of too much resin and to the admixture of train (*i.e.*) blubber oil with the linseed oil, which caused the ink to become oily and to separate in the printed page.

Savage, who wrote on *The Preparation of Printing Ink* (1823), considered that Moxon was justified in his criticisms of the English printing ink of the seventeenth century but asserted that the English ink of the early nineteenth century was much superior to the ink made by the early Dutch method. He considered it essential to carry the heating of the linseed oil to the stage technically known as "burning."

A standard ink based upon similar lines to Moxon's Dutch ink, was made by Breton, printer to the King of France, in 1751. The varnish was made by boiling nut oil (*i.e.*, walnut oil) for two hours, and then removing the cover so as to "burn" the oil, this process being repeated several times. The use of litharge was condemned as being liable to cause the ink to clog the type.

Modern Ink-making.

Since the day of Savage various modifications in the process of preparing the lithographic varnish have been devised, and it has been shown that the method of "firing" the oil is not an essential part of the process.

It is important to use an old well-matured oil for the purpose, for crude oil contains impurities which will interfere with the colour and the yield of the varnish. In this respect modern experience confirms the statements of the older writers, such as Moxon and Savage.

In some of the modern processes of making the varnish steam-jacketed kettles are employed, whilst in others the oil is

heated by means of a steam coil, while air is blown into it through a series of small orifices. Varnishes made by heating the oil with superheated steam dry rapidly, but are often much darker in colour than those consisting of oil "boiled" by the older processes.

In order to prevent such discoloration in the preparation of the varnish, processes in which the oil is oxidised at a moderate temperature by means of oxygen are sometimes used, whilst in other processes ozone is used as the oxidising agent.

The substances which are introduced into the varnish, either to obtain a cheaper product or for some special purpose, include various resins, oil of turpentine, semi-drying oils, such as soya bean oil, paraffin oil, "driers" of various kinds and soap. In the case of the so-called "gloss ink," a rapid drying copal varnish is often added.

The nature of the substances to be added will depend upon the use for which the ink is intended. For rapid newspaper work, for example, a cheap ink which dries rapidly is required, whilst for the finest book work a pure pale oil varnish is essential, and the rate of drying is of secondary importance.

The Various Blacks Employed.

The blacks used in printing ink range from common pigment such as bone black (made by calcining bones) or vine black, also known as vegetable black, which is obtained by carbonising vegetable material to pure carbon blacks, such as lamp-black and gas black. Modern lamp-black is prepared by processes analogous in principle to some of the early Chinese methods. It is made either from oil or from pitch, resin and the like. For example, in Dreyher's apparatus gas derived from vapourised resin is burned in a series of lamps beneath a rotating cylinder upon which the black is deposited, and subsequently removed by means of iron catchers coated with flannel. The best kind of lamp-blacks are obtained by a fractionating process analogous to that already described as being used by the Chinese.

The best kind of black is that commercially known as *gas black* or *carbon black*, which is now prepared in large quantities from the natural gas issuing from the oil wells in the United States. This is mainly made by the so-called "Channel" process, in which the gas is burned in a series of jets beneath steel channels grouped in tables of eight, and the black deposited on the smooth underside of these is scraped off into hoppers through a reciprocating motion of the channels.

Various factors, such as the pressure of the gas, the air supply and the speed of

scraping, all have an influence on the quality of the product.

In examining gas blacks or lamp blacks, the "strength" or tinting power is determined by mixing weighed quantities with zinc oxide and oil, and comparing the tone with that given by a standard black under the same conditions whilst the richness of tone (or colour) is compared in the same way with the standard black mixed in the same proportion with oil.

The carbon blacks upon the market vary considerably in composition. Analyses by Perrott and Thiessen (*J. Ind. Eng. Chem.*, 1920, 12,234) show the following extremes: Amorphous carbon, 85 to 90 per cent., water, 1 to 7 per cent.; hydrogen, 0.5 to 0.8 per cent., and oxygen 2 to 8 per cent. Some degree of relationship has been established between the composition and the behaviour of the blacks in printing inks.

Mineral Pigments.

The mineral pigments commonly used for printing inks include vermilion for red; Prussian and other ferrocyanide blues, and ultramarines; chrome yellows, chrome greens, chrome yellow orange (a mixture of normal and basic lead chromate), orange mineral (a combination of lead oxides), Indian and Venetian reds, burnt umber and burnt sienna for browns.

In examining these, the tests to be applied include the colour, the covering power, fineness of division, miscibility with oil, and absence of grittiness. Organic lakes, consisting of dyes fixed upon a base such as alumina, are important pigments, and alizarine pigments and diazo dyes are superior in permanency to light to many of the mineral pigments.

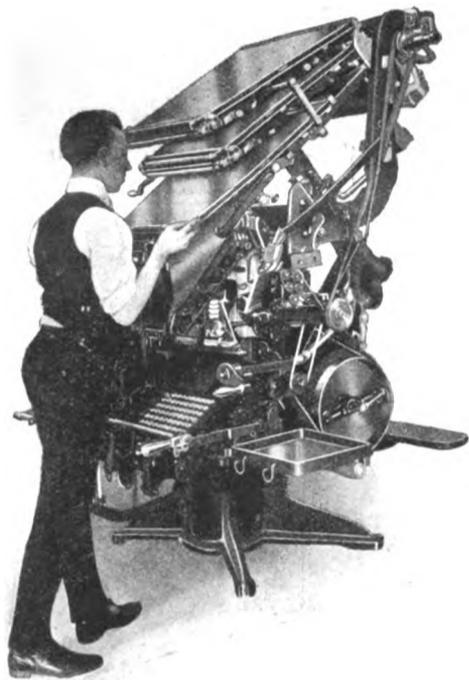
The property of "bleeding" or forming a solution in the oil medium of the ink, is associated with some of the aniline dye lakes, and these are quite unsuitable for the manufacture of printing inks.

One of the main essentials in the preparation of printing ink is that the pigment should be in absolutely uniform state of fine division and be free from gritty matter, and that it should be perfectly and evenly incorporated with the oily medium. The more recent developments of the manufacture are in connection with machinery, such as grinding and incorporating mills, designed to effect perfect admixture.

As in the case of marking inks, the results of physical tests and of trials under the conditions for which the preparation is intended, are of greater importance than a chemical analysis, although this is sometimes necessary.

In addition to the properties already mentioned, practical tests should be made of the

• TRADE **LINOTYPE** MARK •



LINOTYPE ACCESSIBILITY

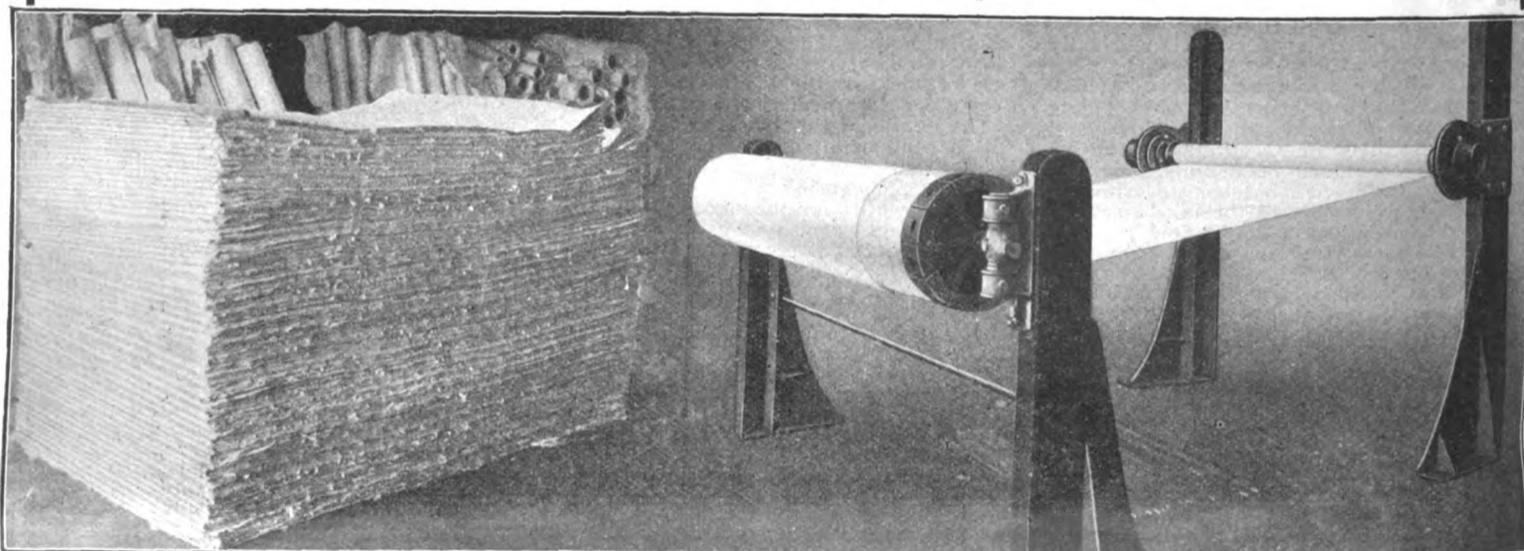
On the Model 8 or Model 14 Linotype any magazine, split or full-length, can be instantly removed without disturbing the other magazines. All changes are made from the front because that is more convenient for the operator and less dangerous to the machine and matrices

Ask about the other exclusive features of these machines

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES :

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading. 2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless. 3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine. 5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day. 6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills. |
|--|---|

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers,* Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

drying power, the flowing capacity, permanence to light and air, absence of "bleeding," or of "striking through" the paper, and the behaviour on the printing press.

Paper Trade Statistics.

Overseas Countries' Imports and Exports of Paper.

The quarterly return dealing with the figures up to June 15th, 1922, issued by the Board of Trade, gives the following interesting statistics relating to the imports and exports of paper of certain foreign countries and British Possessions:—

FINLAND.—During the three months ended March, packing paper was exported from Finland to the extent of 6,455 tonnes (of the value of 30,579,000 marks), compared with 2,409 (11,116,000 marks) last year, and 7,080 (19,545,000 marks) in the three months two years ago. News-print exported during the three periods stood at 27,836 tonnes (107,162,000 marks), 16,595 (77,399,000 marks), 15,481 (41,314,000 marks). The figures relating to the export of pasteboards were: 3,652 (9,924,000 marks), 1922; 1,804 (6,046,000 marks), 1921; and 11,579 (17,152,000 marks), 1920.

NORWAY.—Printing paper exported from Norway amounted to 30,504 tonnes during the first three months of the present year, 19,664 in the corresponding period of last year, and 31,620 two years ago. Packing paper exported reached 14,530 this year (three months), 3,346 last year, and 19,487 in the first quarter of 1920.

SWEDEN.—The exports of paper of all kinds from Sweden up to the end of April stand at 54,226 tonnes, against 36,593 last year, and 98,338 in the corresponding four months of 1920.

DENMARK.—Paper and paper manufactures, given in 1,000 kroner, were imported into Denmark during the three months ended March to the extent of 4,975, contrasted with 6,432 last year, and 9,501 in 1920.

GERMANY.—Fancy, coloured, varnished, etc., paper exported from Germany during the first three months 1922, given in 100 kilos, amounted to 30,213 (of the value of 85,259,000 paper marks), compared with 68,988 (5,045,000 gold marks) in the corresponding three months of 1913. Statistics relating to photographic paper show that 2,934 were exported during January to March, and 3,711 in the three months last year.

NETHERLANDS.—Printing and writing paper (including news-print) were imported into the Netherlands for the four months ended April to the extent of 11,044 tonnes (of the value of 2,448,000 gulden), 9,560 (4,802,000 gulden) in 1921, and 7,989 (3,725,000 gulden) in the four months of 1920. This country's exports for the same classes of merchandise reached 10,437 tonnes (2,761,000 gulden) for January-April, 7,649 (3,955,000 gulden) last year and 3,760 (1,935,000 gulden) in the four months of 1920. The exports of strawboards during the respective periods were:—44,964 tonnes (3,527,000 gulden), 1922; 27,301 (4,608,000 gulden) 1921; and 37,063 (6,250,000 gulden) 1920.

BELGIUM.—Imports into Belgium of paper and cardboard amounted to 8,387 tonnes during the first quarter of the year, 5,172 last year and 6,932 in the three months of the preceding year. Similar classes of goods exported amounted to 8,132 tonnes, contrasted with 6,635 last year and 3,245 in the 1920 period.

FRANCE.—Paper and manufactures (which include books) in 100 kilos, were imported into France during the first three months to the extent of 277,180 (47,939,000 francs), against 312,160 (101,117,000 francs) last year and 290,162 (115,308,000 francs) in the three months of 1920. The exports of paper stood at 80,182 tonnes for the three months this year, 81,391 in 1921, and 67,260 two years ago.

SWITZERLAND.—Printing paper exported from Switzerland, in 100 kilos, reached 36,270 in the three months ended March compared with 10,811 last year and 35,283 in the corresponding period of 1920. The quantity of printed books exported over the respective periods were as follows:—1,079 (1922), 1,072 (1921) and 1,686 (1920). Printed books imported during the three-monthly periods were:—7,320 (1922), 5,499 (1921) and 12,910 (1920).

SPAIN.—Paper for cigarettes exported from Spain during the twelve months ended December last year amounted to 3,248 tonnes, compared with 3,357 in the twelve months of 1920 and 2,612 in the year before. The exports

of books and other printed matter during twelve months were:—1,148 tonnes (1921), 1,501 (1920) and 1,505 (1919).

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Given in 100 kilos, the exports of cardboard from Czecho-Slovakia during the first two months of the year amounted to 4,284, against 8,327 in the corresponding two months last year. The three following classes indicate decreases against the figures for last year (two months), viz.: packing paper 26,800, against 33,535; printing paper, 13,865, against 19,330; and writing paper, 1,562, against 9,035.

GREECE.—Printing paper imported into Greece reached 2,729 tonnes during the eight months ended August, 1921, compared with 3,153 in 1920 and 1,397 in the corresponding period of 1919. Writing paper for the same periods stood at 687 (1921), 942 (1920) and 780 (1919).

EGYPT.—Imports into Egypt during the three months ended March, 1922, were as follows, the figures for the 1921 period being given in parenthesis: Cardboard, 1,094,148 kilos (697,210); cigarette paper, 89,725 (128,291); printings, 1,463,003 (533,491); wrappings, 2,595,913 (1,686,378) and writings and envelopes 378,121 (317,994). Cigarette paper exported in the three months only amounted to 10 tonnes, against 27 last year and 96 in the year before.

BRAZIL.—Paper and paper manufactures entering Brazil amounted in quantity to 22,504 tonnes for the nine months ended September, 1921, compared with 30,781 in the previous year and 45,010 in the nine months' period of 1919.

ARGENTINA.—Paper for newspapers imported into Argentina during the nine months ended September, 1920, represented 24,612 tonnes, against 35,507 in the previous year and 19,274 in the corresponding nine months of 1918. The imports of paper for books during the respective periods were: 9,044 (1920), 6,503 (1919) and 4,967 (1918). The value of the imports of paper manufactures (including books) for the three nine-monthly periods are as follows: 1,459 pesos (1920), 985 pesos (1919) and 838 pesos (1918). (Peso = 4s. od.)

JAPAN.—Packing paper entering Japan during the two months ending February, given in piculs, reached 34,550, compared with 11,070 last year and 27,008 in the corresponding two months of 1920. The imports of printing paper for the three periods were:—59,441 (1922), 8,858 (1921) and 25,200 (1920). The combined value of these imports stands at 1,812,000 yen for the present year, 744,000 yen for the two months of 1921, and 1,670,000 yen for the 1920 period. The quantities of the exports of paper and paper manufactures are not given, but the values for these during the two months' periods were:—2,744,000 yen (1922), 3,277,000 yen (1921) and 4,795,000 yen (1920). [Picul = 133½ lbs. avoirdupois. Yen = 2s. od.]

SIAM.—Unprinted paper, given in tonnes, imported into Siam for the first three months of the year amounted to 427 (of the value of 193,000 ticals) contrasted with 488 (456,000 ticals) last year and 342 (270,000 ticals) in the three months of 1920. [Paper tical = 2s. 1d. in 1922.]

BRITISH INDIA.—Paper imported into British India during the twelve months ended March, 1922, was of the value of 2,052,200 rupees, contrasted with 6,84,07,000 rupees in the previous twelve months and 96,68,000 rupees in the 1920 period.

CYLON.—Imports for January-February were as follows:—Printings, 3,086 cwts. (of the value of 99,000 rupees); writings, 1,129 cwts. (76,000 rupees); and other paper, 8,394 cwts. (1,26,000 rupees).

NEW ZEALAND.—Paper was imported into New Zealand during the twelve months of 1921 to the extent of 366,170 cwts. (of the value of £1,019,000), 340,948 cwts. (£876,000) in 1920, and 313,595 cwts. (£612,000) in the twelve months of 1919.

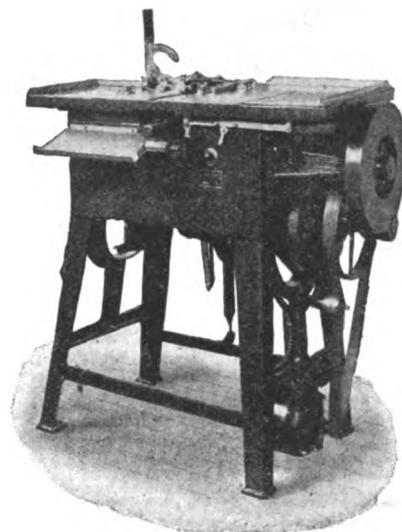
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—Printings received into British South Africa during the twelve months of 1921 amounted to 290,954 (of the value of £769,000) and in the previous twelve months to 295,180 cwts. (£962,000). Wrappings amounted to 72,833 cwts. (£224,000), comparing with 73,344 cwts. (£269,000) in the preceding year. Stationery imported was of the value of £898,000 last year (twelve months) £1,340,000 in 1920 and £826,000 in 1919. For the two months ending February of the present year 30,544 cwts. of printings were imported, as against 78,885 cwts. in the two months of last year. As regards wrappings, the figures for the two months were 12,117 cwts. (1922) and 30,010 cwts. (1921).

EVERY organisation is a reflection of the man at the top.

Ludlow Typograph Progress.

Newspaper Field Entered.

It is interesting to notice that the Ludlow typecaster—about which we had some favourable comments to make on its introduction into this country—is demonstrating its practical utility and is gaining ground in quarters where expert judgment supervises the choice of printing plant. Perhaps not unconnected with Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart's recent visit to the United States to inspect the most up-to-date American printeries was the fact that St. Clement's Press installed a Ludlow typecaster at the beginning of this year. That this step was not regretted is indicated by the installation at St. Clement's, a few weeks ago, of a second Ludlow, the matrix equipment being also doubled. We hear, too, that the Cornwall Press is now using a second Ludlow machine, and has more than doubled its initial matrix equipment. This certainly



The Ludlow Type-Caster.

suggests that the Ludlow method of display typography—despite some criticism from those favouring other methods—is growing in favour with firms that cannot be charged with extravagant or inefficient management.

A more important step, however, in the history of the Ludlow in this country is its entry into the field of newspaper production. The *Daily Express*, as we mentioned in a recent issue, now has the Ludlow typecaster at work. It thus becomes the first newspaper in this country—indeed, the first in Europe—to produce display lines by this method. That the *Daily Express* is much impressed by the capabilities of the Ludlow is evident from what has appeared in the columns of that newspaper—as, for instance, the following: "Hitherto all display type has been set by hand. The type itself does not last long under the great pressure to which it is subjected every day in the stereotyping process, and after a few months' life in a newspaper office becomes ineffective—loses its sharpness, and has to be renewed at a very heavy cost. Advertising type has been hand-set up to the present, and a glance at the *Daily Express* will give some idea of the amount of display type used in one issue. The Ludlow does away with all this. A compositor places brass 'matrices' of letter-moulds, into a 'stick,' locks them tight, and puts the stick into the Ludlow. Molten metal is forced up against the mould, held there for a moment, and—whizz! a beautiful cast of the letters is shot out into a tray—the line complete, ready for the stereotyping, all in one piece, with nothing movable and a bold firm 'face' that will print as black as black can be!"

It is officially stated that the number of persons recorded on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed, on July 24th, was 1,362,300. This was 6,974 less than in the preceding week, and 461,407 less than the figure recorded at the beginning of last January. The number working short time and drawing benefit for intervals of unemployment was 72,900 on July 24th, as compared with 85,249 on July 17th last, and 934,786 on July 1st, 1921.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

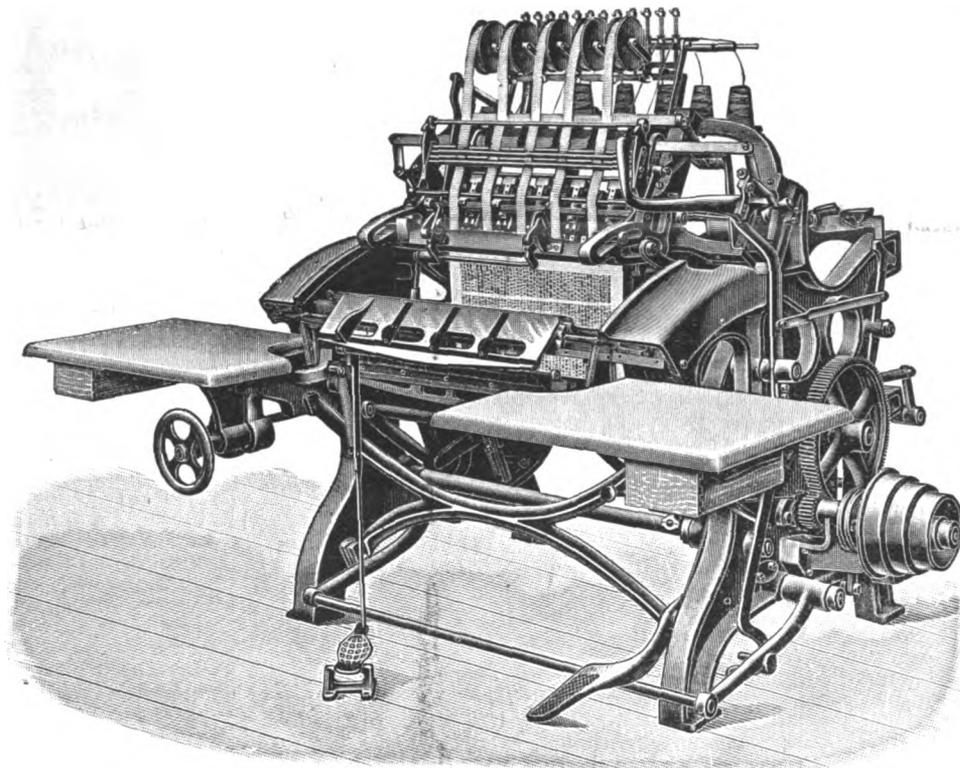
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress and Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

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

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

Trade Notes.

POST OFFICE FINANCE.—On behalf of the Post Office, it is denied that the increase of revenue since the reduction of postal rates can fairly be attributed to that reduction, there being various other factors which must be taken into consideration. Reiteration is made of Mr. Kellaway's recent statement that it would not be possible for some time to come to give any definite figures as to the effect of the reduced postage rates upon the business and revenue of the Post Office.

BOGUS NOTE FACTORY.—Having been charged by a tobacconist to whom he had offered a forged pound note, Frederick Martin, 39, upholsterer, of Queen's road, Peckham, was remanded at Woolwich on Friday on a charge of "forging and uttering" Treasury notes. It was stated that a number of forged notes were found at his address, and an outfit for forging them.

FATAL MISPRINT.—A misprint of a single word is reported to have had fatal consequences to Georges Dupuy, of Lannepax (France). The error occurred in printed instructions regarding the control of a motor car, and led to the car being overturned.

WILLIAM MILLER, a printer's machine-hand, of Walton-road, Aylesbury, is lying in the Hampstead General Hospital in a precarious condition. He was found in a Metropolitan train at Finchley-road on Monday suffering from severe injuries to the head, but how he came by them is a mystery.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Mr. F. W. Dickenson, Mrs. A. Dickenson and Mr. E. A. Bristow, under the style of Dickenson and Son has been dissolved, and the firm ceased to exist as from July 31st. Mr. Bristow, therefore, commenced trading on his own account as from August 1st under the style of E. A. Bristow and Co., papermakers' agents, at the same offices, Temple Bar House, 23-28, Fleet-street, and with the same staff.

It is reported that Mr. Lloyd George's book of memoirs has been purchased for £90,000 (including both the American and British serial and book rights), the contract being made between Mr. Curtis Brown and Sir William Berry. The volume will be published in England by Messrs. Cassell, in which firm Sir William has a controlling interest.

WIRELESS TYPEWRITER.—A new apparatus for use in wireless telegraphy is at present on trial at the Post Office. It is an invention called the teletype, which has already been adopted by the United States Navy Department for use in aeroplanes. The messages are sent out on an ordinary typewriter keyboard without any preliminary "punching" of a paper tape, and emerge automatically at their destination on long type-written slips. Forty-five words a minute can be sent and received.

DONSDIE PAPER MILLS.—Aberdeen Town Council received petitions from 75 residents in Chanonry, High-street, and College Bounds, and from Aberdeen University Court, complaining of "enormous and incessant heavy motor traffic" passing to and from Donsdie Paper Works. The petitioners stated that they had no desire to hamper an industry of such importance to the community, but they were convinced by painful experience of the utter unsuitability of those streets for traffic of such a character and quantity, and of the consequent risk to life and property. They asked that measures be taken at once to divert the traffic to roads more fitted for it. The petitions were remitted to the Streets and Roads Committee for a report.

MR. ARTHUR GRIFFITH, president of Dail Eireann, whose death after a short illness came with startling suddenness on Sunday, started his career as a printer, and it was largely through the allied profession of journalism that he acquired his immense influence as a national leader. Born in Dublin in 1872, the son of a printer, he himself was trained as a compositor, and subsequently became a printer's reader on a Dublin paper. Returning to Ireland in 1898, after a visit to South Africa, he founded and edited the *United Irishman*, conducting that publication with remarkable ability.

MR. ANDREW MEIKLE, editor of the *Express and Star*, Wolverhampton, died on Monday at the age of 75. After seven years' apprenticeship as compositor on the *Dunfermline Press*, he became a reporter on that paper.

He later acted as reporter on the *Teviotdale Record*, Jedburgh, and the *Bolton Guardian*, and as chief reporter of the *Bolton Chronicle*. At a later period he was editor of the *Somerset County Herald*, and was also editor and manager of the *Warrington Examiner*. He has been associated with the *Wolverhampton Express and Star* and the allied papers owned by the Midland News Association, Ltd., for 38 years.

The sudden death of Mr. Robert Stockwell, aged sixty-four, printer, of Wavertree-road, Streatham-hill, which took place while he was seated in his motor car at Stratford was investigated at an inquest at Lewisham on Friday. Mr. Stockwell had been for a run, and just before his death had assisted the chauffeur to fix the hood of the car to protect him from the rain. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

MR. HENRY S. HILL, one of the oldest journalists in the West of England, has died at Plymouth, aged 77. Mr. Hill was for 36 years with the editorial staff of the *Western Morning News*.

The death occurred at Carmarthen, on Friday, of Mr. John P. Pryse, for many years a linotype operator at the *Western Mail* office, Cardiff.

MR. ALFRED HARRIS, of the Romney Press, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., printer, left £19,324.

Four Limerick newspapers—the *Chronicle*, the *Munster News*, the *Leader* and the *Echo* last Friday announced their intention of temporarily suspending publication owing to the conditions prevailing in the country. These newspapers refused to submit last March to censorship by the Irregulars, and as a result closed down for a fortnight.

N.Y. PRINTING INDUSTRY.—The Merchants' Association of New York has published a new analysis of the census of manufactures made by the Department of Commerce in 1919. This shows that printing is the second industry of New York City (following clothing) with a total production of \$345,989,264. This makes it 1-15 of the entire manufactured output of the city.

"HONOR HALL."—One of the numerous interesting items to be seen at the Second Educational Graphic Arts Exposition, to be held at Boston, U.S.A., from August 28th to September 2nd, will be what is known as "Honor Hall" where will be shown samples of some of the best work done recently by various printing houses. In this "Honor Hall" each printer will be allowed to place one specimen that he considers the finest work ever put out by his firm. There will be examples of fine printing, colour work, and binding.

BOOK EXPORTS TO U.S.—The Treasury Department at Washington has temporarily suspended the ruling that books must be marked with the phrase, "Made in ———." Books now held in the Customs House will be released without further marking. It is hoped that the plea of the book trade will be heard and that this Treasury Department ruling will not be applied to books, since they are, for all commonsense purposes, already so marked.

PLAYING CARDS IN THE U.S.—The reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue indicate that the United States produces between 25 and 30 million packs of playing cards a year. American imports of playing cards amounted on the average to somewhat less than 100,000 packs, valued at 10 or 15 cents a pack. In normal times U.S. exports of playing cards have a value of less than \$500,000, representing roughly 1,000,000 packs. Consequently the conclusion is reached that the United States consumption of playing cards is equal to practically the whole of its production. In other words, each family of four people in the United States uses on the average one new pack of playing cards each year.

KOVNO EXHIBITION.—"Printing and Statistical Data" will form one of many sections at an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Lithuanian Agricultural Association at Kovno from September 10th to 20th. Prospectuses can be obtained from the Lithuanian Legation or from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. Applications will be accepted up to August 20th. The address of the Exhibition Bureau is No. 15, Keistucio Gatve, Kovno (Kaunas), Lithuania.

Two GERMAN journalists, Herren Winter and Kämpfer, belonging to the staff of the *Münchener Morgenpost*, have been arrested, accused of high treason.

Trade Union Matters.

"NATSOPA" AND ACCIDENTS.—The governing council of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants has instructed the executive to make a careful inquiry into the causes of accidents in machine rooms, in view of the increased number reported to the society in recent years, and to make any suggestion for the prevention of same. The Executive Council now request every branch committee and every chapel to give this matter their consideration. Chapels are requested to report to branch committees any condition in the machine-room that has led to accidents, or any machine improperly guarded, insufficiently guarded, or placed in such fashion to contribute towards injury to members. The attention of chapels is called especially to various types of machinery where men have to plate the press under great personal inconvenience, owing to insufficient room allowed in the machine for that purpose. The question of reel hoist, starting buttons, faulty floors, and all other circumstances under which members work are also matters for consideration.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—Mr. J. Hobday, branch secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, writes:—"The experimental classes which were held last session at St. Bride Institution proved highly satisfactory from every point of view, and we congratulate members upon their success at the examination which was held at the Stationers' Hall in the spring, when first-class awards were gained by J. W. Shillingford, E. T. Keenan, H. A. Noon and R. Askew; second-class awards by J. Gurney and E. C. Read. The committee would call attention to the fact that these classes will restart in September, when it is hoped that there will be sufficient interest shown to make two classes practicable—a class for juniors and a separate class for adults. To encourage the juniors to attend, the committee offer a prize to the junior who heads the list at the examination, and F.O.C.'s are asked to make this known among their colleagues."

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Burch, W. I., Caslon, S. H., and Stockall, A. H. Type galleys. 21,202.
- Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., and Pierpont, F. H. Die case equipment for typesetting machines. 21,203.
- Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., and Pierpont, F. H. Apparatus for handling type matrices. 21,204.
- Moore, G. L. Loose leaf binders, books, etc. 21,365.
- Partlow, H. W. Gas governors for typesetting machines. 20,921.

Specifications Published.

1921.

- Adams, R. C. Rotary apparatus for stenciling, printing, ruling, scoring, perforating, numbering and the like purposes. 183,696.
- Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing machines. 183,599.
- McInroy, T. Bed and cylinder printing machines. 183,651.
- Waele, A. de. Inks and other pigmenting and like compositions. 183,513.
- Wells, G. N. Binding posts for loose leaves and the like. 183,565.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

- Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Typographical composing and casting machines. 183,819.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
 Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
 Imitators Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould—Patent.
 All Working Parts Patented, and Designs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
 Phone 1 Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

T.A. Sued for Breach of Contract.

Newcastle Bench Finds Employers Justified
in Enforcing Industrial Court's Award.

In connection with the strike of the Typographical Association against the reduction of wages awarded by the Industrial Court, a most important step was taken on Friday, when ninety-seven men concerned in the dispute were sued at Newcastle Police Court by the *Newcastle Chronicle*, Ltd., and the *Mail and Leader*, Ltd., Newcastle, to recover £10 damages in each case for breach of contract by neglecting or refusing, without lawful excuse, to follow their employment on July 21st and subsequent dates.

Mr. H. S. Mundahl (instructed by Messrs. Keenlyside and Forster), appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Edgar Meynell (instructed by Messrs. Watson, Burton and Coeder) for the defendants.

Among those present were: Colonel Sir Joseph Reed, Mr. Munro Sutherland of the *Newcastle Chronicle* and *North Mail*; Mr. J. B. Leslie Smith, president of the local Master Printers' Association; Mr. Walter Doig, hon. secretary, and Mr. John English, secretary of the North-Eastern Master Printers' Alliance; Mr. J. D. French, general president of the Typographical Association; Mr. J. D. Harvey, a member of the Executive Committee and president of the local branch of the Typographical Association; and Mr. Joseph Tinker, local secretary.

The Employers' Case.

Opening the case for the employers, Mr. H. S. Mundahl said the object of the proceedings was not the recovery of money, because any damages would be inadequate compensation for the actual loss sustained, but it was to vindicate the position of the newspaper proprietors. Should the Court decide that a case was made out, therefore, it had been agreed that the damages should be the nominal sum of 25s. in each case. The case of one of the men, George Renwick, would be taken, and the remainder would stand by it. Defendants were all members of the printing staffs of the *Newcastle Chronicle* and *North Mail*, and all members of the T.A., in which wages were regulated by the national agreement.

Mr. Mundahl proceeded to outline the movements of wages in the printing trade since pre-war days, and sketched the history of the present dispute, stressing the agreement to refer the dispute to the Industrial Court. The agreement, he pointed out, was signed by representatives of both sides, including those of the Typographical Association, who were Mr. French and Mr. Skinner, the president and secretary. The matter was referred "for settlement." The hearing took place on July 4th, and the award was made on July 7th, and was issued on July 8th, providing for a reduction of 12s. 6d. by four instalments.

The Breach of Contract.

The president and the secretary of the Typographical Association expressed dissatisfaction, and they threatened to withdraw their labour. On July 21st the men threatened to leave their employment without giving any notice. Negotiations took place, but the men did leave without notice. It was admitted, and the rules of their own society so provided, that a fortnight's notice was necessary on either side for the termination of employment. The breach of contract complained of was that the men had left their work without notice.

Mr. Mundahl said the men's case, as he understood it, was that reference to the Industrial Court was not binding on the members by virtue of the rules of the society, and they said "if you put it into force we are entitled to strike without notice." Before reference to the Industrial Court there was no reservation as to a ballot, but before the proceedings commenced, Mr. French, president of the society, intimated that any award would have to be submitted to a ballot.

Mr. Mundahl said it was an unpleasant thing to suggest, but he did contend that when Mr. French said they could not act without reference to a ballot of the members, it was not a frank and ingenuous statement. It was done for the purpose of saving his own face, and he (counsel) said that for two reasons. In the first place, the rules made no provision that any decision must be referred

to a ballot of the members. In the second place, the only rule dealing with the matter was rule 7, clause 3, which said "The function of the Executive Council shall be to administer the rules of the Association for the general benefit of the members. They shall not sign any agreement without submitting the proposed agreement to the vote of the members."

If the executive had had any doubt as to their authority, Mr. Mundahl contended that they would have submitted to ballot the signing of the agreement to refer the dispute to the Industrial Court for settlement. Nothing of the sort was done, and no attempt was made to take a ballot until the award was made, and found to be unsatisfactory. Then they sought to upset the whole proceedings by means of that ballot which they alleged to be necessary.

"I say," said Mr. Mundahl, "that the protest of July 4th was not genuine and honest. It was simply a means of saving their own faces in case the award went against them," declared Mr. Mundahl.

Counsel having read voluminous correspondence between the parties, said that it was decided that the finding of the Court should be resisted, and that the men should strike without notice immediately the employers proposed to put the reduction into effect. There was no legal justification for doing such a thing. When the employers agreed to withdraw their notices and agreed to the matter going to the Industrial Court, the position was this: The contract was to continue and the wages paid were to be determined by the award. It was a bargain to go on working on the usual terms, and each side agreed to work on these terms. There was absolutely no justification in law for the course that had been taken by the Executive Committee to cease work on the 21st.

The Clerk: The legal point which the magistrates have to consider is whether there was an agreement to go to the Industrial Court, and whether the action of your Executive was binding upon the men, and what were the conditions in which they accepted them?

The T.A.'s Defence.

Mr. Meynell (for the defence) replied that these questions all arose, and then proceeded to urge that it was common ground that 14 days' notice must be given. There was no suggestion that in the terms agreed the 14 days' notice should be waived. On the assembling of the court, Mr. French got up and made a statement in the clearest possible terms. He said: "But I want it to be clearly understood, so that there can be no doubt about it in the minds of either the Court or my friends the employers, that under no circumstances can we as an Executive Council accept as final the decision of the Court."

The Chairman: Can you suggest why he did submit it to the Court? After making that statement, why did he not say, "We will not be bound by your decision unless it be in our favour?"

Mr. Meynell: He was scarcely likely to say that. What he did say was distinctly that they were not bound by it. They would recommend it to the ballot of the members.

Mr. Meynell contended that the only persons bound by the agreement were the members of the executive, who were not summoned. Other newspapers had given 14 days' notice before enforcing the award, but the *Chronicle* was determined to get rid of this society and run as a non-union business. His case was that the proprietors themselves broke the agreement by enforcing the reduction without notice.

The Magistrates' Decision.

The magistrates retired, and were absent about 25 minutes.

The Chairman, on the return of the magistrates to the court, said the Bench had considered the matter very carefully in all its bearings, and this was the conclusion come to:—

"The Court finds, on the admitted facts, that the officials of Typographical Association acted within their authority in submitting the question of a wage-reduction for settlement by the Industrial Court, and that,

consequently, the findings of such court are binding upon all the parties to the submission. The Court therefore finds that the plaintiffs were justified in reducing the wages in accordance with the award of the Industrial Court, and that consequently the defendants were not justified in leaving their employment without first giving proper notice.

"Judgment is accordingly given in the plaintiffs' favour for the agreed damages of £1 5s. and costs in each case."

At the request of Mr. Meynell, the Bench agreed to state a case for the opinion of the High Court.

Messrs. Benn Bros.' Good Year.

Factors to which Success is Attributed.

At the annual meeting of Benn Bros., Ltd., held on Friday, Sir E. J. P. Benn, Bart., C.B.E., presided, and was able to report that his company had had a good year and had done extremely well. They were, he said, in a better position than ever, turnover and profits continuing to advance satisfactorily.

In looking round for the reason for their success Sir E. J. Benn remarked that they had not found it necessary to go into the insurance business, they offered no premiums, and paid no shopping bills for subscribers, but merely published newspapers and books, devoting the whole of their brain power and effort to making those newspapers and books just as good and serviceable as possible.

Another point was the fact that nearly one-fifth of all the people employed are shareholders in the company. The men and women who carry on the work of the company, the working directors and the staff, own between them nearly half the capital.

Benefits of the Five-Day Week.

Sir E. J. Benn laid special stress on the benefits which the firm had derived from the five-day week. "It is very remarkable, and indeed I think a unique, thing," he said, "for a newspaper publishing house to limit its work to five days a week. It causes in sundry little ways sundry little inconveniences, but as against this we believe that it gives us great advantages. We claim that we do more work in five days than most people do in five and a half; we very much enjoy our long week-ends, and the balance sheet . . . would seem to prove that no financial disadvantage results from the arrangement. The five-day week movement has not developed as I expected that it would when we were among the pioneers. Some of those who started it have dropped it, but I call attention to its success in our case in the hope that others may be encouraged to try the experiment. The five-day week, if it became general, would, I believe, lead to economy, efficiency, and, most important of all, contentment, and have a happy reaction upon the industrial situation as a whole."

The Corporations Tax.

Referring to the Corporations Tax, he protested against it on the ground that it penalises limited companies as distinguished from every other form of trading organisation. "If we as a nation," he said, "really desire prosperity, if we are in earnest about providing employment for everybody, if we want our trade and commerce to thrive, then we should surely see that the principle of the joint stock company is fostered and nourished and improved so that every incentive is offered to suitable persons to join themselves together for industrial purposes. This corporation profits tax is a blow at that great movement, and must be brought to an end. Notwithstanding all the talk of economy, the tax-gatherer still takes from your coffers an enormous proportion of your profits, while if all the money which flows into the Exchequer as a result of our activities, all the taxes paid by our employees, as well as by the company, were added together it would be found that the State takes nearly twice as much as those who own the business."

Turning to the outlook for the future, the speaker said he took the most optimistic view of the trading situation. It seemed to him that there was every prospect of a steady advance all round; our industries had touched bottom and were now on the mend.

The meeting approved a dividend at the rate of 17½ per cent. per annum, less tax, to be paid in respect of the year ending June 30th, 1922.

Death of Viscount Northcliffe.

A Creator of Newspapers.

By the death of Viscount Northcliffe, which took place at 10.12 a.m. on Monday at his London residence, 1, Carlton-gardens, this country loses a distinguished journalist, a great newspaper proprietor and one of the foremost figures of his time. He dies at the age of 57, when it seemed likely that his immense energies and limitless enterprise had still many years in which to put on record further sensational achievements in the realm of newspaper production. The funeral takes place to-day (Thursday) in St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley, the interment being preceded by a service at Westminster Abbey at noon.

Master Business-BUILDER.

Alfred Charles William Harmsworth began his association with the Press in most humble fashion, but the story of his successes constitutes a romance of modern industry, as he succeeded in building up three great businesses—the Amalgamated Press (which owns *Answers* and some 80 more publications), the Associated Newspapers (which owns the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News* and *Weekly Dispatch*), and the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. The combined profits of the two first amounted last year to about £600,000, and the weekly issue of their publications to nearly thirty million copies. The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. now owns 3,400 square miles of forest in Newfoundland, with water power, railways, the town of Grand Falls, a port, steamers for the transport of paper to England, and one of the largest paper mills in the world.

In addition to establishing and supervising these undertakings, he reconstituted the *Times* and took a leading part in founding the *Daily Mirror*, with its circulation to-day of one million.

His Influence on the Press.

Lord Riddell—vice-chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and one exceptionally well qualified to judge of the influence exerted by this prince of newspaper magnates—writes of him:—"It must be confessed that he placed the newspaper trade on a new footing, both by the magnitude of his operations and the new spirit which he introduced. Not the least notable of his innovations was the increased remuneration paid by him to journalists. He set a new standard, which had far-reaching effects, and the working journalist will always have cause to bless his memory in this respect. He was a hard taskmaster, but he paid well, was a good friend to fellow-craftsmen in distress and a generous contributor to trade charities.

"It is difficult to describe the extent of his influence upon the Press. The way for his operations had been paved by greater educational advantages among the masses of the people, and his appearance coincided with the introduction of cheap paper and mechanical improvements which rendered possible the speedy production of newspapers and periodicals in enormous quantities at low prices. These facilities he used to the fullest extent, also adopting the critical and vituperative methods which aroused the animosity of public men in the time of Lord Mansfield, and which, in their modern dress, Lord Northcliffe largely borrowed from the American Press."

Interest in Printing.

Though he was a journalist and newspaper proprietor rather than a practical printer, it was his boast that he had been familiar with the printer's craft since his boyhood. Mr. G. S. Jealous, of Hampstead, a neighbour and friend of his father's, who was at that time proprietor of the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*, gave him, while he was still a child of five, a small printing press and a case of type, so he knew how to set type before he was seven. He had a natural bent for machinery, which led him to introduce the best plant in his offices and to neglect no mechanical device.

Tributes from all quarters of the globe are now testifying to Lord Northcliffe's genius and influence. Lady Northcliffe has received telegrams of sympathy from the King, the Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Princess Christian, ex-King Manoel, the Duke of Connaught, M. Poincaré, and many others. Mr. Harding, the printer-President of the United States, sent to Lady Northcliffe a message through the American

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Situations Wanted	1	6	
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Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0	
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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill. Fleet. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

REQUIRED, at the LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES, Stamford-street, S.E., as from September 11th, 1922, the under-mentioned WHOLE-TIME INSTRUCTORS:—

(a) STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING.—A wide experience of modern workshop methods in the production of duplicate printing plates by stereotyping and electrotyping covering the requirements of newspaper offices and general jobbing necessary, also a knowledge of chemistry and electrolysis as applied to electrotyping.

(b) BINDING AND WAREHOUSE.—A wide practical experience of the various sections of the bookbinders' craft, both hand and mechanical, and ability to develop the desire for good work.

(c) GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (CRAFT AND SCHOLASTIC).—A knowledge of the operations in the various branches of the printing and kindred trades is required, and ability to instruct apprentices in the various classes concerning the operations of their work. This teacher will be required to give lessons in English and Calculations as applied to the printing and kindred trades. Candidates must be graduates.

Scale of salary for (a) and (b), £300 by annual increments of £15 to £425; for (c) £290 by £15 to £550. Commencing salary in each case according to experience and qualifications.

Preference given to candidates who have served or attempted to serve with H.M. Forces. Apply to Education Officer (T.1A), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) for form of particulars to be returned by 21st August, 1922. Canvassing disqualifies.

JAMES BIRD,
Clerk of the London County Council.
15982

Embassy expressing "full appreciation of the high qualities of your distinguished husband, his exceptional ability, his dominant personality, and his devotion to the service of mankind," adding that he "deeply deplores his untimely end."

Mr. George A. Isaacs, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, writes to the *Daily Mail* expressing on behalf of his trade union and himself personally a "sense of loss at the passing of Lord Northcliffe" and voicing "appreciation of his attitude towards those of his employees that I have the privilege to represent."

ACCORDING to an inquiry conducted by the U.S. Department of Labour, there are 113 newspapers and 14 magazines in the U.S. owned and directed by negroes.

The Egyptian Ministry has suspended the newspaper *Al-Ahram*, which has never before been suspended during its 47 years' existence

COMPOSITOR wanted; also LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted. Best location in United States America; business owned and managed by Englishman; give qualifications and references, also wages asked.—Box 13965.

COSTING and ESTIMATING CLERK wanted in Lithographic Transfer Works in the Midlands.—State qualifications, references and wages, to Box 13980.

TRAVELLER wanted, with good connections in the Printing Trade for Manchester, Liverpool and Midlands, with old-established house; state age and experience; all applications treated confidentially.—Box 13976.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

ENGINEER'S DRAUGHTSMAN, internal combustion, etc., car experience, desires Position where artistic talent would be of service; ability for advert. lay-out and commercial art.—Address Box 13952.

MINDER (Two revolution) seeks permanency; experienced in Commercial, Book and Three-Colour Work; disengaged.—Box 13973.

MACHINE MINDER.—Centurettes, Wharfedale, etc.—E. C., 32, Hargrave Park, Highgate, N.19. 13974

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Miscellaneous.

AN opportunity occurs to ACQUIRE a SMALL PRINTING PLANT, in running order, within a short distance of Liverpool-street; lease of basement premises, about 2,000 sq. ft., at a low rent, may also be had if desired.—Full particulars from D.E., c/o Dixon and Roe, 17, Walbrook, E.C.4. 13981

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Litho Machines.—Box 13977.

NOTTINGHAM.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, early possession, Palatial Modern-built BUSINESS PREMISES, corner Carrington-street, facing fountain (best side the street), all cars stop at door, said to be 50,000 to 150,000 people pass daily; 20,000 feet super floor space, 175 feet frontage; quite near new Port of Nottingham (world's seaports to Nottingham v. Hull direct); opportunity for Grand Stores de Louvre; suit limited company; illustrated map posted.—Cooley, Market-street, Nottingham. 13983

PHOTO PRINTS.—Object Photography, etc.; Practical and Skilled Operators at your service; Modern Studies specially planned for all Object Work.—For efficient service send your work to The Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. 13963

TYPE METAL RULE BORDERS, LEADS AND CLUMPS.—Send for samples and prices. Best Alloy used for all these materials.—The Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. 13964

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

Printing on Thin India Paper.

Hints for printing on very thin India paper are given in a pamphlet issued by the S. D. Warren Company, Boston. Ink must be non-penetrating. Very often comparatively opaque thin paper appears to be transparent when the real trouble is caused by the oil or varnish in the ink penetrating the stock to such an extent that it shows on the other side of the sheet. Consult your ink man, giving him a sample of the paper you plan to use and he should be able to help you.

If half-tone engravings are used, make them so far as possible, not over 120 screen. A screen of 133 lines might possibly be used if it is necessary to hold the detail of the subject.

It is advisable to avoid large sizes and black-face type as much as possible. Types of this description have a greater tendency than light faces to show through any paper. And this tendency will naturally be accentuated on very thin paper.

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 Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1922.

Wage Negotiations Resumed.

THE gratification felt in the trade at the resumption of negotiations between the employers and the Typographical Association is heightened by the fact that the parties have been standing apart for a period of nearly four weeks, whilst the inconveniences and losses inseparable from a stoppage have been felt in many quarters. At the time of writing the conference is still proceeding, but in view of the return to work of compositors and linotype operators in many towns, and the fact that the unions other than the Typographical Association affiliated to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation had no part in the dispute, there were hopes that the resumption of negotiations would be the prelude to a settlement.

The Newcastle Decision.

THE case brought by the Newcastle newspaper companies against members of the Typographical Association and resulting in a judgment whereby the strikers were mulcted in nominal damages and costs is one of great interest to the trade not only because of the important bearing the decision has upon the present dispute, but also because of its bearing upon the future status of the Industrial Court, and, moreover, upon the general question of the law as affecting signed agreements between employers and trade unions. In the opinion of the printing trade employers, the judgment of the Newcastle magistrates is a most satisfactory endorsement of their contention by an unprejudiced and impartial body of men to whom the facts had been presented with great ability by counsel for both sides. The case, however, has points of complexity. As a matter of common fair play it may be obviously absurd for the representatives of the T.A. to act as they did in solemnly signing an agreement, on the strength of which the employers withdrew their notices, and then, having removed the immediate threat of stoppage of work, pleading that they were not authorised to make an agreement which would be bind-

ing upon their members. But common fair play and the letter of the law are not necessarily identical. If the case goes to the High Court the root question to be decided, it seems to us, is whether or not the representatives of the T.A. were legally empowered to commit their union, as they apparently did, to accept whatever adjustment of wages the Industrial Court might decide. That such responsibility was taken for granted and that the signing would become a farce if the authority were not assumed, might count for nothing in the eyes of the law. Rules and precedents would have to be vigorously scrutinised and all tacit understandings barred. The fact, we suppose, that the Newcastle magistrates agreed to state a case, indicates that they feel there is further ground for discussion on points of law involved. Such further discussion would probably be very interesting and instructive to all who, on the side either of the employers or of the men, have to do with the making of agreements.

The Passing of Lord Northcliffe.

THE burial to day of Viscount Northcliffe—to be preceded by a funeral service in Westminster Abbey—makes a great finish to a career that is one of the romances of modern industry. He wished to be numbered among the great ones of the earth, and it is clear to-day that he realised this ambition. He made many enemies. That was inevitable in view of his autocratic temperament and of the fact that policies and principles served him mainly as counters in the game of business, to be taken up or laid down in accordance with the exigencies of the moment. Yet he is now recognised everywhere as a prince of journalists. His originality, foresight and daring not only made his own newspapers successful, but brought a new era in the style and methods of British journalism. Illustrative of the largeness of the man's thought is the fact that his entry into the sphere of papermaking—a mere sideline—resulted in a gigantic enterprise, itself a life-time's task for a smaller mind. It is as journalist and newspaper organiser, however, that he goes down to history. Though the world should forget his excursions into world politics, and though it should forget (as it will) his ever-shifting attitude to most big subjects of human interest, he will be remembered for ever as a newspaper maker who was a great master of his craft, and who has written his name big over a large part of this planet.

Rating of Machinery.

IT seems possible that a little more effort on the part of all concerned might result in the passing at an early date of the Rating of Machinery Bill, a measure which aims at revising the rating practices throughout the country, so as to remove some very unfair disparities pressing heavily upon many printers and other users of machinery. It is good to see that the Association of Chambers of Commerce is making a very determined effort to prevent the Bill being crowded out this session. It has been arranged that the Chambers of Commerce in all towns where they exist, shall directly urge the local members of Parliament during the recess to write to Mr. Chamberlain, as leader of the House, pressing for special facilities for the measure during the autumn session. Further pressure on the part of master printers would seem also to be opportune.

Railway Rates.

MANY factors are entering into the questions of improving business and easing the burdens on industry. Not the least is the reduced railway rates which operated from August 1st. It is not without reason that the hope is entertained that the 25 per cent. off the pre-war charges will help to promote trade revival and reduce costs. The freight

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alterations, however, only apply to England and Wales, and there is need for similar concessions in Scotland. The Scottish Chambers of Commerce, at a meeting in Glasgow, passed a resolution expressing surprise and grave concern at the reported decision of the Scottish railway companies not to accord to traders concessions on rates and charges similar to those given by the English companies. The matter is being taken up by the Federation of British Industries, and doubtless sufficient pressure will be brought to bear upon the Northern railway companies to compel them to come into line with those in the Southern half of the kingdom.

Marketing British Paper.

Not a few British papermakers perhaps can offer criticism of the methods adopted in selling their paper to consumers. A correspondent writes to point out how paper produced in this country is placed at a disadvantage as against the foreign article, and he quotes a particular case in illustration. Thus his firm found that some paper which they supplied at 20s. was retailed in quite a good quantity at 33s. per cwt. He goes on to explain how different are the conditions governing the sale of foreign-made wrapping papers. Here, we are informed that it is admitted by the middlemen that they cannot get more than a 5 per cent. margin. When the different margins are considered—5 per cent. foreign, 60 per cent. British—is it any wonder that the user buys foreign paper? asks our correspondent, who adds that a tariff or publication of the price of paper appears to be the only way of checking this practice of penalising home-made paper.

Fall in German Paper Imports.

An interesting variation in the imports of German paper is shown by a comparison of the figures for May and June. Taking the three main classes of paper—printings, packings and coated—the imports into this country from Germany last month were less than in May to the extent of £23,836. Other paper goods probably increase the total deficiency, which is put in some quarters at over £33,000. The largest item of the three grades mentioned is packing and wrapping paper (including tissue). In May the value of these which were received in this country from Germany was £52,995, a figure which declined to £32,560 in June. Printing paper not coated fell from £8,362 in May to £5,748 in June, and coated paper from £7,271 to £6,485. Whether the change is due to local economic conditions in Germany or a falling away of demand on this side by reason of prices, the British papermaker will welcome a lessening of competition.

Paper Trade Golfing Society.

In addition to the cups already presented to the Paper Trade Golfing Society by its president, Mr. Frank Lloyd, by Lord Riddell, and by Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, we are now able to announce that a further cup, to be known as "The Cardiff Cup" has recently been kindly presented by Messrs. Thomas Owen and Co., Ltd., of the Ely Paper Works, Cardiff, to be competed for by members of the Society with handicaps of 12 and over.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

M. Hershgold, B. Hershgold, and D. Hershgold, cardbox manufacturers, at Popham-road, New North road, N.1, under the style of Hershgold Brothers.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

P. C. Jones, residing at Bison Bridge, Huntspill, Somerset, and carrying on business at Cornhill, Highbridge, stationer, news-agent, and fancy goods dealer.

Wages Conference at Last.

Employers and the Typographical Association Meet in London.

Very general relief was, no doubt, felt throughout the trade when it became known at the week-end that the Typographical Association had asked the employers for a conference. We understand, by the way, that the conference was quite definitely requested by the T.A. A statement was made in the Press last week on behalf of the employers' committee that "In the hope of seeing the dispute ended nationally rather than sectionally, the committee had decided to make it clear that if the Typographical Association at any time asked the employers for a national conference no objection would be made to granting one." Some effort was made to represent this as indicating weakening on the side of the employers—rather than as evincing a reasonable desire to permit no unnecessary obstacle to delay the resumption of normal working in the industry. It is as it should be that the conference was called at the definite request of the T.A. The significance of this is heightened by the fact that it is not many days since Mr. French, as president of the men's union, declared it would be useless to confer with employers whilst they remained unyielding on the question of the proposed reduction in wages. The change is probably due largely to the result of the Newcastle test case and to the return to work of many of the branches. It is also stated that pressure has been brought to bear by kindred trade unions.

Conference began in London on Tuesday between the Typographical Association and representatives of the Federation of Master Printers and of the Newspaper Society. Mr. James Maclehoose, M.A., LL.D., presided. After sitting until about 10 p.m. it was agreed, at the request of the Typographical Association, that the conference should be adjourned until the following day, resumption being made at 10 a.m. yesterday (Wednesday). When discussion began at 2.30 on Tuesday it was believed that both sides were prepared to submit modified proposals. The employers, bound by their determination that the recent award of the Industrial Court in regard to wage reductions must stand as a matter of principle, could not give way on the total amount of the reduction or the distribution of the four consecutive "cuts," but they were prepared to put forward an offer that if the reductions were accepted, wages in the industry should be stabilised until the end of 1923. This would ensure to the members of the T.A. a substantially higher standard of payment, taking full account of the rise in the cost of living, than they received before the war. The proposal, we understand, was put before the T.A. representatives but did not lead to agreement, and a counter proposal is said to have been made by the T.A. that the first three stages of the wage reductions, amounting in all to 9s. a week, should be agreed upon and that the last reduction of 3s. 6d. should be left over for negotiations at a later date.

Stoppage Affects Further Newspapers.

The entire linotype, composing and reading staff of the *Yorkshire Observer* struck work after finishing Friday's issue, and the newspaper was produced on Saturday as a mixture of type-setting and photographed typewritten copy.

On Monday four Leeds newspapers—the *Yorkshire Post*, the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, the *Yorkshire Evening News*, and the *Leeds Mercury*—were published under emergency conditions, as practically all the linotype hands were out. All papers on Saturday had lengthy accounts of the position, stating that they could carry on, and craving the indulgence of their readers and advertisers. The *Yorkshire Evening Post* compositors finished on Friday night, and it was the first paper in the city to turn out an issue under the new conditions. It was a very fair production. The inside pages, mostly concerning sport, were the same as usual, the articles having been set earlier in the week. The *Yorkshire Evening News* published as usual, but on Monday all Leeds papers were being produced by means of the typewriter and the aid of a few compositors. There was accordingly a phenomenal demand for typists in the city.

After having got out a weekly newspaper on Saturday the compositors on the *Huddersfield Daily Examiner* ceased work. They have not accepted the terms of the Industrial

Court award and will remain on strike. Efforts will be made to publish the *Huddersfield Daily Examiner* in an attenuated form daily and weekly during the progress of the strike.

Plymouth men on the *Western Morning News* have returned to work on the terms of the award, and the staffs of several Devonshire local papers have also accepted the cuts. The *Torquay Times* has arranged a return to work "pending settlement."

There is no change in the printing dispute in Belfast and no local newspapers are published. At the week end notices were posted on the newspaper office windows inviting clerks and typists to apply for vacancies to learn linotype operating. The notice at one newspaper office states: "An opportunity for clerks to become tradesmen. Simple work. You touch the keys, the machine does the rest."

Personal.

THE Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to preside at the diamond jubilee dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, in May next.

LORD MARSHALL left London last week for Scotland.

MR. ALFRED LANGLEY, of the Euston Press, vice-president of the London Master Printers' Association, is paying a holiday visit to East Anglia.

A LIST of new magistrates for Swansea issued on Saturday contained the names of Mr. David Davies, editor of the *South Wales Daily Post*, and Mr. John Davies Williams, editor of the *Cambria Daily Leader*.

MR. A. EDMUND SPENDER, of the *Western Morning News*, has been appointed editor of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*. Mr. Spender was Mayor of Plymouth in 1909. He joined the staff of the *Western Morning News* in 1896.

MR. ALEXANDER KEITH, of the literary staff of the *Aberdeen Journal*, has been presented by his colleagues with an oak writing bureau on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. FREDERIC W. GOUDY, art director of the Lanston Monotype Machine Co. in America, has recently had a further honour conferred upon him. The American Institute of Architects held a meeting recently in Chicago and expressed its appreciation of Mr. Goudy's work for the arts by presenting him with the good medal as detailed in the following telegram which was sent in advance: "For your meritorious work in the art of typography and your devotion to its advancement the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects in Chicago assembled, has bestowed upon you the allied arts gold medal of the institute."

MR. HENRY FEATHERSTONE on Aug. 5th celebrated his 50th birthday and was the recipient of numerous messages of congratulation from his many business and private friends.

MR. E. A. BRISTOW (E. A. Bristow and Co.), is paying a fortnight's visit to the Continent.

MR. W. KING, late of Powell Lane and Co., Ltd., has joined the outside staff of E. A. Bristow and Co., which takes the place of Dickenson and Son.

MR. A. J. WILLIAMS, of Messrs. Holman and Williams, 23, Budge-row, E.C., met with an unfortunate accident on Friday. Just after leaving business Mr. Williams slipped and fractured his thigh bone. He was taken to St. Bartholemew's Hospital, and is likely to be laid up for some months.

MR. NORMAN BOLTON, who passed in Class 1, Final Grade, of the City and Guilds examination in paper technology and secured a silver medal, is chemist at the Sun Paper Co., Ltd., Feniscowles, near Blackburn.

MR. FRED HAWORTH, who secured a bronze medal in Class 1, Grade 1, is assistant manager to the Roach Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Samesbury, near Preston.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 38s. 10½d., 39s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 3d., 24s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 19s. 6d., Pref., 18s. 3d., 17s.; British Glues and Chemicals, 7s. 3d., 7s. 6d., Pref., 15s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 107½, 107½; John Dickinson, 22s.; Ilford, Pref., 19s.; International Linotype, 58, 56½; Lamson, Paragon 20s. 6d., Pref., 18s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 3d.; Linotype, A Deb., 63½, 63½, B Deb., 61½; Geo. Newnes, 15s. 3d., 15s. 10½d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 107½; Odhams, 8s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s., 15s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 19s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 80s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 3d., 19s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 10½, 10½d.; Weldon's, 35s. 3d., Pref., 19s., 19s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

DE LA RUE (THOMAS) AND CO.—Accounts of De La Rue (Thomas) and Co. for 1921 state that after providing £18,612 repairs, £17,491 directors' remuneration and fees, £52,680 loss on branches and £38,848 interest on debenture stock and loans, loss results of £89,599. To this is added £7,692, amount short realised on India contract, 1919 and 1920, and £3,500 for dividend on preference shares for half year to June 30th, 1921, and this total debit balance has been extinguished by £88,425 brought forward, £9,849 transferred from general reserve and £2,517 over reserved for taxes.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY PRESS.—Net profit of Aberdeen University Press for year ended June 30th, 1922, after providing for depreciation, was £1,896, plus £1,863 brought in, making £3,759. Directors recommend 12 per cent. dividend on ordinary shares, less tax, carrying forward, subject to directors' and auditors' fees and corporation tax, £2,036. Meeting, Aberdeen, August 22nd, 12.30 p.m.

SPICERS, LTD.—Report of Spicers for the year ended March 31st, 1922, states that after paying directors' fees, debenture stock interest, note interest and interim dividends on preference and ordinary shares there remains, including £86,207 brought in, £107,598. Directors recommend final dividends on 25,000 preference shares at rate of 5 per cent. per annum for six months £8,750, on 30,000 preference shares at rate of 5 per cent. per annum for seven months (paid in accordance with amalgamation agreement of May 12th, 1922) £8,750, and on 50,000 ordinary shares £15,000, leaving to be carried forward £75,098. Directors regret that accounts are issued rather later than usual owing to amalgamation of business of James Spicer and Sons with this company, which was confirmed on June 8th last. Figures could not show any economies to be effected under or other advantages to be gained by the amalgamation. Decrease in profits is accounted for by general depression in trade and further reduction in stock values, stocks having been written down to current prices.

NEW COMPANIES.

WILSONS, PRINTERS (CASTLEFORD), LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares (750 preference and 450 ordinary). To take over the business of a printer, bookseller and stationer, carried on by H. L. Wilson at Castleford, Yorks, as Alfred Wilson. Private company. First directors: H. L. Wilson, H. Pinder and F. Vavasour. Registered offices: 10, Station-road, Castleford.

DENNY AND COOK, LTD.—Capital £700 in £1 shares. Printers, publishers, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: C. E. Denny and J. A. Cook. Registered office: 6, Staff-street, Old-street, E.C.

FARWOOD PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares. Proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Simms, A. C. Huckstepp and W. Saunders. Registered office: 10A, Temple row, Birmingham.

CALCULATING SERVICES, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares. Commercial calculators, printers, stationers, advertising agents, auctioneers, valuers, appraisers, law writers, typists, duplicators, and business agents for solicitors and others in stamping deeds, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. Smith and A. Duncan. First directors: D. Smith, A. Duncan and W. A. Todd Hunter. Registered office: 51, North John street, Liverpool.

PHILIP PALMER PRESS, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares (8,000 "A" ordinary and 2,000 "B" ordinary). To take over the business of a general printer, bookbinder, stationer and bookseller carried on by P. Palmer at 101 and 103, King's-road, Reading, as the Philip Palmer Press. Private company. First directors: P. H. Palmer, H. J. Kearse and H. E. Wilby. Registered office: 101-103, King's-road, Reading.

JASCO LOOSE LEAF, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares (1,000 preference and 4,000 ordinary). To adopt an agreement with C. E. H. Wann and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in loose-leaf books in paper of all kinds, and articles made from paper or pulp, stationers, lithographers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. E. H. Wann and E. M. Wann. Registered office: Hepworth's Chambers, 148, Briggate, Leeds.

UNIVERSAL PAPER AGENCIES, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; salesmen or agents for the sale or purchase of all goods manufactured by paper and cardboard makers and pulp manufacturers, stationers, printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. B. Scott and H. M. Stevenson, junr. Registered office: 19, Barwick-street, Birmingham.

CHARLES AND SON, LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares (10,000 7 per cent. cum. pref. and 5,000 ordinary) to take over the business of a printer and publisher carried on by W. Charles at 10, Paternoster-square, E.C., and elsewhere as Charles and Son. Private company. First directors: W. Charles and W. E. Charles.

SANDERS RAG AND METAL MERCHANTS, LTD.—Capital £200 in £1 shares; rag, skin, bottle, metal, paper stock and general merchants, etc. Private company. Directors: M. J. Anstee, A. Sanders and A. H. Sanders.

NORTHERN STATIONERY CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper, printed matter and the like. Private company. Subscribers: S. G. W. Norton (?) and A. Keith. Subscribers appoint first directors. Registered office: 174, Oxford-road, Manchester.

FRY AND CRUMP, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; manufacturers of toys in wood, metal or otherwise, printers, lithographers, stationers, bookbinders, fancy goods dealers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. J. Crump and C. F. Fry. Registered office: 227, Camden-road, N.W.1

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

JOHN PETERS, LTD. (print sellers and publishers, etc., Birmingham).—Particulars of £1,500 second debentures authorised May 10th, 1922; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; whole amount issued.

FIELD PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £105,000 on July 22nd, preference

debenture stock covered by trust deeds dated July 31st, 1919, and September 9th, 1921, securing £210,000.

GEO. HARRISON AND SONS (BRADFORD), LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.)—Satisfaction in full on July 17th, 1922, of mortgage or charge dated January 4th, 1917, securing all moneys due to mortgagees in respect of a guarantee to bank overdraft, not exceeding, £10,000.

J. G. TOMKINS, LTD. (printers, etc., West Bromwich).—Mortgage dated July 26th, 1922, to secure £500, charged on certain machinery, etc. Holder: A. Richards, 160, Whitehall-road, Great Bridge, Tipton, Staffs.

FORD AND BRANCH, LTD. (manufacturers of paper bags, envelopes, wrappers, etc., Gloucester).—Satisfaction (a) to the extent of £150 on July 25th, 1911, and £500 on May 26th, 1922, of debentures dated March 9th, 1912, securing £1,600, and (b) to the extent of £100 on June 30th, 1922, of debentures dated March 30th, 1912, securing £1,050.

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO.—Issue on July 28th, 1922, of £500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

IRVINES, LTD. (manufacturers of office supplies, printers, etc., London).—Issue on July 27th, 1922, of £100 debentures, part of a series already registered.

HEWITT AND RUDGE, LTD. (printers, etc.)—Further charge on certain freehold hereditaments and premises in Whitley, Northumberland, dated July 27th, 1922 (supplemental to mortgage dated November 24th, 1921), to secure £199 11s. Holders: North Shields Standard Permanent Building Society.

HUNTERS, LTD. (manufacturers of printing machinery, London).—Issue on August 1st, 1922, of 2,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

"LINCOLNSHIRE CHRONICLE," LTD.—Satisfaction in full (a) on June 17th, 1922, and (b) on November 13th, 1919, of first and second mortgages, both dated June 8th, 1914, securing £6,000 and £4,000 respectively.

MCARA PRINTING CO., LTD. (London).—(a) Satisfaction in full on July 31st, 1922, of debentures dated July 5th, 1913, securing £4,000 and (b) filed particulars of £4,000 debentures authorised July 31st, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; whole amount issued.

CHARLES WALMSLEY AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of papermaking machinery, etc., Bury).—Trust deed dated July 20th, 1922, to secure £178,440 7 per cent. debenture stock, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, Trustees: J. Byron, Heaton-grove, Bury, and J. H. Holt, Lower Walshaw, Bury.

WILLIAM WHITE, LTD. (tobacconists, stationers, etc., Birmingham).—(a) Satisfaction in full on July 26th, 1922, of mortgage dated June 24th, 1920, securing £1,500, and (b) registered mortgage on 156-164, Summer-lane, Birmingham, and machinery, etc., dated July 28th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to London Joint City and Midland Bank.

REAY GEARWORKS, LTD. (manufacturers of and dealers in gear wheels in iron, paper fibre, etc., Gateshead).—Particulars of £2,000 debentures authorised July 28th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; whole amount issued.

PRINTING TYPES.—The Harvard University Press has announced August 25th as the date of publication of an important book on "Printing Types: Their History, Forms and Use," by D. Berkeley Updike—which will be in two volumes, set up and printed at the Merrymount Press.



The Anomalous Position of the Overseer.

SIR,—Since the correspondence on the above subject appeared I have had the opportunity to discuss this matter with a number of both overseers and masters. On each side there appears to be a consensus of opinion favourable to the idea of a separate or affiliated organisation for overseers if the prime difficulties can be overcome. The overseer's position appears to be (here I am open to correction if wrong in any way) that as a member of the T.A. he pays his subscription because he is bound to belong to the union and because he is thereby ensured of superannuation and other benefits including strike pay. He is not entitled, I understand, to vote or to attend meetings, and in many other ways he is looked at askance by the union as likely to be almost antagonistic to union aims. In the present dispute the position of the overseer is indefinable; he is serving a month's notice in some shops, went out on the first day in others. He is doing productive work in some places and is debarred in others. Through his union membership he shares in a reduction which is applied to him in some cases and not in others, yet in general he has been compelled to strike along with the body.

The difficulties in the way of forming a separate organisation for overseers are mainly concerned with superannuation, protection, the definition of overseer, and the attitude of the trades union.

On the first point: the majority of overseers are elderly men well on the way to benefit. They would not make any change which involved the loss of benefits towards which they have been contributing for so long. If the Federation framed any scheme it would just have to embody compensating advantages, under which head many privileges would be rendered possible which are unworkable under the present condition of things.

On the second point, there is the quite real difficulty of the case of men who cease to become overseers and go back to the position of ordinary workers. For solution of this problem it is necessary to know the attitude of the trades union toward the scheme.

On the third point an overseer is something different from a purely working foreman, but the best definition from the present point of view would be one based on the number of hands over which he exercised supervision. In other cases the inclination of the foreman conjointly with that of his employer would point the way to solution.

Lastly the attitude of the pure trades union is a leading factor and one on which there is so far no authoritative information. So far as that is concerned there would also require to be some sort of a referendum sent out to those who occupy the positions of overseer or foreman in all our establishments. That is the first step and will go far toward deciding the issue. Perhaps if this correspondence goes no further in these columns, it will at least result in giving a lead in the direction of this referendum.

Yours truly,

H. M.

August 14th, 1922.

Is Commercial Lithography a Profitable Proposition?

SIR.—I would very much like to hear a discussion of opinion from those in a position to express views on the economy of lithography and the offset process as applied to commercial work. At the outset I would say that such opinion would be valueless unless based upon findings under the Federation Costing System. In the experience of my firm commercial lithography is not a paying proposition and never was, although until we were definitely assured by the Weekly Cost and Value of Production sheet we had some sort of a notion that the department was possibly paying its way. Now we know that money is lost every week on labour and only the paper can pull the work through. Commercially it is essential to keep the litho-room in being because of the work it brings to other departments.

In our case we run two rotary offsets and two flat-bed machines and we concentrate on commercial work up to three colours only after a long experience of mixed colour and commercial which served to prove conclusively that the two classes could not be

handled except to the detriment of one or the other and a general loss on both. Since concentrating on commercial work we have closely followed the records and examined the data relative to individual jobs. We find that transferring takes an inordinately long time on most jobs. Patching and searching for various plates, delays over proofing and the heavy cost of alterations go part way to explain this but fundamentally it seems that transferring is a process which makes up a cost out of all relation to a job unless there is a long run to afford prospect of recovery. Unfortunately quite the majority of commercial litho jobs are of small quantity, and instead of recovery at machine there is further loss. The traditional slowness of the process is continued at machine, and after an hour's setting or making ready for a small order we are presented with a running average of 500 per hour or perhaps 600 to 700 on a good run.

On the offset side the transferring is subject to the same limitations, with extra time waste when the copper-plates are engraved for flat bed. Customers will not pay for new plates and budge at alterations. Then again altered plates often cause extra transferring time. The saving that should ensue from storing zinc machine plates for future repeats is very frequently lost through alterations of one sort or another. In machining we are given about 1,000 impressions per hour from a machine built to yield the limit of any feeder. The litho trade is so barren of keen offset pressmen that the rotary offset press straightway loses 50 per cent. of its inherent efficiency. Over in America long runs and automatic feeders are the order of the day but in England they are the exception. In point of quality there is no comparison. We appear to have got quite a poor race of men in our litho industry and largely we believe they are to blame for the unprofitable nature of the trade. But other factors influence the issue and it is on this score that we solicit experienced opinion for the benefit of the trade at large. Put in very simple language the case of my firm and many others is this: That we cannot charge to our customers the price that our commercial litho work is costing us, except on long runs of offset work.

Yours truly,

DEBATABLE.

August 14th, 1922.

Continental Paper Trade.

France.

During the month of May, 12,400 tonnes of paper were imported into France, whilst the imports for the year 1921 only totalled 13,000. At Paris mills are working to about 80 per cent of their capacity. Prices are stationary, except in the case of large orders, when concessions are made.

During the first nine months of last year the "Papeteries J. B. Weibel," France, show net profits 573,000 francs, the dividend being fixed at 100 francs net per share. The company is to restart the Besancon mill, with four machines.

Austria.

Since the dissolution of the monarchy in Austria there has been no parchment paper works in the country. It is now reported, however, that Messrs. Joh. Wolczik are to begin manufacture at their mills, the daily production being 2½ tonnes daily.

Belgium.

The accounts of the Antwerp Paper Mills for 1921 show a net profit of 2,028,457 francs, allowing a dividend of 60 francs per privileged share, 15 per capital share, and 22.91 per dividend share.

Greece.

There are only three paper mills in Greece, producing a total of 4,079 tonnes of demi-fine, ordinary, and millboard. In 1921 the imports represented 3,700 tonnes.

Italy.

The Cartiera Italiana at Serravalle Sesia, with 18 machines and employing 2,000 workmen, closed down last month, and discharged all employees. This decision, according to the newspapers, has nothing to do with wages, which have always been better than elsewhere. The reason is said to be a marked tendency on the part of the staff to neglect quality. On resumption of work a strict selection will be made of all utilisable elements.

The Paper Outlook.

Mr. William Corke's Optimistic Views.

Mr. William C. Corke, C.C., of Messrs. Chas. E. Corke and Co. and Corke, Sons and Co., has just returned from an extended visit to Norway, Sweden and Finland and he is quite optimistic as to the prospects of the paper market. Mr. Corke's confidence in the ever-increasing consumption of paper is unabating. He points out that the army of paper users is augmented with every day that passes. Not only because of the normal increase in the population of civilised countries, as statistics for the last 30 years show, but also because of the extended use and demand of paper in every walk of life. The extraordinary depression of the last 20 months was simply the swing back of the pendulum from an equally abnormal boom, and the depression in usage combined with a form of international financial paralysis cramped with malicious effect the consumption of paper.

"This depression did not indicate a lessened demand for paper," says Mr. Corke, "but simply that the inflated prices which had previously existed, naturally followed by continuously tumbling prices, had frightened buyers out of every semblance of enterprise. Happily, the position is now steadily improving, and the export markets, particularly those of Japan, India and Australia (in which this country is principally interested), are evincing a much more confident feeling in their purchasing."

"Customers generally seem to have recovered their confidence and courage; and confidence after all is the finest tonic for business. There is no possibility of any further landslide in regard to prices. Intelligent buyers know quite well that the average papermaker in any country is selling to day, if not at an actual loss, at least without any margin of profit, and therefore he feels perfectly safe in buying reasonably large quantities for his requirements. I think the English papermaker generally has emerged out of the last two year's nightmare with conspicuous credit; and the home trade in my view has nothing whatever to fear. After all, we do not want boom periods; what we do require is steadiness in business."

"The reduction in railway rates and the easement in the bank rate will prove most helpful factors in the permanent revival of trade."

Referring to his recent visit to Finland, Mr. Corke remarked: "There I found quite an optimistic view prevailing in regard to trade. They are holding firm to their prices, and far from any tendency to a further weakening in quotations, there is, on the contrary, distinct evidence that an advance will be obtained in many grades of paper. For instance, sulphites and krafts are already showing an advance of several pounds per ton above prices obtainable three months ago. Another factor which must ultimately strengthen the paper situation is the great improvement in the selling price of timber, and as the two industries are so closely allied, this fact must have a corresponding effect, first on pulp, and ultimately on paper prices. I was very much impressed in Finland by the statesmanlike manner in which the general government of the country is being conducted, and the breadth of outlook which the leading men are evincing in the development of the country's industry."

Asked as to what was the position of the news-print market, Mr. Corke remarked: "The general policy of the Finnish mills is to stand firm in the matter of price and to endeavour to maintain and develop their business by an improvement in the quality of their papers in every possible way; and there is no doubt that during the last 12 months wonderful improvements have been made by all the mills in the Finnish Paper Mills Association. They are now producing news-print which is unexcelled by mills in any other country."

Incidentally Mr. Corke mentioned that English china clay is now finding a market in Finland and replacing an inferior quality of the same commodity previously imported from another country.

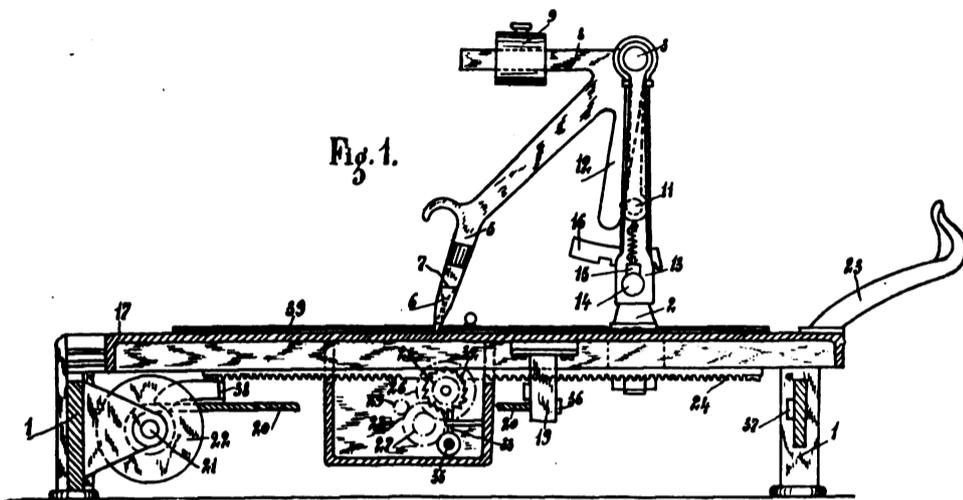
On his way back from Finland Mr. Corke visited both Sweden and Norway, where he found that notwithstanding that trade generally showed an improvement on last year, nevertheless the severe financial difficulties which both these countries had experienced during the last two years had had effects, the results of which are not likely to be eradicated for some considerable time.

Testing the Sizing of Paper.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. J. Denoel covering improvements in and relating to apparatus for testing the sizing of paper.

The apparatus comprises a table to receive the paper to be tested, a series of tracers rotatably mounted on a common axis, the distance between the points of the individual tracers being permanently set, and increasing regularly from one tracer to the next of the series, thereby causing the lines ruled to increase regularly in thickness, and a mechanism for producing a relative movement of the tracers and the table.

Referring to the drawings, the apparatus comprises a frame 1, upon which two columns 2 are mounted, said columns supporting a rotatable spindle 3 at their upper part.



Sockets 4 are threaded on this spindle, eight in number in the example given, to which the stems of the tracers 5 are attached. These tracers terminate towards the bottom in two points, which are set at an invariable distance from each other (Fig. 2). The interval or space between each pair of points communicates with an ink holder 6 bounded at the top by a well defined plane 7. The inclination of the tracer stems is the same for all the tracers, but the intervals between each pair of points increases from left to right (Fig. 2). Each tracer is provided with a horizontal arm 8 upon which a weight 9 can be adjusted and fixed in position to give the necessary pressure of the tracer on the paper.

Two sockets 10 are keyed on the spindle 3, and serve to support a lifting bar 11, which constantly rests against arms 12 formed integral with the tracers 5. To operate this lifting bar the spindle 3 is provided with a lever 13 having a knob 14 movable thereon, and interdependent with a spring catch 15, which moves in front of a sector 16 mounted on column 2. To raise the tracers simultaneously it is only necessary to move the lever 13 to the left (Fig. 1) until the catch 15 engages in a notch in the sector 16.

The movable table 17 is mounted in the frame 1 on rollers or balls 18, the frame and table being provided with suitable rolling surfaces. The table carries a lug 19, to which the end of a cable 20 is attached, the other end of the cable being attached to an axle 21, supported by bearings fixed on the frame 1, and upon which a spiral spring enclosed in a box 22 is mounted. When the table is moved to the right (Fig. 1), for example, by pulling the handle 23, the spiral spring 22 becomes extended, and the spring will draw the table to the left as soon as it is released. To regulate the return motion the table 17 is furnished with a rack 24 gearing with a toothed wheel 25, which through the agency of the toothed wheels 26, 27, 28, 29, causes arms 30 to rotate, the arms being mounted on an axis carried by the frame 1. In order that these arms may only be operative during the movement of the table under the action of the spring, a coupling can be provided mounted on the hub 31 of the wheel 25, so that this hub is only coupled with the system of wheels 26, 27, 28 and 29 during the motion produced under the action of the spring.

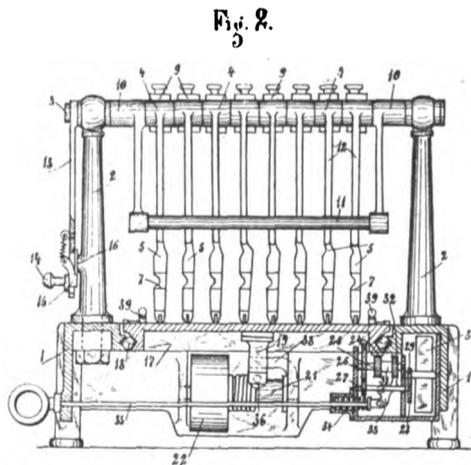
A ratchet wheel 32 is also mounted on the hub 31, the wheel being secured in position by a pawl 33 controlled by a spring 34, and which can be displaced by traction exerted on a rod 35. Finally, to limit the movements of the

table, the rod 19 has two stop pieces 36, which impinge upon fixed stops 37, 38.

To make a test a sheet of paper is fixed on the table by means of spring clips 39. The tracers are in the raised position and their ink holders filled to the brim preferably by means of a drop counter. The table is then brought to the right (Fig. 1) as far as possible where it is fixed in position by the pawl 33. The lever 13 is then operated with one hand and the tracers lowered whilst with the other hand the rod 35 is pulled to release the mechanism. Lines are then drawn regularly by slow displacement of the table to the left. At the end of the movement the handle 23 strikes against the lifting bar 11 pushing it back to automatically raise the tracers until the catch 15 engages in the notch in the sector 16.

The sheet of paper can then be removed to dry before examining it. On the sheet there are lines of equal length and with a regularly increasing width, for example, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{4}$

millimetres. The amount of ink deposited increasing with the width of the lines it is noted that starting at certain lines the ink passes through the paper and appears on the back. If, for example, the paper remains white under the fourth line and is stained under the fifth, sizing can be represented by $\frac{4}{5}$ for a specified thickness of paper. Moreover



the degree of sizing in paper being, other things being equal, proportional to its thickness (that is to say to its weight per square metre) it will suffice to place under this value, as denominator, the weight of the paper per square metre used in the test, to obtain an exact and comparable formula for the degree of sizing of this paper. Thus, for example, if the weight of the paper is 60 grammes per square metre, the formula of the degree of sizing in figures will be $\frac{4}{60}$.

It is obvious that pens can be employed instead of tracers although the results obtained are not so good as with tracers. The table can also be kept fixed and the frame supporting the tracers be made to move by furnishing this frame with the mechanism previously described for the table 17.

In either case the essential advantages of the present invention will be obtained, viz.: uniformity of relative speed of the tracers and the paper, of the pressure on the paper, of the length and width of the lines, of the quantity of ink deposited, of the gradation in width of the successive lines and consequently comparable results with ink of a known brand.

Paper Progress.

A Few Outstanding Developments

The progress made in the paper industry during the last 25 years, which in the long history of this industry is a relatively short time, has been remarkable. Perhaps at the very top place in this mechanical development should come the greatly increased speed of the paper machines. How great has been the progress in this particular can be realised when it is remembered that all previous records were broken about a quarter of a century ago when paper was made at the rate of 500 ft. a minute. Now paper is actually being made at the rate of more than 1,000 ft. a minute, or double the speed! That fact itself is a revolution in the annals of the industry which has caused many readjustments and will cause many more as an increasing number of machines are speeded up and new, big machines are made to run at this high speed. Even now the machine builders are talking about paper machines which will run at 1,500 ft. a minute! This means that the manufacturers must step lively or step out of the procession. It means that the antiquated, slow machines, especially the news-print machines, will be put on other grades of paper or dismantled.

Another remarkable development has been in the use of electricity for power in the mills. The power plant has been termed by mill engineers "the heart of the mill."

Another great and very interesting development during the last quarter of a century, and one which is going on at the present time, is the change in the "furnish" of the paper. There was a time when rags alone were considered the strength-giving material in the manufacture of paper. Chemical pulp was later discovered to be a very effective substitute in most instances. Now the relatively high cost of chemical pulp in comparison with groundwood has caused experiments to be made in the use of specially prepared groundwood to serve the same purpose and which enables the manufacturers to cut down the proportion of sulphite in their paper without decreasing the strength or quality of the product.

Moreover, in the manufacture of paper scientific methods enable the manufacturers to make paper that has a uniform character and is very excellent in quality. This manufacture of uniform product makes possible the sale of the finished product by modern sales methods, in large quantities to consumers who know that the quality is guaranteed. Also the modern methods have developed paper possessing qualities never before made, such, for instance, as waterproof papers and board, which find widespread use in a growing number of ways. In fact, the entire output of some mills is devoted to supplying specially prepared paper and board to converters who make containers and other products used to pack standard, nationally advertised products sold to millions of consumers in every corner of the world.

At the same time the new uses to which paper is being put is constantly growing, and this demand is passed back to the paper manufacturers who are asked to produce a sheet to meet the new needs. It seems that there is no limit to the uses to which paper can be put; and pulp, too, for that matter, because pulp is now being directly used in the manufacture of finished products, such as barrels, etc. There is every reason to believe that the uses of paper will be multiplied as time goes on, thus increasing the tonnage of paper consumed and speeding up the progress in the industry.—*The Paper Mill.*

STEREOTYPING READY RECKONER.—The minimum price list of the Electrotyping and Stereotyping Employers' Federation, bearing date January 1st, 1920, gives the scale of prices for plates of 8 sq. ins. and price per sq. in. afterwards. These prices were advanced 15 per cent. on October 17th, 1921, and to check invoices for the different classes of plates necessitates a somewhat complicated calculation for buyers of stereos. To obviate the need for this, the Dalziel Foundry is issuing gratis to customers a very useful chart, calculated on the federation price list figures and showing the charges for supplying mounted and unmounted stereo plates, nickelled or not nickelled. It has been checked by a firm of chartered accountants, and it may safely be accepted as being absolutely correct for checking invoices for stereos.

The Importance of Paper.

A description of the manufacture of paper which should arrest the attention of "The Man in the Street" appeared recently in the *Manchester Evening Chronicle*.

If there is one thing more than another which is accepted without wonder, says the writer, it is that most wonderful of common things—paper.

Yet it is paper, even more than love, which makes the world go round. A world without paper is unthinkable. Take away paper, and commerce and government would be impossible. There would be no books, no newspapers, no letters, no ledgers, no sugar bags,

no posters, no census forms, no cigarettes, no accident insurance schemes, no City Council minutes . . . the list is interminable.

Everything is done to-day by paper. The pen is mightier than the sword, but the pen would be very helpless without paper.

A man could not even make his will without it. Mr. Lloyd George could thrill the House of Commons with the magic of his perorations, but there would be no headlines if there were no newspapers. But for the evening papers, how would the man in the street know the three o'clock winner?

Paper—ordinary, common paper, that you carelessly light the fire with—is a daily miracle. And yet the great mass of the people who use it every day of their lives haven't the foggiest idea how it is made.

Until quite recently (to confess the shame-

ful truth) I was one of that ignorant multitude The pigeon-hole in my mind labelled "Paper and How It Is Made" was a void; and not even an aching void.

But my darkness has been lightened, I have had the pleasure of seeing paper made at two of the biggest paper mills in the country—the Darwen Paper Mill and the Hollins Mill, Darwen—and after seeing those marvellous masses of machinery at work, I cannot regard even the commonest sheet of paper without astonishment—not even the income-tax demand.

NORWAY and Sweden are competing keenly with Finland and Canada for the news-print trade in the United States. The United States is consuming more news-print than ever before.

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Australian Notes.

Wasteful State Printing—New Government Printer—Label Printing Campaign—New Sidney Company—A Reduction of Capital—Label Action—Patent Lawsuit—New Fortnightly—Labour Journal Fined—Personal Items—Students' Work Exhibited.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

A good deal of stir has been caused in Australia by an exposure of the waste attaching to the Government Printing Office. At the request of the treasurer, Mr. Cocks, an inquiry into the Government Printing Office was conducted by Mr. Brooks, M.L.C., one of the most prominent employing printers of Australia and perennial president of the Master Printers' Association. Though Mr. Brooks found there was "nothing wrong with the machinery and plant, or the efficiency of the managers and overseers," he indicates the existence of gross waste of taxpayers' money in unnecessarily voluminous and belated Government publications. The cost of production was high as compared with that of private firms, this being largely due to concessions to employees in the matter of leave, holidays, short hours, and salaries.

THE Cabinet recently considered the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. Gullick (Government printer), and decided, on the recommendation of the Public Service Board, that Mr. J. E. Spence, B.A., LL.B., an inspector under the Public Service Board, should be appointed for a period of 12 months to re-organise the Government Printing Office. At the expiration of that period the position is to be reviewed, and a permanent appointment considered.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD AND NEWMAN, of Sydney, in association with Mr. B. A. Butcher, are conducting a campaign to educate the manufacturer to improve the standard of his printing. They assert that Australian manufacturers are losing thousands of pounds yearly through cheap labels and faulty packing of products exported. Sydney now possesses the world's most modern machinery for printing and varnishing processes, they state, but the manufacturers need to be educated that attractive labels on products is a matter of extreme national importance.

AN important new company has been registered in Sydney under the title of Printers, Ltd. It has a registered capital of £35,000, in £1 shares. The objects, as set out in the memorandum, are to acquire the business of George T. Petheridge and Thomas Allan McKay, trading at Sydney as "The Speciality Press." This will be carried on as general stationers, printers, publishers, manufacturers, lithographers, engravers, etc. The subscribers are T. A. McKay, Peter Hockley, C. Clayton, E. E. T. Petheridge, Ethel R. McKay, G. T. Balcombe and G. T. Petheridge.

IN connection with the petition for the reduction of the capital of J. Fielding and Co., Ltd., the resolution, confirmation of which is sought in the petition, provides for the reduction of the capital from £200,000, in 20,000 7 per cent. preference and 180,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, to £180,000 in ordinary shares only, by the return of the amount of the preference shares and the cancellation of that class of capital.

THE *Daily Mail* Newspaper Co., Ltd., issued writs against the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* and *Sydney Morning Herald*, claiming from each £10,000 damages. It is understood that the subject of the action is a paragraph contained in an election advertisement recently inserted in the newspapers by the Loyal Orange Institution of New South Wales, headed "Rome's Campaign for Temporal Power," in which, it is alleged, appear references to the *Daily Mail*.

MR. ALEXANDER S. H. SPEARS, a linotype and machinery expert, who also carries on the business of a general agent in Sydney was recently the plaintiff in an action to recover £2,000 from John Glen Newman, alleged to be due to him in respect of commission on the

sale by defendant to James Hardie and Co., Ltd., of certain patent rights relative to improvements in paper matches and their manufacture. The jury awarded him £1,000.

A NEW fortnightly journal, known as the *Forum*, has been organised by Mr. J. W. Cornforth and Mr. D. D. Braham. Mr. Cornforth is a well known journalist, having been engaged in writing leading articles for the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Mr. D. D. Braham recently resigned the editorship of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, after having held the position for seven and a half years. Prior to that Mr. Braham had a seat on the board of directors of the *London Times*, of which journal he was foreign editor. These gentlemen will be joint editors of the new paper.

THE Australian Workers' Union was on July 24th fined £300 and two union officials and the editor of the labour newspaper, *The Worker*, £100 each for encouraging the shearers' strike.

MR. F. W. WRAY, chief of the *Daily Telegraph* (Sydney) stereo. department, who is retiring after 37 years' service, was recently presented by his colleagues in all departments with a gold watch—a token of their esteem. The presentation was made by Mr. F. J. Boyle, father of the chapel, and there was a large gathering of friends to bid the recipient farewell. Mr. Wray will reside at Blackheath.

MR. FRANK SHEEDY, who has been for three years Sydney manager of the *Australian Leather Journal* and *Australian Brewing and Wine Journal*, has died in St. Vincent's Private Hospital. Mr. Sheedy was for many years connected with Melbourne and Sydney publications.

MR. W. FARMER WHYTE, formerly editor of the *Brisbane Daily Mail*, has become editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, Sydney. Prior to leaving Brisbane Mr. Whyte was the recipient of several valuable presentations. He was also farewellled by the Queensland Premier and his colleagues.

MUCH interest attached to an exhibition of printing held recently to show the work of the apprentice students at the Printers' Trade School in Adelaide. The school is under the supervision of the South Australian Education Department, and the headmaster is Mr. James Trotter, who came to Australia from England in 1916. Mr. Trotter was formerly instructor at one of the printing colleges at Newcastle, England, and at the Leicester Art School. After his arrival in Australia, Mr. Trotter was connected with Messrs. Osboldstone and Detmold's, of Melbourne. He was chosen as the first headmaster of the Printers' Trade School, and he personally gives instruction in the machining class.

British Crepe Paper in Chile.

Owing to the adaptability of crepe paper for so many uses, there has been an increasing demand of late in northern Chile for this commodity. According to the American Vice-Consul at Antofagasta, crepe paper sells well at all times, particularly during the winter holiday season. The United States is at present the principal source of supply, Great Britain and Japan ranking next. Although American paper costs a little more than the product of the other two countries, it is preferred because of its high quality. Stationery and novelty shops handle crepe paper, most of them importing direct from abroad, while the smaller concerns buy from the large importing houses in Valparaiso.

It is reported that the economic situation in Northern Chile, owing to the stagnation of demand for nitrate is so poor, and the exchange so depreciated, that the outlook for increased imports of any commodity is not encouraging. During 1920, imports of crepe and allied lines of paper into Chile amounted to 70,271 kilos., of which Great Britain supplied 4,889 kilos., her contribution being exceeded by the United States, Norway, and Sweden in the order named.

If business is slack with you, tighten your belt, and go to it.

Fleetway Press Sports

Successful First Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Fleetway Press was held on August Bank Holiday at Osterley Park, when employees and friends to the number of about 300 attended as the guests of the managing director, Mr. W. R. Masters.

Although the day opened cold and dull, and rain threatened, by about 2 p.m. a little wind and sunshine had dried off the surface of the ground sufficiently to permit the commencement of a varied and lengthy sports programme. This was carried out successfully under the supervision of Mr. H. Austin (clerk of the course), with Mr. W. R. Masters, as chief starter, assisted by an able body of sports officials and stewards. The principal events and winners were as follows:—Gent's Inter-departmental Tug-of-War (for silver challenge cup), presented by Mr. J. S. Phillips—Compositors' "A" Team; Gent's 100 Yards' Handicap—1st, Mr. F. G. Dament; 2nd, Mr. F. Marlow; Veterans' 100 Yards' Handicap—1st, Mr. A. W. West; 2nd, Mr. F. Marlow; Inter-departmental Relay Race—Compositors' "B" Team; Ladies' 100 Yards' Handicap—1st, Miss Eva Jay; 2nd, Miss Freeman.

The remainder of the sports programme comprised the usual races for ladies, gents and children.

Lunch and tea were provided for all guests, and after the sports programme was completed an *al fresco* concert was given, during which Mrs. W. R. Masters kindly distributed the prizes. After the distribution, Mr. Masters in a short but humorous speech, said how glad he was to see so many happy faces, and thanked the committee both for himself and on behalf of his guests for the way they had worked to make the day what he felt sure everyone would vote a great success.

Mr. Gask (chairman of committee), replying, said it had been a great pleasure to work to make a happy day for so many folks, and thanked Mr. Masters for making all the necessary provision and also for providing the bulk of the magnificent prizes. Thanks were also due to Mrs. Masters, who so kindly distributed the prizes, and who gave a word of congratulation and encouragement to each recipient. He called for a vote of thanks to their host and hostess, which was given with musical honours.

"Auld Lang Syne" at 8.30 p.m. brought the close to a very happy and successful meeting.

Mention must be made of one important attraction—the cocoanut shy. Everything necessary was provided by Mr. Masters, and under the enthusiastic management of Mr. Waddingham a sum of over £9 was realised for the funds of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, of which Mr. Masters is president for this year.

Colthrop Board and Paper Mills, Ltd.

New Board Plant Operating.

At the fourth annual general meeting of the Colthrop Board and Paper Mills, Ltd., on the 3rd instant, Mr. Shirley W. Cropper (the chairman) said the effects of the universal depression in trade had been more severely felt in the paper industry than in any other trade in the country. Since the accounts were made up, however, the company's business had shown decided signs of improvement. They claimed to have an undertaking which must succeed against all ordinary competition, having regard to the fact that their plant and machinery were of the most up-to-date kind, and to the location of the works, including excellent railway, road and water transport facilities, and plentiful and comparatively cheap labour, all tending to economic production.

With regard to the new large board plant, that had been eminently satisfactory, and the new machinery was now running well and meeting the requirements of the allied companies, Messrs. Cropper and Co. Ltd., and Containers, Ltd.

Proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Hardy said while the shareholders were naturally disappointed, though not surprised, at the absence of a dividend, they were grateful to Mr. Shirley Cropper and the other members of the board for bringing the company through a difficult time without heavy losses. There was a great future for the container business in this country.

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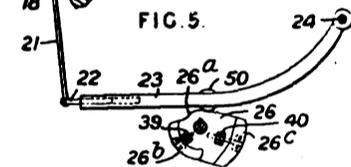
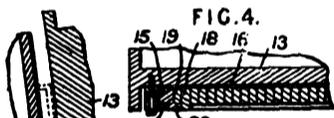
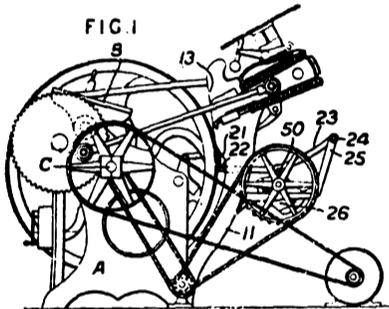
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New Inventions.

Printing Presses.

Mr. C. L. Friel, of Chicago, has patented a printing press of the kind having a tiltable platen and an oscillating bed. A forme-carrying chase is intermittently movable on the bed from one position to another, so as to print from the same type at rest in each of the positions whilst the platen and bed are in engagement. Business headings may thus be printed from the same type in several positions on sheets comprising several checks. Means may be provided to adjust the distances between these positions. A carrier for the chase may be guided by engagement with parallel side cleats on the bed, the position of the carrier being controlled through suitable linkage from a rotating cam driven from the driving shaft of the press so that the chase moves intermittently vertically upwards and prints a cycle of impressions from the lowermost to the uppermost position. In the form shown, the

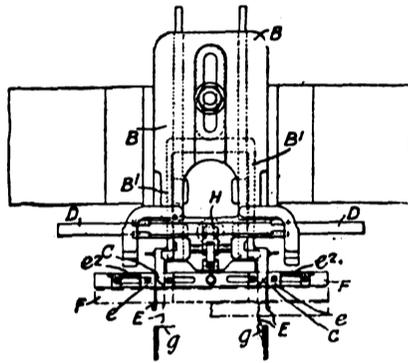


vertical bed 13, Figs. 1 and 5, is integral with legs 11 pivoted to the frame A of the press, and the tiltable platen B and the bed 13 are operated from the driving shaft C in the frame A. The chase 18 is removably locked in a carrier 16, Figs. 4 and 5, preferably by the engagement of tongues 19 on the chase 18 with lips 20 on the carrier 16; and the carrier 16 has extensions 15 sliding in parallel cleats 14 secured by screws or otherwise at the sides of the bed 13. The carrier 16 is operated by rods 21 pivoted at their lower ends to reciprocable extensions 22 of levers 23 fulcrumed at their ends 24 to a support 25, the position of the levers 23 being controlled by the engagement with a rotating cam 26 of an anti friction roller 50 carried by a V-shaped frame attached to the levers 23. The cam 23 has three circular peripheral segments 26^a, 26^b, 26^c, so that the chase 18 is moved intermittently vertically upwards through three successive positions and is then returned from the uppermost to the lowermost position. The segments 26^a, 26^b of the cam 26 may be radially adjustable, for instance, by screws 39, 40, so that the distances between successive positions of the chase 18 can be adjusted. The cam 26 may be rotated from the driving shaft C.

Box-making Machines.

This invention, patented by Messrs. Stokes and Smith Co., and E. T. Burlton, relates to means for turning over and tucking in, by means of one set of operating devices, the covering flaps of the vertical edges that occur

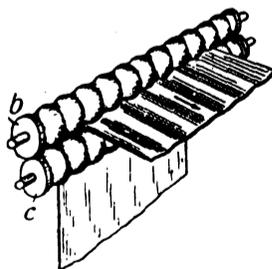
in drop-front and other boxes, and in box lid having fewer than four sides. The Figure shows in plan that half of the machine operating upon one end of the box or lid. The turning over is effected by fingers E mounted on blocks e slidable in slots formed in a bar F carried by a depending extension B' of a slide which carries operative parts of the ordinary covering mechanism. The blocks e are urged inwardly by springs e', but in the position shown (by the full lines) are prevented from moving by stationary wedge pieces C



yieldingly mounted on brackets c adjustable on the slide bar D which itself is also carried by fittings on the depending extension B'. The bar F can, as indicated by the dotted lines, be moved forwardly, this movement being derived by means of links and a bell-crank lever from reciprocating motion given to a vertical rod H. Assuming the apparatus to be in the position shown in full lines, the fingers e lie just outside the small flaps g, which have to be turned over the vertical edges of a box or box lid. The first forward movement of bar F releases the blocks e from the wedges, and the fingers E therefore approach each other as they advance forward, consequently the flaps g become folded into the positions indicated on the left-hand side of the Figure. A further advance of bar F into the second position shown in dotted lines causes the completion of the tucking-in operation as is indicated on the right-hand side of the Figure. Specifications 19966/01, 19967/01, and 19902/13 are referred to.

Feeding Sheets.

An invention by the Deutsche Maschinenbau- und -Vertriebs-Ges. is intended to facilitate the feed motion, particularly of thin paper in the case of paper working machines such as copying machines employed in offices,



the stiffness of the paper is increased by crimping or fluting transversely, as with rollers b, c, by which the paper is deformed sufficiently as not to disappear at once but gradually to disappear of its own accord. In a copying machine, one pair of rollers may be provided for the originals and another for the copies.

Light Designs on Dark Grounds.

In this invention, which is patented by Messrs E. Aurich and F. Wolf, designs in the form of a light colour on a dark ground are printed lithographically from a stone or grained metal surface on which the design is drawn in a rapid drying grease-resisting ink. The design is drawn in reverse, and the

whole of the stone and design is coated with a greasy printing ink which resists and repels water. The whole is then treated with a solution of phosphoric acid in gum, gummed, and washed with turpentine which removes the greasy ink from the design, and thins it on the background, and finally by rubbing with water the ink is removed from all parts of the design. The final print gives a light design on a dark ground. The design is preferably drawn in an ink formed of 1 oz. of water, 1/2 oz. of a solution of 1 oz. of phosphoric acid in 16 oz. of gum, 1/2 oz. of lampblack, 1/2 oz. of oxalic acid, and 3 drops of glycerine, and the greasy printing ink is preferably formed of 1 oz. of asphalt diluted in turpentine, 1 oz. of turpentine, 1/2 oz. of black printing ink, and 1/2 oz. of ether.

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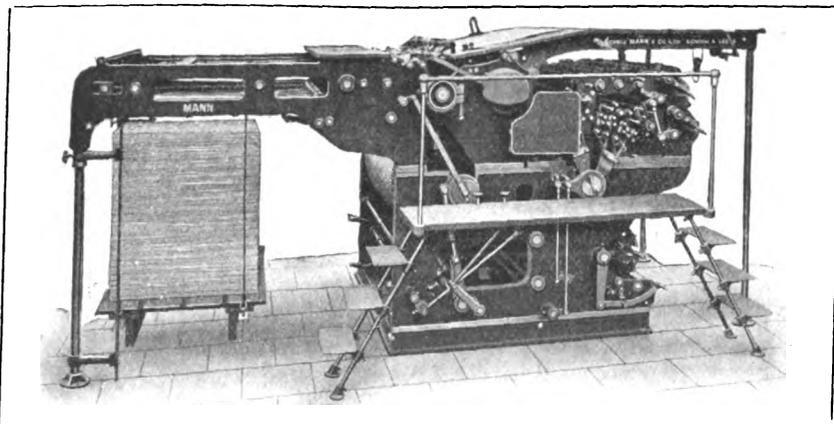
VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 8.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER]

LONDON: AUGUST 24, 1922.

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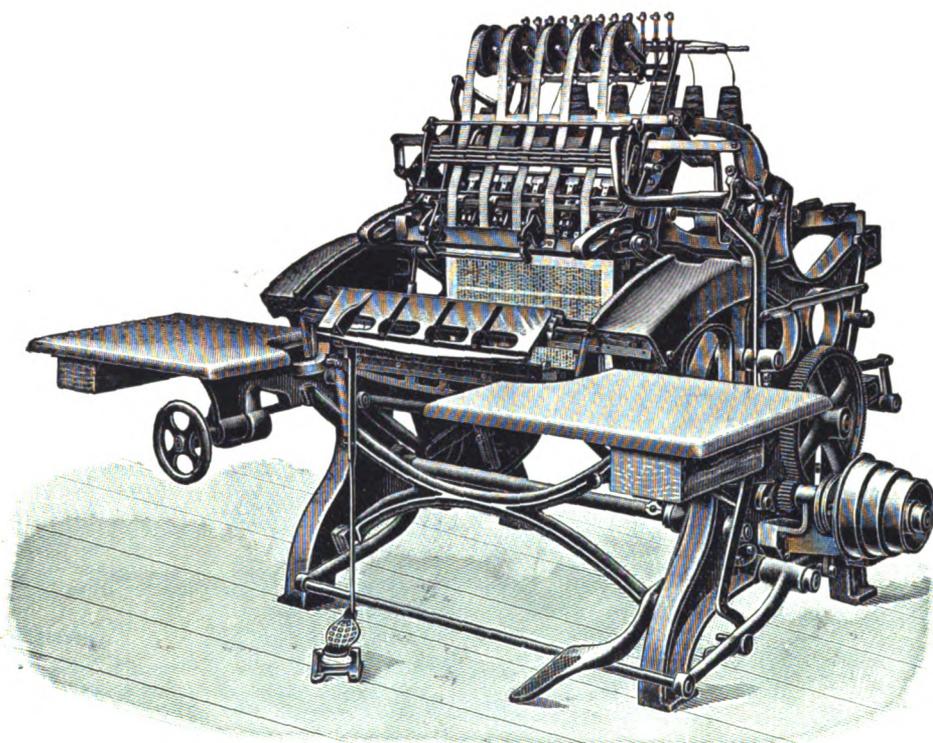
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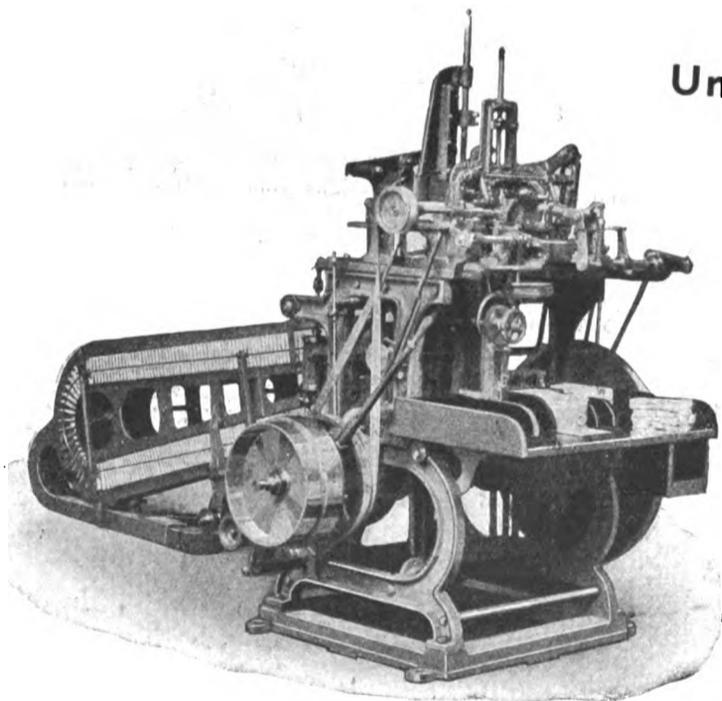
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VOLUME 91.
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[REGISTERED AS
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LONDON: AUGUST 24, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Printing Trade in the United States

Next Week's Great Graphic Arts Exposition
at Boston Recalls some Interesting Historical Facts.

All eyes in American printedom will next week be centred upon Boston, into which city there will pour a great influx of men and women connected with the printing trade in all parts of the United States, together with many visitors from overseas. From August 28th to September 2nd Boston will, as we have previously announced, be the scene of the Second Graphic Arts Educational Exposition which is being conducted by the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, and held in connection with the third annual convention of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen. The Exposition, as before stated, is being organised on a big scale, and promises to be a most interesting and informative demonstration of the present-day machinery, processes and products of the printing and binding trades.

This concourse of printers at Boston recalls the fact that from the early days of colonisation printing has played an important part in the life of the people of Massachusetts, the State of which Boston is the capital.

First U.S. Printing Press.

The first printing press in the United States was established at Cambridge, Mass., just 19 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. The first printer was Stephen Daye, brought from England by the Rev. Jose Glover. Glover died on the way over. Thus Stephen Daye became the first American printer. The first productions of the press under Daye and his son Matthew were "The Freeman's Oath," of which no copy can be found, the lost almanac of 1639, and "The Whole Booke of Psalmes, Imprinted 1640," sometimes known as "The Bay Psalm Book." These were followed by a number of books or pamphlets of a religious, legal, and educational nature.

Through marriage with the Widow Glover, Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College, gained control of the printing office. Several years later he was sued by Stephen Daye for the recovery of \$500, which he said was due to him as an unpaid balance for former services. He presented a petition to the General Court for a grant of three hundred acres of land as "Recompense of His Care and Charge of furthering the work of Printing." This was granted and he withdrew from the business, leaving it to his son, Matthew. From his work it appears that Matthew made great strides in skill and craftsmanship. His later works show an elimination of the mistakes and blunders of the apprentice and the craft of the finished printer. Much of his work was for Harvard College. He died when only 29 years old, but to him is

due much of the credit that is generally accorded his father.

Two Famous Bible Printers.

Samuel Green was the third colonial printer. He operated two presses in Cambridge, one of them belonging to Harvard College, and the other a press brought from England for the purpose of promoting the education of the Indians. Green was the first to print the Bible in the Indian language. It has been said of him that, although not the first printer, his name is the most glorious in the history of printing.

One other name must be mentioned among the early printers, and that is the name of Marmaduke Johnson, an English journeyman printer who came to America in 1660 to assist in the printing of Eliot's Indian Bible. He was a capable workman, but was continually in debt and in conflict with the authorities.

These were the first printers in Massachusetts, and it is interesting to note that all of them were located in Cambridge.

Johnson at one time was desirous of establishing a press in Boston, but he was frowned upon by the authorities of Harvard College, who presented a petition to the Government which resulted in an edict that there should be no printing outside of Cambridge. It was nearly ten years before this ban was removed.

Of the printers who set up in Boston, Benjamin Harris deserves mention. He has been called the "Father of American Journalism," because in 1690 he issued a news-letter entitled "Public Occurrences Both Foreign and Domestic," which he proposed to furnish once a month, or oftener, if required. This publication consisted of four pages, one of them being blank for correspondence. Only one copy of this is known to be in existence, having been discovered during a search in the State Paper Office in London by the historian of Salem, Mass.

Earliest American Newspaper.

In the establishment of Bartholomew Green, in Boston, was printed the first American newspaper, the *Boston News-Letter*, a weekly. The first copy of this was dated April 24th, 1704, and was printed for John Campbell, postmaster.

To Benjamin Franklin belongs much of the credit for developing the art of printing. Born in Boston, Franklin, at an early age, went to work as an apprentice in the office of his brother, who had established a printing shop. Later, when his brother published a newspaper known as the *New England Courant*, Franklin secretly wrote short articles and slipped them under the door of the printing shop where his brother

found them in the morning. This was the beginning of his work as a writer. After a more or less stormy term with his brother, Franklin quit him and looked elsewhere for work. He met with considerable difficulty, however, for his brother, feeling aggrieved, visited the other printing houses in Boston and induced the owners to refuse to give young Franklin a position with them. Franklin went to Philadelphia, and from that time on his work was associated with that city.

Boston's Prowess in Printing.

Regarding the development of printing, Boston and Cambridge have led the way in many instances. The Washington hand press was a Boston development, and the first so-called steam press for printing by power was operated in Cambridge. About 1890, photo engraving began in Boston, and the three establishments of that time have now grown to 20 operating galleries for illustrated work. In the fine arts publishing field are many developments which contribute to educational, artistic, and social interests.

Boston ranks fourth in volume of matter printed, being exceeded only by New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. In quality of workmanship it is recognised that Boston holds first place. Some years ago at the St. Louis Exposition, two Boston men, Bruce Rogers and B. D. Updike, received the highest awards in an international exhibition of printing. Including the large printing houses in Greater Boston and Norwood, this section of the country has more book printing and binding of first-class quality than any other part of the United States.

Boston does not figure largely in the field of national publications. However, the *Youth's Companion*, *National Magazine*, *Architectural Forum*, *House Beautiful*, *Modern Priscilla*, *Boston Cooking School Magazine*, and several religious publications are all printed in Boston.

Boston's printing of to-day has an unrivalled background in the political, literary and educational leadership. The publications of the Boston school book houses are distinguished by the regard shown for standards and technicalities. There are traditions and principles in book-making which cannot be easily acquired, and the books of these houses show well arranged type a high quality of illustrations, suitability in paper and an excellence in binding that allow them to rank technically as the best produced anywhere in America.

Whilst in quantity of fiction and some other lines of publishing, a few other cities may outrun Boston, there are now located there two of the largest publishing houses issuing books for the general trade, and

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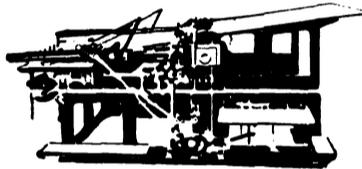
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five of the ten largest school-book houses. Boston was one of the first cities in the country to make drawing instruction in the public schools compulsory, and it is now offering many opportunities for instruction in printing. The first step in nearly all instruction in printing is in the direction of drawing and lay-out for dummy forms.

A comparison of the figures showing the increase in property value, value of stock and material, wages and number of people employed in the printing industry for a period of 20 years in Massachusetts shows a steady increase. Printing ranks as the seventh industry in size in Massachusetts.

The Second Educational Graphic Arts Exposition will be of even greater value educationally than the one held last year in Chicago, for there will be more room to exhibit than there was there. An attendance of 250,000 is expected.

Tuck's Competition Cabinet.

The accompanying illustration shows the competition stock cabinet—gold blocked on crimson ground—which Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., are supplying to picture post-card retailers in connection with their post-card postage prize competition (particulars of which appeared in our issue of the 10th inst.).



The cabinet is intended to hold Tuck post-cards on sale to the public for use in competing for the 1,000 prizes, totalling £3,500, offered for the best replies to certain questions. As previously stated, there is a further £525 of prize money offered to the trade for the best window displays, whilst competitors will also be able to win £1,000 for the benefit of hospitals.

Canadian Demand for Esparto Papers

Exports of esparto papers from the United Kingdom have been on a fairly substantial scale of late to Canada. The demand is chiefly for printings, writings and blue duplex papers. A selling company, under the style of the British Esparto Papers, Ltd., Montreal, has lately been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.

THE *Board of Trade Journal* for August 10th contains the final form of invoice and combined certificate of value and origin to be used in the case of goods consigned to Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and such other parts of His Majesty's territories as may from time to time be notified in the *Journal*. The final form of explanatory memorandum for the guidance of exporters using the certificate is also given, the invoice and certificate being printed as appendices to the memorandum.

Paper Demand and Prices.

A Word of Caution.

Caution against such increases in prices for paper as would retard the return of real prosperity in the autumn is advised in the monthly review of the paper industry by the *Paper and Pulp Industry*, the monthly bulletin of the American Paper and Pulp Association.

"The outstanding feature of the paper market," says the Association, "is that while there has been the falling off of orders which was to be expected during July and August, the drop has not been so severe as has been the case in many typical years. In other words, these months are, as one authority has phrased it, a breathing space during which further strength will be gathered for bigger business in the fall.

"Present stocks are inadequate to fill the demand that is certain to appear, and there is every reason to anticipate a period of greater general business activity in volume than has been seen for some years. The general business situation indicates that the prospective demand will have real purchasing power at the back of it. In the fact of this condition, many careful buyers are placing their orders during the summer, to avoid the chance of concentration at a time when the large volume of business is to be expected."

Various authorities are quoted, however, as fearing that there are symptoms of a too rapid resumption after the business depression, which might defer the sound and substantial basis which will be better for all lines of industry.

A Cardboard Contract.

At the Manchester Assizes (civil trials) recently, judgment was given in the action brought by the Cone Tube Co., Ltd., Timperley and Manchester, against the Premier Box Co., Ltd., folding cardboard box manufacturers, Worsley-street, Hulme, to recover the value of goods sold and damages. The defence was that the goods were not according to sample. The trial of the action had occupied the court more than three days.

The case for the plaintiffs was that they accepted a contract from the defendants for a large quantity of brown cardboard, which was to be delivered according to sample. Some of the material was supplied, and the defendants alleged that it was not in accordance with sample. A large amount of scientific and other evidence was given, some of it of a very conflicting character.

The Judgment.

The Judge said that upon the evidence he had come to the conclusion—and he found as a fact—that the cardboard was not in accordance with sample. The defendants said that, with regard to what had been delivered, they ought not to be required to pay the price or anything like the price which the plaintiffs asked; with regard to that which had been delivered and paid for they made a claim for damages; finally, with regard to that portion which had not yet been delivered, they said they were entitled to refuse delivery.

On the last point, the judge said the defendants must give the plaintiffs credit, not only for the waste value of the material, but for the quantity of pounds and shillings which represented the fall in price as between the dates of the contracts and the date of delivery. He had applied his mind to that point, and on the evidence before him he had come to the conclusion that judgment must be for the defendants for £515, with costs.

News-Print Corporation.

Mr. George F. Steele, formerly general manager of the Canadian Export Paper Company, has returned to New York following a visit to Scandinavian countries covering three months. He has announced that he has formed, under New York State laws, a paper sales concern to be styled the News-Print Corporation. Mr. L. Calder and Mr. F. W. Westlake are named with him as incorporators in papers filed at Albany; \$200,000 is the amount of the capital stock.

New South Wales Wants Printers

Comps, Lino Men and Machine Minders.

The Federation of Master Printers is advised by the New South Wales Master Printers and Connected Trades Association that there are vacancies in Sydney for compositors, linotype operators and letterpress machine minders.

The members of the N.S.W. Association are not prepared to pay passages, as the Australian law does not allow contracts with imported men. Inquiries made at the Immigration and Settlement Department, Australia House, London, elicited the fact, however, that it would be possible to arrange for nominations to be effected on behalf of men desiring to fill the vacancies, and reduced passages would thus be obtained.

Applications should be addressed to the secretary, N.S.W. Master Printers and Connected Trades Association, 242, Pitt-street, Sydney, N.S.W. Intending applicants may obtain some further details by writing to the Federation of Master Printers, 24, Holborn, E.C.1.

American News-Print Production.

Giving statistics for June, the News-Print Service Bureau, N.Y., states: All the companies reporting produced 203,930 tons and shipped 206,280 tons during June. Shipments exceeded production by 2,350 tons. Production figures include 750 tons of hanging, of which 518 tons were made in Canada. The average daily production of news-print by mills reporting for June amounted to 93.3 per cent. of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1920 or 1921, with allowances for new machines.

Comparing production during the first six months of 1922 with that of the same period for 1921, the United States companies reporting show an increase of 88,209 tons, or 17 per cent.; the Canadian companies an increase of 142,518 tons, or 38 per cent., and the total of all the companies reporting show an increase of 230,727 tons, or 26 per cent. Strikes at the mills in 1921 largely account for the big difference in production during these periods.

Stocks during June decreased 1,038 tons at United States mill points, and decreased 1,482 tons at Canadian points. Total stocks at all reporting mills amounted to 25,823 tons, or 2,520 tons less on June 30th than on May 31st, and were equivalent to three days' maximum production.

"The Good Old Papers."

Some useful points are touched upon by Mr. Sydney Spalding, of Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, in the course of an article on paper which he contributes to the summer number of *M.A.B.* (Mainly About Books). This is one of a series of short popular articles by experts on the methods and materials of modern book production. Mr. Spalding mentions that the variety of paper to-day is almost beyond enumeration, and even buyers with some knowledge of paper admit that paper is such an impalpable thing in its multiplicity of varieties and texture that they despair of ever mastering the numerous and subtle differences. Another aspect of paper brought out refers to the extending use of art paper, especially for fine illustrations. "On the whole," says Mr. Spalding, "it may be said that modern photography and the invention of the process block have enabled results to be obtained on cheaper papers that were not possible in the old days of wood engraving, which has unfortunately become a lost art. It is sometimes said that we cannot to-day buy the good old-fashioned papers of sound quality of long ago, but this is not true. To day, hand-made paper is just as good as ever it was, and machine-made paper can be made equal in quality to anything that has ever been made in former times. It is purely a question of price. High quality means good materials, and, in the case of machine-made papers, good materials added to slow running of the paper machine, but the spirit of the age is to run 400 to 500 feet a minute with a wire cloth 140 inches wide."

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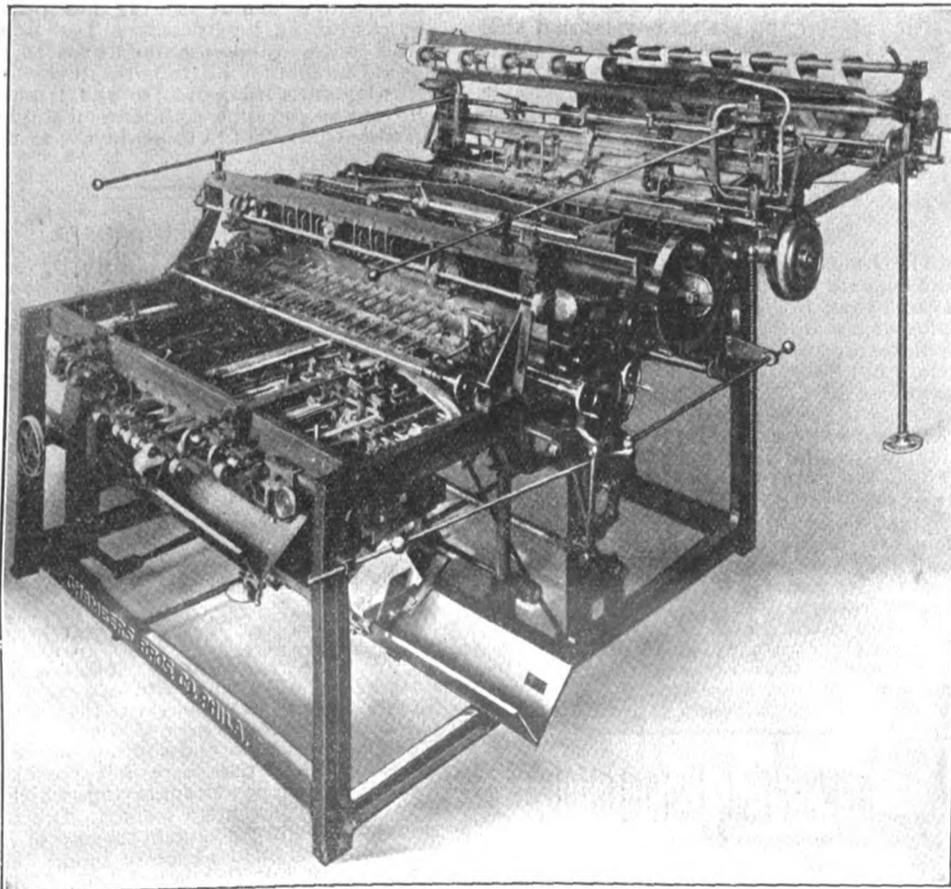
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New 3-Knife Book and Magazine
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Marresford End Paper and Plate
Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s
Juengst Gatherers.

" Covers.
" Wireless Binders.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and
Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding
Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Trade Notes.

PRINTED MATTER POSTAGE.—The Postmaster-General has intimated in correspondence with the Association of British Chambers of Commerce that the regulation providing that printed matter must be posted not later than the nearest previous collection to 3.30 p.m. in order to obtain advantage of halfpenny postage, which was the subject of a resolution passed at the last quarterly meeting of the Association on July 19th, is on the lines recommended by the Geddes Committee, and he cannot see his way further to extend the scope of the reduced rate which is unremunerative. Mr. Kellaway adds that he does not see that any useful purpose would be served by receiving a deputation from the Association on the subject.

THE programme for the session 1922-1923 of the Department of Technology of the City and Guilds of London Institute has just been published by John Murray, Albemarle-street, London, W.1, price 3s. 6d. net. It includes the usual detailed outlines of subjects of examinations, among the sections being typography, lithography and bookbinding.

BOOKBINDING TEXT BOOKS.—As text books and works of reference in the subject of bookbinding, the Department of Technology of the City and Guilds of London Institute recommend the following:—"The Art of Bookbinding," Zaehnsdorf (Bell and Sons); "Bookbinding, and the Care of Books," by Douglas Cockerell (John Hogg); Report of the Committee of the Society of Arts on Leather for Bookbinding (Bell and Sons); any current price lists of bookbinding materials and appliances.

BOOKFOLDER'S DISEASE.—At an inquest at the London Hospital last Friday on Rosetta Victoria Browne, an 18-year-old bookfolder, it was stated that one afternoon she complained of pains in her head, and the following day her left thumb began to turn black. Asked if she could account for it she replied "I suppose I cut it with paper at the works." At the hospital it was stated that death was due to pyæmia.

HENRY WILLIAMS, 57, a printer, who had a fatal seizure in the library of Rowton House, Whitechapel, and upon whom an inquest was held at the London Hospital last week, was stated by a witness to have been "without a known relative in the wide world."

SOUTHWARK coroner recorded a verdict of Suicide during Temporary Insanity on Monday in the case of Geo. Wm. Davies, 56, a stereotyper, of Walworth, who cut his throat. Davies had fretted because he was unable to work on account of a nervous breakdown.

DAVID WILLIAM BIRD, a compositor was remanded at Derby on Saturday, charged with shooting his father. The shooting was alleged to be the outcome of 25 years' quarrelling.

On a charge of forging and uttering £1 Treasury notes, Frederick Martin, aged 39, an upholsterer, of Queen's-road, Peckham, was at Woolwich committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. He was also charged with having in his possession two blocks which might have been used for the making of one-pound notes. It was stated in evidence that in a back room occupied by Martin were found 52 genuine £1 notes, 72 genuine 10s. notes, 13 forged £1 notes and 12 unfinished forged £1 notes. There was also a quantity of gold leaf, two blocks, bottles of paint, gum, varnish, two sheets of tracing paper, with the tracing of Treasury notes upon them, a rubber printing outfit, a box of paints, a box of engraving and drawing instruments, a quantity of chalk, carbon and crayons.

MR. DANIEL CONNER LATHBURY, of Burton-court, Chelsea, S.W., for many years editor of the Guardian and later of the Pilot, formerly on the staff of the Saturday Review and of the Spectator, later joint editor of the Economist, in his Oxford days President of the Union, who died on June 14th, aged 91, left estate of the gross value of £2,663, with net personalty £2,503.

ONE case of lead poisoning was reported in the printing industry during July.

VAN OF PAPER ABLAZE.—A van load of paper burst into flames last week while passing along Crawford street, Marylebone. By the time the horse had been unharnessed the flames reached across the road, and were with difficulty extinguished by the firemen.

It is thought that the fire was caused by a cigarette thrown from the top of a passing bus.

THE Government of Northern Ireland announced last week that: "Owing to the attacks of a scandalous nature upon the judiciary of Northern Ireland which have appeared in the Irish Catholic, the Northern Government has prohibited the circulation of this paper in Northern Ireland until September 18th, 1922."

THE Cork Examiner, which had to suspend publication owing to the damage done to its plant by the Irregulars during their occupation of the city, appeared again last Thursday.

THE printers' strike at Frankfurt-on-Maine shows no signs of ending, although the unions are issuing no strike pay. The strikers refuse to allow even newspapers arriving from other cities to be sold, though it is not difficult to obtain them from furtive street hawkers.

A PARIS newspaper reported on Sunday that the French Government has come into the possession of a confidential document of the Greek Government. This document, it says, is nothing less than a list of French newspapers receiving subsidies from Greece, and included in this list are a number of newspapers which have distinguished themselves by their readiness to denounce "the hand of the foreigner" in French national affairs.

MR. RAHAT, the editor of the Hindu weekly, Bharatitilak, has been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment for sedition, in connection with the publication of two articles.

MARR TYPE-FACES.—A United States correspondent who sends us an inquiry for type cast from matrices of the Marr Typefoundry Co., late of Edinburgh, is informed that so far as we are at present able to ascertain such type is not now obtainable. We understand that when the Edinburgh firm went out of business, the matrices were sold as old metal and are no longer available.

THE Autoknockups Co., Ltd., of Reading, inform us that up to the end of August—when busy season commences—their special offer holds good to deliver and erect their machines free of charge.

FROM Intertype Limited, 15, Britannia-street, King's Cross, we have received a copy of "Intertype Talk," a magazine which has amongst its contents much information about the Intertype machine, with examples of printing from Intertype setting.

PRINTERS' formes and type entering Portuguese East Africa are subject to a "contribution" or additional tax of ½ per cent. ad val.

Trade Union Matters.

T.A.'s APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.—The Typographical Association has decided to take to the High Court the decision of the Newcastle magistrates whereby, as we reported fully last week, certain of their members were ordered to pay damages and costs for leaving their work without adequate notice during the recent printing dispute.

MR. G. H. ROBERTS, M.P., repudiates the allegations of the Typographical Association Executive Council that in a recent speech he cast a reflection upon the administration of the Union's affairs. He says he referred to another organisation altogether.

A WARNING has been received by the T.A. against their accepting situations in America and Canada during the 44 hours dispute.

CAXTON HALL, Chapel-street, Salford, Manchester, is still the address of Mr. Hunt, the secretary of the Manchester Branch, who retains the old offices despite the change of the headquarters to "Beechwood."

Newnes and Pearson's at Cricket.

Ministry of Pension Patients Entertained.

About thirty of the patients of the Richmond Ministry of Pensions were entertained by the cricket club of Messrs. Newnes and Pearson, at the latter's ground at Sudbury, on Saturday, August 19th. The event proved to be an enjoyable day's outing for all concerned. The soldier patients, captained by Mr.

Williamson, totalled up 80 runs all out when an adjournment was made for tea. After liberally regaling themselves, play was again resumed, Messrs. Newnes and Pearson's wielding the willow; they however fell easy victims to the bowling of Messrs. Wych and Hastings, the latter taking six wickets for 16 runs, a very fine performance. The fielding of the soldiers was exceptionally smart and the last wicket of the printers' team fell with their score at 42.

De La Rue and Co.

At the meeting of the convertible debenture holders of Thomas de la Rue on Tuesday, called for the purpose, which was duly achieved, of amending the trust deed, the chairman entered into a full explanation of the financial position of the concern.

The company, as was pointed out by Mr. Stuart de la Rue, comprises, in addition, the businesses of Charles Goodall and Son and J. A. Weir, while the close association with Warrillows, of Birmingham, is likely to become still closer in the near future. Charles Goodall had been a successful business, and practically the only British competitor of De La Rue in the playing card line. J. A. Weir were papermakers of long standing, and had also a lucrative record to their credit, and Warrillows could be termed the largest stationery and jewellers' sundries business in the Midlands. Those businesses, successful by themselves, should surely be even more prosperous when joined under the same management and when duplication of expense was eliminated. Regarding the balance-sheet, the chairman explained that the loss of £89,599 was made up of interest on debentures, bank interest, and £51,000 loss on the American and French businesses. The debenture stock, he stated, was covered by substantial assets, so that if fresh debentures for £400,000 were issued the bank loan and a portion of the item "sundry creditors" would be wiped out. Since April there is a marked improvement in the business, and the transfer and fusion of the manufacturing side of the Goodall playing cards business to the Bunhill-row factory had practically been completed. The scope of the security printing branch had been extended, and the returns after a few months' working show promising results. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

"Key Letters" as Imprint.

"In the name of His Majesty's Attorney-General," Detective-Sergeant Allensummoned H. Millson, of Theobalds-road, before Mr. C. K. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, for unlawfully publishing a betting circular, advertising a business carried on by him in the name of "Douglas Marsh," on which the name, address, and place of business of the person printing the same were not printed. There were also summonses against Messrs. Edwin Frowde and Henry William Frowde, printers, of Old Kent-road, for printing the circular without attaching the name of the firm thereon. The prosecution contended that the key letters used on the circular did not constitute the imprint required by the Act.

Mr. Fox Andrews, appearing for Messrs. Frowde, explained that they were members of the London Master Printers' Association, and that the key letter assigned to them was "F.H.London." They were under the impression that in printing a circular of this kind it was not necessary to put their full name and address. A solicitor appearing for Millson said he was told that the letters "F.H.Ldn" were a sufficient compliance with the law.

Mr. Francis ordered Millson to pay a fine of 40s. and three guineas costs. The Messrs. Frowde were each fined 20s. and one guinea costs.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (Fool Proof) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
 Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
 Imitator Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould—Patent.
 All Working Parts Patented, and Designs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
 Phone 1 Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

Lord Northcliffe's Funeral.

All Classes Pay Impressive Tributes.

Last Thursday's funeral service at Westminster Abbey and burial of Viscount Northcliffe in St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley, made very plain the immense hold upon all classes of the community which it is possible for a great journalist to obtain.

Amongst the crowds inside and outside the Abbey during the service were people from all ranks of the nation, and many are the expressions of appreciation that have been paid to the great qualities which Lord Northcliffe possessed.

Besides a large gathering of family mourners, headed by Lady Northcliffe and Viscount Rothermere, Brigadier-General Trotter was there for the Prince of Wales, Sir Edward Grigg attended on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. J. E. Stephenson for Mr. Churchill. The British Overseas Dominions were strongly represented, and noticeable among the Ambassadors were the Comte St. Aulaire (France) and Mr. George Harvey (America).

All the London papers, the provincial Press, and the foreign Press were represented. A number of newspaper men walked in procession from Fleet-street to the Abbey.

Among directors and members of the staffs of the Northcliffe publications were: Mr. John Walter (chairman of *The Times*), Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. H. Wickham Steed, Mr. Thos. Marlowe, Sir Andrew Caird, Sir George Sutton, Mr. W. Lints Smith, Mr. W. G. Fish, etc. All the newspaper organisations of both employers and employed sent representatives.

At a meeting of the committee of the Press Club the following resolution was adopted: "The committee and members of the Press Club desire to tender their profound sympathy to Viscountess Northcliffe, on the death of Viscount Northcliffe, and to express their sense of the great loss journalism and the working journalist have sustained by the death of a man who did so much for both." The chairman of the club, Mr. W. H. Lock, attended the service in Westminster Abbey as the representative of the club.

Various tributes to Lord Northcliffe have been made by the workpeople employed upon his various publications. Mention was made in our columns last week of the appreciative letter contributed to the *Daily Mail* by Mr. George A. Isaacs, on behalf of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. At the quarterly chapel of *The Times* composers, held on Friday, an entry was made in the chapel minute-book recording their profound sorrow at the death of their chief, Lord Northcliffe, and expressing their lasting gratitude "for his sound and honest work in the welfare of the newspaper fraternity." Mr. A. B. Maitland, Imperial Father, in proposing the resolution, related instances of Lord Northcliffe's practical sympathy with those who were in adverse circumstances. Lord Northcliffe, he said, was not only a master, but a brother in every sense, both to the staff of *The Times* and to every man identified with the newspaper trade. The resolution was seconded by Mr. C. Baker, and carried in silence.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand reports that the Dominion of New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department invites tenders for the supply of manilla envelopes. The envelopes required are printed on the face, size $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins. by $5\frac{1}{8}$ ins., similar to a sample which has been forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, by H.M. Trade Commissioner. The quantity required is one million. The goods are to be banded in fifties, boxed in five hundreds, and packed in strong cases (oil or tin lined) in lots of 50,000. Tenders must reach the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, New Zealand, by 5 p.m. on October 11th, 1922.



Linotype Small-Cap Lay-out.

SIR,—I was much interested in the chart of a proposed standard Linotype small-cap lay-out, published in your issue of the 10th inst.

It appears to me that a lay-out as shown would be rather difficult for an operator to memorise. He would never be sure he had picked up the right letter except by counting the boxes until he came to the one he wanted. Even then, if the accents are placed in the same boxes as the small-caps, would not the operator be apt to pick up an accent instead of a small-cap when his boxes were getting short of sorts?

Would it not simplify matters if the lay-out tallied with the keyboard thus?

E	S	C	V	X
T	H	M	B	Z
A	R	F	G	
O	D	W	K	
I	L	Y	Q	
N	U	P	J	

As for the miscellaneous sorts—accents, fractions, etc.—instead of placing them flat in the boxes as you would the small-caps, let them lie in the boxes with the index side of the matrix standing straight up and facing you, filling up each box fairly full to prevent the matrices falling back on to their sides. This enables the operator to see at a glance what accents he has and where they are.

By using this lay-out you could, if desired, get two complete small-cap founts and accents in one case, and could separate them by painting a white line straight down the case at the end of the "X."

We have standardised this lay-out for many years. It does not need memorising, because the operator's hand mechanically goes to the right box. It also prevents an operator hiding sorts in the boxes—though it will not prevent an operator hiding them in his pockets, which is the most likely hiding place!

I have no doubt nine out of every ten operators would prefer our lay-out to the one in question, and am quite sure it would save considerable time in an office where small-caps are set from the side-case.

Yours truly,

PERCY YATES,
Managing Director,
Record Composition Co., Ltd.
3, West Harding-street, E.C.4.

Electric Lighting in the Printing Office.

SIR,—As I find the renewal of lamps in the composing-room of frequent occurrence, due, perhaps, to a certain amount of vibration caused by machinery on the floor above, or to an unsuitable lamp, I should be glad if any of your readers could give me the benefit of their experience. Each frame has a separate lamp. If a lamp—either vacuum or gas-filled—with a fairly long life, with number of watts specified, could be recommended, I should be glad of the information on the score of economy. There is also another important feature to be studied—that of the eyesight of the compositor. Perhaps a tried reflector which collects and distributes light where it is wanted could be mentioned.

Yours truly,

MASTER PRINTER.

London, Aug. 21st.

Printing Trade Union Anomalies.

SIR,—Now that the air has been cleared by the settlement of the wages dispute of country printers, surely negotiations in regard to London should not present any serious difficulty.

The spirit of reasonableness should be brought into play and employers and workers should regard as of paramount importance the maintenance and expansion of the British printing industry.

In regard to piece rates—whether by hand or machine—the present rules and regulations belong to a by-gone age, and should be wiped out entirely.

Let a rate be agreed to, but let that rate cover work actually done. Many a compositor claims for headings that he does not know really exist until he sees the paper published.

The employer is willing to pay an agreed rate for actual work produced. Why should he pay for work twice over?

There are standing headings for weekly features of a journal, and why a compositor,

if by chance he has the first take, should be credited with heading space is, to say the least of it, most mystifying.

These remarks refer to a few of many anomalies, unjust and devoid of common sense, which drive work out of London, perhaps into the country, but more likely into foreign hands.

Yours, etc.

A. BURR.

London, Aug. 19th.

Employment in Allied Trades.

Moderate in Papermaking; Generally Bad in Printing.

The official report on conditions in the printing, paper and bookbinding industries states that employment continued moderate on the whole in the papermaking trade; some slackness was reported owing to shortage of orders, but at several centres overtime was worked.

In the printing and bookbinding trades employment generally remained bad, though some improvement was reported with letterpress printers in London; in the provinces employment was affected at the end of the month by the dispute involving members of the Typographical Association. There was slight improvement with lithographic printers, but a good deal of short time was worked both in this and in the bookbinding section.

Unemployment in the printing and paper trades continues to show a steady, if slight, falling away, but especially in the case of papermaking and straining. Of the total of 59,380 workpeople estimated to be employed in papermaking and staining, 4,438 were shown to be totally unemployed at July 24th, 3,379 males and 1,059 females; the percentage unemployed of 7.5 represented a decline of 1.1 as compared with June 28th. Short time workers claiming benefit at July 24th were 706, of whom 533 were males, and the percentage on short time of 1.2 marked a decline during the month of 1.4.

In manufactured stationery the estimated number of insured workpeople is 68,810, of whom 4,277 were totally unemployed on July 24th (1,730 males and 2,547 females). The percentage of 6.2 is less than at June 26th by 0.2 per cent. Short time workers numbered 230, the majority of whom were females, and the total percentage of 0.3 is lower than the June figure by 0.9.

Of the 213,620 insured workpeople in the printing, publishing and bookbinding industries 13,506 were unemployed (9,907 males and 3,599 females) at July 24th, a percentage of 6.3, or a decline of 0.3 compared with June 26th. The number of short time workers was 759, of whom 468 were females, the percentage of 0.4 being a decline of 0.4 in the month.

The improving tendency which the above figures denote in the paper and kindred trades is also indicated by the figures from Norway and Sweden. In Sweden, out of a trade union membership of 4,678 paper workers, there were unemployed at May 31st 10.7 per cent., which compared with 18 per cent. on April 30th and 33.6 per cent. at May 31st, 1921.

With regard to Norway, figures concerning printers and bookbinders (Christiania) only are available. Out of a trade union membership of 2,371 printers at June 30th last, the percentage of unemployment was 6.0, which compared with 11.2 at May 31st and 9.0 at June last year. Among a much smaller number of bookbinders (Christiania) the percentage of unemployment was 18.6 at June 30th, 19.6 at May 31st, and 26.4 at June 30th, 1921.

PAPERMAKING CLASSES AT THE MAIDSTONE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—The following students attending the Maidstone Technical Institute took the papermaking examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute:—Final stage, 1st class: William Henry Boardman, Hider Arthur Bowers. Papermaking, grade 1—1st class: John James Garrett, Samuel Mills, Edward William George Cooper, Archibald Howard, John Ralph. 2nd class: Archibald Howard Wells. These successes carry awards by the Papermakers' Association as follows: Final grade, 1st class, 30s.; 2nd class, 20s.; Grade 1, 1st class, 15s.; 2nd class, 10s., in each case with diploma. Eight students sat and all passed, seven with first class—of which two were in the final grade.

Australian Notes.

Government Printer Dismissed—Five-Day Week Threatened—Buying School Books—Printer's Good Record—Libel Action Fails—Unions and Wages.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

SOME strong feeling has been roused in printing circles by the news that the Government Printer and Brisbane, Mr. A. J. Cummings, has been dismissed following a quarrel with the Premier, Mr. Theodore. Mr. Cummings had been Government Printer for twelve years and had given efficient service. The trouble arose through a speech made by Mr. Cummings in which he charged the Government with unbusinesslike methods and with interfering with the proper control of his department. Mr. Cummings has denied the Premier's allegation that he has acted in the interests of the Nationalists, and stated that the whole trouble had come about through his feeling so keenly men being retired. One man, Walter Tomlin, the best finisher in the bookbinding department, in every way capable, had been retired. He had taken it to heart so much that he had died in the train on the way to his home. Another man, George Hardy, overseer of the ruling department, had suffered a paralytic stroke, and had to be carried in from a motor car to receive from his old comrades a gold watch and illuminated address.

NO SATURDAY work was one of the concessions extended to the printing office employees in the time of the late Labour Ministry. But if the Fuller Ministry is in power next year it will be possible to print anything required on Saturday. It is intended to bring the hours and other conditions in the Government Printing office into line, as far as possible, with those ruling in private offices, and the free Saturday is marked for excision.

A SYDNEY newspaper stated recently that the Education Department was losing something like £5,000 a year by the methods adopted in buying school books. The newspaper remarked that some years ago it was the custom of the Department to call for tenders for the supply of school books. The successful tenderer, it was estimated, made a profit of 7½ per cent. Then the Department turned round and said: "We will save this 7½ per cent. We will buy the books direct from the publishers." This change, the newspaper alleged, was costing the Department thousands of pounds a year, as the Department was not able to buy at the advantageous terms secured by private firms, and as a tidy little staff had been built up to handle this matter alone; whilst the books rarely arrived in time.

THE Minister for Education (Mr. Bruntnell) countered all these statements. The system adopted by the department, he stated, is that it purchases direct from the publishers at special cut rates. These special rates are obtained owing to the fact that the department is one of the largest purchasers of educational text books in the Commonwealth. When the department purchased through the local firms the procedure was simply that the order was handed to the firm securing the contract, who in turn placed it through their buyer in London, and there apparently their interest in the matter ended apart from collecting their profits. The books were delivered straight from the ship's side to the departmental stores where they were opened up and whence they were despatched to the schools—this work being done not by the contractors, but by the department's own store staff. Moreover, whilst the Department, like local booksellers, had had difficulties about deliveries during the war, deliveries were now much more prompt. He failed to see the way to the saving suggested.

FIFTY years' service in the Government Printing Office has been completed by Mr. A. E. Dyer, overseer of the photographic and photo-mechanical branches of that department. In that time he served under three Government Printers, and had an unusually varied experience, passing through the reading, composing, machine, lithographic, photo-

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines	
	s.	d.
Agencies	3	0
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0
Shares for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0
Partnerships and Investments ...	3	0

* Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line	
	s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2	0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 53, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill. Fleet. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

COMPOSITOR wanted; also LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted. Best location in United States America; business owned and managed by Englishman; give qualifications and references, also wages asked.—Box 13965.

COSTING and ESTIMATING CLERK wanted in Lithographic Transfer Works in the Midlands.—State qualifications, references and wages, to Box 13980.

TRAVELLER wanted, with good connections in the Printing Trade for Manchester, Liverpool and Midlands, with old-established house; state age and experience; all applications treated confidentially.—Box 13976.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

ENGINEER'S DRAUGHTSMAN, internal combustion, etc., car experience, desires Position where artistic talent would be of service; ability for advert. lay-out and commercial art.—Address Box 13952.

MINDER (Two revolution) seeks permanency; experienced in Commercial, Book and Three-Colour Work; disengaged.—Box 13973.

MACHINE MINDER.—Centurettes, Wharfedale, etc.—E. C., 32, Hargrave Park, Highgate, N.19. 13974

graphic, photo-mechanical branches. He introduced the process of photo-engraving in the G.P.O., and under his supervision also was the manufacture of rubber stamps first entered upon in the department.

THE jury returned a verdict for the defendants in the action for alleged libel brought by John Kelly Powell, formerly organiser of the 'Taxpayers' Association of N.S.W., against the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in which £2,000 damages was claimed.

ON July 6th a Judge in the Industrial Court took only two hours to reduce the weekly wages of 23 unions by 4s., in accordance with the recent cost of living declaration. Among the unions affected were:—Letterpress Machinists, Lithographic Workers (males), Bookbinders (males), and Compositors (males), (Cumberland and Newcastle), Cardboard Box Makers (State), and Stereotypers and Electrotypers (Cumberland and Newcastle).

FRENCH ladies are finding interest in making seaside hats from paper.

TENDERS WANTED.

BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

THE Council of this Borough invite Tenders for the supply of (1) Printing and (2) Books and Bookbinding, for one-and-a-half or three-and-a-half years, at the option of the Council, from 1st October next.

Specimens of the various items can be inspected on application to the Town Clerk, from whom printed schedules with full conditions and form of tender can be obtained upon deposit of £1 is. for each Tender, which will be returned if a bonafide Tender be sent in by the day and time mentioned below, but will otherwise become forfeited to the Council. In the event of a Tender being withdrawn the deposit will also be forfeited.

Tenders must be received at my office not later than 4 p.m. on Friday, 15th September, 1922. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ARTHUR P. JOHNSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.
19th August, 1922.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE OVERSEER desires berth in Printers or Wholesale Stationers; excellent knowledge of all classes of Paper, Buying, Estimating, etc.—Cribb, 17, Fariton-road, S.W.18. 13984

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Miscellaneous.

AN opportunity occurs to ACQUIRE a SMALL PRINTING PLANT, in running order, within a short distance of Liverpool-street; lease of basement premises, about 2,000 sq. ft., at a low rent, may also be had if desired.—Full particulars from D.E., c/o Dixon and Roe, 17, Walbrook, E.C.4. 13981

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Litho Machines.—Box 13977.

NOTTINGHAM.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, early possession, Palatial Modern-built BUSINESS PREMISES, corner Carrington-street, facing fountain (best side the street), all cars stop at door, said to be 50,000 to 150,000 people pass daily; 20,000 feet super floor space, 175 feet frontage; quite near new Port of Nottingham (world's seaports to Nottingham v. Hull direct); opportunity for Grand Stores de Louvre; suit limited company; illustrated map posted.—Cooley, Market-street, Nottingham. 13983

PHOTO PRINTS.—Object Photography, etc.; Practical and Skilled Operators at your service; Modern Studies specially planned for all Object Work.—For efficient service send your work to The Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. 13963

TYPE METAL RULE BORDERS, LEADS AND CLUMPS.—Send for samples and prices. Best Alloy used for all these materials.—The Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. 13964

Testing Fibre Board for Strength.

The strength of paper or fibre board varies greatly according to the amount of moisture in it, and this amount is continually changing with the atmospheric conditions. As the relative humidity of the air increases the strength of fibre board declines very rapidly. A piece of corrugated board tested at the Forest Products Laboratory showed a decrease in strength, by the Mullen test, of 59 per cent. when the relative humidity was raised from 65 to 97 per cent.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1922.
A Deplorable Strike Ended.

THE Typographical Association members' return to work throughout the country marks, we trust, the end of this very unfortunate dispute. It is to be hoped that every effort will now be made to get the wheels of business into normal motion again as quickly and as harmoniously as possible. The damage caused to the industry is obvious. A large part of the general printing trade was brought to standstill, and although some of the lost ground will be regained, some of the loss is irretrievable. Serious harm has been done also to many a provincial newspaper, which will long suffer from the interruption of advertisements, etc., entailed by the strike. The workpeople of the Typographical Association and of other unions affected have to mourn the serious financial set-back inseparable from a strike of this magnitude. Weeks of stoppage have supplied, indeed, one more object lesson as to the two-edged character of that destructive and dangerous weapon the strike. Nor has the damage effected been limited even to employers and employed in the printing and allied trades; suspension of newspaper publicity and of other commercial uses of printing has had much detrimental effect on business generally. Thus the head of a large Blackburn drapery firm writes to the Press stating that the suspension of the newspapers during the printers' strike had been the greatest blow suffered by the business community in the whole of his experience. In less than four weeks, he said, the whole of the headway in trade had been wiped out, and commercial men had become the victims of a sudden and calamitous slump.

The T.A. Ballot.

THOUGH the members of the T.A. are resuming work, the new agreement still awaits confirmation by ballot. We believe this confirmation will be given. The ballot paper, we understand, recommends in no equivocal manner the acceptance of the terms provisionally agreed, and it lays due stress on the

financial strain which the stoppage has brought upon the union. It will be remembered that when the Industrial Court's terms were put to the members a substantial majority voted for acceptance. Many more members have realised since then, we believe, that for the union to fight that decision was a grave mistake. And now the memory of the weeks of stoppage should make plain the unwisdom of renewing the conflict. We imagine that the minority who want that renewal will be very small.

Straightening Things Out.

DISPUTES such as this cannot but exert a rather severe strain upon the good will which has for so long been a pleasant feature of printing trade negotiations. There is no reason, however, why good relations between employers and employed should not continue unimpaired. The willingness with which most of the T.A. members went back to work would seem to indicate that, in the circumstances, the new terms are not felt to be unreasonable. We have heard, too, of instances where employers who have not sufficient work in hand to keep all their pre-strike employees busy, have stretched a point in the cause of peace and reinstated them without exception. Good will on both sides is now a prime necessity in order that the industry may not be hampered in making a strenuous effort to retrieve the losses suffered.

The Paper-Buyer's Problem.

THE problem of the trend of trade and direction of market prices is one that is engaging the attention of many houses in the paper and print trades. For about two years prices have been going down step by step, notwithstanding assertions from the prophets at intervals that rock bottom had been attained. Each succeeding stocktaking has entailed the distasteful process of writing down stock values. The hopes based on a period of trading have finally hinged on relative values of stock at one stocktaking compared with another, only to be dispelled by the fallen value which never fails to materialise. Small wonder that buying has been limited to strict requirements and that stock capacity has on all hands diminished to meagre amount. The fear of the diminishing value of stock and the possibility of lowered paper prices has been at the back of the paper user's mind since the summer of 1920. It is even now impossible to claim that prices are at zero, for we all know they are not. It may be some considerable time before we have a further fall, but it can hardly be accepted that twice pre-war value is the stop. The surest sign of rock bottom prices will be the return of ample and sound trade. That will certainly not be this year, and unless the European and Eastern situation improves it will not be next.

British and Foreign Wrapping Paper.

THE anxiety which British manufacturers of wrapping paper feel with regard to the quantity of the foreign material consumed in this country is not relieved by an examination of the statistics. Comparing the first 22 weeks of this year with the corresponding period of 1921, it is seen that the proportion of British paper consumed is a lessening quantity, while that of the foreign product is increasing. A close calculation of wrapping paper manufactured by the mills in this country gives an estimate of 31,816 tons for the 22 weeks of 1921. This figure compares with 18,997 tons of similar paper imported. Thus the weight manufactured at home mills was 12,819 tons, or 40 per cent., more than what was imported. On the assumption that the total consumption was equal to the weight manufactured, imports represent 37 per cent. and home manufactures 63 per cent. The figures for the corresponding 22 weeks of the present year indicate to what extent British

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manufacturers are having to give ground to the foreigner. Home wrappings represent an estimated tonnage of 55,372, and imported goods 52,542. Thus the difference is only a matter of 2,830 tons, or 5 per cent., in favour of the home product. Again, assuming that the weight manufactured is absorbed by consumers, the total of 107,914 tons gives a percentage of importation of 48, as against 37 last year; and in the case of the British paper 52 per cent., comparing with 63 per cent. Therefore, in the twelve months, the tonnage proportion of wrapping paper imported has increased by 11 per cent., and the weight made in our own mills has decreased 5 per cent. The tendency here indicated naturally arouses apprehension for the future of British industry.

Personal.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, has this year for the third year in succession had his holiday arrangements upset by a trade dispute. We hear, however, that he is now snatching a few days' much-needed respite in North Wales—at his native town of Newtown, Montgomery. He will be back in London to receive the result of the T.A. ballot.

MR. EDGAR WHITELEY, manager of the National Labour Press, Ltd., has tendered his resignation. He has been secretary and general manager since the foundation of the Press at Manchester in October, 1909.

MR. JOHN BARLING, a director of the *Cumberland Evening Mail*, has been presented by the staff of that journal with a silver rosebowl on the occasion of his marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. Peebles, works manager.

MR. C. J. BEX, the managing editor of the *Hereford Times*, has been the recipient of a solid silver cigarette case from the Hereford Master Printers' Association on leaving Hereford to take up the editorship of the *Yorkshire Herald*.

MR. R. HURNER, late of Messrs. Aug. Brehmer's British Successors (Thomas McAuliffe, Ltd., 12, City-road, E.C.1), has been appointed agent for Messrs. Gebrüder Brehmer, Leipzig, specialists in all the latest machinery for the printing, bookbinding and box-making trades. The name of the firm is R. Hurner, Ltd., with offices at 121-123, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. Telephone, Clerkenwell 1568.

MR. W. R. TROTTER has been elected vice-president of the International Typographical Union of America and Canada. Mr. Trotter is well known on the North-East Coast. He was a member of the Newcastle Branch of the T.A. for about twelve years before going abroad.

MR. TROTTER met his English friends during the war when he came over as the Canadian representative of the Trades and Labour Congress. He attended the Hull and Portsmouth Convention of the British Labour Party and of the Scottish Trade Union Congress at Edinburgh and Dunfermline.

MR. PHILLIP T. DODGE, president of the International Paper Co., and Mr. Allen Curtis, vice-president of the company and manager of the Department of Manufactures, are making a two-months' tour of papermaking countries in Europe, and will study industrial conditions generally.

MR. DODGE, who is also president of the Mergenthaler Linotype Machine Co., will visit the company's two large factories in England and Germany.

MR. A. M. LUKE, of the Vale Paper Works, Denny, N.B., has been on a visit to London

MR. S. H. M. KILLIK, J.P., was re-elected a director of the Colthrop Board and Paper Co., Ltd., recently. He has been a director of Cropper and Co. ever since its inauguration some thirty years or more ago.

Settlement of the Wages Dispute.

T.A. Members Return to Work on Modified Terms.

The welcome news was made public last Thursday that in the early hours of the morning of that day the dispute with regard to the wages of the Typographical Association had at last been settled.

The Terms of Agreement.

The following are the terms of the agreement:—

The Executive Council of the Typographical Association agree to recommend their members who are out to resume work immediately, accepting a first reduction at the rate of 12s. 6d. per week.

The Executive Council of the Typographical Association further undertake to ballot their members in England and Wales and Belfast with a recommendation to accept the following reductions in their rate of wages—viz., 3s. per week, to be effective immediately; a further 3s. per week on pay day in the week ending September 9th, 1922; a further 3s. per week on the pay day in the week ending November 11th, 1922; and 3s. 6d. per week on the pay day in the week ending May 5th, 1923, making a total reduction of 12s. 6d. per week.

It is agreed that wages shall be stabilised until December 31st, 1923, and no applications for reductions or increases shall be made in the rate of wages payable under the terms of the national agreement during that period.

The employers' organisations agree to recommend their members to re-instate their T.A. members in their former positions, and the T.A. agree not to expel members as a consequence of the latter remaining at or returning to work on the terms of the award of the Industrial Court.

Members of the T.A. now working at the old rates of wage shall not be brought within the provisions of this agreement until they have received fourteen days' notice from their employers.

The agreement is signed, on behalf of the Master Printers' Federation, by R. A. Austen-Leigh (president), A. E. Goodwin (secretary); on behalf of the Newspaper Society, by Sir James Owen (president) and F. L. Armstrong (secretary); and on behalf of the Typographical Association, by J. D. French (general president) and H. Skinner (general secretary).

Work Resumed.

It appears, at the time of writing, that wherever work is available T.A. members throughout the country have resumed their employment. Many T.A. members, including the full composing staffs of both the Nottingham morning newspapers resumed work immediately the settlement was made known. At Leeds, members of the T.A. concerned in the dispute, decided on Friday to return to work. It was also decided to leave each office chapel to make its own arrangements regarding the date for restarting, but the newspaper staffs resumed on Friday night. Members of the Manchester T.A., who have been on strike, presented themselves for employment at their respective works on Monday, and the majority made normal resumption.

Belfast newspapers were published on Monday for the first time for a month. They had been stopped in consequence of the strike.

The compositors at a printing establishment in the Leigh district went on strike on Monday on the ground that one of their number, Mr. J. W. Bibby, J.P., secretary of the Leigh Labour Party, was not among those who were reinstated. The other printing establishments were all working as usual.

The T.A. Ballot

Approval was given at the headquarters of the Typographical Association on Saturday to the form of ballot paper to be issued to the members in regard to the suggested new terms of settlement. The papers were to be distributed early this week, and it was expected that the result would be known at the end of this week. All the branches will send the returns of their voting to Manchester, where the result will be announced.

THE late Mr. Ambrose Clarke, of The Gables, Ullathorne road, Streatham Park, S.W., until recently a director of Spicer Brothers, Ltd., New Bridge-street, E.C., paper merchants, left £5,099.

Scottish Printers' Wages.

Reduction of the "Cut."

It will be remembered that after prolonged negotiations the Scottish printers agreed last May to a reduction in their wages of 15s. per week, following a prior reduction of 7s. 6d. per week. The reduction was to be made in three instalments of 5s. each—namely, on June 3rd, on September 9th, and on January 6th, 1923. In the event of any other union in the printing trade securing better terms the Scottish printers were to get equally favourable terms.

The lithographers refused to accept the reduction, and they were locked out. After they had been out for three weeks, an agreement was come to on a basis of a reduction of 12s. 6d. per week in instalments.

As these terms were more favourable than those secured by the printers, the latter's agreement thus came to be readjusted. That has accordingly been done as follows: The total reduction has been modified to one of 12s. 6d. per week. A first instalment of the reduction was made on June 3rd last; the reductions of 5s. each that were to be made on September 9th and January 6th are cancelled, and the following reductions are substituted: 2s. 6d. on December 30th, 2s. 6d. on January 6th, and 2s. 6d. on July 7th, 1923,—a total of 12s. 6d. The women's wages will be reduced by 1s. 6d. and 1s. respectively on these dates.

One of the clauses in the May agreement provided that in the event of no improvement in unemployment resulting from the reduction in wages, a conference would be held in March, 1923, to consider the state of unemployment, with a view to giving assistance to the unions, if necessary; or, if the state of trade warranted it, favourably considering an increase of wages. As the result of the modification of the agreement financially the employers declare themselves released from the provisions of this clause.

Monotype operators are to receive 5s. per week above the minimum wage of the district, and linotype operators 7s. 6d.

The foregoing applies to the book, jobbing, and general printing trade in Scotland, and not to daily newspapers. A reduction of 7s. 6d. per week has been intimated to the employees on daily newspapers in Aberdeen, Dundee, and Glasgow.

Waste Paper Fortune.

Mr. Joseph Phillips, managing director of Messrs. Phillips, Mills and Co., Ltd., waste paper merchants and contractors, who died on July 11th last, aged 77 years, left estate of the gross value of £136,078, with net personalty £85,508.

The testator left £300 to Mr. Hall, Government Inspector, H.M. Stationery Office, as a memento of their long-standing association; £100 to Mr. Wightman, Assistant Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, as a similar memento; £100 each to W. J. Alford and Edwin B. Fiske, his associates in the business of Messrs. Phillips, Mills and Co., Ltd.; £200 to his bank manager, Mr. Bishop; £100 each to Goodman Smith and Mr. Knight, managers, if still in the service of Messrs. Phillips, Mills and Co., Ltd., and not under notice; £50 each similarly to Arthur Whitney, waste paper foreman, Mr. Collett, foreman wheelwright, and Miss Slyfield, manageress of his waste paper business; £10 similarly to each of the forewomen; £5 each to Cutts, sen., C. Panks (packer), Frank Charrill, Charles Lunnis ("Sailor"), Jim Elliott, Arthur Lee, A. Holt, Walter Burden, and Charles Brook, if still in his service, or that of any company in which he held a controlling interest; £100 to his coachman, Tom Huntley, his groom, George Derrick, and his chauffeur, Clement Kinsey, and each other domestic servant of two years' service; and he directed that the Thames Paper Co., Ltd., of Purfleet, should have the option of the purchase of his interest in Messrs. Phillips, Mills and Co., Ltd.

THE Whitefriars Press and Club Institute, Tonbridge, will hold their annual athletic sports on Saturday, September 9th, in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation. The events will be the Amateur Athletic Championships of Kent County and will cover 1,220 yards, 880 yards and one mile relay race.

The Bookbinder.

Notes and News.

The Ill-advised Strike.

The printers have returned after a strike which availed them very little and which created for others an irretrievable loss. As a matter of fact the wages lost by the printers themselves amounted to a sum far in excess of the extra they will receive by the slight amendment to the award. Incidentally the Typographical Association has created for itself a reputation which will long be remembered by the other unions. A more independent or more selfish attitude has rarely been assumed in trade unionism than that adopted by the T.A. throughout the events of recent weeks.

Some of the Hardships Caused.

Obviously the ill effect of the strike upon members of allied unions had no concern for the printers and any suffering caused by their action counted for nothing in their view. As a matter of fact there are not many general establishments in which feeders and female helpers were not thrown out of work with no opportunity of claiming unemployment pay. Binders and rulers were reduced to short time and much valuable work that should have been executed by union labour went to non-union houses. Had there been a principle at stake the fight might have been worth the consequences, but never was a strike called for a more unworthy object than this one for the repudiation of an arbitration court award which had been given at the signed request of the contending parties.

The State of Trade.

It is difficult in the circumstances to say whether conditions of trade in the commercial bookbinding industry are improved or otherwise. Certainly there was rather more business about than usual just when the strike began, but large orders were still scarce. For a few weeks binders in the provinces will be busy pulling up arrears. Publishers' binders are busy enough in many cases and there are definite signs of a revival in this branch of trade. With paper prices at a low level and no prospect of further reduction this year and with printers' and binders'

wages stabilised for a long period there is no further excuse for publishers waiting for a drop in prices.

Binders' Time Dockets.

It is regrettable to observe that no organised effort is being made to get time dockets accepted by the binders. Only those houses which are progressive enough to apply proper cost-finding methods to their production can appreciate the inconvenience caused and disorganisation created by the lack of progressive time records in the binding-room. Week after week the exact standing of other departments in the business is shown but it is frankly impossible to know whether binding jobs are being charged right, whether excess of time is lost or whether the room is profitable or otherwise. After a six months' trial at striking averages through the given times on finished jobs we have despaired of securing anything like a useful record until the times can be collected progressively, *i.e.*, daily. Meantime, through the very lack of knowledge of binding times and costs, cut-throat competition is going on throughout the country.

Ignorance of Costs.

We do not for one moment suggest that daily time dockets will suffice to put an end to reckless quoting, for they have not by any means accomplished this at the printing side of the trade. It must, however, be remembered that the majority of printers are not working by the Federation costing system, hence they hold their whole business in the same condition that costing establishments do their bookbinding department. It is quite certain that for lack of knowledge many progressive houses are selling and quoting their binding at a distinct loss without knowledge of the fact. Time dockets would at least put the best houses right, and it is a fact of common acceptance that the costing houses have been responsible for influencing other less efficient printers in their charges. Had it not been for this the trade of to-day would have been infinitely worse than it is.

The Line of Progress.

It is but reasonable to expect that in due course of time dockets in the bindery will lead to an improved state and more profitable nature of the industry. If dockets were agreed to to-morrow by all the binders in the country, not many establishments would take advantage of the concession, but there is not the shadow of a doubt that those who did would be those who could and would eventually treat their men the best in matters of remuneration.

Bookbinding Materials.

The market for materials remains steady, and no new reductions are to be recorded. There is no announcement yet as regards bookcloths, despite the expectancy which has long prevailed among consumers. That a reduction is overdue admits of no manner of doubt. The fact that a competitor has produced a range of bookcloths quite equal in quality to that manufactured by the combine and at a price which gives the consumer an advantage of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard on small orders and 1d. per yard on 50 rolls should go some way toward forcing the issue.

Attractive Leather Prices.

Leather manufacturers are complaining of lack of business from bookbinders, despite the low prices which are now ruling. We have seen high quality basils offered at 7d. and 8d. per sq. ft., pig skins at 1s. 3d., and anglo-russias at 1s. 6d. Skivers are quoted from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per sq. ft. and pastegrains are on offer at 5d. These are low figures, and the only reason the trade is not doing big buying is because it has not got the big business yet. Added to this is the fact that nobody can afford to carry stocks of pre-war bulk, there is not the loose capital available.

Strawboards.

Strawboards have eased to the tune of 10s. per ton, but many agents are not offering any advantage to buyers. To day's price for small orders from store is £11 per ton for thick board.

Technical Training for Binders and Warehousemen.

Gone for ever are the days when the working bookbinder could scoff at the idea of the apprentice learning something worth while about the binding craft by attending classes at a school. The value of the training in various arts and crafts available at certain technical schools and colleges is to-day accepted as unquestionable, and too often the problem that has to be solved is not whether it is worth while for the apprentice to attend a class, but whether it is possible to provide the training facilities desired. One remembers, for instance, the recent unsatisfactory state of affairs at the St. Bride Institute, where there has been a long waiting list of would-be students whom the limited resources of the school made it impossible to admit. The plentiful supply of students and the willingness of up-to-date employers to allow their apprentices both time and money for technical schooling are sufficient testimony to the practical utility of the instruction provided.

It is a fact that the apprentice who attends classes can have many of his difficulties smoothed away and can quickly and thoroughly gain information which could only be slowly and imperfectly acquired in the course of workshop routine. Indeed,

there are matters in which a well-trained student can give points to even a veteran of the trade, for it often happens that the latter, although he may know what has to be done, does not always know why he has to do it—and the understanding of whys and wherefores often saves a lot of trouble. Many a young craftsman, moreover, owes much of his enthusiasm and consequent progress in his craft to the inspiration gained from the instructor whose classes he attended.

Good Instructional Equipment Essential.

In regard to instruction in bookbinding there has perhaps in the past been some ground for the complaint that the instruction given should have been more practical. Thoroughly practical instruction can be given only where there are tools, machinery and materials available to enable work to be done under conditions approaching those which obtain in the trade workshop. The St. Bride binding classes, we believe, have been crippled for lack of the proper necessities in this respect. It is welcome news, however, that when the St. Bride Printing School activities are transferred to the new Institution at Stamford

Street—the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades—this handicap will be removed.

The new school, we understand, is to be equipped with the latest and best machinery for modern bookbinding and associated crafts. An innovation of special interest will be the fact that ruling will be included amongst the branches of the trade in which instruction is afforded. The teaching will be given by well qualified practical men, and the classes run as nearly as possible on workshop lines, the students being made acquainted with commercial practice and not merely enabled to turn out special work to meet the tests of connoisseurs. Another important feature, we notice, is that the classes in practical, as well as theoretical, bindery work will be available in the evening to meet the requirements of journeymen and others who cannot make it convenient to attend during the day.

There will, of course, be day-time classes for apprentices. St. Bride has had some 500 apprentices attending classes in composing, machine, and litho subjects, the majority of whom had their fees paid by their employers, who also allowed them the necessary time off during business hours.

There is every reason to hope that there will be a large number of bindery apprentices receiving instruction at the new school under similar conditions.

A Comprehensive Curriculum.

The course for apprentices, as already drafted, covers a period of five years, and has been designed to include as far as possible every section of the bindery work, and warehouse" is as follows:—

The curriculum for "commercial binding
First Year.—Historical; applied scholastic education; technical terms and general knowledge; handling and care of paper; tying up and marking reams; paper terminology; mill numbers; sizes, sub-divisions of paper; counting; gathering; interleaving; collating; wire-stitching; holing and eye-letting; strip gumming; section and map folding; methods of obtaining the correct setting for folding to print; tools and appliances; materials; technical terms in binding; board lining and case making; joint making; covering magazine and catalogue work.

Second Year.—Classes of paper; selecting and keeping stock; relative weights; giving out paper for different departments and what percentage of overs to allow; thread stitching by hand and machine; millboards and strawboards; flush and turned in binding; shorthand notebooks; tradesman's pass books; writing and blotting pad making; pocket book making; manuscript books; parcel books; bill books and common half-bound work; forwarding and cloth case making; round cornering, bevel edging and pattern book work.

Third Year.—Judging paper; making up and sewing; sewing machines suitable for different bindings; numbering; cutting and squaring flat paper; book cutting; fitting and adjusting knives to self clamp and screw platen machines; rounding backing; paring by hand and machine; reading book library style; account book half-extra quality; leaf and skeleton guard books; transfer case making; portfolios; board weight for quirage; forel and vellum tucks; turned edge leather pass books; construction and feeding ruling machine; cross lines, simple feint and down work; fixing straps, handles, locks, keys and shoes.

Fourth Year.—Preparation of copy; dissection posit; inks and their suitability for different paper surfaces; hand pen machine; automatic pen striker; disc machine; leather manufacture; dressing, staining, dyeing, graining, marbling; preparation of gum; colour grinding; various styles of marbling; book-edge gilding; loose-leaf ledger binding; extra style account bookwork; loose curtain cover making; vellum projections and tabbing; finisher's plant and use of tools; blind finishing; blind blocking; simple gold finishing; index backing; cutting and stamping one and two letter indexes.

Fifth Year.—Single and double laced bander work; top and bottom laced bands; single russian underbands; flexible and open back letterpress binding; fancy leather work; vowel indices and proportionate indices; index through; indexing to scale; scales; preparation of porous leathers and the different fillers required; heat testing; lettering; tooling vellum; leathers, velvet, cloth; blocking; ink gold, dutch metal, coloured foils, aluminium leaf; cards; leather; rexines fabrics; cost finding, estimating, departmental management; hygiene; bindery Factory Acts.

This seems to us a very comprehensive outline of study, and will doubtless attract many progressive bindery workers to the new printing school when it opens its doors for enrolment on the 18th of next month.

U.S. and Elaborate Bindings.

"The London binders," says the *New York Publishers' Weekly*, "are just learning that the demand for gorgeous bindings by 'rich Americans' is on the decline. They can hardly believe that American buyers have turned discriminating collectors all at once. They do not apparently realise that these costly books were sold by agents and dealers who are now giving them little attention and are concentrating upon genuinely rare books and manuscripts for which there is a quicker and safer market.

THE export duty on cardboard (cartonul asfaltat) from Roumania has been fixed at 3 per cent. *ad valorem* by a decision dated July 1st.

Human Skin for Bookbinding.

The varieties of materials that have been employed for the covering of books are beyond enumeration, but of all the strange things that have been resorted to surely one of the weirdest is the occasionally heard of leather made out of human skin. A German writer has been to the pains of collecting a number of instances where this material has been used for bookbinding, and his collection (as cited in the *American Inland Printer*) make rather interesting reading.

Of the historical writer, Granier de Cassagnac (1806-1880), we know that he owned a copy of the "Constitution de la République Française de l'an I., which was bound in human skin, another copy of the same work, also bound in human skin, is still in the Museum Carnavalet, at Paris. It is to be found in the so-called Bastille Room (No. 12) of the museum. In 1872 there was sold at the auction rooms of Drouot (Paris) a "Constitution of 1791," similarly bound. In 1878 a Parisian book dealer sold a copy of Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," in which was a label giving the information that "the binding is that of the skin of a woman and was done by M. Bautaille in the year 1874." Without such an explanation one might have taken the binding material for ordinary calfskin.

The sale of a noted French private library in 1913 caused much talk, because among the books disposed of were two which were bound with woman's skin. That they were highly paid for goes without saying. The library was founded by one M. Chevany, who had a fine nose for spicy specialties. The title of one of the books was (translated) "The Good that Has been Told About Woman," and bore the inscription, "Bound in woman's skin, testified to by three witnesses." The other a copy of Anacreon's Poems, printed on Chinese paper, was announced as "bound in the skin of a negress."

Not seldom was the skin of executed murderers used for bookbinding. A servant at the University of Anatomy robbed the corpse of Pranzini of a part of the skin, to make therefrom two visiting card cases. The deed was discovered and the authorities caused both cases to be destroyed. On the other hand, they gave permission that the skin of the murderer Campi be utilised for bookbinding.

Distinctly recognisable is the Sadistic trait that is shown by corpse mutilators in such cases where the skin of a celebrated person is taken to bind books. For instance, that of the poet, Jacques Delille, whose notable work was the translation of "Georgica." One copy of it was bound in his own skin. One of his ardent admirers, A. Leroy, a student of law, stole into the room where the body of the poet was to be embalmed and cut two strips of skin from it. It has even happened that men of this perverted nature would order that after death skin should be cut from their bodies, to be used in binding copies of their own books. At least this is what is related of Allemand Kauffmann, who had compiled a book entitled, "Two Hundred Celebrated Men," which had received scant public notice until there was found in his will the injunction that one copy should be bound in his skin. Two other books in his library were also to have the same binding, one Lesage's "Gil Blas" and the other "Episodes in the Lives of Insects."

Professor August Reverdin, of Geneva, is said to have been testamentarily given the skin of one of his friends, together with a small sum of money. The will did not say what was to be done with the skin. The heir contented himself with cutting a piece from the breast about as large as a hand. But in all Geneva not one could be found who would tan it for him. After some search some one in Anney announced a willingness to undertake the job. Professor Reverdin, however, when the tanned product, a lusterless, oily, rather dark piece of leather, was returned to him, could not master his revulsion, and begged a friend, Marcellin Pellet, to take it from him. The latter accepted it and had a copy of the "Almanac of the Prisoners under Robespierre" bound with it. At the end of the nineteenth century we learn of a similar testamentary gift, this time from a woman. It was the Countess St. Agnes who gave to the astronomer, Camille Flammarion, the skin of her beautiful shoulders to be used for bookbinding. He had a copy of a new book that just then appeared, "Heaven and Earth," bound with it.

Fortune Goes Begging for Binder

An interesting case has occurred in the United States in which a missing bookbinder figures as heir to a fortune. The United Typothetae of America is making an extensive search for William Weldon, bookbinder, to whom it is desired to convey news of the bequest.

The U.T.A. *Weekly Letter* quotes the following letter from the firm of Mayson and Johnson, attorneys, of Atlanta, Ga.: "Some years ago there lived in Atlanta a William Weldon, who was by trade a ruler or bookbinder. He left there in 1920, going to St. Augustine, Fla., and while there resided at the Craddock House. He left there and went to Tallahassee, Fla., where we have been informed he was employed by Messrs. Appleyard and Co., bookbinders. He has left there and we are unable to find any further trace of him. A bequest of a considerable amount was left to Mr. William Weldon by his brother, Thomas Hillock Weldon, who died in Bermuda on March 22nd of this year. We are very anxious to get in touch with Mr. William Weldon and put him in possession of the information regarding the estate left him by his deceased brother. If you can get this information to Mr. Weldon and have him communicate with us we are sure he will be very grateful to you."

Binder Suspected of Forgery.

A press for the manufacture of spurious currency notes, it is alleged, was found in the possession of Jacob Klinger, a bookbinder, of Cambridge-terrace, who was brought up on remand at the Guildhall on Monday. The charge was that of being a suspected person frequenting Houndsditch, for the purpose of committing a felony. On the application of the police, who said the Treasury proposed to take up the matter, a further remand was granted, no bail being allowed.

It was alleged that on the afternoon of August 12th two detectives saw Klinger throwing away pieces of paper which he had torn up, and these were picked up and found to be transfers of £1 currency notes. Klinger disappeared, but on the 15th he was seen again with a suit-case about to enter a taxi-cab. He was arrested, and the bag was found to contain a press, supposed to be for the purpose of manufacturing spurious currency notes, some chemicals, and paper cut in strips. Similar articles were found later at his address.

Charles Parker, superintendent of the Stamping Department at Somerset House, said his department had control of the supply of all British currency notes. He had experimented with the chemicals mentioned, and found it was possible with a mixture of them to make transfers of genuine notes, and it would be possible to multiply the notes by means of a press and the chemicals. On public grounds he should prefer to say nothing further on this occasion.

Old Foil in the Bindery.

When hot-stamping with white, aluminum or bronze foil considerable trouble is sometimes experienced in getting the foil to stick properly, says a writer in the *American Printer*. Especially is this true of foil which has been on hand for some time. Even though it be sized on one side, old foil seldom gives satisfactory results.

If the design is stamped on cloth, such as book covers, etc., the article may be covered with a thin solution of prepared size. Although size is best for the white foil, gilding powder will prove more useful in connection with aluminum and foils of other colours. Foil which has heretofore been deemed unfit for use on account of its age may, in this manner, be utilised. Of course, the best results depend a great deal on the skill of the operator, but experience will show when and when not to use size or powder on the different kinds of foil. In several cases the writer had to resort to powder in hot-stamping with the coloured foils. Aluminum will hold its colours indefinitely, but imitation gold and coloured foils tarnish in a year or less.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 39s. 6d., 38s. 10½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 9d.; **Associated Newspapers, Ord.** 7 p.c. Cum., 20s. 10½d., 20s. 3d., Pref., 17s. 3d.; **British Glues and Chemicals,** 6s. 3d.; **Jos. Byrom,** 12s. 3d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers,** 8p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 9d., 22s. 3d.; **Thos. De La Rue,** 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 99½, 96; **John Dickinson,** 22s.; **Ilford,** 21s. 6d., 21s. 4½d., Pref., 18s. 3d., 18s. 4½d.; **Illustrated London News,** 2s. 3d., Pref., 10s. 7½d.; **International Linotype,** 59½; **Lamson, Paragon Pref.,** 25s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s.; **George Newnes,** 15s. 10½d., Pref., 15s. 9d.; **Newnes and Pearson Printing,** 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 105; **Odham's Press,** 8s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s., 15s. 6d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers,** Pref., 19s. 10½d., 19s. 3d.; **Waterlow and Sons, Def.,** 17½, 17½; **Weldon's,** 37s. 6d. xd.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.,** 1919, 14s. 7½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

HUDSON AND KEARNS.—The report of Hudson and Kearns' printing and stationery business, which became a public company in 1920, indicates that the state of trade during the past financial year has not been sufficiently good to warrant the payment of any dividend on the 8 per cent. preference shares. It is considered best to conserve the financial resources, but there are signs of gradually improving trade, so that the "postponement is of a very temporary nature."

NEW COMPANIES.

PICTURESCOPE, LTD.—Capital, £1,000, in £1 shares; inventors, designers, chemists, investigators, patentees, licensees, licensors or concessionaires, and to develop or exploit any invention or discovery connected with the graphic arts, printing, photogravure, colotype photography, cinematography, photographic and mechanical colour printing, sensitive photographic materials, optics, etc. Private company. First directors: J. E. Thornton and W. L. Bayley. Registered office: 4-10, Chenies-street, W.C.1.

BRENTANO'S LTD.—Capital, £2,500, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines and books, printers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Brentano and C. H. Daniels.

LETTER FILES, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to take over the business of letter file and office sundries makers, carried on by W. H. Smith and A. J. Smith. Private company. Subscribers: G. A. Ashcroft and Miss D. E. Rushby. Directors: G. H. Sculthorp, W. H. Smith, A. J. Smith and G. R. Sculthorp.

ST. STEPHENS'S ADVERTISING AND GENERAL AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 1s. shares. Private company. Subscribers: E. R. B. Graham and A. Maclean. Subscribers appoint first directors. Registered office: 67, Newmarket-street, Oxford-street, W.1.

BRUCE (BATLEY), LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to carry on at Batley or elsewhere in the United Kingdom, the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in dyes and dyewares, paper and paper goods, etc. Private company. First directors: W. E. Bruce, Mrs. A. Bruce, W. T. Stone and F. J. Mann. Registered office: Wheatcroft, Batley, Yorks.

HENRY WILLS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper and articles made from paper or pulp and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, including cardboard, railway and other tickets, millboards and wall and ceiling papers; stationers, lithographers, publishers and printers; manufacturers of and dealers in cardboard and other boxes, newspapers, periodicals, playing cards and fancy

goods, paints, varnishes, printing inks, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Bond and W. M. Cox. Registered office: 37, Walbrook, E.C.

BARNETT, ISAACS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (6,000 cum. pref. and 4,000 ordinary); to adopt an agreement with Barnett, Isaacs and Co., and to carry on the business of warehousemen, manufacturers, importers and exporters of fancy goods, prints, music and books, printers and publishers of prints, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Barnett, J. Isaacs, L. Zigmund and M. Davis. Registered office: 20, High-street, Stoke Newington, N.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

BURY ST. EDMUNDS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, authorised June 1st, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future; whole amount issued.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on July 28th, 1922, of debentures dated May 12th, June 19th, September 18th, and October 13th, 1903, and March 11th, 1904, securing £2,000.

G. F. WILSON AND Co., LTD. (printers, lithographers, stationers, etc.)—Particulars of £2,000 debentures, authorised July 27th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; whole amount issued. Also mortgage of even date to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and Midland Bank, charged on certain property in Southampton.

CHAS. DAVY AND Co., LTD. (printers and stationers).—(a) Satisfaction in full on June 20th, 1922, of debenture dated February 19th, 1912, securing £950, and (b) filed particulars of £6,000 debentures authorised June 14th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; whole amount issued.

MIDLAND UNITED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Two mortgages dated July 25th, 1922, to secure £2,400 each, charged on 5, 6, and 7, and 3A and 4, Priory-street, Dudley, and works in rear of Nos. 3A and 4. Holders: Dudley and District Benefit Building Society.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE MAXIMILIAN DE SHEYDER SHOTTLAND, 1, Adam street, Adelphi, W.C.—The public examination of this debtor, who has carried on various publications, was held before Mr. Registrar Francke at the London Bankruptcy Court, on August 15th, the accounts showing liabilities £4,322 and assets nil. In reply to Mr. Warren, official receiver, the debtor said he was a Pole and came to this country in 1905. During the next nine years he was employed by various newspaper companies in London. In January, 1914, he, in partnership with another person, purchased for £2,000 a magazine called the *Tourist*; his partner retired in the following June, and witness taking over the assets and liabilities, continued the publication at 353, Strand, W.C., until August, 1914, when the landlord distrained, and the business came to an end. In June or July, 1915, witness took premises at 26, St. James's-street, S.W., and commenced a periodical called the *Anglo-Russian Trades Journal*, but as it was a failure, it was discontinued after a month or two. Then in October, 1915, he endeavoured to exploit an anti-aircraft bullet which he had invented. He had also carried on business as an art dealer, and in March, 1916, transferred that business to the "Adelphi Art Galleries, Ltd." His failure was caused by excess of expenses over income, and to the

collapse of the *Tourist* magazine on the outbreak of war. The examination was concluded.

RE GEORGE CLARK, papermakers' agent late of 39, Victoria-street, S.W.—The adjourned first meeting of creditors herein was held on August 18th, before Mr. W. P. Bowyer, senior official receiver, at the London Bankruptcy Court. The debtor formerly traded in partnership at Byron House, Fleet-street, E.C., as "Winten and Clark," papermakers' agents, but the business was closed down in 1919, when an accountant was appointed to realise the assets, discharge the liabilities, and distribute the balance between the late partners. The accountant's report has yet to be received. The chairman reported that a statement of affairs had now been lodged by the debtor, showing total liabilities £1,846 (unsecured £1,021) and assets valued at sufficient to show a surplus of £147 after payment of all debts. He (official receiver) considered that the assets were over valued, and he was of opinion that the statement of affairs would have to be amended. A resolution was passed for Mr. Cyril Temple (Temple, Gothard and Co.), accountant, 4-5-6, King-street, Cheapside, E.C., to act as trustee, and for the official receiver to apply in due course for an order of adjudication in bankruptcy. Messrs. Winten, Shaw and Hammond were elected to serve as a committee of inspection, and the fidelity bond to be given by the trustee was fixed at £300.

RE W. A. FIELD, deceased, Wholesale Fancy Stationer, 35, Selhurst-road, South Norwood.—The creditors herein met on August 21st, at the London Bankruptcy Court, under an administration order recently made against the estate. Mr. W. P. Bowyer, senior official receiver, reported that Mrs. Field, the widow, had lodged a statement of affairs showing unsecured liabilities, £2,961; a fully secured debt, £220 (security valued at £300); and preferential claims, £93, against assets valued at £438, and consisting of stock (cost £1,000), to realise £250; fixtures, £25; good book debts, £83; and the estimated surplus of £80 from the security held by the fully secured creditor. It appeared that the deceased debtor commenced business 28 years ago, and that the failure was attributed to the expenses of a long illness and general slackness of trade. Mr. M. H. Moody (Muir, Moody and Co.), I.A., 20, Newgate-street, E.C., was elected to wind up the estate with the assistance of the following committee of inspection, viz., Messrs. Johnston, Hall, and Morton.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

C. F. Moore and A. Marriott, under the style of Moore and Marriott, Barker Gate, Nottingham, wholesale paper merchants.

A. A. Brown and A. T. Johnson, ink manufacturers, 82, 84, and 86, Duke-street, Liverpool, under the style of Brown, Johnson and Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Luis Tulio Bonifoux, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C., August 18th. Public examination, November 29, at Bankruptcy buildings, Carey-street.

AMALGAMATED PRESS.—A resolution will be submitted to a meeting of the contributories of the Amalgamated Press (in liquidation) to be held on 25th August, authorising the liquidator to divide in specie among the Ordinary shareholders 679,428 fully-paid Preference shares for 10s. each in the Imperial Paper Mills, and 2,038,284 fully-paid Preference shares of \$1 each in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company in proportion to their holdings.

Paper Standardisation.

The work already under way, and plans under consideration for the standardisation of paper were described at a two-day conference at Washington between Dr. S. W. Stratton, Director of the Bureau of Standards, and Mr. F. A. Curtis, chief of the Paper Section of the Bureau, and the Advisory Committee from the paper industry for the Paper Section of the Bureau of Standards.

The conference outlined some of the great problems faced in any effort to formulate standards of weights, sizes, colours and the like, and it was evident that the work already done, important though it has been, is only the first step in a long and highly technical programme, says the American Paper and Pulp Association.

Some definite accomplishments resulted, however, through the conference between the Bureau officials and the representative manufacturers, not the least being the decision to name sub-committees of manufacturers to consider questions relative to standardisation in the various grades. Members of these committees would be men who were particularly conversant with special branches of the industry.

On this subject, Mr. W. N. Caldwell has this to say: There is one thing which has come out of the war, which I trust is not only here to stay but will develop further in the future and that is a greater simplification and standardisation of paper products. That was an end towards which I earnestly looked and am glad that some of the mills have had the foresight to take definite action in this regard. There always were too many lines of paper with endless duplication and with insignificant names attached to grades. If definite grades of paper could now be established by all mills and adhered to with names signifying a definite grade and finish and all these grades could be kept as few as possible, the industry could not help but be benefited considerably. The old practice of making different lines of paper with different dandies just to suit the passing whim of some customer was always an expensive procedure which only complicated manufacturing and merchandising, and for which there never was an adequate return. And so I feel that any effort which has been made toward the simplification of the different grades of paper is a step in the right direction.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	JULY.		JAN.-JULY.		JULY.		JAN.-JULY.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
Printings and Writings...	Cwts. 228,177	Cwts. 410,262	Cwts. 1,424,933	Cwts. 1,764,622	£ 383,479	£ 504,628	£ 2,811,188	£ 2,128,858
Packings and Wrappings	122,871	194,195	603,410	1,504,358	240,299	267,184	1,577,151	2,096,434
Coated Papers	3,315	10,439	26,750	52,846	21,517	34,583	173,251	225,509
Stationery	1,892	2,411	19,351	23,979	11,018	10,663	107,691	93,932
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	36,253	82,395	280,662	422,617	67,995	94,133	586,888	511,915
Strawboard	104,414	297,454	755,070	1,580,134	57,356	123,575	601,139	625,347
Other Sorts	25,802	30,367	138,844	265,485	146,869	94,142	850,034	787,275
Totals	522,724	1,027,523	3,249,020	5,614,041	928,533	1,128,908	6,707,342	6,469,270

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	62,574	26,838	305,827	216,953	104,266	27,191	589,198	279,041
Norway	31,808	48,067	121,422	314,500	47,601	48,697	256,746	340,975
Germany	45	7,523	36,661	65,769	84	7,871	89,625	65,972
Belgium	4,136	1,539	43,654	16,313	10,722	2,343	97,432	27,680
United States	250	10,777	4,860	73,860	2,303	13,993	22,539	91,034
Canada	10	493	5,203	8,810	49	1,275	15,671	9,948
Newfoundland	80,240	219,610	327,670	439,437	139,125	297,215	619,047	606,037
Other Countries	49,114	95,415	579,636	628,980	79,329	106,043	1,120,930	708,171

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	7,152	17,428	74,821	160,447	13,031	21,160	164,240	202,894
Sweden	55,826	65,735	227,601	504,748	98,278	89,003	550,049	682,331
Norway	36,587	50,788	100,162	344,966	68,379	61,479	252,221	451,930
Germany	3,366	20,879	77,244	238,498	7,297	29,275	210,540	292,404
Belgium	6,027	6,201	43,739	48,877	21,977	16,763	159,798	124,451
Canada	180	13,299	10,561	53,115	396	16,333	25,146	70,993
Other Countries	13,733	19,865	69,282	153,707	30,941	33,171	215,157	271,431

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	172	2,210	6,561	18,272	1,212	6,026	27,646	43,559
Belgium	748	1,683	7,991	13,005	3,617	6,987	41,507	58,300
France	478	690	2,557	6,877	3,642	5,685	22,820	50,207
United States	336	333	4,270	3,872	5,257	3,813	48,235	37,559
Other Countries	1,581	5,523	5,371	10,820	7,789	12,072	33,043	35,884

No Paper "Dumping" from Europe

The Customs Service of the Treasury Department at Washington which has been making exhaustive studies into the "dumping" on the American market of news-print paper, pulp and kraft paper from German, Canadian and Scandinavian countries has completed its work on all of the investigations except the dumping of news-print on the American market from Canada.

Reports which have been in the hands of the customs officials for some time have now been thoroughly analysed and it has been found that there is no "dumping" of either news-print paper, pulp nor kraft paper from Germany nor the Scandinavian countries, nor is there any dumping of either pulp or kraft from Canada. This leaves the customs officials with only one paper case pending and that is as to whether or not there is dumping of news-print paper from Canada.

Preliminary reports which are now in the hands of the officials show that there is no such dumping, although no official notification has yet been made on the latter point.

Lendrum, Ltd.

Another pleasant social function is being arranged by the staff of Lendrum, Ltd., for Friday, August 25th, at the Hotel Cecil. It will be remembered that in February last Mr. R. E. Cook, who for some years was in the export department at St. Paul's Churchyard, left to take up an appointment in the Yokohama office of the company. On September 1st next Miss Cicely Richards is to sail for Japan to join her fiancee, and their marriage will take place on her arrival.

In order to wish Miss Richards *bon voyage*, the happy idea was suggested of holding a social evening on the 25th. The programme includes a reception, dancing, supper, and music—and amusing stunts. It is hoped to make the party a happy memory for Miss Richards during the years she will remain abroad. Friends who wish to attend can obtain all particulars from Mr. A. P. Jackson, 28, Maybury Mansions, New Cavendish street, London, W.1.

An Advertisement is always working.

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Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm

G. H. MADDIN & CO. LTD.
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MCDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Machines for Colour Work
Automatic Plateaus for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" printing

MINTON & CASEY
ARTISTS - ENGRAVERS - DIE SINKERS
FOR
BOOKBINDERS - XMAS CARDS - STATIONERS - GOLD BLOCK
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

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Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Sittingbourne Paper Mills.

Sports Meeting.

An athletic sports meeting, in connection with the Sittingbourne Paper Mills, was held on Aug. 12, on the new Sports Ground, and was largely attended. Rain fell throughout the proceedings, but the programme was carried through in its entirety. Mr. Frank Lloyd, the head of the firm of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., was present and distributed the prizes, and he was accompanied by Mr. Harry Lloyd, Mr. Percy Denson, Mr. Gerald Denson, Mr. A. J. Evans. The principal events resulted as follows:—100 yds. handicap: 1, T. Hadler; 2, J. Furner; 3, A. Brown. One mile handicap: 1, A. Clark; 2, A. Black; 3, E. Hada-way. 120 yds. hurdles: 1, W. Gee; 2, T. Goodyer; 3, E. T. Croucher. One lap veterans' race (over 45 years): 1, T. Hadler; 2, A. Jackson; 3, E. Anderson. Quarter-mile handicap: 1, Wilfred Ball; 2, W. Gee; 3, E. Clark. A big event was the tug-of-war for the Mascord Shield, given by Mr. Mascord (United Newspapers, Ltd.), for competition between the London and the Sittingbourne firms. The shield was won in 1914 by the Sittingbourne Paper Mills, and it had not been competed for until Saturday. The Londoners brought down a good team, and they proved the winners by two pulls to one. The inter-departmental tug-of-war was won by the engineers (Sittingbourne), who beat the London transport department. The inter-departmental relay race was won by the engineers. A marathon race, 8½ miles, was won by A. Black in the good time of 55 mins. 27 secs., E. Plowman was 2nd, 3 minutes later, and R. Rossiter 3rd.

Preserving Newspapers.

How to so "pickle" newspapers that they can be preserved indefinitely in the public libraries is a problem which has apparently been solved. Eight years of experimenting, participated in by three big New York newspapers at a cost of £1,000 a year each, under the supervision of the New York Public Library, has taught librarians how to preserve for posterity newspaper files. The solution seems simple, being the mounting of each newspaper sheet between two sheets of thin Japanese tissue, shutting the air from the original sheet, reducing its legibility but slightly, and strengthening the page.

When newspapers were printed on rag stock, they were tough and durable, but with the broader circulation of newspapers and the introduction of wood pulp, the paper became brittle upon exposure. Bound volumes of the mounted pages are now in constant daily use, and are free from the wear and tear which destroyed the untreated newspapers.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	JULY.		JAN.-JULY.		JULY		JAN.-JULY.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	45,584	133,275	446,549	640,240	162,557	231,188	1,839,357	1,217,875
Writings	10,567	13,245	78,756	81,452	57,238	45,773	522,189	305,009
Packings and Wrappings	11,243	16,420	69,211	124,584	19,824	19,544	212,061	152,913
Tissues	353	801	6,912	6,751	5,274	7,029	108,855	69,661
Coated Papers, Hangings	1,048	3,432	29,679	38,292	10,716	19,164	247,328	238,150
" Other Sorts	1,968	2,504	15,075	16,227	21,176	23,407	191,767	145,189
Roofing Paper	4	—	28	801	14	—	124	1,037
Envelopes	1,926	3,899	14,678	20,375	15,657	18,051	158,797	106,207
Other Stationery	10,732	11,253	80,270	69,592	175,489	105,847	1,184,484	831,817
Paper Bags	715	1,536	9,413	10,821	4,975	4,760	54,182	38,140
Boxes and Cartons	1,970	1,719	11,946	9,986	12,480	7,883	87,743	54,223
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	5,051	7,171	55,875	40,810	13,389	14,180	181,049	94,944
Playing Cards	71	210	627	1,247	1,536	4,520	15,030	25,675
Other Manufactures	3,384	5,846	28,204	35,120	34,284	42,755	282,419	247,545
Totals	94,616	201,341	847,223	1,096,298	534,609	544,101	5,085,385	3,528,415

Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	376	8,144	5,548	4,920	1,905	16,852	24,394	102,390
United States	1,047	977	4,719	4,609	7,910	5,185	47,083	26,847
Other Foreign Countries	7,412	31,331	77,822	151,340	32,069	61,160	344,653	326,747
B. South Africa	6,624	3,831	47,692	31,272	19,860	7,771	201,931	72,162
B. India	6,226	22,546	59,149	81,581	25,058	37,010	254,394	153,175
Straits Settlements	331	2,063	6,849	4,852	1,075	3,014	33,486	11,037
Ceylon	453	1,236	9,620	6,432	1,350	1,904	37,703	12,808
Australia	13,423	54,849	179,684	250,918	44,087	81,076	668,530	382,363
New Zealand	6,540	3,525	31,377	35,566	18,694	6,778	121,366	60,652
Canada	254	1,940	1,808	6,757	1,041	4,467	9,851	19,066
Other British Possessions	2,898	2,833	22,281	24,993	9,508	5,971	95,936	50,628

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	28	139	663	4,498	286	428	5,520	13,020
United States	142	87	514	483	1,659	1,097	6,971	6,266
Other Foreign Countries	1,756	2,388	15,106	14,188	9,824	9,459	112,465	67,589
B. South Africa	256	227	4,892	2,646	1,563	1,091	34,948	13,339
B. India	4,470	3,780	17,949	16,857	22,389	13,608	114,844	61,450
Straits Settlements	124	379	2,020	1,254	630	1,383	16,878	5,011
Ceylon	30	84	1,083	1,216	285	359	7,541	4,211
Australia	2,014	5,120	20,529	31,031	10,393	13,350	120,702	96,287
New Zealand	1,238	362	9,949	4,320	6,289	1,015	55,072	12,299
Canada	41	89	713	447	315	835	5,442	2,818
Other British Possessions	468	581	5,338	4,512	3,605	3,148	41,806	22,719

The New York experiments have been so successful that a big Chicago newspaper has sent representatives to New York to study and adopt the practice for use there. The first investigation was made in Boston, and the library there tried to persuade the newspapers to print library editions on an extra paper, but the expense was too great. This is now done by a London paper, and was tried by a Brooklyn paper, but the cost was prohibitive. In the New York experiments silk was first

used, but the Japanese tissue was found the best for the purpose as it hermetically sealed the newspaper pages from the air. Shellacs, varnishes and other substances were tried, with little success. Under the method now in use the operator wets a glass or steel-covered table, lays down a sheet of tissue with the pasting machine, rice paste is put on, then in turn the newspaper page, paste and tissue, when the page is dried and pressed under a gas-heated mangle.

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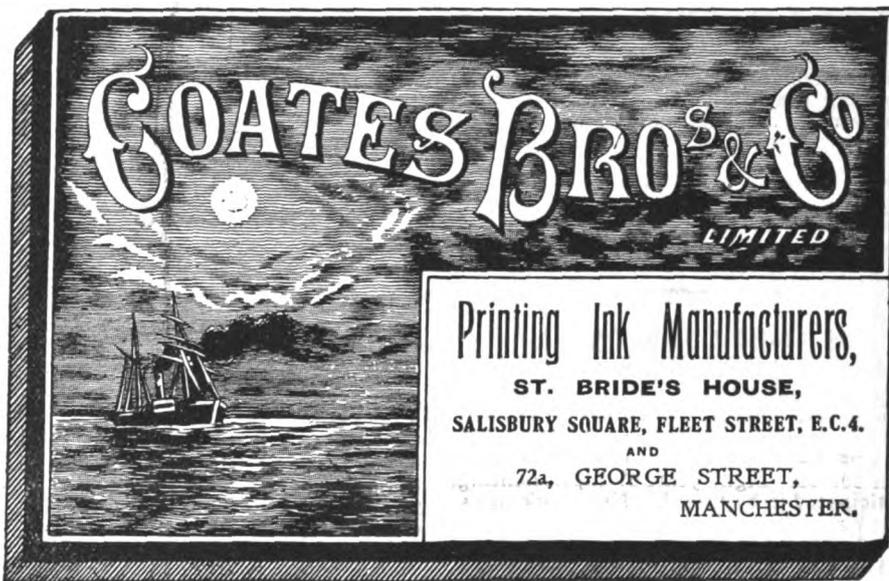
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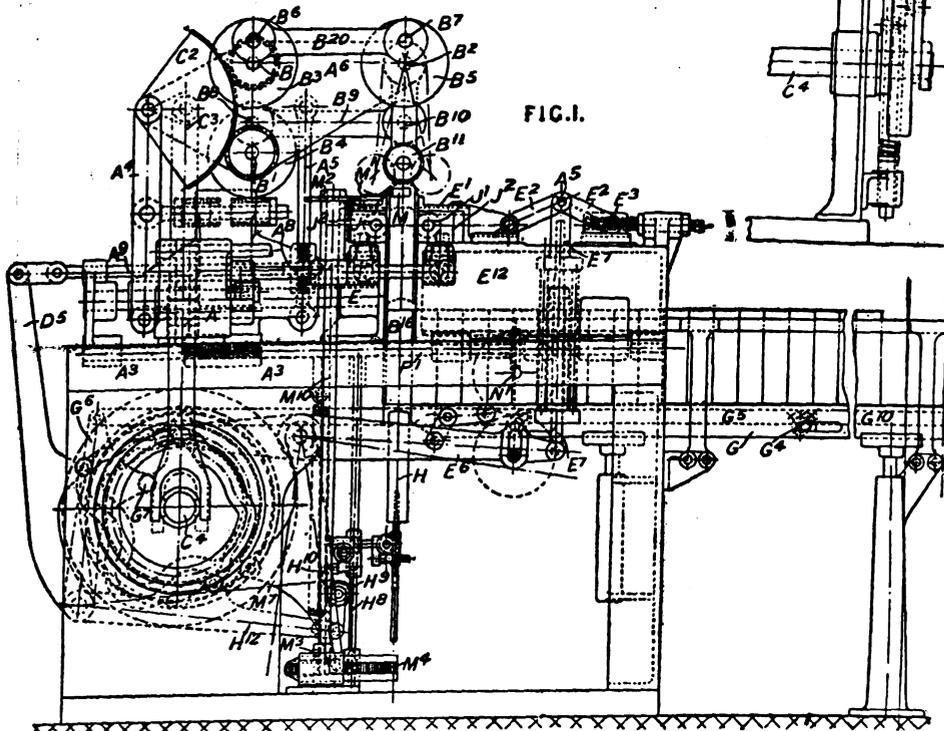
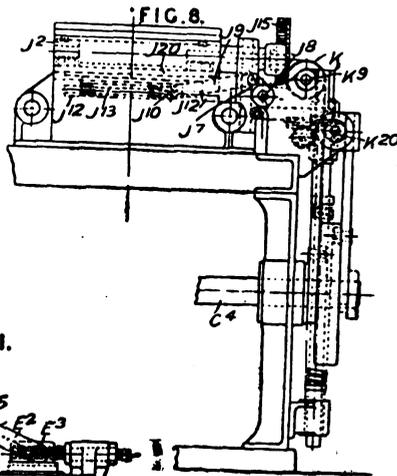
Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

New Inventions.

Bookbinding Machines.

A British patent, in the name of Mr. J. Murray, relates to a rounding and jointing machine for shaping the backs of books in bookbinding, in which a jointing roller is moved in an arcuate path conforming to, and with pressure upon, a rounded back of a book by means of a mechanically-operated linkage above and out of the path of the book. Prior to the action of the jointing roller, the back of the book is rounded by rounding rollers mounted in recesses in clamping heads which grip the books during the jointing operation, these rollers being rotated and moved towards the book so that they project beyond the faces of the heads. Means are provided for conveying books into the machine, for elevating them one by one from the conveyor to a position between the clamping heads where they are held with sides vertical and back horizontal during the

by spring action, and the lengths of the links A^4 is varied, so as to raise or lower the roller B^{11} , by a double screw coupling A^3 rotated by a rack A^2 operated by a lever D^2 controlled by a second cam on the shaft C^4 . The back of the book is rounded prior to the action of the roller B^{11} by rollers J, J' mounted with their axes parallel to the sides of the book in recesses in heads E, E' which clamp the book during the jointing operation of the roller B^{11} . The rollers J, J' may be adapted to deal with



rounding and jointing operations, and for discharging them from the machine on the conclusion of these operations. Means are also provided to adjust the machines for books of varying thickness so that the central plane of the book lies in the same position for all thicknesses. In the form shown, the jointing roller B^{11} , Fig. 1, is mounted on side links B^{10} moved by adjustable crank or eccentric devices in the form of eccentric pins B^6, B^7 on rotary discs B^3, B^4, B^5 mounted on horizontal shafts B, B^1, B^2 . The links B^{10} are pivoted to the pins B^7 and the pins B^6, B^8 are connected by horizontal links B^{20}, B^9 to the pins B^7 and intermediate points on the links B^{10} respectively. The discs B^3, B^4 are rotated by the engagement of pinions on the shafts B, B^1 with a rack quadrant C^2 reciprocated by a rod C^3 pivoted to it and carrying a roller operated by a cam on the driving shaft C^4 of the machine. The path of the roller B^{11} may be adjusted by radial adjustment of some or all of the pins B^6, B^7 on the discs B^3, B^4, B^5 , each pin being mounted on a block which slides radially on the disc, which is adjusted by a spindle mounted on the disc having worm engagement with the block, and which is locked in position by a screw-threaded V-shaped wedge engaging a corresponding recess in the block. The shafts B, B^1, B^2 and quadrant C^2 are mounted in side frames A^6 supported by pivoted links A^4, A^5 on a bracket A adjustable horizontally on the frame A^2 of the machine so as to adjust the central position of the roller B^{11} to the centre of the book. The links A^4 are held in position

books of different substance and are moved into contact with the book by endways movement of bars J^2 , Fig. 8, provided with studs engaging diagonal slots in slide blocks J^3 carrying the rollers J, J' , this movement being produced from a spindle J^8 by means of cranks J^7 and links J^9 , springs J^{12} being interposed between the sliders J^{10} on the links J^9 and bosses J^{11} on the bars J^2 so that the rollers J, J' are forced against the books by spring action. The spindle J^8 is linked to a shaft K^2 reciprocating by a rack controlled by a cam on the shaft C^4 . The rollers J, J' are rotated by the engagement of pinions on their spindles with rack bars J^{18} , these bars J^{18} having second racks engaged by pinions K on a shaft K^2 rotated by a rack controlled by a cam on the shaft C^4 . On the conclusion of this rounding operation, the books are gripped between the heads E, E' by the motion of the head E' towards the stationary head E , this motion being produced by a toggle linkage E^2 acting between the head E' and an adjustable anchor piece E^3 and operated by a link E^7 comprising a spring buffer device which gives under excess pressure, the lower end of the link E^7 being connected to a lever E^8 operated by a cam on the shaft C^4 . The books B^{10} are fed into the machine by a conveyor device comprising a series of fixed horizontal rails G^3 , on which the books rest, and a series of horizontal rails G moved approximately elliptically and positioned so that they lift the books B^{10} from, and move them forward on, the rails G^3 during part of their motion. The horizontal motion of the

rails G is produced by a lever G^6 connected to the ends of the rails, and having a tappet roller G^7 operated by a cam on the shaft C^4 , whilst the vertical motion of the rails G is produced by cranks G^4

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"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

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The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 9.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: AUGUST 31, 1922.

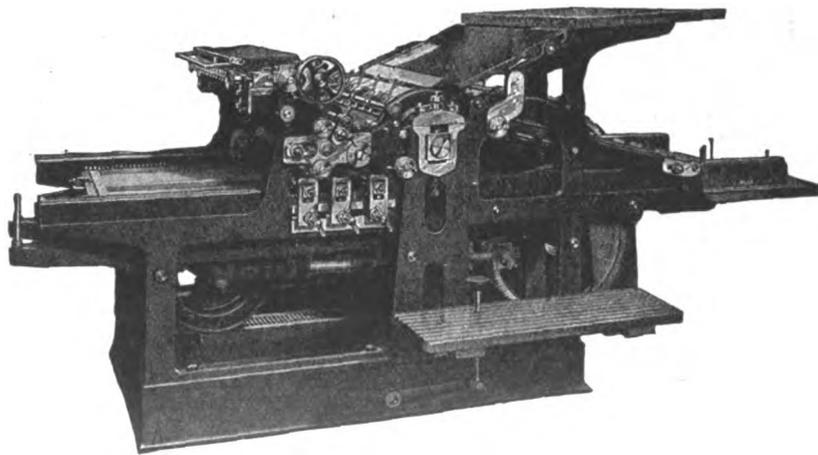
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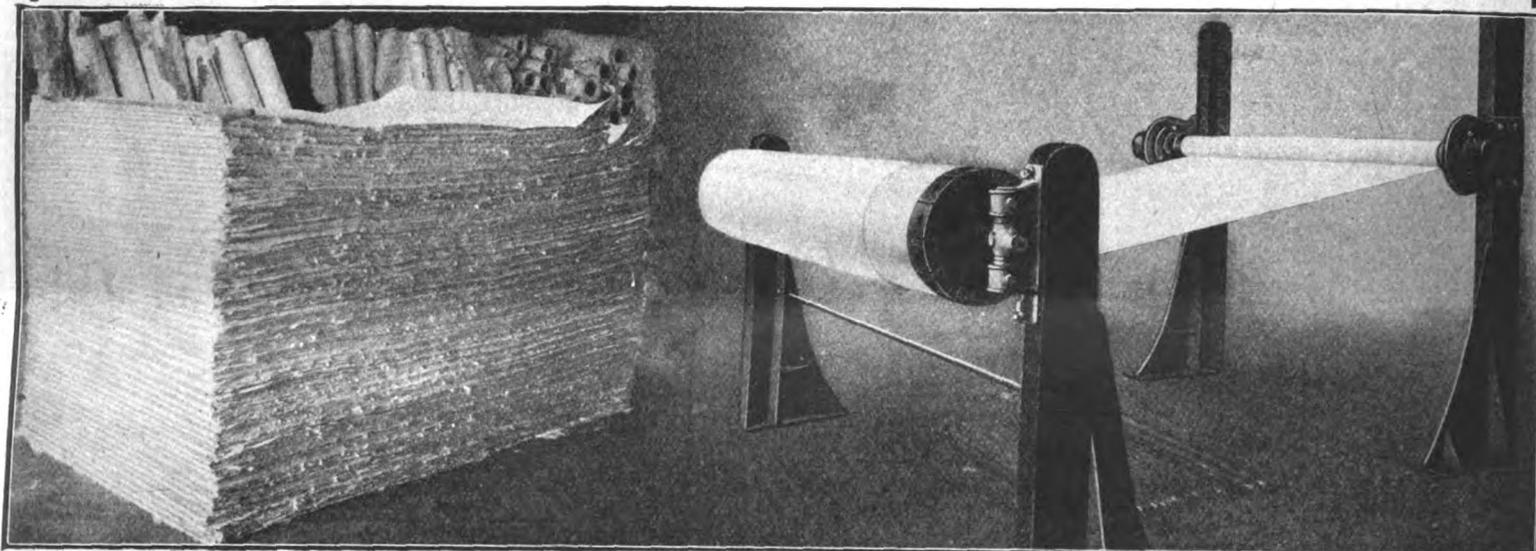
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VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 9.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: AUGUST 31, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The First All-Slug Periodical Appears.

Though not New in America the All-Slug Method in the Achievement Here Recorded is a Notable Innovation for this Country—and Europe.

On the day on which our last issue was published, August 24th, there appeared also another London periodical which, because of the unusual manner of its production is arousing considerable interest amongst printers. The periodical to which we refer is the *Near East*, and the printery to whose credit the innovation stands is the St. Clement's Press, Portugal-street, London, W.C.2—the managing director of which is Mr. George Eaton Hart, that veteran of the printing trade who, despite his years, is still in the running with the most go-ahead young hustlers of the craft.

St. Clement's Press has often by its resourcefulness helped a newspaper proprietor out of a tight fix, and the present achievement places one more such good deed to its account. The *Near East*, we understand, suddenly found itself in the alarming predicament of having the whole of its customary printing facilities—standing advertisements included—cut off, with only a few working days available before the date of publication. Inquiry was made of St. Clement's Press, with the result that copy for the periodical (which runs to 40 pages, 13½ in. by 9 in.) was at the printers' a little before mid-day on the Saturday, and the whole of the composition was completed by the Tuesday evening, *i. e.*, in about 15 hours of working time. The most interesting point, however, about the job is the fact that this periodical—as we have ascertained by inspecting forms—was set up throughout its 40 pages with scarcely a particle of movable type. We say "scarcely," for on examining the forms we spotted an advertisement block in which it had been necessary to alter a two-figure number, and, as it happened, a couple of figures in moveable type had been let into the block. One other case of an advertisement with a few pieces of moveable type was pointed out. These exceptions, however, are hardly worth mentioning in view of the fact that the forms were, to all intents and purposes, absolutely all-slug.

The Display Difficulty Overcome.

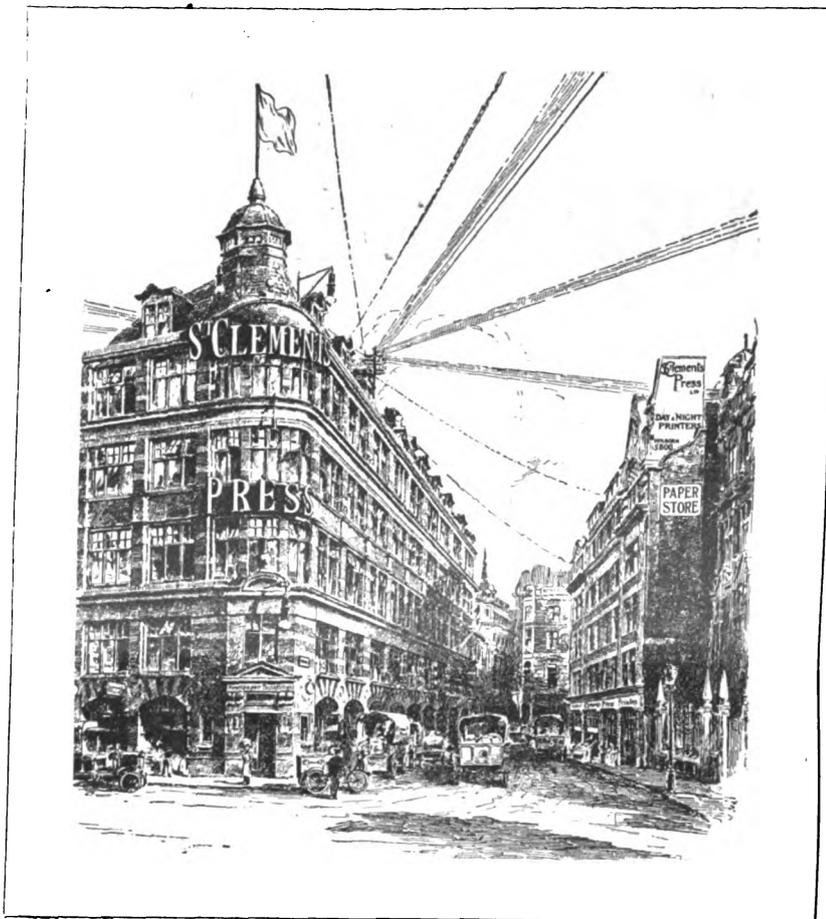
The chief feature of innovation was the use of the Ludlow typesetter to supply the principal display lines; and as about 12 of the 40 pages consisted of miscellaneous displayed advertisements, the successful accomplishment of the task says much for mechanical composition. The Ludlow's sister machine the Elrod Rule-Caster, was responsible for all rules and borders, including column rules. All the straightforward text matter was done on the Linotype, whilst use was made of the Intertype for the whole of the smaller display lines. From our own inspection of the printed periodical we can vouch for the excellence of the result. We doubt if any British printer glancing over those 40 pages, with their profusion of well-

displayed advertisements, would notice anything to raise the suspicion that the customary quota of hand composition had been dispensed with.

In a chat we had the other day with Mr. George Eaton Hart, we found him highly

The Man Behind the Innovation.

On visiting America last year, it will be remembered, Mr. Hart was much impressed to see what great progress had been made in the adoption of mechanical composition. He was especially surprised to find some offices



St. Clement's Press, as Approached from Kingsway.

gratified with this proof of St. Clement's capacities in the way of machine composition. He maintains (and, we think, rightly), that this is the first time in this country—indeed, in Europe—that a substantial periodical has been produced, in ordinary commercial style and under ordinary commercial conditions, on the all-slug basis.

practically destitute of moveable type. Since his return to London he has been engaged in systematically organising the all-slug resources of St. Clement's Press—with the result recorded above.

Not every printery, however, even were it endowed with the most extensive resources in the way of slug-casting plant, would be able

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largely contributes to the general efficiency of the composing machine and stereotyping departments, yet costs but little to obtain where

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to rival this neat little exploit by St. Clement's. Mr. George Eaton Hart's printery has some rather special advantages. It has, in the first place, Mr. George Eaton Hart—and not every printing office contains a man whose progress from journeyman to foreman and from foreman to small manager and from small manager to managing director of a big concern has given proof of so much energy, enterprise and ability. In visiting Mr. Hart's office, one notices hanging on the wall a framed photograph of the late Viscount Northcliffe. This was given to Mr. Hart by Lord Northcliffe himself, who inscribed thereon his autograph together with the following words: "To one of the biggest and best printers." And Lord Northcliffe was not a bad judge of printers.

Then St. Clement's Press has a staff brought up in an atmosphere redolent of technical efficiency. At this printing office technical training is always insisted upon as a *sine qua non*. Mr. Hart gained his own technical education under considerable difficulties, and appreciates its value. Accordingly he stresses the need of it for his employees, with the result that his chief assistants in all departments—even foremen, clickers, etc., in the works—are technical school graduates, many of them being honours students. And when any sort of revolution in printing methods is attempted, the house that is most likely to be successful is the one with staffs that have had a sound technical education and that reflect the enthusiasm and enterprise of their chief.

It is interesting to note that St. Clement's Press, which is identified with the present innovation, was the first printery (nearly 30 years ago) to utilise the Linotype for setting a London morning daily newspaper—namely, the *Financial Times*—that innovation, also, being made under Mr. Hart's direction. It was at St. Clement's, too, that there was installed, a few weeks ago, the first Vertical American Miehle to be set up in this country. To-day St. Clement's has no less than 50 Linotypes, together with a growing battery of Intertypes and Ludlows. Some idea of the output from this printery is given by the fact that its weekly composition bill runs to about 25,000,000 (twenty-five million) ens. In view of the enterprise it has shown and the high degree of efficiency it has attained, we think St. Clement's Press well deserves the success which it is achieving.

A Papermaker's Complaint.

By C. KING SMITH.

Several inquiries have recently been received for copies of the clever lines which were written some years ago by Mr. C. King Smith, of the Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol, and we think the best way of answering the inquiries will be by again printing the verses. They originally appeared in the *World's Paper Trade Review* under the title of "A Papermaker's Complaint," and were reproduced in American periodicals under the caption, "One Inch Square." Moreover, in one particular instance authorship was claimed. In the following reprint the first two lines are revised by Mr. King Smith:—

You send us a sample which we must match,
 And return intact, without a scratch;
 We must promise exactly to get your shade,
 And to use no pigments which might fade;
 We would test the colour with every care,
 But—the sample is only one inch square.

The fibre you say, is rag and wood;
 Before giving our price, we would make this good,
 The bulking, too, must be matched, we see,
 We must keep exactly to '003;
 But the loading, we fear we cannot test,
 And we have to guess at all the rest;
 We cannot try if the ink will bear,
 For the sample is only one inch square.

We notice the paper has to pull,
 On the "Leunig" a mean of 20 full,
 And the "Mullen" and "Southworth," too, must show
 To full advantage their quid pro quo;
 But we scarcely can judge 'em the finger tear,
 From a sample only one inch square.

Whether pattern is plated, or simply rolled,
 If it shrinks, or stretches, in heat or cold,
 If it fold one hundred or only ten,
 And will stand the rubber, as well as the pen;
 These matters, we fear, can only be guessed,
 For we cannot apply a single test;
 And we think, perhaps, it was scarcely fair
 To send us this sample one inch square.

"Do you keep stationery?" asked the lady of the tall, well-dressed man in the stores.
 "No, madam," he replied sadly. "You see, I'm a shop-walker."

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during July:—

Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.: Division IX.—Account Bookbinding, etc. Letter Copying Books.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

25,000 "Mines and Quarries," Form 42.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.
 Division VIII.—Account Bookbinding, etc., 3,950 Savings Bank Ledgers, 5,000 C.I.D. Diaries, No. 24, 1,650 Cash Books, P. 1017, 4,000 Army Books 480, 3,530 Ledger Summaries, Customs and Excise Books, Guard Books.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Books A.B. 70, Books M.S. 95A.—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

Books D. 190.—Swiss and Co., Devonport.
 5,000 Priced Vocabulary of Stores, Admiralty Rate Books.—J. Adams, London, E.C.
 Post Office Books.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

I.R. Books "Claims References."—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.
 Post Office Pads.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, London, E.C.

I.R. Books "Certificates Received," I.R. Books "Certificates Sent."—S. Brighouse, Chorlton-on-Medlock.

BAGS, PAPER.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.

CARDS, RECORD.—Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.

ENVELOPES.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Pirie, Appleton and Co., London, W.C.

MILLBOARDS.—Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.

PORTFOLIOS.—Waterlow and Sons, London, E.C.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—Paper Cutting and Toilet Requisite Co., London, S.E.; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; Wm. Nash, Ltd., Cray Valley Mill, Kent; R. Peebles and Co., Manchester; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh, near Edinburgh; Thomas and Green, Wolverton, Bucks; Fisher and Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Lower Darwen; James Cropper and Co., Ltd., Burneside; J. Wrigley and Son, Ltd., Bridge Hall; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Collins and Sons, Ltd., Kelvindale; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Sunderland; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Henry Bruce and Sons, Ltd., Kinleith; Spicers, Ltd., Eynsford; Wiggins, Teape and Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Buckland; Olive and Partington, Glossop; Richardson, W. H. and A., Jarrow; Marsden, Chas., and Sons, Ltd., Ramsbottom; A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Fourstones Paper Mills, Fourstones, Northumberland; Chas. Turner and Co., Ltd., Bolton; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; A. E. Mallandain, Park Royal; Ramsbottom Paper Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; Drawing Office Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Busbridge and Co., Ltd., East Malling, Kent; Adcocks, Ltd., London, N.; Wm. Joynson and Sons, Ltd., St. Mary Cray.

STRAWBOARDS.—W. and J. Jarvis, London, E.C.

Post Office.

PAPER.—S. O'Neill and Sons, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.

Crown Agents.

PRINTING MATERIALS.—R. H. Stevens and Co., London, S.E.

PAPER.—J. Gordon and Co., London, E.C.; C. Baker and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., London, W.C.

Metropolitan Police.

WASTE PAPER.—Messrs. A. Jacob and Co., London, S.E.

MESSRS. E. A. BRISTOW AND CO. are the sole agents in Great Britain for the two well-known mills, La Societe Royal Hollandaise, with seven machines, and Otto Günther, with four machines.

The Paper Trade Golfing Society

Following on the success of the first annual dinner, and the first golf meeting held at Addington in June, arrangements are now rapidly being carried out by the above society for their autumn fixtures.

Active preparations are in progress in connection with the competition for the silver cup, presented by Lord Riddell, to be won outright as the result of a knock-out competition. Entry forms have been circulated to all members, and the returns down to the present amply prove the great popularity of the competition. The matches will be played over 18 holes, on handicap, under match play conditions, and the final match will take place at the spring meeting next year.

It will be remembered that at the inaugural dinner, Mr. G. R. Hall-Caine kindly promised to present a silver cup for a four-somes competition. The committee recently had the matter under consideration, as a result of which it has been arranged that the competition for this cup will take place over the Temple golf course on the morning of Saturday, October 7th next, a medal round being arranged for the afternoon.

A silver cup designated "The Cardiff Cup" has recently been presented by Messrs. Thomas Owen and Co., Ltd., of the Ely Paper Works, Cardiff, for a bogey competition to be played for my members with handicaps of 12 and over. All arrangements for the competition will be made at a meeting of the committee to be convened in the near future. It is hoped to play for the cup this year at a meeting to be held early in November.

Since the general meeting, the membership of the society has been considerably increased, and is fast approaching the 200 mark. The hon. secretary, Mr. R. G. Harvey Greenham, of 11, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4, will be pleased to give prospective members full information with regard to the society.

Papermaking in Newfoundland.

Developments by Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd.

The plan for establishing a large paper-making industry on the Humber River on the west coast of Newfoundland, abandoned last winter, has been revived. The original scheme was promoted by the Armstrong, Whitworth Co. and Reid Newfoundland Co., on the understanding that the Newfoundland Government would guarantee the bonds to some extent. It is announced that the Armstrong, Whitworth Co. proposes to buy out the interests of the other company and that the British and Newfoundland Governments will each guarantee the bonds.

Tests of Leather Belting.

Tests made for a period of two months by the Leather Belting Exchange, Philadelphia, in the research laboratory at Cornell University show that under reasonable shop tension a leather transmission belt with its flesh side in contact with the pulleys will average only 50 to 60 per cent. as much power as when the grain side is in contact. At higher tensions the flesh side will do much better, averaging from 50 to 100 per cent. as much power as the grain side, according to the belt, the tension, and the conditions of service. In the tests five 4 in. single belts of different manufacture, 30 ft. long, and weighing from 16 oz. to 18 oz., were employed. The conditions were standardised, and the belts were all thoroughly "run-in" before the experiments.

As an illustration of the lower efficiency of a new belt, one of the belts tested transmitted 12 h.p. when first put on the pulley at a slip of 1.2 per cent.; but after running for five hours it reached 19 h.p. with the same percentage of slip and the same tension, while after 13 hours it transmitted 24 h.p., and after 20 hours 31 h.p., with a slip of 1.6 per cent. According to the horse-power tables its scheduled transmission should have been 26 h.p.



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Trade Notes.

PRIME MINISTER'S BOOK.—It was announced last week that Mr. Lloyd George has elected to devote to war charities the whole of the profits of his forthcoming book on the events of the war. For this work, it is stated, he is to receive no less a sum than £100,000.

At a meeting of the Gloucester Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Typographical Association complaining that the body of a member of the Association who was entitled to funeral benefit had been sent to an anatomical school without their knowledge. It appeared that the man, when admitted to the workhouse, said he had no friends, and when told the decision of the Board to send the bodies of inmates who had no friends to an anatomical school, made no complaint.

DERBY magistrates dismissed last Thursday the charge against David William Bird, 24, compositor, of shooting at his father, William Bird, with intent to do bodily harm. The father said that he heard a revolver fired, but did not feel anything. Medical evidence was given that the wound on the father's head could not have been caused by a bullet.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL.—Mr. W. H. Amery sends us a well-printed folder reminding us that the trade classes at the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts begin again on the 25th of next month. There are afternoon classes for composing and machine apprentices, and evening classes for composing and machine work, bookbinding, drawing and lithographic drawing.

The Aberdeen Booksellers', Stationers' and Newsagents' Association has received replies from local and district members of Parliament with reference to the strong opposition of the Association's members to Mr. Macquisten's Small Shop Assistants and Shopkeepers (Facilities) Bill, 1922. The members stated it was essential their shops should be open before nine o'clock in the morning and after five o'clock in the afternoon to carry through the sale and delivery of newspapers.

The death has occurred at his residence, Sunderland, of Mr. Christopher Swann. Mr. Swann, who was 70 years of age, was a native of Preston. He was a printer by trade, and when a young man was the news correspondent of a Barrow paper in the Isle of Man. He went to Sunderland and joined the staff of the *Sunderland Daily Echo* a few months after the establishment of that newspaper, and remained there for the long period of 48 years, retiring from the position of overseer of the composing department in December last on a pension.

MR. IRWIN COX, J.P., D.L., M.P. for Harrow from 1899 to 1906, died at his residence at Mill Hill on Monday, at the advanced age of 84. Mr. Cox, in 1879, became principal proprietor of the *Law Times*, *Field*, *Queen*, etc., the chief of the papers produced for so many years at 346, Strand, the establishment founded by his father, the late Serjeant E. W. Cox, and he remained in that position until recently, when these papers changed hands.

While on his way back to Russia, Mr. Frederick William Rennet, a well-known journalist, has died at Lubeck, Germany, at the age of 52. After his studies at Aberdeen University, and training in an Aberdeen daily newspaper office, Mr. Rennet was for a time on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and then joined the Exchange Telegraph Co., and subsequently Laffan's Agency, representing the latter agency in most of the European States.

MR. ALFRED PICKUP, 47, a paper manufacturer, of Kirkham (Yorkshire), was instantly killed through his motor-car overturning at Hodden Valley last week. A friend, Mr. Alfred Rutter, was seriously hurt. The driver was attempting to pass a motor-coach when the motor car swerved and overturned.

MRS. MARGARET SIMMONS (26), of Victoria-road, Mill Hill, who was found dead in bed after having had her breakfast in her mother's house at Church-end, Finchley, was the wife of Mr. F. L. Simmons, of J. Simmons and Co., Ltd., wholesale stationers, Hill-street, E.C.2.

The funeral of Mr. William Hewitt, of the firm of Messrs Smith and Hewitt, printers, St. Helens, took place last week.

MR. GEORGE KING, of Purley, Surrey, a director of the *Sphere* and *Tatler*, Ltd., and Technical Journals, Ltd., who died July 12th, left £28,337.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD ABRAHAMS, of Brixton, for nearly forty years printer of the *Morning Advertiser*, who died July 13th, left £1,968. It will be remembered that the testator left £250 to the Lloyd Memorial Seaside Convalescent Home, Deal, for the endowment of two beds to be known as the "William and Mary Anne Abrahams Beds."

MR. RICHARD DALTON, of Park House, Cotnam Park, Bristol, printer and stationer, formerly of Messrs. Marden, Son, and Hall, now absorbed in the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., a director of the latter company and chairman of the St. Anne's Board Mill Co., who died on June 21st, aged 68, left estate of the gross value of £165,907, with net personalty £158,070.

The late Mr. William Asch, a retired stockbroker, who left £83,417, bequeathed £50 to John Cottle, "the street news vendor who usually stands in front of 7, Lothbury, and who can be identified by my secretary." The news of the bequest has brought Mr. Cottle embarrassing publicity.

A new weekly publication has made its appearance at Cardiff—*Welsh Sport Illustrated*, sixteen pages, price 2d.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. de Young and A. Storer, art and general printers, 2, Walford-road, Stoke Newington, N., under the style of Storer and Young.

R. A. Carroll and C. M. Gray, advertising agents and paper merchants, at Newcastle-chambers, Market-place, Nottingham, under the style of R. A. Carroll.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

S. Cohen, trading as the Finsbury Rag and Metal Stores (married woman), residing at 58, Darent-h-road, Stamford Hill, and carrying on business at 10, Paul-street, Finsbury, London, rag, metal and waste paper merchant.

A. Farrant, 6, Portwood-road, carrying on business as George Phillips and Co., 12, High-street, Southampton, stationer.

Trade Union Matters.

MEMBERS of the National Union of Journalists have decided, by 738 votes to 399 in a ballot, against a levy of 2d. a member per annum in support of the *Daily Herald*. About one-quarter of the membership voted.

CONSIDERATION has recently been given by the Executive Council of the Typographical Association to the question of honorary members of the Association returning to the printing trade as journeymen and claiming unemployment benefit. The Executive Council have informed branch secretaries that by the decision of the recent delegate meeting at Hastings such members must have sixteen consecutive weeks in full employment before they can be entitled to the full Association benefits.

The London Machine Managers Society recently approached the Typographical Association on the question of associate members' subscriptions. It was urged that as the members of the Society had an exceptional contribution at the present time, contributions of associate members of the Typographical Association should be paid direct to headquarters. As the Association would no doubt have an extra contribution, it was thought their members would likewise prefer to pay direct. This suggestion has been agreed to by the Executive Council of the Typographical Association.

NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD., of 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4, send us particulars and prices of the ranges they stock of leads and clumps, rules in a variety of faces, and an attractive selection of type borders.

MESSRS. MARTIN AND CLARKE'S new stock and price list appears this month printed on a new line of blue manilla paper. We notice that the effect of this firm's advertising has been to reduce the bulk of their clearance lines, and that their regular stocks are being frequently renewed. Amongst their range of thin papers is included a new stock line in medium weight banks.



Mr. William Fieldhouse.

By the death of Mr. William Fieldhouse, of Otley, Wharfedale has lost another link with the staple industry of the town—the manufacture of printing machines. He was a well-known personality in connection with the industrial and religious life of Otley, and has died at the age of 60 after a short illness. Mr. Fieldhouse was a director of the firm of Messrs. Fieldhouse, Crossfield and Co., printers' engineers, with which firm he had been associated for 46 years. His father, the late Mr. John Fieldhouse, was one of the pioneers of the Wharfedale printing machine industry. He came from Bradford to Otley in the very early days of manufacture of printing machines in Wharfedale, and after assisting in the construction of the first "Ulverstonian"—the predecessor of the present "Wharfedale"—was one of the founders of the present firm of Fieldhouse, Crossfield and Co. In 1898 the business was converted into a limited liability company, and Mr. William Fieldhouse was appointed on the directorate.

Outside business, Mr. Fieldhouse was chiefly identified with the United Methodist Church, in Westgate, tley, and had held many offices in connection therewith. Mr. Fieldhouse leaves a widow, one son and a married daughter. The funeral was largely attended, and the mourners included a large number of employees of Messrs. Fieldhouse, Crossfield and Co.

Manchester College of Technology.

We have received a copy of the new general prospectus of the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, covering the courses of instruction for the session 1922-3, also a copy of the special prospectus of courses in printing and photographic technology.

The printing and photographic department, the director of which is Mr. Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech., is well equipped for its work. The letterpress printing section of the department contains a composing room and a machine room. In the composing room there are 36 frames and cabinets, with a supply of type of standard faces. There are three Linotype machines, and hand presses for proofing. The machine room contains a double demy Miehle machine, demy Summit machine, a double crown Wharfedale machine, Phoenix, Caxton and Arab platens. The lithographic printing section is equipped with a demy lithographic printing machine, two Mann rotary "offset" machines, a power demy transfer press, five hand presses, a power plate graining machine, a collotype hand press and copper plate press. The photographic section includes pure photography and the photo mechanical processes. There is a good equipment for teaching those processes in which the methods of photography are applied to producing surfaces for printing which are used for illustration purposes, as photo engraving, photo lithography, and offset photo lithography. The etching room has the necessary equipment—including two etching machines—for block making, photo lithography and collotype. The finishing room is fitted with Royle router, power saw, guillotine, and other plant used in the mounting of photographically engraved blocks. The bindery is fitted for work in forwarding and finishing, and contains a blocking press and a ruling machine.

A wide range is covered by the various courses of study arranged. There are full-time day vocational courses, part time vocational courses, part-time day apprentice courses, and evening classes.

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Viscount Northcliffe's Will.

Future of "The Times."

Discussion upon the possibilities arising out of the will of the late Viscount Northcliffe has been precipitated by the news that three caveats have been entered by interested parties at the Probate Registry, Somerset House, against the grant of probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate. The first caveat in the case of Lord Northcliffe, who died August 14th, was entered August 16th by Messrs. Russell and Arnholz, solicitors, of 3 and 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C.; the second on August 18th by Messrs. Ellis Piers and Co., solicitors, of 17, Albemarle-street, W.; and the third on August 22nd by Messrs. Nicholson, Graham and Co., solicitors, of 19 and 21, Moorgate, E.C. Appearances to the caveats have been entered by Mr. Henry Preuss Arnholz and Sir George Sutton, Bart., the executors and trustees of the will dated March 22nd, 1919, and four codicils thereto, dated respectively June 13th, 1919, June 23rd, 1920, October 8th, 1921, and April 27th, 1922.

Mr. H. P. Arnholz is a solicitor and an old acquaintance of Lord Northcliffe. Sir George Sutton, Bart., is chairman of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., and one of Lord Northcliffe's oldest friends and colleagues.

Mr. J. L. Garvin wrote in last Sunday's *Observer* a striking article dealing with the future of *The Times* newspaper—the most important of the 200 or so publications controlled by the late Viscount. Mr. Garvin said: "Counting all expenses, direct and indirect, Lord Northcliffe must have paid nearly £900,000 to get it, and from first to last its proprietorship must have cost him two millions and a half at least. It is thought in some quarters which have considered the matter that *The Times* could be bought for £500,000. I do not think so for a single moment. The competition was not decided last time, nor will it be now, by purely financial reasons. Other considerations forced up the price and will again. Any serious bidder must be prepared to offer more than half a million, and perhaps even to pay as much as Lord Northcliffe paid."

Tentative offers for the acquisition of the Northcliffe interest in *The Times* are stated to have been already forthcoming. The other chief shareholder in *The Times* Publishing Company is Sir John Ellerman, one of the leading shipowners and commercial men in the country. He holds no fewer than 128,424 shares. According to the last balance sheet, issued on June 30th, 1921, the capital of *The Times* consisted of 320,000 £1 fully-paid preference shares, and 645,000 £1 fully-paid ordinary shares, and of these the late Lord Northcliffe is believed to have held 506,970. Under the articles of association, these shares are under the control of the directors, who may allot and dispose of them as they think fit. Ordinary shares can, however, only be transferred to holders of ordinary shares so long as any member holding ordinary shares is willing to purchase the shares at the price specified in the transfer notice, such price to be specified by the legal holder. There is, however, a clause in the articles which gives power to the company in general meeting to vary the rules as to the mode of offering shares to members holding ordinary shares, and in particular empowers the company in general meeting to give a preferential right of purchase to any member; but until otherwise determined the shares shall be offered in proportion to the existing holdings of the members.

"MASS PRODUCTION" IN FRANCE.—One of the curiosities of the City of Tours, says the *Exportateur Francais*, is called the "Creusot du Livre," and is well known under the name of "Maison Mame" (firm of Mame), from the name of the family that has directed it since 1796. It includes huge printing and binding establishments, which produce eight million books annually, and a sales department which can store in its reserve space an average of six million volumes. Its shops work principally at the making of its own editions, but sometimes the "Maison Mame" will take outside work in printing, stitching or binding, when it is not too busy with its own publications and if the work to be done is important. Mame and his family also own paper mills on the Creuse river near la Haye-Descartes.

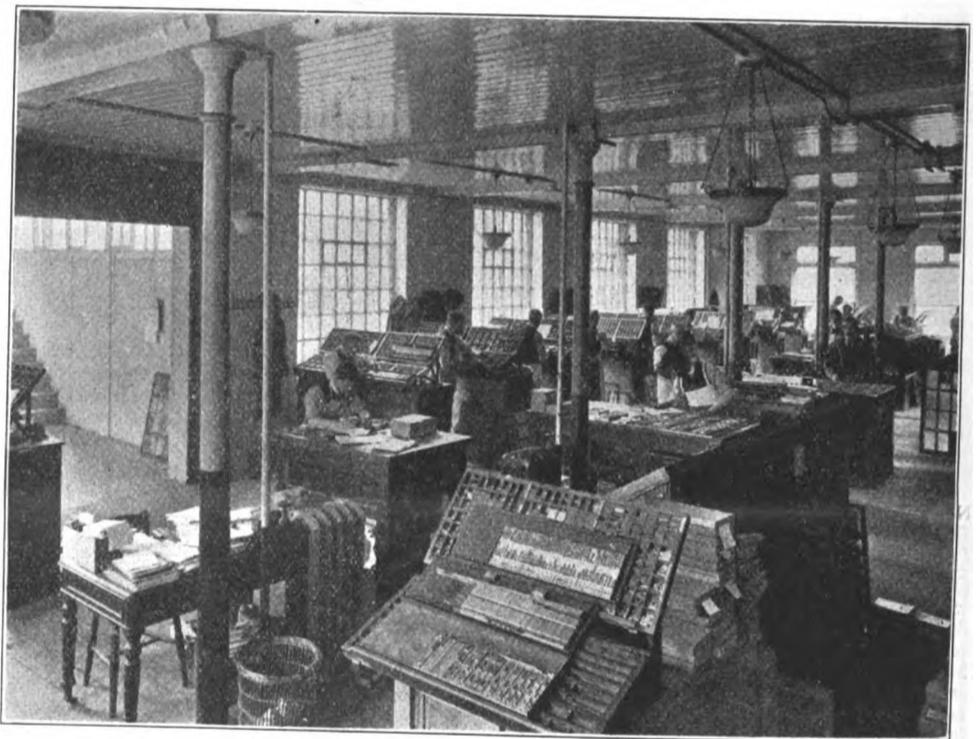
The barriers are not yet erected which shut out aspiring talent.



Electric Lighting in the Printing Office.

SIR,—The letter on the above subject in your last issue attracted my attention, having myself experienced the difficulties "Master Printer" has encountered in the use of electric light.

My firm has been enabled largely to overcome the breakages due to vibration, and to remove entirely the detrimental effect caused to eyesight by ordinary hanging lamps with top shades, by the installation of semi-indirect lighting. 100-watt $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt lamps are used, suspended over an opal dish, which hangs by triple chains and circular band within two feet of the ceiling. We have not found it necessary, but if vibration is excessive, this could be greatly reduced by a centre chain carrying the lamp-holder, and through the links of which the flexible should be threaded. The ordinary hanging lamp, too, gets many



Lighting Arrangement in Composing Room of Birmingham Printers, Ltd.

an accidental knock, which may account for some of the breakages attributed to vibration. Our ceilings are coated with "Velure" paint, which secures a perfectly reflected light. Six of these lights will illuminate in a first-class manner about 14 double composing cabinets, as well as giving a considerable amount of light to the imposing surfaces, lead racks, etc., in the centre of the room, and effecting a considerable saving in current as against the one-man-one-light plan. An important point is that the opal dishes should be cleaned every week, otherwise a considerable amount of light is lost.

Yours, etc.,
FRANK H. BRUFF.

Birmingham Printers, Ltd.,
42-44, Hill-street, Birmingham.
August 25th, 1922.

"The Future of Colour Work."

SIR,—Prior to delivery of my lecture at Derby on the above-mentioned subject, shortly reported in your issue of April 6th last, I had been permitted to read in manuscript a book by Mr. A. E. Bawtree, which I understand is shortly to be published. In this book Mr. Bawtree deals with his discovery of the fact that "lemon yellow is not produced by a mixture of red and green light, as was generally believed, but by a mixture of green and yellow light" and draws certain conclusions therefrom.

In my lecture as delivered, I pointed out that Mr. Bawtree was entitled to credit for his discoveries in connection with this subject, and had dealt with it in his book, but in the necessarily condensed report published in your paper this acknowledgment is not made plain. Mr. Bawtree has called my attention

to this omission, and as I am naturally anxious that he should secure the fullest credit for his work in the investigation of colour problems in relation to printing, I desire to make it quite clear that I was making no claim to any discovery of my own on the subject.

As the report might conceivably give rise to misconception in this respect, I shall be grateful if you will allow me the opportunity of giving this explanation.

Yours faithfully,
W. GAMBLE.

109, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1.
August 25th, 1922.

Russian Printing and Publishing.

The Russian State Publication Department exhibited specimens of its work at the Florence International Printing Exhibition. The director of this department, O. U. Schmidt, states that Western European experts took a keen interest in Russian Soviet

literature of all kinds. He was able during his stay abroad to arrange for the exchange of a large number of Russian publications for those of Western Europe, and for the printing abroad of a large number of scientific books, including textbooks and treatises. He also bought many recently published works for translation into Russian.

Publishing in Russia is increasing rapidly, and the State Publishing Department printed in June of this year seven times as much as in any month of last year. By the autumn the Department will have completed its editions of 150 different textbooks for the schools. A Russo-German company, the "Kniga," is carrying on publishing work on a large scale. The Commissariat for Education has appointed a special commission on publishing, which has come to an arrangement with scientific societies abroad, by which Russia obtains a constant stream of valuable information for moderate payments. A company formed under the new economic policy, the "Book Trade Association of 1922," seems to be well known abroad amongst the buyers of European literature. The shareholders of this company include the State Publication Department and three firms of publishers in Moscow.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A firm of importers and manufacturers' agents in Toronto claim a good opening for lace paper goods such as paper doilies, baking cups, butter chips, shelving paper, etc., and would be glad to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers seeking Canadian business. (Reference, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2).

BELGIUM.

An agent in Brussels is desirous of obtaining the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of blotting paper, coated art paper, esparto writing paper, typewriting paper, feather-weight printing paper, bank and bond papers and imitation art paper. (Reference No. 174).

UNITED STATES

Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The total values of the imports of paper and manufactures of paper (excluding printed matter) into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the undermentioned periods were:—

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
June, 1922	\$7,343,252	\$2,124,671
" 1921	6,168,911	1,515,461
July-June, 1921-22 ...	85,121,313	20,668,535
" 1920-21	98,757,656	56,551,518

The principal items shown in the official returns are as under:—

Imports.

	1921.	1922.
June.		
News-print	\$4,928,573	\$5,889,695
Other printing paper	4,206	11,625
Paperhangings	34,231	73,138
Photographic paper...	31,999	49,130
Coated paper	20,598	16,492
Wrappings	72,159	225,044
July-June.	1920-21.	1921-22.
News-print	\$81,842,012	\$71,382,737
Other printing paper	550,353	83,481
Paperhangings	367,686	464,038
Photographic paper...	377,353	590,825
Coated paper... ..	325,561	171,621
Wrappings	541,831	1,160,170

Exports.

	1921.	1922.
June.		
News-print	\$73,670	\$264,214
Other printing paper	248,203	294,708
Wrappings	141,125	—
Kraft wrapping	—	9,156
Other wrapping	—	183,285
Writings and envelopes	177,092	—
Playing cards... ..	37,657	40,154
Hangings	11,369	19,059
Bristols... ..	—	17,732
Paperboard and strawboard	168,763	203,451
Sheathing and building paper	—	13,194
Wallboard	32,224	21,954
Boxes and cartons ...	74,098	69,474
July-June.	1920-21.	1921-22.
News-print	\$4,614,859	\$2,047,642
Other printing paper	12,630,432	2,361,246
Wrappings	5,176,473	*777,175
Kraft wrapping	—	140,149
Other wrapping	—	†1,077,389
Writings and envelopes	8,232,318	*1,033,894
Playing cards... ..	1,038,332	420,667
Hangings	1,050,462	4,025,594
Paperboard & strawboard	4,891,917	1,681,721
Wallboard	1,342,823	365,233
Boxes and cartons ...	1,951,744	953,787

* July 1st to December 31st, 1921.
† January 1st to June 30th, 1922.

BIBLES AND PRINTERS.—No chronology has a right to be printed in our Bibles, says a correspondent of the *Times*. It is a man-made, a printer-make addition and should be abandoned because it is untrue and misleading. It is not a part of the text of Genesis or of any other book of the Bible.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines
Agencies	3 0
Situations Wanted	1 6
Situations Vacant	3 0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Shares for Sale and Wanted	3 0
Partnerships and Investments	3 0

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line
Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

COMPOSITOR wanted; also **LINOTYPE OPERATOR** wanted. Best location in United States America; business owned and managed by Englishman; give qualifications and references, also wages asked.—Box 13965.

COSTING and ESTIMATING CLERK wanted in Lithographic Transfer Works in the Midlands.—State qualifications, references and wages, to Box 13980.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAVURE ETCHER wanted, for Cylinder and Flat Work of the best quality.—Full particulars to Box 13985.

TRAVELLER wanted, with good connections in the Printing Trade for Manchester, Liverpool and Midlands, with old-established house; state age and experience; all applications treated confidentially.—Box 13976.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

ENGINEER'S DRAUGHTSMAN, internal combustion, etc., car experience, desires Position where artistic talent would be of service; ability for advert. lay-out and commercial art.—Address Box 13952.

MINDER (Two revolution) seeks permanency; experienced in Commercial, Book and Three-Colour Work; disengaged.—Box 13973.

MACHINE MINDER.—Centurettes, Wharfes, etc.—E. C., 32, Hargrave Park, Highgate, N.19. 13974

U.S. Printing Paper Exports.

During June the exports of American printings were as under to the countries mentioned:—

	NEWS-PRINT.
	Pounds. Dols.
Canada	178,018 10,393
Cuba	2,440,580 99,660
Argentina	1,206,428 49,454
Brazil	42,926 3,777
Uruguay	153,690 6,148
Other South America ...	358,111 14,254
China	148,108 8,692
Philippine Islands ...	473,683 21,402
Other countries	105,402 50,434

Total, June, 1922 ...	5,806,946	264,214
" " 1921	1,201,318	73,670
" July-June, 1921-22	43,932,991	2,047,642
" " 1920-21	64,155,552	4,614,859

TENDERS WANTED.

BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

THE Council of this Borough invite Tenders for the supply of (1) Printing and (2) Books and Bookbinding, for one-and-a-half or three-and-a-half years, at the option of the Council, from 1st October next.

Specimens of the various items can be inspected on application to the Town Clerk, from whom printed schedules with full conditions and form of tender can be obtained upon deposit of £1 is. for each Tender, which will be returned if a bonafide Tender be sent in by the day and time mentioned below, but will otherwise become forfeited to the Council. In the event of a Tender being withdrawn the deposit will also be forfeited.

Tenders must be received at my office not later than 4 p.m. on Friday, 15th September, 1922. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ARTHUR P. JOHNSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.
19th August, 1922.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE OVERSEER desires berth in Printers or Wholesale Stationers; excellent knowledge of all classes of Paper, Buying, Estimating, etc.—Cribb, 17, Farlton-road, S.W.18. 13984

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Miscellaneous.

AN opportunity occurs to **ACQUIRE a SMALL PRINTING PLANT**, in running order, within a short distance of Liverpool-street; lease of basement premises, about 2,000 sq. ft., at a low rent, may also be had if desired.—Full particulars from D.E., c/o Dixon and Roe, 17, Walbrook, E.C.4. 13981

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Litho Machines.—Box 13977.

NOTTINGHAM.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, early possession, Palatial Modern-built **BUSINESS PREMISES**, corner Carrington-street, facing fountain (best side the street), all cars stop at door, said to be 50,000 to 150,000 people pass daily; 20,000 feet super floor space, 175 feet frontage; quite near new Port of Nottingham (world's seaports to Nottingham v. Hull direct); opportunity for Grand Stores de Louvre; suit limited company; illustrated map posted.—Cooley, Market-street, Nottingham. 13983

PHOTO PRINTS.—Object Photography, etc.; Practical and Skilled Operators at your service; Modern Studies specially planned for all Object Work.—For efficient service send your work to The Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. 13963

TYPE METAL RULE BORDERS, LEADS AND CLUMPS.—Send for samples and prices. Best Alloy used for all these materials.—The Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. 13964

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

BOOK PAPER (NOT COATED.)

	Pounds.	Dols.
United Kingdom	57,471	12,672
Canada	199,476	18,485
Mexico	429,880	34,696
Cuba... ..	581,920	54,255
Argentina	332,145	21,618
Brazil	148,860	14,004
Chile	22,931	2,788
Columbia	85,694	7,182
Peru... ..	90	45
Uruguay	30,597	3,595
Venezuela	85,771	8,642
British India	12,465	1,346
China	255,782	24,112
Dutch East India... ..	2,100	263
Japan	426,347	27,102
Philippine Islands ...	472,381	38,669
Australia	71,500	6,559
Other countries	199,170	18,675

Total, June, 1922 ...	3,414,580	294,708
" " 1921	2,169,928	248,203
" July-June, 1921-22	22,585,012	2,361,246
" " 1920-21	78,638,773	12,630,432

EDWIN W. EVANS,
 150, Fleet Street, London,
 E.C.4.
 Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.

Auctioneer & Valuer
 TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the twelve months ending December 31, 1920, amount to
£1,235.513 15s. 9d.

THE
BRITISH & COLONIAL
PRINTER
 AND STATIONER
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.
 Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
 by STONHILL & GILLIS,
 at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.
 Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 13s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
 (Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:	In Single Column Form:
Whole Page ... £8 0 0	One Column ... £8 8 0
Half Page ... 4 10 0	Half Column .. 1 17 6
Quarter Page ... 2 10 0	Quarter Column 1 0 0
One Eighth-Page 1 10 0	One-inch Column 7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
 Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Proclamation provides, *inter alia*, that catalogues and pamphlets containing recommendations of a business nature which German business houses export for commercial purposes, also printed matter which German business houses send to their branches and representatives abroad for the purpose of bringing their business conditions to the notice of their foreign customers may be exported without licence.

The Price of Paper.

PAPER prices are very stable, and the view is held in almost every quarter that the present level will see this year out. At least one merchant of our acquaintance has laid in his winter stock at to-day's prices, secure in the belief that the tendency through the coming months will be of a hardening nature. There is no reason to hope for lowered costs of production in any sphere of papermaking for some time. The rigours of winter in the pulp-producing countries create difficulties and delays, which harden prices of materials. In our own country coal, rail and wages have done their bit toward bringing costs down, and nothing further can be counted upon this year.

U.S. Paper Trade Customs.

IT is probably not realised by the majority of papermen and printers to what extent the trade of this country differs from U.S.A. so far as commercial paper is concerned. The most striking difference is the approximation to standardisation in American papers and the vast miscellany which characterises English practice. Practically it may be said that American office stationery, business forms and industrial records depend solely upon bond paper. Here we use E.S. and T.S. creams and azures, laids and woves, writings and printings, bonds and banks, and a wholesale variety of special papers from G.I.P.'s to hand-mades. Much the same thing applies to account book papers, for while we use anything from cheap cream laid E.S. up to hand-made ledger, the States adhere mainly to T.S. cream and azure wove. The net result is that the English paper merchant and printer or manufacturing stationer is compelled to outlay heavy capital on a large and varied stock, much of which remains in idleness, while his American confrere expends his capital more usefully in standard stock, which is constantly turning over. A wider issue is the economy of standard paper as affecting mill production, and again the economy of printing and stationery production which can be effected by combining several jobs under one process when standard paper renders the operation possible.

Need of Combined Effort.

PROPOSITIONS of the character of those in the foregoing paragraph give rise once again to the reflection that there will never be that singleness of aim toward real organisation, co-operation and progress in the papermaking, printing and allied trades until they are thoroughly linked up by the appointment of a representative and permanent Progress Committee whose sole business will be the promotion of new methods and the development of trade. Standardisation, organisation, distribution, costing, propaganda, increased use of paper and print, direction of research, protection against foreign competition, elimination of waste energy, capital and effort; these are a few of the big questions waiting to be tackled. But only a Super Committee can do the thinking and planning and the backing up would be provided by the very capable sub-committees of each industry now in existence. The various associations and federations are separately fairly well organised, but it remains to be thoroughly realised that each is fundamentally dependent and interrelated to the other.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
 Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
 Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollenderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
 France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, '98, rue Gerard, Brussels.
 United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
 Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1922.

The T.A. Wage Settlement.

THE optimistic note struck in our columns last week, in regard to the Typographical Association's ballot upon the provisional wages agreement, has since been justified by the announcement from T.A. headquarters that a majority of members had voted that the agreement be accepted. The figures have not been made public, but it can now be assumed that this unfortunate dispute—which, to little or no purpose, has inflicted four weeks of dislocation and loss upon the printing industry—is at an end. Now that something like normal conditions seem to have been resumed all over the country it is to be hoped that the agreeing of an adjustment of wages in the small section of the trade still to be dealt with will be carried through with as little controversy and as much dispatch as possible. That accomplished, a period of stabilised wages should enable both employers and employed to devote all their energies to regaining lost ground and hastening the advent of better times for everyone in the industry—as cannot be done in the midst of the distraction caused by continually recurring wages disputes.

German Publicity Enterprise.

THE large amount of advertising matter coming to buyers in this country from Germany is now a matter of common knowledge. Not only are British business men being approached by letter—in regard to cheap printing amongst other lines—but catalogues and pamphlets are being broadcast in the effort to attract British business across the Channel. That these would-be exporters have their Government behind them in their efforts is evident from a statement in the *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* for August 8th to the effect that certain amendments are made as from the latter date in the Proclamation of April 5th, 1921, relating to the exemption of various classes of goods from export licence requirements on account of the circumstances in which they are imported or of the use to which they are put. The new

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING CO. LD



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F.E.S. PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
 Artists and Designers. Estab'd 1882. Phone 1086 Central.

38, FARRINGTON ST. LONDON E.C.
 Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
 Made in England

Numbering Machines
 HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH
 23, Bartlett's Buildings,
 Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.

Phone—Holborn 5016. Telegrams—"Embussy, Fleet, London"

T.A. Wage-Reduction Ratified.

Work Resumed Everywhere.

The Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society just before the week-end received a telegram from the general secretary of the Typographical Association to the effect that the result of the ballot taken upon the provisional agreement under which work was being resumed by members of that trade union last week is that the majority of members have accepted the agreement. The figures were not stated, nor have they since been made known. The fact of the ratification, however, has relieved tension in the trade and has facilitated the complete resumption of work the movement towards which was already well advanced last week.

The hitches which occurred in several towns, delaying a complete return to work, have now, we understand, all been negotiated and normal conditions have been restored throughout the industry.

According to the ratified agreement, a wage-reduction of 3s. per week became effective immediately; a further 3s. per week will become due on the pay day in the week ending September 9th, next; a further 3s. per week on the pay day in the week ending November 11th, next; and 3s. 6d. per week on the pay day in the week ending May 5th, 1923, making a total reduction of 12s. 6d. per week.

It is agreed that wages shall be stabilised until December 31st, 1923, and no applications for reductions or increases in the rate of wages payable under the terms of the national agreement shall be made during that period.

Negotiations with L.S.C. Resumed.

On Tuesday afternoon representatives of the London Society of Compositors and of the London Master Printers' Association resumed negotiations on the question of wage reduction. The matter was discussed afresh in the light of the settlement made with the Typographical Association, and the outcome, we understand, was that an undertaking was given by the L.S.C. that the whole position is to be placed individually before the union's members, and another meeting with the employers will be held in a few weeks' time.

The St. Bride Portfolio.

Once again—and for the last time under its old name—the St. Bride Printing School sends us its annual portfolio of specimens of printing executed by students. Past portfolios have always been excellent, but the latest one succeeds, both as to variety and quality of work, in eclipsing previous efforts.

These specimens supply very clear evidence of the wide scope of the instruction given at the school, and show that the artistic principles underlying good modern printing are not overlooked, although students are kept well in touch with the exigencies of practical commercial work. The examples range from commercial catalogue pages, advertisements, letterpress posters, up to high-grade booklet work, and include also an abundance of colour printing and of illustrations by a great variety of processes. Worthy of special notice, perhaps, on account not only of the excellent printing shown in its letterpress and various illustrations, but also of the interest of its subject matter, is the booklet entitled "The Church and Parish of Saint Bride, Fleet-street."

STATISTICS have been published showing the value of the imports of paper into Japan from the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., which cover the periods of the first four months of the present year and the corresponding period of last year. During January to April last year Great Britain sent to Japan paper of the value of 776,583 yen, as compared with 1,254,611 yen sent by the United States. The share of Great Britain, however, for the four months of the present year amounts to 1,490,867 yen and 1,065,395 yen, that of the United States.

OWING to a strike of printers no newspaper was issued in Perth, Western Australia, on Wednesday of last week.

The Industrial Court.

A Lesson from the Strike of the T.A.

Those interested in trades unionism and industrial matters generally have had their attention drawn, by the recent strike of the Typographical Association, to the subject of the status of the Industrial Court and the question whether or not any new legislation or regulations are requisite to ensure the future utility of that court.

Mr. G. D. H. Cole, the well-known writer on economics, treats of this subject in an article contributed to the *Westminster Gazette*. After first indicating the deadlock reached after the ballot—the employers maintaining that the arbitration proceedings had been reduced to a farce, and the men appealing to the T.A. rules as justification—Mr. Cole proceeds as follows:—

The T.A. Rules.

"There was in this muddle clearly a principle involved which went far beyond the local dispute. Many trade unions have rules similar to that of the Typographical Association, and the position which recently arose may easily arise again. Clearly such a union, if it has to consider using the Industrial Court, can only do so under its rules if it first obtains by ballot the assent of its members to the reference, and to the acceptance of any award that may be made. This would put the matter right, so far; and this course might clearly have been followed on the present occasion. Why, then, was it not followed?"

"Because, I am inclined to believe, of a misunderstanding. The Industrial Courts Act of 1919 set up two separate types of court for dealing with trade disputes. The first is the Industrial Court, a permanent body consisting of a number of panels composed of full-time State officials. The Industrial Court is a voluntary Court of Arbitration. Disputes can be referred to it only with the consent of both parties. When it is so called in it gives a decision only on the immediate points at issue in the dispute, after hearing the arguments on both sides. Its decision is supposed to be binding; but there is no machinery for enforcement if either party refuses to accept its awards.

"The second type of court is the Court of Inquiry, constituted specially for each occasion, and empowered to take evidence, and to issue a report dealing not only with the points immediately at issue, but with the whole economic background of any dispute which comes before it. A Court of Inquiry can be constituted by the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute, with or without the consent of the parties concerned. But its influence is purely moral. It issues, not an award, but a report or series of recommendations, and there is no obligation on either of the parties to accept its findings. It is intended rather to inform public opinion, and to give impartial advice, than to arbitrate between the disputants."

The Two Courts.

"The distinction between these two types of Court and their respective powers is still very imperfectly understood. It seems clear that the Typographical Association, when it agreed to go before the Industrial Court, was confusing its functions with those of a Court of Inquiry. The probability is that the members would have refused to refer the dispute to a Court whose decision was understood to be binding. For Government Courts of Arbitration are not popular in labour circles. Most of the unions which have rules providing that no settlement may be ratified except by a ballot vote would refuse so to alter their constitutions as to give their executives the power at will to refer any dispute to a binding arbitration. Still less would they be inclined to do so if action were taken on the proposal, now being widely made, that the awards of the Industrial Court should be made really binding by the addition of legal sanctions.

"The repetition of the recent incident must be prevented by spreading a clearer knowledge of the differences between the Industrial Court and the Court of Inquiry; but any proposal to widen the powers of arbitration or to make it compulsory would merely make matters worse. It is far better, as a rule, to leave differences to be settled by negotiation, with the Court of Inquiry ready to be called in as an advisory body, than to introduce coercive machinery which will only hamper voluntary negotiation and cause friction instead of removing it."

Personal.

SIR GEORGE ROWLAND BLADES, BART., M.P., the well-known chairman of Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, Ltd., is amongst the six aldermen one of whom will, on Michaelmas Day, be elected Lord Mayor of London, in succession to Sir John J. Baddeley. This year, however, Alderman E. C. Moore is indicated as the candidate likely to be chosen.

SIR WILLIAM AND LADY BERRY on Saturday gave a garden party at their residence at Long Cross, Surrey, to the directors, managers and heads of departments of the various newspapers under the control of Sir William Berry and his brother, Mr. J. Gomer Berry. The guests numbered 300.

MISS KATHLEEN HARDY, daughter of Mr. Harold H. Hardy (Burnell, Hardy and Co.), was married at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, last Thursday to Mr. T. Coade, a master at Harrow School.

THE marriage was solemnised at the City-road Wesleyan Methodist Church, Old Trafford, last Thursday, of Mr. George Mould, journalist, a sub-editor in the office of *Thompson's Weekly*, Manchester, and Miss Anne Constance Fairlie Colquhoun.

MR. and MRS. ENDECOTT A. LOWE celebrated their silver wedding on Saturday last among their family and a number of old and young friends. Mr. Lowe has represented Messrs. Slater and Palmer in London and home counties for over twenty years. He is actively identified with various efforts on behalf of printers' charities, and has many friends in the trade.

MR. GEORGE EDGCOMBE DUNSFORD, the York correspondent of the Press Association, has celebrated his diamond jubilee as a journalist.

THE name of Mr. H. W. Southey, founder, and for many years proprietor and editor of the *Merthyr Express*, is included in a list of new J.P.'s for that town. Mr. Southey is already a J.P., for the County of Hereford. Settling in Merthyr in 1857, he first served on the staff of the *Merthyr Telegraph*. In 1864 he founded the *Merthyr Express* and for many years acted as an industrial correspondent for *The Times*.

Mr. J. F. L. Corkett Gains B.Sc.

Among the successful candidates in the last examination for the London B.Sc. degree was John Frederick Line Corkett—eldest son of Mr. F. T. Corkett, managing director of Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., and inventor of "Corkett Art Intaglio" printing, used with other processes in printing the present 10s. and 20s. currency notes.

Mr. J. F. L. Corkett was one of the earliest volunteers in 1914, going into the Royal Engineers, etc., and went to France early in 1915, where he remained until after peace was declared. In France he had a very varied experience, not the least being his work in the wireless detection of airships. Most folks know now that the whereabouts of German airships was almost always known to ourselves, and this by means of wireless; in fact a few minutes before the German airship went down at Potters Bar she was exactly located and her messages were being received and de-coded by the special detection staff of the British wireless men located in France.

Latterly Mr. Corkett had special work at Versailles and as despatch rider between the Supreme War Council and the French and English Ambassies, often taking the King's Messenger bags into Paris, while there was hardly one of the notabilities at Paris that did not know him as a despatch rider. Mr. Corkett delivered many important dispatches to Foch, the late General Wilson, Lloyd George, President Wilson, etc., and consequently had many curious and interesting experiences.

Mr. Corkett was educated at New Rochelle High School, New York, and Sutton Surrey County School. He has made a special study of electricity and mechanics, and his degree now obtained is granted by the Faculty of Engineering.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 43s. 1½d., 41s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 17s. 9d., 18s. 1½d., 7 p.c. Cum., 20s. 6d., 20s. 9d.; J. Dickinson, 22s., 1st Pref., 73½, 2nd Pref., 74; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 4s., 4s. 6d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 9d., 21s. 10½d.; Thos. De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 102½, 103½; Ilford, 21s. 3d.; Illustrated London News, 2s. 4½d., Pref., 11s. 6d.; International Linotype, 57½; Lamson, Paragon, 22s., 21s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 3d.; George Newnes, 16s., Pref., 16s. 3d.; Odham's Press, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s., 14s. 9d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 20s. 3d., 19s. 4½d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 3d., 22s., Pref., 81s. 3d., 82s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 17½, 17½, Prefd., 10½; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 16 xd.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WYMAN AND SONS announce dividend of 10 per cent., free of tax, on ordinary shares for year, placing £10,000 to special reserve for taxes, further depreciation, etc.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.—The profits for the year ended April 30th, 1922, after providing for directors' and managers' remuneration amount to £42,136. The directors recommend a final dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. for the six months, making 10 per cent. for the year. The amount transferred to special dividend reserve fund in accordance with the articles of association is £2,795, against £2,586, leaving £5,727 to be carried forward. For the year that ended on April 30th, 1921, the trade done was the largest in the history of the company, being even above that of the previous 12 months, which was then the highest on record, but the expenditure was abnormally high. Probably the past year's results have been affected by a similar experience.

"FINANCIAL TIMES."—Directors recommend dividend of 7½ per cent. free of tax, on ordinary shares for year, placing £15,000 to investments depreciation account and carrying forward £30,807. For preceding year ordinary shares received 15 per cent.

NEW COMPANIES.

BAXTER AND EWIN, LTD.—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers, lithographers and manufacturing stationers, etc., carried on at 7, Frith-street, Soho, W., and to adopt an agreement with A. T. Baxter and F. H. D. Ewin. Private company. Directors: A. T. Baxter and F. H. D. Ewin. Registered office: 26, Martin's-lane, E.C.

BROWN, GARDNER AND Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers and stationers carried on at 8, Bevis Marks, E.C., as Brown, Gardner and Co. Private company. Subscribers: M. Nutt and Mrs. E. L. Nutt. Registered office: 8, Bevis Marks, St. Mary-axe, E.C.3.

PRECISION PHOTO PRINTING PLANT, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; to acquire from S. H. Morse his interest in a certain patent, and to carry on the business indicated by the title and that of engineers, etc. Private company. First directors: E. W. Smith and S. H. Morse. Registered office: 120, Moorgate-street, E.C.

UNOTIS, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in 1,800 preference shares of £1 each and 4,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; advertising and general publicity contractors and agents, manufacturers of and dealers in apparatus and appliances, employed by advertising contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: L. W. Davies and G. E. Smith. Subscribers appoint first directors. Registered office: 9, Park-place, Cardiff.

A. TURNBULL AND Co., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at Market-lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne, as A. Turnbull and Co., and to carry on in the U.K. or elsewhere the business of importers and wholesale dealers in fancy goods, stationery, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Turnbull, Mrs. D. Turnbull and Miss A. B. Sands.

BRITISH HOTEL PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Capital £2,000 in 1,000 10 per cent. preference shares of £1 each and 2,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each; publishers of hotel or other pamphlets, brochures, catalogues, guides, etc. Private company. First directors: A. A. Scanlan and J. C. Lawrence. Registered office: Diamond House, Hatton Garden, E.C.1.

J. W. HOOPER, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to carry on at Newport, Mon., or elsewhere, the business of drapers, manufacturers of and dealers in leather goods, stationery and fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: J. W. Hooper, Jessica Hooper and C. E. Hurley. Registered office: 102, Chepstow-road, Maindee, Mon.

V. K. ROTARY Co., LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at "Woodstock," Baring-road, Grove-park, Lee, as the "V. K. Rotary Co."; to adopt an agreement with V. W. G. Kemp, F. W. Kiddie, P. W. Kemp, and A. L. Dalton, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in duplicating machines, supplies and accessories, office paste, etc. Private company. First directors: V. W. G. Kemp, F. W. Kiddie, P. W. Kemp and L. D. Wood. Registered office: "Woodstock," Baring-road, Grove-park, S.E.

BURBAU AND OFFICE STATIONERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; stationers, printers, cabinet-makers, etc. Private company. First directors: V. A. P. Stokes and W. J. Bullimore. Registered office: St. Lawrence House, 48, Mark-lane, E.C.

HIRST DRONFIELD, LTD. (LONDON).—Capital £500, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in boxes and cases of card, wood or otherwise, printers, publishers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. N. Forbes and C. E. Mayes.

HAROLD E. CLOSS AND Co., LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in leather goods, stationery, fancy goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. E. Nash and C. H. Perry. First directors: H. E. Closs and A. T. Evans.

A. L. LEASK AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; general merchants and agents, importers and exporters, dealers in all kinds of paper, wooden or pulp ware, etc. Private company. First directors: A. L. Leask, A. L. H. Leask and T. H. Leask. Registered office: 124, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

MARBRO PIPE Co., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a pipe manufacturer formerly carried on by L. Marder at 318 and 320, Goswell-road, E.C., as the Marbro Pipe Co., and to carry on the same and the business of box-makers, printers, manufacturers of and dealers in fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: L. Marder, A. Manders and B. Wilkins. Registered office: 318 and 320, Goswell-road, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

BURN BROTHERS, LTD. (stationers, etc., Manchester).—Satisfaction in full on August 12th, 1922, of mortgage dated April 29th, 1920, securing £3,000.

HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on June 22nd, 1922, of mortgage dated June 22nd, 1920, securing £11,000.

STANDIDGE AND Co., LTD. (engravers printers, etc., London).—Issue on August 14th, 1922, of £100 "B," or second debentures, part of a series already registered.

JAMES GORDON AND Co. (STATIONERS), LTD.—Mortgage dated July 26th, 1922, to secure £790, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: C. Hughes, "Iona," South-road, Chorley Wood, Herts.

DENNY AND COOK, Ltd. (printers, publishers, advertising agents, and contractors, etc., London).—Particulars of £550 debentures, authorised August 15th, 1922, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, whole amount issued.

M.P. ADVERTISING Co., LTD. (London).—(a) Satisfaction in full on August 11th, 1922, of debentures dated September 28th, 1921, securing £1,000, and (b) filed particulars of £1,500 debentures authorised August 11th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; whole amount issued.

RADIUM ADVERTISING Co., LTD. (Liverpool).—Particulars of £1,200 debentures authorised July 19th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

HUDSON SCOTT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, etc., Carlisle). Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on August 9th, 1922, of debenture dated October 1st, 1919, securing £8,000.

R. FLETCHER, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Debenture dated August 9th, 1922, to secure £150, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Miss E. Braby, 13, Carlton-road, Putney, S.W.

J. T. AND E. DAVALL, LTD. (book-edge gilders, etc., London).—Debenture dated August 14th, 1922, to secure £100, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. T. Davall, 58, Stroud Green-road, N.

CHARLES WHITTINGHAM AND GRIGGS (PRINTERS), LTD.—Particulars of £10,000 second debentures authorised May 22nd, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; present issue £500.

MARSDEN AND Co., LTD. (proprietors and publishers of Textile Mercury, printers, manufacturing stationers, etc., Manchester).—Satisfaction in full on July 27th, 1922, of second mortgage debentures dated August 16th, 1921, securing £8,000.

WESSEX ASSOCIATED NEWS, LTD.—(a) Satisfaction in full on June 24th, 1922, of mortgages dated July 19th and October 22nd, 1912, securing £6,500 debenture stock and £3,500 second debenture stock; and (b) registered trust deed dated June 27th, 1922, to secure £20,000, charged on 33, Westgate-street, and 23, Oldfield-road, Bath, and company's undertaking and property, present and future. Trustees: Sir Harry T. Hatt, Kt., Sunnycroft, Bloomfield Park, Bath, and D. Owen, Richmond House, Weston Park, Bath, and others.

MESSRS. LORILLEUX AND BOLTON, LTD., of 31-34, Cursitor-street, E.C.4, send us a copy of a handsome brochure, "Primary Inks," which should prove of much interest and utility to ink users. It contains progressive prints of the individual colours and combinations of colours in different strengths graduated from solid to the most delicate process work. This should be a valuable aid when selecting inks to match a blockmaker's proofs. We note that Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton are making a speciality of inks suitable for simultaneous colour printing (Tandem-Miehle, Lambert and Huber machines), and invite inquiries.

OPTIMISM is the yeast of business, it raises the dough.

Decimal Standard Weights.

Some of the Advantages Explained.

There is by no means unanimity on the question of the practicability of adopting standardisation in relation to paper, and even in America, where the subject has been pushed forward vigorously and ceaselessly, progress is slow.

Quite recently the National Association of Purchasing Agents passed a resolution in favour of the American Decimal Standard of Weights for all kinds of paper and paper boards "as a substitute for the present various basic ream weights, because of the economy, accuracy and general convenience arising from the use of the standard." Accordingly all paper and paper board manufacturers, brokers and dealers are requested to adopt the decimal standard.

Under the heading of "the advantage of decimal standard of weights" Mr. F. E. Stapleford read a paper before the paper conference of the National Association of Purchasing Agents at Rochester, N.Y., and his observations are interesting. Mr. Stapleford's paper is as follows:—

A Complicated System.

The general system of weights and measures in use by the English-speaking nations of the world is without doubt the most complicated known to civilisation. I refer particularly to our inch, foot rod, acre, pint, quart, gallon, ounce (both wet and dry measure), pound, ton, etc. But of all these systems of measure there is none, absolutely none, that compares in complexity, with all attending inconvenience and inaccuracy, with our American system of basic weights for paper.

The paper industry, five or six years ago adopted a system known as "Substance Numbers." This system comprehends the establishment of the weight of some particular stock size as the standard of weight for that particular class of paper. For example: in book and litho papers, 25 x 38 has been adopted as the standard or basic size and the weights in this size are made in various weights equivalent to the weight of the standard or basic size. For instance, basis 25 x 38-50 lbs. in size 28 x 42 weighs 62 lbs.; it was formerly stocked 28 x 42-60 lbs. or two pounds lighter per ream of this size, without regard to any standard.

The weakness, if not defect, of this system lies in the fact that the substance number or weight applies to one class of paper only. Book papers, writing papers, cover papers, etc., each have their special basic size and respective substance numbers as just enumerated. There are at present from twelve to fifteen classes of paper stock, more or less used by printers, with corresponding basic sizes. The "substance" number of some particular grade of paper has no relation whatever to the same identical "substance" number of another. It may indicate either a greater or lesser basic weight.

The whole present system of basic weights is extremely complicated as to the process of figuring, increases the cost of estimating and checking and greatly increases the chances of error. To find the weight of a sheet 20½ x 36 on a basis of 25 x 38-50 lbs. four distinct operations are necessary—20½ must be multiplied by 36; 25 must be multiplied by 38; the product of 20½ and 36 must be multiplied by 50; and the result divided by the product of 25 x 38.

Paper is sold by the ream; the printer sells his converted product by the thousand count. This causes not only a constant clerical effort in translating five hundreds into thousands, but I believe there are few printers of experience who have not been embarrassed at one time or another, either by their own or their competitors' errors, in figuring half the amount of paper required.

This chaotic condition in due course brought the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board to the realisation that some simplified and otherwise efficient system of basic weights for paper was absolutely essential for the economic welfare and convenience of the paper making and associated industries. The American Decimal Standard of Weights for Paper was the outgrowth of that very urgent demand.

The Decimal Standard System was devised largely by Mr. Thos. E. Donnelley as director of the Division of Pulp and Paper, U.S. War Industries Board about five years ago.

Briefly, the D. S. System comprehends the unit of 1,000 sheets of paper or board, each

sheet containing 1,000 square inches as a basis. This may be more readily visualised as 1,000 sheets size 25 x 40. The weight of such a parcel of paper is the "Decimal Standard Number."

It will be seen that the ream is entirely eliminated. Everything is figured by the thousand sheets. The D. S. N. is the "substance" number. For instance—a paper of No. 150 substance would mean that 1,000 sheets each having an area of 1,000 square inches would weigh 150 pounds. It does not make a particle of difference what the grade or quality of that paper might be.

To find the weight of a quantity of odd sized sheets you simply multiply the area of that sheet by the D. S. N. which at once by one single mathematical operation gives the weight of 1,000 sheets. This product applied to the quantity of sheets, naturally produces in terms of pounds the weight of the lot, be it fifteen sheets or fifteen carloads.

There has developed no valid criticism, except that such a system would involve the expense to the merchants of new samples and that during the transition period there might be some duplication of stocks in paper warehouses.

On the other hand the advantages are:—

1.—It avoids confusion because: (a) The system is readily explained and easily understood; (b) there is but one substance number for the same weight of stocks for all classes; (c) there would be no confusion between the substance number and the actual weight of the stock, as the substance number is a basis unit and not the weight in pounds of some stock size used as a standard.

2.—It will eliminate the necessity of reducing reams to 1,000 sheets and any errors that might result.

3.—It makes unnecessary the acquiring of technical knowledge of the various sizes by men new in the business or laymen.

4.—It eliminates all chance of misunderstanding as to weight of sheets being furnished.

5.—It is generally convenient especially in the calculation of weights of odd sizes.

6.—It is accurate to the highest degree.

A great deal has been done, more said and many well meaning resolutions passed, relative to and in support of the D. S. system. If, on the other hand, anything of a material nature has been accomplished, it has never come to my attention.

For the prime purpose of determining the nature of the reception that might be accorded the D. S. System by book paper manufacturers at first blush, I wrote to two coated paper mills and after a short explanation of the application in their lines, asked them to give serious consideration to the adoption of the D. S. System in their billings.

One mill writes as follows: "While this is a matter which has our hearty approval from the theoretical standpoint, we are actually able to do but little to initiate such a system, as our product is taken by the jobbing trade and we must cater to their wishes in the matter. Up to date, we have never had any expression from them which would lead us to the opinion that they were other than apathetic on the subject."

This attitude I consider representative of that of the major portion of the manufacturing industry and suggests a definite basis for action—the jobbing trade.

The other mill writes: "Your favour of the 18th inst. received relative to the Decimal Standard System, and since the receipt of it we have been going over this matter quite carefully here, and I have made various inquiries among my friends in the paper trade in this vicinity; and while possibly this is something that will be universally adopted in the near future, I do not think from my investigation during the past week or ten days, that it is so far considered, by the paper trade, at least, to be something that should be adopted by them at this time."

"In looking over our own records here we find that if we adopted this system on all shipments to our larger customers since the first of the year we would have been out quite a little item. This, of course, may be only a coincidence, but it so happened that in figuring out the D. S. Number that the fractions have nearly all been in favour of the purchaser and this leads me to ask: What is the objection to carrying this D. S. Number out to say two decimal points so as to come to a more accurate result?"

"Our folks here have figured out a great many examples based on shipments since the first of January, and they claim that there is absolutely no saving in time. Of course, this may be from lack of experience."

This letter raises a point on which I personally am not clear: Are the present estab-

lished standard basis of weights, such as 25 by 38-50, 60, 70, etc., to be changed to the extent of the variation effected by the application of a D. S. N. without fraction which will come nearest to producing an equivalent substance number?

If the answer is yes, then I fear our task will be indeed arduous.

If not, then it will be necessary to carry out the D. S. N. to one if not two decimal places. To get the thing started I believe the latter course should be pursued.

For example, the D. S. N. for 25 by 38-50 lb. is given on a list recently published as 105. As a matter of fact it should be 105.25.

Likewise, the D. S. N. of 25 by 38-60 is 126.3 not 126; 25 by 38-70 is 147.35 not 147; 25 by 38-80 is 168.40 not 168; 25 by 38-90 is 189.45 not 189.

I think this phase of the application of the D. S. System should receive the consideration of a committee composed of members who are familiar with manufacturing conditions. It is important that this association put itself on record and lend its moral support to the American Decimal Standard. More than that—we must devise ways and means by active co-operation, looking to its universal adoption.

Australian Paper Trade.

Import and Export Figures.

The values of paper and paper goods imported into and exported from the Commonwealth during the periods mentioned were as follows:—

Imports.			
	May	1921	1922
Cardboard and other			
paper boards	£29,813	...	£11,618
Printings	250,647	...	132,197
Wrappings of all			
colours	42,766	...	24,458
Writing & typewriting			
paper	50,886	...	36,162
All other paper	65,656	...	61,164
Directories, etc.	45,578	...	66,541
All other stationery	51,379	...	52,483
Totals	£536,725	...	£384,623
July to May	1920-21		1921-22
Cardboard and other			
paper boards	£359,806	...	£132,351
Printings	3,586,144	...	1,816,164
Wrappings of all			
colours	659,054	...	261,400
Writing & typewriting			
paper	956,072	...	313,935
All other paper	1,608,121	...	580,409
Directories, etc.	981,402	...	833,823
All other stationery	795,781	...	493,390
Totals	£8,405,380	...	£4,431,472
Exports.			
	May	1920	1921
Paper ... ..	...	£4,337	...
Stationery ... ..	...	18,669	...
Totals ... ..	...	230,006	...
July to May	1920-21		1921-22
Paper ... ..	...	£75,895	...
Stationery ... ..	...	202,343	...
Totals ... ..	...	£278,238	...

South African Pulp Boards.

The Asbestos Cement Co., of Natal, imported an expert from Canada to supervise the production of pulp boards from their mill suitable for the bookbinding trade, and the specimens so far produced give evidence of proving of some utility to the trade, says the *South African Printer and Stationer*. The proposition, apparently, is to produce a substitute for strawboards. The first productions are strong and serviceable boards, and will doubtless be considerably improved upon as experience is gained with the raw materials available locally.

The first newspaper printed as a commercial venture in a native language in the Congo has appeared at Stanleyville. It is the *Kirongozi*, a Swahili monthly.

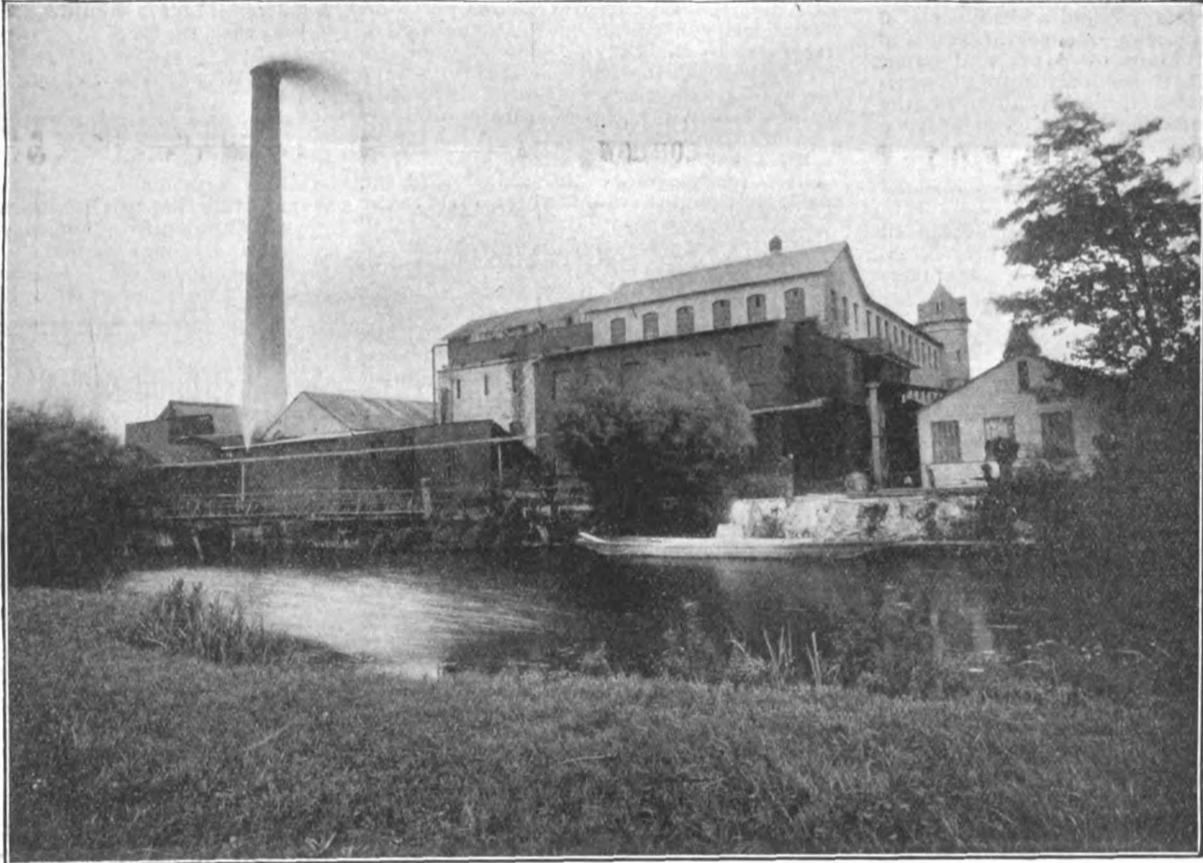
Wolvercote Paper Mill.

In "The Oxford University Press 1468-1921" (5s. net), which was recently reviewed in our columns and which comes from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, there is an interesting reference to Wolvercote Paper Mill and the special papers produced there. The two

The water-wheel has long ceased to play more than a very minor part in the driving of the mill, which now has two modern papermaking machines, 72 and 60 ins. wide respectively. The power used is partly steam, but a large part of the plant has quite recently been electrified.

Most varieties of high-class printing paper are made at Wolvercote, which besides feeding the Press does a considerable trade with

books as the Concise Oxford Dictionary, the Concise Dictionary of National Biography, or the Oxford Survey of the British Empire is obvious; and many people like to read the poets and the classics in thin and light volumes. The Oxford Homer will go into a pocket, though it has 1,374 pages; and the India paper Shakespeare and Oxford Book of English Verse are delightfully easy to carry and handle.



A General View of the Wolvercote Paper Mill.

illustrations produced in this issue are among several included in the volume, and we are indebted to the proprietors of the Oxford University Press for the loan of them.

The first mention of papermaking in or

other printers. The paper made for the Oxford Dictionary and some other books is of the finest rag, and is probably as durable as the best hand-made paper of former times. But the mill is best known for its

The controller of the mill is Mr. Douglas Clapperton (a name well known in the paper trade), who succeeded Mr. Jos. Castle in 1916.

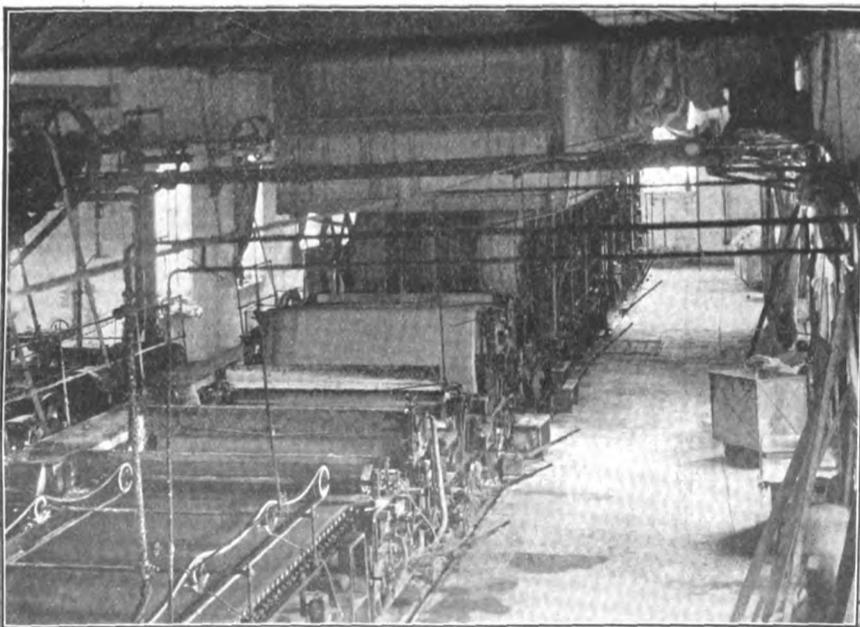
Paper Competition in Egypt.

British Imports Decline, German Rise.

Some statistics are published by the Board of Trade which show the imports into Egypt of paper and paper goods from both the United Kingdom and Germany over the periods January to May in 1921 and 1922. In nearly every instance decreases are recorded in the value of the imports from the United Kingdom, while imports of similar German goods have increased.

The imports of news-print from the United Kingdom amounted to £E3,451 during January to May, 1921, and £E148 in the five months of the present year. Imports from Germany rose from £E920 to £E7,927. British stationery in January-May, 1921, was valued at £E20,479, and in 1922, £E7,898. On the other hand German stationery increased from £E4,146 to £E10,661; thick cardboard from the U.K. declined from £E4,881 to £E2,576 in the respective periods, while the German article increased from £E176 to £E11,793. British wrapping paper fell from £E5,181 to £E2,306 and similar paper of German origin increased from £E1,519 to £E17,018.

Imports of printing paper other than news-print from the United Kingdom showed an increase in value during January-May from £E11,891 to £E15,945 in the first five months of 1921. German imports of the same increased, however, from £E1,580 to no less than £E12,295.



Machine House.

near Oxford, we are told, is a story of one Edwards, who about 1670 planned to erect a mill at Wolvercote, and was encouraged by Fell. In 1718 Hearne the antiquary wrote that "some of the best paper in England is made at Wolvercote Mill." It was bought by the Press in 1870.

The mill stands on a branch of the Thames, on the edge of the quiet village of Wolvercote, and near the ruins of Godstow Nunnery.

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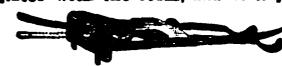
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News-Print Prices.

Higher Levels Predicted.

Mr. Phillip T. Dodge, president of the International Paper Co., who is paying another visit to Europe, is of opinion that the price of news-print paper will, undoubtedly, rise above the present quotations of \$75 per ton in the near future. The recent increase in news-print prices as well as others which may come in the next few months are attributable to the abnormal demands made upon the mills manufacturing print-paper and the necessity for providing adequate machinery and equipment to keep abreast of this volume of business.

"Later the price of paper will be lower than present prices," said Mr. Dodge, explaining that this would come about through the further liquidation of manufacturing costs and the securing of cheaper labour, "but ultimately the cost of news-print in America is bound to go up—even above the prices which now exist—and this will continue in direct ratio with the growing scarcity of available pulp wood.

"At the present time every country selling news-print, that is still using wood pulp purchased at the recent higher prices, is losing money at the price of \$3.50. Competition with Scandinavian countries, where wages are one-third lower than they are in America, is killing the production of American manufacturers. In the years to come, European countries and Canada will produce the bulk of the news-print paper which is used in the United States. Our American mills will be operated more profitably as hydro electric plants as there will soon be more profit in water power than in papermaking.

"We've just started the best paper mill in the world in Canada," says Mr. Dodge. "Production is gradually being shifted up there. Labour is cheaper, transportation facilities are better, and fuel can be more readily obtained. Within the next ten days our fourth machine at the new Three Rivers mill will be in operation. This mill, situated at the junction of the St. Maurice and St. Lawrence rivers, with docks on the latter, is readily accessible by water, to a depth of 30 feet. Not only may the finished paper be shipped direct from the mill in this manner, but tank steamers laden with fuel oil may deliver their cargoes at the same point."

Publishers' Prices.

According to information furnished by the Federal Trade Commission, the weighted average price of contract deliveries from United States mills to publishers during June, 1922, f.o.b. mill, in carload lots, for standard "news" in rolls was \$3.574 per 100 pounds. This weighted average is based upon June deliveries of about 60,000 tons on contract involving a total tonnage of approximately 474,000 tons of undelivered paper manufactured in the United States. The weighted average contract price based on deliveries from Canadian mills of about 38,000 tons of standard roll "news" in carload lots f.o.b. mill, in June, 1922, was \$3.492 per 100 pounds. This weighted average is based upon the June deliveries on contracts involving about 184,000 tons of undelivered Canadian paper. The weighted average market price for June, of standard roll "news" in carload lots f.o.b. mill, based upon domestic purchases totalling about 11,000 tons, was \$3.475 per 100 pounds.

News-print Paper Corporation.

Further references to the combine of Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish paper mills with the object of organising sales of news-print in the United States are forthcoming. The organisation will be known as the News-Print Paper Corporation.

As we have already mentioned, the chief of the enterprise is Mr. G. F. Steele, formerly manager of the Canadian Paper Export Co., of Montreal.

The latest news from Stockholm states that all Swedish newspaper mills of importance, with one exception, have joined, as well as all the Norwegian mills.

The export to the United States of America of news-print during 1921 amounted to 50,000 tons from Sweden and 15,000 tons from Norway. Finland's export of paper in the same year amounted to 20,000 tons.

Australian Notes.

Newspapers Down to a Penny—How News-print Prices have Declined—Government Printing Re-organisation—No Successor to Mr. Gullick Appointed—Melbourne Bookseller's Loss.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

It is a sign of the times that the price of certain newspapers is coming down again, and once more we have the penny daily. Both the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Morning Herald* at Sydney announce a reduction to this selling price.

This change is rendered possible by the fall in the price of news-print. The *Herald* points out that the increased price of the newspaper was forced upon the proprietors in May, 1920, when the price of news-print was steadily mounting, which it continued to do until it cost between £80 and £90 per ton in Sydney as against a pre-war price of about £10 13s. 4d. per ton. It has now receded to about £25 10s. per ton, which is still nearly two and a-half times the pre-war price. The announcement adds that other charges involved in the production of a daily newspaper are nearly double those of pre-war times.

In its announcement of price reduction, the *Daily Telegraph* mentions that it was introduced to Sydney on July 1st, 1879, as the first penny morning paper, and the proprietors make the concession of a penny paper without any fear of the financial result.

At a meeting of the Commonwealth Cabinet Mr. Spencer, Senior Inspector in the Public Service, was appointed for a period of 12 months, to re-organise the Government Printing Office. No successor has yet been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Gullick, the Government printer. Mr. Brooks, M.L.C., who was asked by the Treasurer to make certain inquiries into the Government Printing Office, has presented his report. It is probable that a departure will be made by the Government in the direction of restricting the competition of the office with outside concerns.

The manager of a big Melbourne book-selling firm is said to have burnt his fingers badly over a Hun volume. He indented a large number of copies of General Ludendorff's book on the war at 10s. each, and advertised them at 20s. a copy. Local bookbuyers calmly disregarded the alleged bargain, with the result that the disgusted importer recently sold practically all he had to a second-hand book-dealer at 1s. a copy.

Paper Mill and Consumer.

Some interesting reflections on "the paper industry from a fireside" have been made by Mr. W. N. Caldwell, a former president of the American Paper and Pulp Association.

It seems to me as I look over the industry, he says, that one of the weakest points in the general structure is the lack of contact between the paper mill and the ultimate consumer. The merchant, of course, should be a mill distributor and not an independent trader, which is a good theory, but only in a few instances works out in practice. I always was in favour of selling paper exclusively to merchants, but I cannot help but feel that there should be a closer co-operation between the manufacturer and the merchant in presenting to the printer or the ultimate consumer a more united effort in serving his interest. With the large liquidation on the part of the mills, I am informed that although the merchants have taken some losses they are not proportionately as much as those which have been sustained by the mills, which is not a "fair shake." Any liquidation should be equally shared in order that the price to the printer and ultimate consumer can be made as low as possible. This is merely an example of what I mean by closer co-operation between a mill and its distributing merchants.

The German Paper Industry.

High Prices of Paper.—A Comparison with Pre-War Rates.—Pulp Quotations Show a Heavy Advance during 1922.—Movements in Values of Chemical Pulps for the Months of May, July and August.—Dear Coal and Pulp Wood.—Imports and Exports of Pulp Wood.—Paper Mill Fire.

PRICES of paper on reels for August show M. 2,754.5 per 100 kg. over pre-war figures. The present quotation is M. 2,775.

PAPER in sheets is quoted at the present time at M. 2,783 per 100 kg. f.o.r. receivers' station, an increase of M. 2,762 compared with pre-war rates.

PULP prices show a recent increase of about 54 per cent.

SINCE the beginning of the year pulp prices have increased 236 per cent.

AS SHOWING movements during the last three months it may be mentioned that the August quotation for unbleached second quality stands at M. 2,550, as compared with M. 1,625 in July and M. 1,300 in May. 1b. quality: August, M. 2,700; July, M. 1,750; May, M. 1,425. 1a quality; August, M. 2,800; July, M. 1,825; May, M. 1,475.

BLEACHING 1a quality shows the following rates: August, M. 2,950; July, M. 1,950; May M. 1,575.

THE August quotation for bleached 1a is M3,550 as compared with M. 2,300 in July, and M. 1,850 in May.

COAL has gone up since the beginning of the year about 280 per cent.

PULP WOOD is another costly item, the increase in price during 1922 amounting to between 400 and 500 per cent.

GERMANY imported 1,891,602 cub. metres of pulp wood in 1912, in 1920 only 215,919 cub. metres, and in the year ended April 30th, 1922, 527,621 cub. metres.

THE exports in 1912 were 74,852 cub. metres, in 1920, 22,033 cub. metres, and in the year ended April 30th, 1922, 1,892 cub. metres.

BOTH imports and exports of pulp wood show a heavy slump since the war.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire at the Papierfabrik Krappitz has suspended production indefinitely. The power station, wood grinding mill and paper machine houses were practically destroyed. The fire was due to a short circuit in the transformer house.

Empire Paper Mills (1922), Ltd.

Widest Papermaking Machine in the U.K. to be installed.

Great Increase in Production.

Plans have been arranged by the enterprising directors of the Empire Paper Mills (1922), Ltd., to greatly increase output.

It is the intention to install one of Walmsley's fast-running machines, which will be capable of turning out finished paper 210 in wide. This machine, when erected, will rank as the largest in this country.

It will be capable of a weekly output of 350 tons, and as it will replace two 90 inch machines, producing about 200 tons, an increase will be secured of about 150 tons.

The two old machines and other paper-making plant will shortly be offered for sale.

No. 125, FLEET STREET, one of the oldest buildings in that thoroughfare, is to be demolished. For many years it was the home of the publishing firm of Horace Marshall and Sons until they removed to Temple House.

Fibre Boards.

A Series of New Inventions.

Quite a crop of British patents have recently been granted to applicants who are anxious to produce cheaper and more serviceable fibre boards.

Mr. Manley Chew, of Ontario, seeks to produce a useful fibre board which will be strong and stiff and not liable to warp nor be affected by dampness or water. Chipped waste is subjected to moisture and heat, or shortly steam, to cook the same, floating the waste and beating it in such floated condition to a fibrous, watery, pulpy mass, the fibres being separated but unbroken and practically shredded. The mass is then agitated to keep it in the proper consistency and allowed to stream over obstructions whereby it is freed from foreign matter, the pulp being then precipitated or projected in a flat, filmy state into the press, where the water is expressed and the fibre board is finally formed. Drying and waterproofing follow. The cooking occupies 10 to 24 hours, depending upon the nature of the chip waste, and a suitable chemical binder helps to solidify and strengthen the shredded mass.

Mr. C. G. Muench seeks to produce a heat insulating material in the form of boards which are composed of a mass of fibres of various sizes, felted together by being pressed through a felting machine when held in free suspension in the liquid. The object is to produce a cheaper material with the insulating qualities of pure cork. For this purpose the material is composed of a felted porous mass of bark scale and including fibres derived from waste bark material. The process consists of mixing the bark material with water, subjecting the material (including its outer scale portions) to a shredding action, whereby it is disintegrated into a mixture of scale material and a plurality of classes of fibres, felting the fibres so as to form a single sheet, which is suitably dried.

An improved fibre board invented by Mr. J. Kershaw Shaw, refers to boards composed of interlaced fibres, more especially of that type which is provided with a facing or outer layer having properties distinct from the main part of the board and which is manufactured by means of wet pulps of different materials passed over and under rollers. The board is composed of different fibres, both the fibres in the layers and the fibres themselves being interlaced; the fibres of an outer layer have different qualities from that of an under layer, and they may also be of a different colour. Further, the outer layers may be waterproof, fireproof, or both, and the desire is to provide a board which will be more efficient in use and less expensive to produce than those hitherto proposed. An ingenious tank device is suggested for the proper relegation of the fibres.

Indian Paper Mill's Losses.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the Titagur Paper Mills, which during the war made immense profits, is obliged to confess to a loss of nearly seven lakhs during the half-year ended March 31st last. The total reversal of favourable conditions in the paper trade in India is the more regrettable because this company had matured a project and built up reserves, by means of which it proposed to make a reality of the often mooted manufacture of paper from Burmah's vast bamboo resources. For the present at least the Titagur company's great scheme is in a condition of suspension.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Hubbard, W. G. Photographic printing frames. 21,521.
 Moore, G. L. Loose-leaf binders. 21,748.
 Watts, A. Loose-leaf binder. 21,800.

Specifications Published.

1921.
 Hattersley, J. M. Cover or binder for music or the like. 183,903.
 Marks, E. C. R. (Tabulating Machine Co.). Apparatus for compiling and printing statistics from perforated record cards. 183,867.

Witchell, A. P. Fasteners for paper cloth and the like. 183,984.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

American Type Founders' Co. Printing presses. 184,174-5-6.
 Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Matrices for use in typographical line-casting machines and the manufacture thereof. 184,146.
 Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Manufacture of matrices for use in typographical casting machines. 184,147.
 Soc. Anon. des Anciens Etablissements Braunstein Freres. Devices for interfolding sheets of paper. 184,156.

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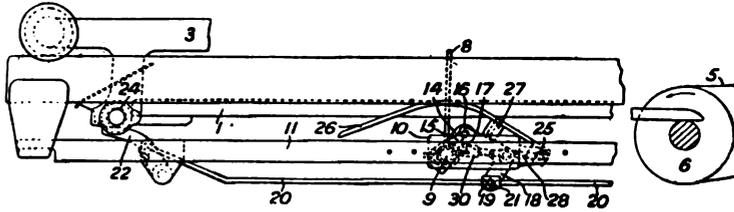
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New Inventions.

Sheet Delivery Mechanism.

An invention patented by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and F. Spence relates to sheet delivery mechanism for printing ma-



chines of the kind comprising a number of bars supported by a reciprocating carriage which bars during the inward travel of the carriage pass between the delivery tapes and during the outward travel receive a sheet from the tapes, said sheet being swept off the bars on to the delivery board during the next inward travel of the carriage by the action of pivoted fingers lifted to engage the inner edge of the sheet and subsequently lowered out of the way of the carriage during its next outward travel, and consists in the combination of sheet-pusher fingers adapted to swing about an horizontal axis and an oscillating slotted arm for imparting said swinging motion, characterised by the fact that the slot in the oscillating arm is non-radial to the axis about which it oscillates, positive stops acting on the fingers being dispensed with so as to minimise trouble from accidental breaking of the fingers. As shown, the bars 1 are supported by the reciprocating carriage 3 and pass on the inward travel of the latter between the tapes 5 and tape rollers 6. The fingers 8 are secured to a rock-shaft 9 mounted in brackets 10 adjustable along rods 11 at opposite sides of the machine, and are rocked by means of an arm 14 secured to the shaft 9 and formed with a non-radial slot 15 engaged by a stud 16 on one arm 17 of a bell-crank lever. Carried by the other arm 18 of a lever is a swivelling block 19 clamped by a screw 21 to a rod 20 connected to a pivoted lever 22 adapted to be actuated by a roller 24 on the carriage 3 when the latter reaches the limit of its outward travel, whereby the fingers 8 are raised as shown in Fig. 2 in readiness to sweep off the sheet lying on the bars 1 when the carriage travels inward again. Another lever 26, pivoted at 25 and having a projection 27 resting on the arm 17 of the bell-crank, is raised at the same time as the fingers 8 are lifted and takes up a position in the path of the roller 24 so that by the time the sheet has been swept off the bars 1 and on the further inward movement of the carriage 3, the roller 24 engages the lever 26, thereby lowering the fingers 8 into the prone position. A rod 28 is pivoted to the rocking arm 14 and passes through the slotted swivelling pivot 25 of the lever 26, and is encircled by a coil spring acting between the shoulder 30 and the pivot 25 to retain the fingers 8 in their terminal positions. The arrangement of the stud 16 and slot 15 may be reversed, the former being carried on the rocking arm 14 and the latter provided on the arm 17 of the bell-crank.

16 and provided with a tongue 12 which slides within the groove of the other member. Separation of the members is prevented by a groove 18 in the lower surface of each tongue,

Preparing Printing Plates.

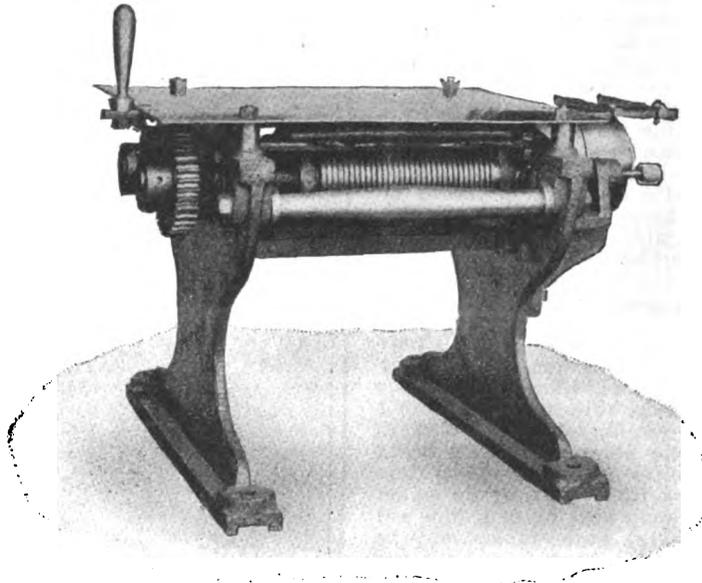
A method of producing simultaneously a number of printing plates similar to an

original a number of impressions equal to the number of plates to be produced, in resist ink upon sheets of transfer paper, transferring the impressions side by side on a large metal plate, etching this plate, and then cutting it up to form the separate printing plates. The transfer paper is preferably unsized Japanese paper treated with gelatine or glycerine and the ink employed consists of printing ink with the addition of wax, glycerine, and indian ink. Before transferring the impressions, the ink is hardened by placing the transfer sheets between sheets impregnated with vinegar.

Waste Paper Cutting Machine.

Among recent devices for utilising paper offcuts and waste is a machine recently placed on the market by the Machinery Manufacturing Co., Edinburgh. It is a strongly constructed machine for cutting into shavings guillotine off-cuts—trade wastes from box makers, printers, bookbinders, and other paper users. There is no limit to the uses of such shavings. They are of great value for packing delicate articles either for export or the home markets.

The power required for the machine is about ½ h.p., and the output is about 200 feet per minute. The makers also manufacture rotary paper shaving machines, which can be utilised for cutting six or eight reels simul-



Waste Paper Cutting Machine.

original plate has been invented by Mr. J. Monberg, and consists in taking from the

taneously into strips of paper suitable for packing.

Printers' Furniture.

Mr. H. H. Hancock has invented a method whereby in extensible furniture of the type comprising two counterpart members, means



is provided for connecting the members inseparably so that they can be extended to substantially the combined length of the members without danger of longitudinal or transverse separation. Each member consists of a body-portion 10, 11 containing a groove

Buchanan's Equivalent Weight Calculator.

A GREAT TIME SAVER!

BY two simple movements of the scales a comparison may be made in an instant between the usual Standard Sizes of Paper on any odd size of any dimensions between 10" and 60", in ¼" variations between 10" and 20" and 1" variations 20" to 60". There is practically no limit to the variety of uses to which the scales may be put.

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- 15-in. long, Celluloid faced - - 3 3 0

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WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

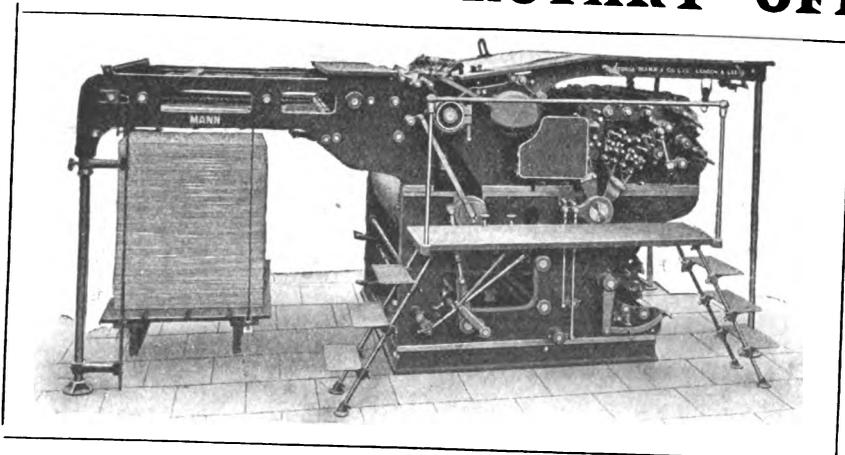
VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 10.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER]

LONDON : SEPTEMBER 7, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE MANN PATENT TWO-COLOUR AND PERFECTING ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE



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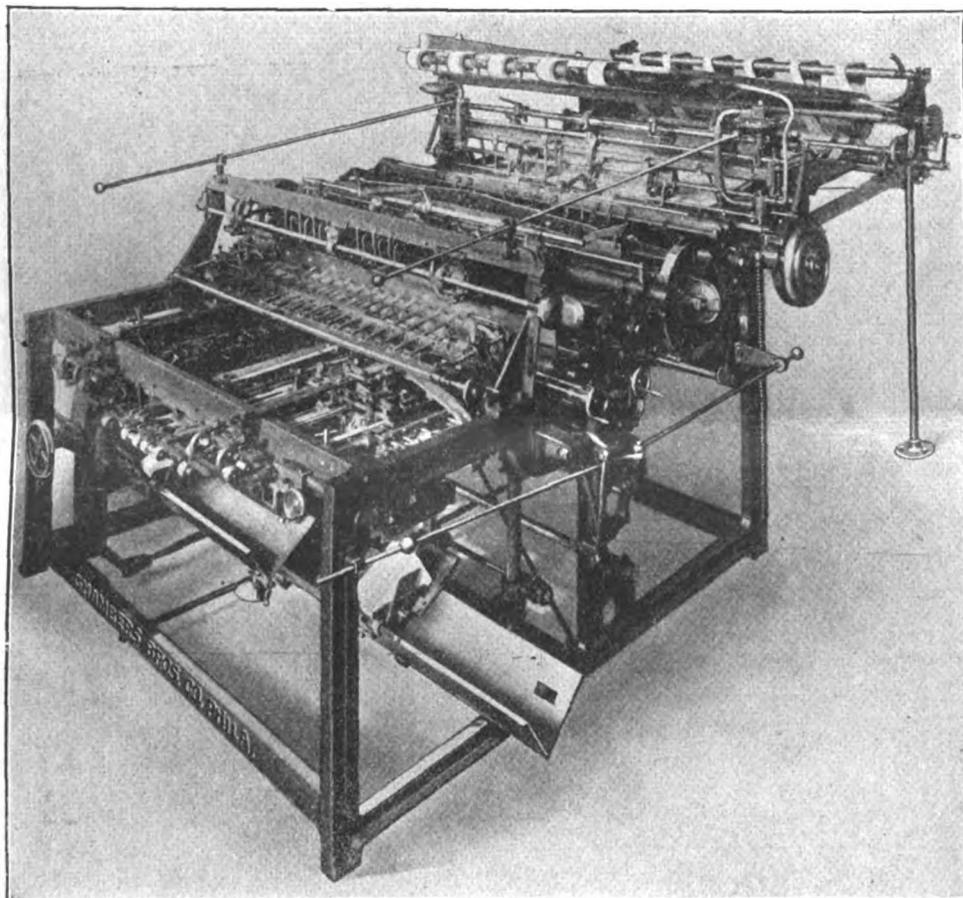
WE have a large variety of founts from 6 pt. to 12 pt. Book Work, Newspaper Work, Magazines, Catalogues, Law Work—in fact anything that can be machine set—all are handled in a business-like manner with Rapidity, Efficiency and Punctuality. Our 11-Machine Installation, running day and night, is always at your service. We shall be happy to send our Specimen Faces.

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Telephone: HOLBORN 5826.

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Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

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 PROCESS of EMBOSSING

NO HEAT. NO POWDERS. NO ACIDS.

Both die and counterpart supplied.
 Only takes 5 minutes to register up on machine.
 Any light treadle platen will do the work.

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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED
1878.

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LONDON: SEPTEMBER 7, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Pioneers of Offset Printing.

Some Historic Machines and Illustrious Names in an Important Phase of Printing Trade Evolution.

A few questions on the interesting subject of the early history of the offset process are put to us by the editor of a Parisian trade journal devoted to paper and printing. Our French colleague, who is making an exhaustive inquiry into offset history asks: (1) Was Washington Rubel really the inventor of the first offset press? (2) If so, in what year? (3) Who was the maker of the first offset press? (4) What is the name of the first firm who utilised the offset press? (5) Is this press still in existence? (6) Could an engraving or photograph of this press be obtained?

To name any one person as the "inventor" of the offset process as employed to-day in the printing trade would be as unreasonable as to say that Signor Marconi "invented" wireless telegraphy and to leave unmentioned the names of Henry, Hertz, Lodge and others whose researches formed an indispensable part of the foundations of present-day knowledge of the subject. The process of printing upon paper by offset was not so much an invention as a modification or application of previously known methods of printing by way of a rubber blanket.

The root idea of offset printing was mooted at a very early date. In 1846 a patent was obtained by G. W. Jacob, of Hoxton, for a process containing the principle. Jacob did not use rubber to convey the ink, but employed roller composition instead—emphasising, however, the need for elasticity in the roller surface. After charging his types, etc., with ink, colour or varnish, he passed a composition roller over them, then made this roller convey its charge to another composition roller, the latter being used to print from. Jacob's process was described in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of April 21st, 1910.

Ancestry of Modern Offset.

It is in the realm of tin printing, however, that we find the closest predecessors of modern offset printing. Not only flat-bed offset but also rotary offset were in use for tin printing years before serious attempts were made at printing on paper by the offset process. Power-driven flat-bed offset tin printing machinery dates back well over forty years at any rate. We remember Mr. Frank Heywood (of Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., printers' engineers) referring in a lecture on offset to the fact that his firm, in putting in a new machine about ten years ago for a Reading client, had to remove an old tin-printing machine that had been installed in 1879 and was believed to be the first power-driven offset machine ever made. Rotary offset printing on tin was, of course, a later development. Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., claim the credit for producing the first rotary offset ma-

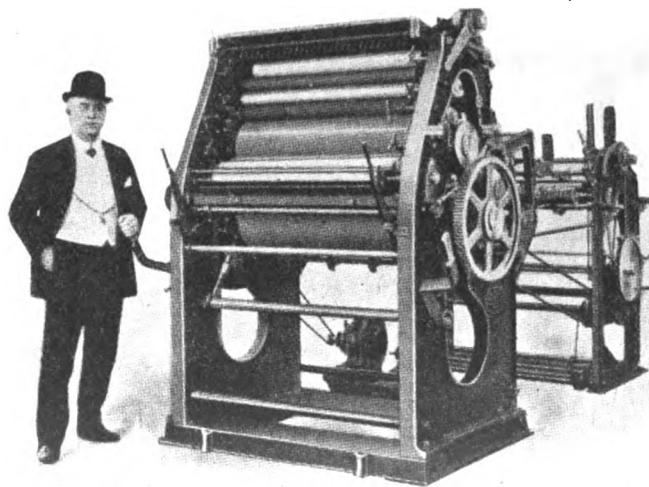
chine. This was their rotary tin-printing machine made first in 1903 and shown in 1904 at the Printing Exhibition in London. This machine aroused much interest at the time and was awarded a medal for its great novelty.

Looking back 20 years, printers of to-day are astonished to realise that although the offset process had already been in use for a couple of decades for printing on tin, no one seems to have seriously tackled the project of printing by this method on paper. That is

ever, goes the credit of doing for offset printing on paper much the same thing as Marconi did for wireless telegraphy, i.e., showing it to be a commercially practicable proposition. Rubel did the work, and suffered the usual disappointments, of the pioneer, and it was largely as the result of his efforts that offset printing came into its own.

The Work of Rubel.

It was in 1904 that Rubel designed his apparatus, and in 1905 his first machine was



Mr. I. W. Rubel's Offset Printing Machine.

the point at which Ira Washington Rubel comes into printing trade history, and he deserves substantial credit for having played a leading part in lifting offset printing into a new field of usefulness, and so fathering its present-day far-reaching applications. Doubtless Rubel was not the first to print on a piece of paper by the offset process. By accident or out of curiosity many tin printers must from time to time have got interesting results on materials other than tin, including paper. A name previously mentioned in our pages in this connection is that of Mr. A. J. Rowley (a member of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association), who, on a tin printing machine, in the early nineties, produced what was described as "delightful chromo printing upon paper, cardboard, silk and satin." To Rubel, how-

made, this machine being installed at the Eastern Lithographic Co., New York. It was not satisfactory, however, and the following year Rubel came to England, bringing the machine with him. This, we believe, is the machine shown in the accompanying illustration—which we have reproduced from a half-tone illustration that appeared in *Penrose's Annual*, Vol. 14 (1908-9), page 21. Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., took much interest in the new-comer, and a machine similar to that illustrated is still, we understand, on Messrs. Bemrose's premises at Derby. Rubel's first machine was broken up. Whilst in this country Rubel had machinery built by Messrs. Bentley and Jackson, but this also was not a success. Rubel died on September 4th, 1908, without having reaped the reward he deserved for his enterprising efforts.

• TRADE **LINOTYPE** MARK •

HARD FACTS

¶ The Linotype composing machine has thirty-six years of proved service behind it and guaranteed service ahead.

¶ It was the first composing machine to do all that printers required of it. It has continued to be "first," with the result that there are now over 43,000 Linotypes in use.

¶ Every marked improvement in the "All-Slug-Way" has been originated and developed by the makers of the Linotype.

¶ Although other machines are now on the market, Linotype sales are to-day larger than ever.

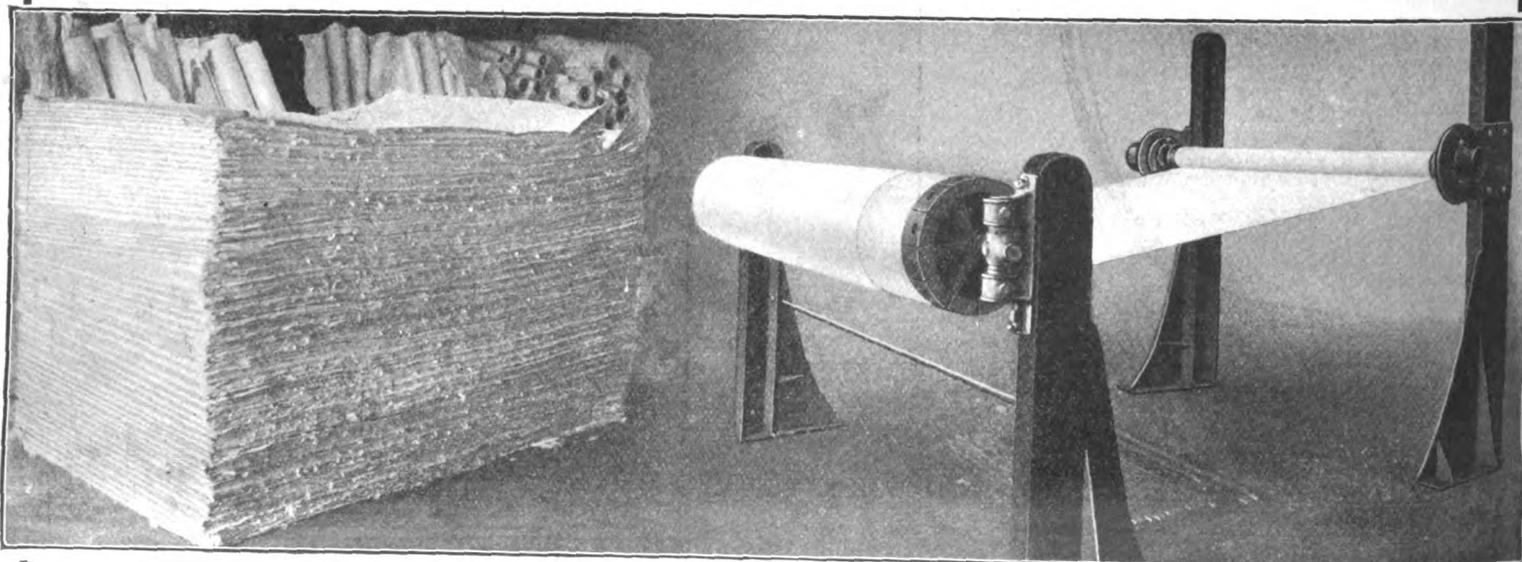
¶ You cannot ignore the significance of these facts.

MATRIX SERVICE. We have in stock over 100,000,000 matrices, made by experts on machines developed and perfected by ourselves, and of a quality far superior to those produced by mere imitators.

Linotype & Machinery Ltd., 9 Kingsway, London

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES :

- 1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.
- 2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.
- 3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

- 4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
- 5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
- 6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers,* Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

We have seen it stated in the German technical Press that Caspar Hermann, a Bavarian lithographer, was at work on the problem of offset printing at the same time as Rubel. Be that as it may, it was not until 1907 that he produced his first machine, which was built at Leipzig by the Maschinenbaugesellschaft Zweibrücken. This was the first German-built offset machine, and was named the "Triumph."

British Prowess in Offset.

It was in the year 1906 that Messrs. George Mann and Co. made their first offset machine for paper printing, and these world-renowned British engineers claim to be the first makers of commercially practical machines for the purpose. The first printing firm to install this model was Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, and the Mann machine they put in in 1906 is still in successful operation, having since been modernised. It was natural that Messrs. Mann, who were at the time leading makers of flat bed, and the only makers of rotary tin printing offset machines, should be keenly interested in the problem which Rubel was attempting to solve. They brought unique capabilities to bear on the task, and not only succeeded, as already mentioned, in producing a satisfactory single-colour machine, but their special experience of multiple colour work, as carried to great lengths in tin printing, led them early to seek to make practicable the process of colour printing on paper by offset machinery. A good example of colour work on a Mann offset machine appeared in *Penrose's Annual* for 1909-10. This shows what good colour printing by offset was done over twelve years ago, initiating a branch of offset practice which has now grown to big dimensions.

A New Model Linotype.

Four Magazines and Two Distributors.

The trade will learn with much interest the details of the very latest Linotype machine, which is to be known as Model 6, and is a much improved machine. We illustrate the new model herewith. Large matrices can be run through the magazines; for example, faces as large as 18-point clearface bold capitals will run in either the centre section or the cap section. An equipment for one magazine could therefore consist of the following: First or lower case section, 14-point clearface bold lower case; centre section, 14-point clearface bold capitals; cap section, 18-point clearface bold capitals. Another important advantage of Model 6 Linotype is the arrangement of the magazines, which can be used in combination in three pairs—1 and 2, 2 and 3, or 3 and 4, thus considerably increasing the versatility of the machine equipment. Further special features are described in detail below.

Operation of the Magazines.

The illustration gives a front view showing the four superimposed magazines, 1, 2, 3, 4. The intermediate pair, 2 and 3, are in register, being located and held in that position by studs 10A fixed in pillars 10, of which there are four, one at each corner. To bring into operative position any pair of magazines, 1 and 2, 2 and 3, or 3 and 4, a lever is pulled to the front with one hand, thus turning pillars 10, which bring the studs 10A out of engagement; then the handle 8 is operated to bring into position the pair of magazines required. The lever is then pushed back, bringing the studs 10A into engagement with the magazine slots.

An indicator points to the names of the founts on a plate attached to each magazine. The escapement mechanism is common to each magazine; therefore the magazines can be changed to any position required, the matrices being selected for their respective magazines by an automatic fount selector mechanism.

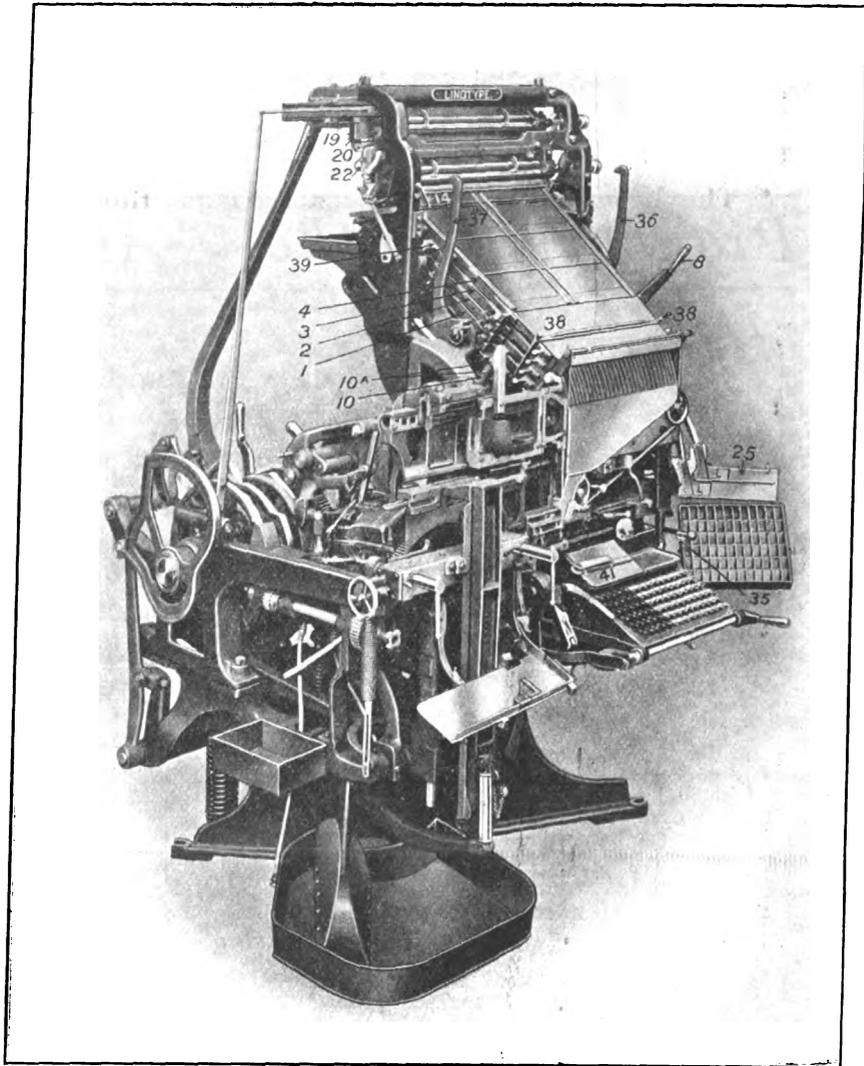
Improved Distributor Action.

The distributors are fitted with the double thread distributor screws and spiral distributor stop clutches, which are more sensitive and act quicker than the earlier device. The upper distributor distributes into the lower magazines, and the lower distributor distributes into the upper magazines. These distributors are very accessible, and when the magazine entrance is swung down the matrices can be seen hanging on the distributor bars. The matrices for all magazines

have a central notch and two selector notches, those for the upper magazine being to the left and those for the lower magazine to the right. Thus if the notches agree with the selector they are allowed to drop down a chute to a separator box, which feeds them on to the lower bar, whilst those not corresponding with the selector are fed along the upper bar.

so that any obstruction will immediately stop the distributor in the usual manner.

The whole of the assembler is arranged to swing open, so as to expose all the key-rods, strikers, striker levers, and star-wheel. In this model only one set of key-rods and strikers is required. The change from one magazine to the other is accomplished by pushing in or withdrawing the lever situated at the right of



A New Linotype—Model 6.

The automatic stops are so arranged that when the upper distributor is stopped, the lower distributor continues working, so that any matrices in the lower distributor may continue to be distributed; but if the lower distributor stops both mechanisms automatically become inoperative.

The distributor box and separator box are so arranged that they stop working when matrices are not passing through. Although the entrance to the lower magazine is necessarily long, the upper side plate and lower plate are channelled like the magazine plates,

the keyboard, within easy reach of the operator whilst seated. This lever aligns the strikers opposite the escapement of the magazine being used. Any magazine may be removed and others substituted.

A DANISH Law, recently made effective provides for the levy of stamp duty on playing cards imported into, or manufactured in, Denmark, at the rate of 1 kr. per pack. This stamp duty is levied in addition to the ordinary Customs duty.

GOATES BROS & CO
LIMITED

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

A New Epoch in the Printing World

Pioneers of the "All-Slug-Route"



St. Clements Press, the Home of the Day and Night Printers, where the "Near East" was produced.

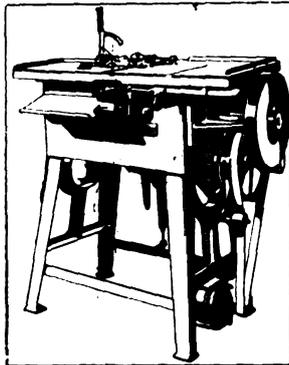
THE day of hand-set type is quickly ending. For the first time in Europe a periodical has been produced entirely by mechanical composition, and to the foresight and initiative of Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, of St. Clements Press, Ltd., Portugal Street, London, W.C., belongs the credit for this achievement.



Mr. George Eaton Hart, the Managing Director of St. Clements Press, and pioneer of mechanical composition in Europe.

It is no secret that the vogue of hand composition has been attended by numerous drawbacks, particularly in the case of newspaper and periodical printing. The urgent need of Mechanical Composition, in order to check

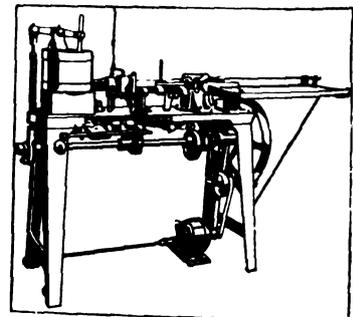
the resulting waste of production time, and wear and tear of foundry type is universally admitted; the directors of St. Clements Press alone have succeeded in making a successful test of mechanical possibilities.



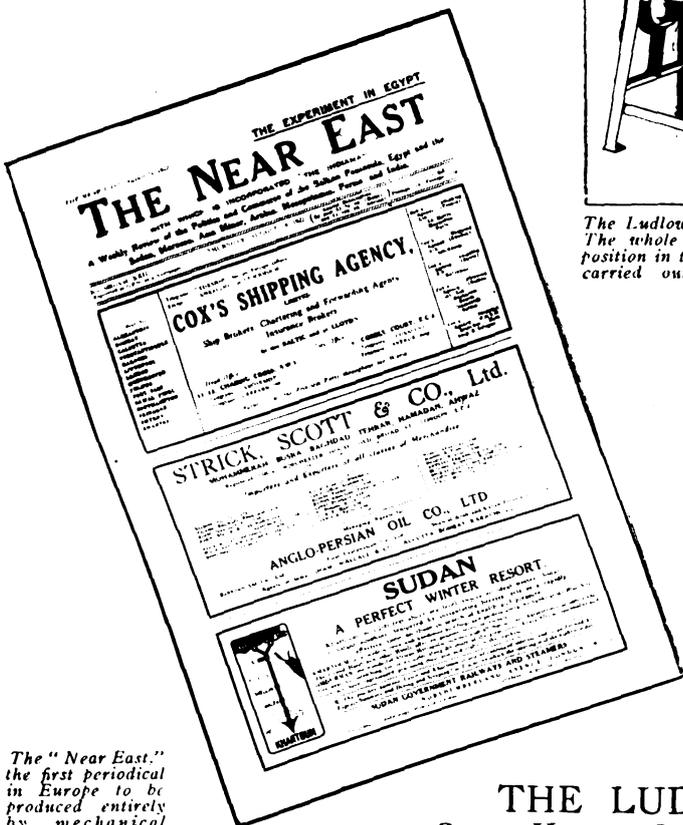
The Ludlow composing machine. The whole of the display composition in the "Near East" was carried out on this machine.

Not the least remarkable thing about the achievement was the speed with which the periodical was turned out. Receiving instructions at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, the periodical was composed from cover to

cover—entirely by the "all-slug-route"—printed and published by Wednesday morning. Such a performance would have been almost impossible, finely equipped as they are, without the extensive plant of Ludlows, Elrods, Linotypes and Intertypes.



The Elrod. All the borders, rules and spacing materials were cast on this remarkable machine.



The "Near East," the first periodical in Europe to be produced entirely by mechanical composition.

THE LUDLOW-ELROD
 Savoy House · Strand · London · W.C.2
MARTIN J. SLATTERY

Trade Notes.

THE T.A. BALLOT.—The ballot of the members of the Typographical Association shows a majority of between two and three to one in favour of acceptance of the recommendation of the Executive for a settlement of the recent dispute on the wage reduction terms which were negotiated in London. A circular issued by the Association gives the figures as: In favour, 14,983; against, 5,483.

T.A. AND HOLIDAY PAYMENTS.—Payment of summer holiday money to members of the Typographical Association was suspended during the dispute, but is now being paid where it is due. Employees, however, who were on strike at the time of August Bank Holiday have, of course, no right to payment for that day.

A WEEKLY average of over 1,100 members of the London Society of Compositors is reported to have signed the books throughout August, which is always regarded as the printers' black month. September is rarely any better. The Society does not anticipate even a little improvement until mid-October.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—The following are among the partnerships dissolved announced in the *London Gazette*: A. E. Coutts and H. J. L. Hillary, rulers, binders, and loose-leaf manufacturers, 199, Upper Thames street, London, under the style of Coutts and Hillary; J. Southall and W. F. Crane, under the style of Hildreth and Chambers, at Victoria-street, Wolverhampton, printers, lithographers, bookbinders and stationers; R. H. E. Thomas and F. A. Mackay, printers and stationers, 3, Rumford street, Liverpool, under the style of Thos. Wood and Co.; W. N. C. Barlow and C. St. C. Fowles, advertising and general agents, at High street, Bridgnorth, Salop, under the style of the West Midland Advertising Co.; H. M. Wellmon and V. Swift, music publishers, 1, Denmark-street, Soho, London, under the style of H. M. Wellmon.

The directors of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., have been reminding debenture stockholders who have the right to participate in the offer of £400,000 8 per cent. convertible mortgage debenture stock at the price of £100 per cent., that the last day for exercising their right is to-day (Thursday), and that in no circumstances can this date be extended.

RAILWAY RATES.—Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping has decided to approach the North-Eastern Railway Co. with the view of joint application being made to the railway rates tribunal for the establishment of a local committee to deal with grievances and difficulties arising out of the conveyance, working, and distribution of merchandise.

LABOUR'S PRESS.—At a private session on Tuesday the following resolution was proposed by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress: "That in order to enable the Labour movement to acquire and run its own newspaper, and any other publication considered necessary by the two national committees, the annual affiliation fee be increased from 1d. to 3d. per member; such increased fee to be paid quarterly." The discussion having been closed, the resolution was carried by 4,057,000, against 916,000, with an affiliated membership of 5,127,308. The additional payment represents an annual income of £42,727. The directors of the *Daily Herald* met on Tuesday and appointed Mr. Hamilton Fyfe as editor. The new editor was born in London in 1869 and is of Scottish extraction. He began on *The Times*. Afterwards he became editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, and ultimately was a special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*.

MONOTYPE USERS' ASSOCIATION.—A well-attended meeting of the West of England and South Wales Monotype Users' Association was held on Monday at Bristol. Members were invited to luncheon by the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Mr. W. I. Burch presiding. At the meeting which followed, the secretary's report was presented by Mr. W. J. Lockington, and officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mr. J. Corrigan; vice-presidents, Messrs. S. A. Penney, R. J. Webber, A. H. Lockington and C. G. Brendon; secretary and treasurer, Mr. R. Rankine. The executive committee was re-elected. An interesting discussion took place on questions of Monotype costs and output, and regarding Monotype attendants. Mr. A. E. Goodwin was present and stated that the settlement of of the dispute with the T.A. had been ac-

cepted as satisfactory by both employers and employees. He emphasised that, wages being stabilised for a year, master printers should take active steps to stabilise prices also. Hearty thanks were accorded to Mr. Burch for presiding, and several members expressed a desire to see the Monotype Users' Association increase its membership.

PRINTING IMITATION NOTES.—At Old-street Police Court on Monday, Newman Frishlander, of Bethnal-green-road, was summoned for printing twenty-four papers bearing imitations of parts of £1 and 10s. currency notes, and not printing on them his name and address. Mr. Rowe, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that on August 3rd paper wallets containing what seemed to be a £1 currency note and a 10s. note were being sold by hawkers in the City. "I am instructed by the Director of Public Prosecution to say," continued Mr. Rowe, "that the broadcasting of imitation currency notes, even though they are incomplete, and for an innocent purpose, leads to fraud. If the unauthorised publication of currency notes or any part of such notes, for the purposes of advertisement, or any other purpose whatever, continues, the more drastic provisions of the Forgery Act will be invoked to stop this highly mischievous practice." Mr. Keeves, who defended, said his client desired him to apologise for the error. It was committed in ignorance. Mr. Clark Hall imposed a fine of 40s. and three guineas costs.

BROUGHT UP ON a similar charge at the Guildhall on Tuesday, Emanuel Simond, printer, of Houndsditch, was fined 48s.—2s. for each of 24 wallets purchased—and £3 3s. costs.

JACOB KLINGER, 36, bookbinder, was sentenced at the Guildhall last week to six months' imprisonment for obtaining £45 by fraud. Mr. Evans, for the Treasury, said he did not propose to proceed further with the original charge against Klinger relating to alleged spurious currency notes. This charge was accordingly dismissed.

ARCHIBALD HUBERT TAMPLIN was charged at the Cardiff Police Court last Thursday with obtaining sums of money totalling £21 17s., belonging to Messrs. Virtue and Co., Ltd., from Frank James Williams by means of forged delivery notes. It was stated by the prosecution that altogether some £60 was involved. Mr. Williams, who resides at Bristol, is the South Wales manager of Messrs. Virtue's, an old-established firm of book publishers, with a branch at St. John's-square, Cardiff. Having heard the evidence of a number of witnesses to the effect that the signatures on the orders purporting to have been given by them were not theirs, the stipendiary magistrate committed prisoner for trial at the Glamorgan Assizes, allowing him bail of £100 and two sureties each of a similar amount.

THE London General Omnibus Co. is supplying the Selbourne Society with private-hire omnibuses for night rambles, starting this week. The production of morning newspapers figures amongst items of interest.

ABOUT 100 employees of the *South Wales Evening Express* staff, Cardiff, attended the annual outing, held in delightful weather, at Abergavenny on Sunday. Mr. Robert J. Webber, general manager of the *Western Mail*, Ltd., presided at the luncheon at the "Greyhound" Hotel.

THE Pressmen were beaten in the annual cricket match between jockeys and racing Pressmen at Lord's on Monday. The proceeds were handed over to St. Dunstan's.

ON Saturday, September 9th, representatives of the banks, hospitals, insurance offices and Stock Exchange will compete in a series of twelve track and field events for a challenge trophy presented by the *Financial Times*. The meeting is being held on Guy's Hospital Sports Ground, Brockley Rise, Honor Oak Park, S.E.

RUBBER LATEX IN PAPER.—An important lecture was delivered on Monday evening by Mr. Frederick Kaye before the members of the Engineers' Club, Coventry-street, W. Big developments were anticipated from the application of rubber latex to papermaking. Cheaper paper was prophesied, as well as far-reaching changes in the manufacture of boards, etc.

The committee of management of the Press Association, Ltd., at their monthly meeting on Tuesday, adopted a resolution expressing their deep regret for the death of Viscount Northcliffe, and offering their most sincere sympathy to Viscountess Northcliffe.

BOOKBINDERS OVERSEERS' MEETING.—There was a large gathering of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association on Tuesday at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. It was decided to hold the annual members' "smoker" as usual, which is to take place on Tuesday, October 3rd. For this event Messrs. A. J. Jones (43, Kempton-road, Camberwell, S.E.5), and A. E. Ware (30, Elmfield-avenue, N.8), were appointed stewards, both of whom would be pleased to hear from members or their friends willing to contribute to the programme.

RATS' NEST OF PAPERS.—Over forty orders have been lost by the A.S.C. Manufacturing Co., of Southwark-street, S.E., in a singular way. During alterations in a showroom over 70 letters were found in a disused cupboard, where rats had carefully arranged them in the form of a large nest. The letters, when delivered, fell through a slit to the floor, from which the animals had removed them. They selected only those which had celluloid insets, and had eaten the celluloid.

THE Institute of Journalists is to hold its 37th annual conference, by invitation of the Bristol District, at the Red Lodge, Park-row, Bristol, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1922. President, Mr. Charles Wells, F.J.I., Bristol.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' EXHIBITION.—Much interest will attach to the 21st Professional Photographers' Exhibition and Congress, which opens at Prince's Galleries, Piccadilly, W., on September 11th. In a special section dealing with Press photography there will be some very costly apparatus on view. "Spot-lighting" photography, a method of emphasising certain points in the photograph, will be one of the many secrets revealed.

MR. JOHN WADHAM PEACOCK, journalist and author, has died at Bath, aged 67.

MR. FREDERIC W. DICKINSON, chief editor and a member of the board of directors of Reuter's Agency, died suddenly at his home, Blackheath, on Saturday, aged 65. For 45 years he had been in the service of Reuter's, and for the last 20 years had held the post of chief editor.

MR. ALFRED C. BURNETT died last week at West Norwood Cottage Hospital of cancer. Mr. Burnett was on the sporting staff of the *Sunday Pictorial* from the start of that journal, and for the past four years had written on boxing, rowing and athletics for the *Daily Mirror*. Fifty-seven years of age, Mr. Burnett joined the staff of the *Sportsman* when sixteen and was associated with that paper for thirty years.

WILLS.—Mr. George Harry Smith, of Rugby-road, Leamington, printer and stationer, £1,407; Mr. Thomas Chapman, of Athlone, proprietor of the *Westmeath Independent* and *Offaly Independent* (personal), £28,470; Sir Maitland Hall Park, LL.D., of Cape Town, editor-in-chief of the *Cape Times* since 1902, formerly chief sub-editor of the *Allahabad Pioneer*, and one of the founders of the Empire Press Union, aged 59, £568.

THE late Mr. William Bennett, of Gloucester and Bristol, printer and stationer, left £9,181.

THE *Sligo Champion* newspaper premises were entered on the night of Wednesday, last week, and an attempt was made to burn them. Linotypes and other machines were destroyed. The offices of the *Champion* were attacked during Mr. Arthur Griffiths' visit to Sligo some months ago.

AUSTRIAN PRINTERS' STRIKE.—The staffs of the big Vienna printing firms have gone on strike for a 90 per cent. increase in wages, and all the Monday morning newspapers of Vienna were unable to appear this week. The newspaper printers in Graz, Linz, and Salzburg proclaimed a sympathetic strike with their Vienna colleagues on Saturday, and those towns are without daily newspapers. It is expected that the strike will spread to the rest of the provincial capitals very shortly.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
Imitators Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould Patent.
All Working Parts Patented, and Designs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
Phone: Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

The "Times" and a Trust.

Suggestion for a National Newspaper.

Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, writing in the *Spectator*, says that in the summer of 1908 the late Lord Northcliffe several times talked to him on the subject of making arrangements by his will that *The Times* should become a permanent national institution, and asked his advice. He (Mr. Strachey) suggested a trust, and ultimately drew his proposals up in the form of a letter in August, 1908, the text of which he now publishes.

The trustees, he suggested, should hold in trust the proprietary shares carrying the control of the paper. For the trustees he proposed: The Lord Chancellor (or, if for any reason he cannot act, some person of high legal position and standing named by him, as, for example, the Lord Chief Justice or the Master of the Rolls); the Speaker of the House of Commons; the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford; the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; the editor of *The Times* and the manager of *The Times* for the time being.

Editor for Ten Years.

The trustees should, Mr. Strachey argued, appoint an editor and a manager for 10 years. After his appointment the editor should be irremovable except on the ground that he was for physical and mental reasons incapable of fitly conducting the paper. His conduct of the paper, however, would have to be consonant with the general aims and objects laid down by Lord Northcliffe in his will.

In a separate article Mr. Strachey says: "Even if Lord Northcliffe's will, as I expect will be the case, does not make *The Times* the subject of a trust—if, that is, the great paper is to continue as a business concern—there is not the slightest reason why it should not attain the position of a national and judicial newspaper."

German Newspapers' Difficulties.

Last week saw the death of a large number of German newspapers, while many more announce that they are not fated to live much longer.

This disappearance *en masse* of journals of no little provincial importance is probably unparalleled, and is due to the enormous rise which has taken place in the cost of newspaper production. Paper, for instance, is now 400 times dearer than before the war, and the cost of other materials has risen to a somewhat similar extent. Wages have, of course, been enormously increased, and home news services have become almost daily more expensive.

It is reported from Berlin that the *Cuxhavener Tageblatt*, which was established 90 years ago, has been obliged to suspend publication owing to the conditions in the newspaper industry.

The Berlin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. reports that in July 144 German newspapers and periodicals stopped publication owing to economic difficulties.

The *Tägliche Rundschau*, finding itself in difficulties, was compelled to give notice to its staff. At the last moment the management appealed to Herr Hugo Stinnes, who promised to supply the necessary financial aid to ensure the further existence of the paper.

The Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission has decided to suspend the *Kölnische Zeitung* for a period of four days, from September 7th to 11th, as a penalty for the publication of certain articles during July and August. A similar suspension order is to be enforced against the *Sozialistische Republik*.

General Rucquoy, commanding the Belgian troops in occupied Germany, has requested the Inter-Allied High Commission to cause the *Deutsche Zeitung* to be definitely forbidden in occupied territory.

"From Printer to President," the story of Warren G. Harding, by Sherman A. Cuneo, a lifelong friend and fellow-editor, is announced for immediate publication by Dorrance and Co., of Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

Alleged Libel by Poster.

Letterpress posters were complained of in the Vacation Court last week, when Mr. Justice Swift heard a motion on behalf of Mr. Joseph Havelock Wilson, M.P., for an injunction to restrain Mr. Charles Pilley (editor of *John Bull*), Odhams Press, Ltd. (the printers and publishers of that journal), the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., and the London County Council, from further publication of an alleged libel.

Mr. A. Clement Edwards, for Mr. Havelock Wilson, said the first complaint was of posters headed "*John Bull's Weekly*," and containing the words "Havelock Wilson Cringes to Stinnes." The posters appeared on the omnibuses and trams controlled by the London General Omnibus Co. and the London County Council. The other complaint was an alleged libel appearing in *John Bull* on August 19th last. The article was headed "Havelock Wilson Cringing to Stinnes: Impudent Coercion of British Sailors."

Mr. R. R. Formoy, for *John Bull*, intimated that the defence was that the article was fair comment on facts that were true. The paper had no intention of making further reference to Mr. Wilson pending the trial.

Mr. Justice Swift said that, the defendants having given that undertaking, it was not necessary to grant the injunction. Mr. Wilson had said that the matters of which he complained were untrue, and on the other hand the defendants had said they intended to stand by what they had said. That matter would have to be fought out at the trial. The application for an injunction was refused, costs being reserved.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Beeson, C. H. Paper fasteners. 22,034.
 Filer, L. B. Collapsible cardboard boxes. 22,494.
 Fisher, W. Combined blotting pad, paper cutter and ruler. 22,185.
 Giddins, W. R., and Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd. Boards for mounting type. 22,156.
 Green, E. Letter envelopes. 22,351.
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.) Typographical composing machines. 22,516.
 Hutton, R. W. Collapsible containers. 22,495, 22,496.
 Hutton, R. W. Display device for cartons, etc. 22,497.
 Impey, F. L., and Morland and Impey, Ltd. Loose-leaf books. 22,215.
 Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Manufacturing Co.) Paper cup and method of making same. 22,086.
 Rogers, F. H. Paper cup. 22,087.
 Rogers, F. H. Folding paper cup. 22,088.
 Rogers, F. H. Container for paper cups. 22,424.
 Rogers, F. H. Paper cup. 22,425, 22,428, 22,429.
 Rogers, F. H. Paper cup dispenser. 22,426, 22,427.

Specifications Published.

1921.

- Gaver, C., and Hay, jun., A. M. Mechanism for feeding sheets of materials to printing and other machines. 184,261.
 Gaver, C., and Hay, jun., A. M. Sheet-feeding machines. 184,262.
 Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Machines for cooling and finishing curved stereotype printing plates. 184,297.
 Jones, E. C. Means for holding blocks or pads of paper in position on a back or base. 184,374.
 Rasbach, W. H. Indexed books for time tables or other publications. 184,306.

1922.

- Leipziger Schnellpressenfabrik Akt. Ges. vorm Schmierners, Werner and Stein. Offset printing presses. 181,351.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

- Fisher, H. L., and Fricke, L. W. Stereotypers' casting machines. 184,452.

Simplifying Paper Sizes.

U.S. Department of Commerce Acts.

An analysis of the casual collection of 12mos. on the shelves of a large manufacturer of books showed that of 177 books measured there were 101 different sizes—says the *New York Publishers' Weekly*. Not all these variations could have been made in the interest of artistic individuality, and most of them must have been chosen because of lack of information as to the best sizes to suit standard forms of paper. This condition is similar to that which is found in all collections of printed matter, whether magazines, catalogues or material for mail-order purposes.

The U.S.A. Department of Commerce, through its Bureau of Standardisation, has been endeavouring to throw light on this subject, and a special committee has now been appointed to consider the conditions in the paper field covering not only books but circulars, booklets, catalogues, magazines, programmes, etc. The efforts of this Bureau have done a great deal of good in other lines, and their work in the paper field should be cordially welcomed by all users of paper.

A programme that would simplify the number of paper sizes used and give information to users of paper as to how to get all the advantages possible out of the various ways of folding these sizes would be of great benefit to the trade. It would mean to the mill man economical manufacture and a more continuous operation of the paper machinery, thus decreasing the cost of making. It would take great pressure from the wholesaler of paper, decreasing the amount of space needed, decreasing the investment and losses by depreciation and enable him at the same time to give better service. The user of paper would be able to get better prices, better and speedier service and more uniform quality as well as have the advantage of buying in a more open market.

The Bureau of Standardisation has, it should be clearly understood, no power and, in fact, no intention of enforcing its final recommendations. At the same time, its recommendations would be bound to have considerable influence in directing the demands for paper along certain channels, and others would find it to their pecuniary advantage to buy along those lines.

Taking the field of paper use as a whole, excluding for this study news-print, the paper sizes that are to be most particularly studied in their possibilities for general use are 25 x 38, 30½ x 41, 32 x 44, and the double sheet sizes of these.

The National Association of Book Publishers is planning to co-operate with the Government Committee in obtaining data as to book needs and has sent to all members a questionnaire, asking for information as to the sizes most needed. After a study of this end, the publishers will then take steps to study the situation in the binding board and binding cloth fields to see if there can be simplification and saving.

News-Print in Japan.

The publishers of some of Japan's largest newspapers, led by M. Ota, vice-president and active director of the *Tokyo Hochi Shimbun*, have rebelled against the increased price of news-print in the Japanese market and have begun ordering from abroad. Mr. Ota, who succeeded his father in the management of the *Hochi Shimbun*, for many months has been waging war against the paper dealers and he asserts that the prospects for the newspapers winning the contest are good.

Japanese journals use an inferior grade of news-print. The current quotation on the stock which the *Hochi* formerly used is 13 sen, and foreign mills have underbid this price on better paper laid down in Tokyo.

MESSRS. W. HEFFER AND SONS, LTD., publishers, Cambridge, have in the press a volume entitled "The Pilgrim Press. A Bibliographical and Historical Memorial of the Books Printed at Leyden by the Pilgrim Fathers," by Rendel Harris and Stephen K. Jones, with a chapter on the Location of the Pilgrim Press in Leyden by Dr. Plooi, with numerous illustrations.

The Printers' Miniature "Bisley."

A Good Show of Shooting.

Representatives of the printing and allied trades put in some excellent shooting at the Printers' Miniature Bisley, which was held on the well-equipped range of the Ham and Petersham Rifle Club, on Saturday. Last year, at Wimbledon, the fixture attracted sixty-five entries. On Saturday there were eighty-eight. Apart from individual marksmen, fourteen teams represented the clubs which are connected with the Printing and Allied Trades Miniature Rifle League—clubs which bear the names of famous publishing houses and London newspapers, and are able to practise, in most cases, upon ranges erected on the premises of the firms concerned. One team, which included a rifleman who lost a leg in the war, came from as far afield as Watford. The League, which was formed in 1907, ceased its activities during the war, but the progress the membership of its clubs has made during the last three years encourages the hope that the high water mark of 1913 will soon be passed. When the conditions which prevailed on Saturday are considered the shooting was really good.

The Printing Trade Champion.

A keen contest for the championship of the printing trade could not be decided until the leading scorers had shot off a tie. G. W. Downs (W. H. Smith and Son) and G. F. Booth (Carmelite House) tied with 298 out of a possible 300. Downs, who is a well-known figure at the real Bisley, was the victor in the tie shoot. Booth won the grand aggregate, however—the sum of scores in eight competitions—with the good total of 786.

The officials, without whose gratuitous services the meeting could not have achieved its undoubted success, included Mr. J. Pepe (chief range officer), Mr. G. K. Smith (his assistant), Mr. F. J. Tucknott (statistical officer), Mr. A. J. C. Pescud (hon. secretary) and Mr. Arthur Cottrell (assistant hon. secretary).

The trophies and medals will be presented at the Printers' Concert, which is to be held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, October 31st.

The Prize List.

Appended are the full results:—

The *Field* Challenge Shield (teams of four. Ten shots, 25 yards).—1, Messrs. John Dickinson's "A" Team, 392; 2, Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's "A," 390; 3, Amalgamated Press "B," 389; 4, Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's "B," 388.

"Walter Haddon" Challenge Cup (teams of eight. Ten shots, 25 yards).—1, *Britannia (Bank of England), 776; 2 (silver medals), *Amalgamated Press, 776; 3 (bronze medals), Messrs. John Dickinson, 775. * Upon the "all-in" test Britannia showed 715 points to the 714 of the Amalgamated Press, and was thus declared the winner.

Monotype Tyro Competition (single entry. Ten shots, 25 yards).—1, A. E. Hill, 99; 2, H. L. Cook, 99; 3, S. Wilkins, 98; 4, A. H. Ellis, 98; 5, J. Moffatt, 98; 6, H. Umpleby, 98; 7, H. H. Vincent, 96; 8, A. S. Williams, 96.

News of the World (single entry. Ten shots, 25 yards).—1 (equal), G. F. Booth, 100, and N. C. Headland, 100; 3, A. Dray, 100; 4, G. W. Downs, 100; 5, A. Beck, 99; 6, J. S. Edwards, 99; 7, H. J. Steer, 99; 8, A. Cottrell, 99.

Daily Express (single entry.—Ten shots, 25 yards).—1, G. F. Booth, 100; 2, S. Margetts, 100; 3, G. W. Downs, 100; 4, W. R. George, 99; 5, J. G. Phillips, 99; 6, H. J. Knell, 99; 7, J. Black, 99; 8, J. Gudgin, 99.

Pearson's Weekly (single entry. Ten shots, 25 yards).—1, F. Williams, 100; 2, J. Gudgin, 99; 3, E. W. Bird, 99; 4, H. Wallace, 99; 5, A. W. Hodson, 99; 6, W. Bubb, 99; 7, R. Rose, 99; 8, G. W. Downs, 98.

The "Belgrave" (single entry. Ten shots, 50 yards).—1, W. Beck, 100; 2, H. J. Knell, 98; 3, W. R. George, 98; 4, P. Turner, 97; 5, J. F. Brown, 97; 6, J. Gudgin, 97; 7, J. S. Edwards, 97; 8, J. Black, 97.

The "S.M.R.C." (single entry. Ten shots, 100 yards).—1, G. F. Booth, 99; 2, J. Black, 98; 3, R. Townsend, 98; 4, S. Margetts, 98; 5, S. Wilkins, 97; 6, S. Shinn, 97; 7, P. Hancock, 97; 8, W. Bubb, 97.

The "W. R. Masters" (unlimited entries. Ten shots, 25 yards).—1, W. R. George, 100; 2, F. Jennings, 100; 3, J. Black, 100; 4, H. B. Hobday, 100; 5, J. Gudgin, 100; 6, G. F. Booth, 100; 7, H. Umpleby, 99; S. J. Moffatt, 99.

The "H. F. Parker" (unlimited entries. Ten

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

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Telegrams: Stonhill. Fleet. London.
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Situations Vacant.

COSTING and ESTIMATING CLERK wanted in Lithographic Transfer Works in the Midlands.—State qualifications, references and wages, to Box 13980.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAVURE ETCHER wanted, for Cylinder and Flat Work of the best quality.—Full particulars to Box 13985.

TRAVELLER wanted, with good connections in the Printing Trade for Manchester, Liverpool and Midlands, with old-established house; state age and experience; all applications treated confidentially.—Box 13976.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

shots, 50 yards).—1, G. W. Downs, 100; 2, W. Beck, 100; 3, G. Glumart, 99; 4, J. Black, 99; 5, A. Cottrell, 98; 6, F. Jennings, 98; 7, J. Gudgin, 98; 8, W. R. George, 98.

The *Graphic* and *Daily Graphic* (Unlimited entries. Ten shots, 100 yards).—1, W. Bubb, 99; 2, J. Black, 98; 3, W. R. George, 97; 4, G. Glubart, 97; 5, J. Gudgin, 97; 6, G. F. Booth, 96; 7, A. J. Mitchell, 96; 8, J. G. Phillips, 96.

The "Newlands" (Single entry. Ten shots, 25 yards; time limit target, 90 sec.).—1, J. S. Edwards, 99; 2, S. Shinn, 99; 3, F. Williams, 99; 4, G. F. Booth, 98; 5, A. Beck, 98; 6, R. Townsend, 98; 7, J. Black, 98; 8, J. Moffatt, 97; extra, J. Gudgin, 97.

"T. G. and J. Jubb" (Unlimited entries. Ten shots, 25 yards; time limit target, 90 sec.).—1, J. Black, 100; 2, H. B. Hobday, 98; 3, E. W. Bird, 98; 4, A. Beck, 98; 5, F. Williams, 97; 6, G. Francis, 97; 7, J. Gudgin, 97; 8, J. G. Phillips, 97.

The *Daily Telegraph* (For ladies only. Single entry. Ten shots, 25 yards.) 1, Miss M. E. A. Davies, 97; 2, Miss C. Casson, 95; 3, Miss Theedam, 95; 4, Miss N. Owens, 95; 5, Miss Andrews, 94; 6, Miss Churchfield, 79; 7, Miss C. M. Bannister, 71; 8, Miss Umpleby, 21.

Championship of Printing Trade (Best score in *News of the World*, *Daily Express*, and *Pearson's Weekly* competitions to count—h.p., 300).—1, *G. W. Downs (100, 100, 98), 298; 2, *G. F. Booth (100, 100, 98), 298; 3, J. Gudgin (98, 99, 99), 296.

* The tie shoot resulted in a win for G. W. Downs.

"John Fry" Challenge Cup (Grand aggregate competition. Best score in *News of the World*, *Daily Express*, *Pearson's Weekly*, the "Belgrave," the "S.M.R.C." the "W. R. Masters," the "H. F. Parker," and the *Graphic* Competition).—1, G. F. Booth (100, 100, 98, 96, 99, 100, 97, 96), 786; 2, J. Black (96, 99, 98, 97, 98, 100, 99, 98), 785; 3, J. Gudgin (98, 99, 99, 97, 96, 100, 98, 97), 784.

TECHNICAL CLASS LECTURER wanted, to instruct a class of Binders' Apprentices; adequate knowledge of the Binding Trade and Allied Subjects; two hours weekly during morning or afternoon.—Box 13987.

Situations Wanted.

MINDER (Two revolution) seeks permanency; experienced in Commercial, Book and Three-Colour Work; disengaged.—Box 13973.

MACHINE MINDER.—Centurettes, Wharfes, etc.—E. C., 32, Hargrave Park, Highgate, N.19. 13974

MONOTYPE (D) KEYBOARD OP. (ex., n.s.) seeks perm.; low wage; clean setting.—Box 13986.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE OVERSEER desires berth in Printers or Wholesale Stationers; excellent knowledge of all classes of Paper, Buying, Estimating, etc.—Cribb, 17, Farlton-road, S. W.18. 13984

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Miscellaneous.

AN opportunity occurs to ACQUIRE A SMALL PRINTING PLANT, in running order, within a short distance of Liverpool-street; lease of basement premises, about 2,000 sq. ft., at a low rent, may also be had if desired.—Full particulars from D.E., c/o Dixon and Roe, 17, Walbrook, E. C.4. 13981

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Litho Machines.—Box 13977.

NOTTINGHAM.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, early possession, Palatial Modern-built BUSINESS PREMISES, corner Carrington-street, facing fountain (best side the street), all cars stop at door, said to be 50,000 to 150,000 people pass daily; 20,000 feet super floor space, 175 feet frontage; quite near new Port of Nottingham (world's seaports to Nottingham v. Hull direct); opportunity for Grand Stores de Louvre; suit limited company; illustrated map posted.—Cooley, Market-street, Nottingham. 13983

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

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

An inquiry has been received from Canada for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of machines for the manufacture of lace paper. (Reference, Canadian Government Trade Commissioners' Office, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires in Santo Domingo reports that a commission agent, stated to be of good commercial standing, and recently established in that city, wishes to secure agencies in stationery, etc., for United Kingdom firms.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.—Applications are now being received for space in the British Industries Fair, 1923, organised by the Department of Overseas Trade. The coming Fair, which will be the ninth of the series, will be held from February 19th to March 2nd, and the London Section will again be held at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.12. It is satisfactory to note that the Department has been able to make a reduction of 6d. per square foot in the charge for exhibiting space, which will accordingly be 3s. per square foot. From the information which the Department has received, it would appear that the cost of the stands erected by the Department on behalf of exhibitors will also show a very considerable reduction. In the circumstances the cost of participation in the coming Fair will prove to be considerably less than in past years.

EDWIN W. EVANS,

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

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The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the twelve months ending December 31, 1920, amount to £1,235.513 15s. 9d.

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PRINTER
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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

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

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncannon-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollenderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, East 89th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1922.

The L.S.C. and Wage-Reduction.

We were able to announce last week that negotiations on the subject of wage-reduction had been resumed between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors, and that, prior to another meeting with the employers, the Society had undertaken to place the whole position before its members individually. We hear that the Society's officials now have this matter well in hand and are calling a special delegate meeting in London for September 21st, when the history of recent negotiations will be explained and certain proposals laid before the members. The Society's leaders realise, we know, the serious loss of work that would ensue in London—affecting not only employers but workpeople also—if the reduction of wages in the country were not balanced by some reduction of the London scale. In view of this, we understand, a proposal is to be made at the forthcoming delegate meeting that the L.S.C. should agree to a reduction of 7s. a week for hand compositors, in two instalments, and a reduction of 5s. a week for machine operators, likewise in two instalments. Should the delegate meeting approve of this proposition, it would then be submitted to a ballot of the L.S.C. membership.

The Cost of Printing.

If provincial printers should find their customers suggesting that the settlement with the Typographical Association for an eventual wage reduction of 12s. 6d. should mean an immediate substantial cut in the price of printing, the answer is, of course, that the total 12s. 6d. off wages does not become effective until May of next year, and that the decrease in costs caused by the first two instalments of the wage reduction can make but little difference to the price of most printing orders. What this difference actually amounts to has been worked out by the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, who have, in their investigation of

the question, examined the costing accounts of a large number of printing firms in the provinces. The Committee find that the present instalments reduce the manufacturing costs of printing by about 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent. In this connection a point upon which the Committee lay special emphasis, and which it is of vital importance that every printer should understand, is that it is quite impossible to apply to printing jobs a flat rate of cost reduction as deduced from a specific reduction in wages, as the proportion of labour to material varies so widely in different jobs—materials, moreover being subject to market fluctuation in price. The reduction of 2½–3 per cent. being on the manufacturing costs of printing, it follows that only on a job in which the cost of materials is almost negligible could anything like a 3 per cent. saving be realised, whilst on a job in which labour costs were small compared with the cost of materials the saving would be very much less. It is therefore evident that printers must examine the relative amounts of materials and labour in different jobs before agreeing to any reduction in charge in consequence of the altered wages.

Imperfect Paper Supplies.

THERE are many complaints of late regarding inaccurate cutting of paper. We ourselves have been shown consignments of standard lines of paper from leading manufacturers in which the cutting has been out of square in one case and a quarter inch below standard size in the other. These are serious matters to the users of paper, and likely enough to create trouble for the papermaker. In point of quality, also, there are many leading name papers which leave something to be desired when compared with pre-war standards. For a long time after the war there remained war-time material to be worked off, and no doubt the admixture of old material with new was responsible for a rather inferior turn out. It is time now that all low grade stuff was worked off, and there is no reason why present-day quality standards should not rank as 100 per cent. compared with pre-war. The fact remains, however, that a great deal of the high-priced fine paper is not so clean as it used to be before we knew how war could influence the character of paper.

Safety in Work.

THE chief cure for unemployment and unrest, of course, is work; and the best class of work is not that which is promoted to tide over a period of distress, but which arises from the national demand of the community. It is, therefore, good news that a Cabinet Committee, besides taking into consideration the question of relief works, is also directing its attention to the problem of trade expansion, with relation especially to the increase of facilities for employment. The central organisations of various great industries were invited a little while ago to report to the Government on the prospects in those industries, and a good deal of information is now available for the guidance of the committee. The safety of the nation politically as well as its industrial welfare are involved in the task of getting the machinery of mills and factories properly to work. Occupation is the main antidote to vain rumination over imaginary ills. While it is gratifying to know that the authorities are thoughtful for the trading interests, it behoves all who are engaged in business to look after their own affairs, accepting such support in their efforts as Parliament may be able to afford. Self-help is of the first importance, and much can be done by close and careful co-operation by all parties in an industry. Employers and workpeople in the printing trade have done well in this respect in the past, and they are not likely to fail one another now. A determination to make good is all that is required.

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Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM paid a warm tribute to the character and journalistic instincts of the late Lord Northcliffe at the meeting of the Empire Press Union on Thursday last week.

THE meeting passed a resolution deploring the death of Lord Northcliffe, who was its honorary treasurer, and recording sincere and abiding appreciation of his incalculable services to and constant support of the Empire Press Union.

BESIDES being newspaper proprietors and printers, both Lord Northcliffe and Lord Burnham have done much to develop paper manufacture.

It is announced that Sir Campbell Stuart, managing director of *The Times*, has resigned from the management of the *Daily Mail*. He was the only director whom the two newspapers had in common. The reason given for his resignation is that he desires to devote his whole time to his work as managing director of *The Times*.

A PARIS report states that Mr. A. B. Walkley, the dramatic critic of *The Times* and Mr. Laurence Binyon, the author and deputy-keeper in the British Museum in charge of the sub-department of Oriental prints and drawings, have been promoted to the rank of Officers of Public Instruction.

MR. VICTOR MITCHELL, who has been appointed to the editorship of the *Pertshire Advertiser*, was for nine years editor of the *Northern Scot*, Elgin.

MR. J. LANGLEY LEVY, once well known in Liverpool journalism, is returning to South Africa, after nearly seven months of extensive travel. Mr. Langley Levy is editor of the *Johannesburg Sunday Times*.

MR. JOHN OAKLEY, the editor of the *Sheffield Telegraph*, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the City of Sheffield.

MR. JOSEPH HIGGIN, who has been appointed to the editorial staff of the *Lancashire Daily Post*, has been presented with a handsome series of books by his confreres on the *Accrington Observer*, on which staff he has served for twelve years.

MR. E. S. JACKSON, of the *Toronto Star*, and formerly of the *Kent Messenger*, who is on a visit to Maidstone, was present at the meeting of the Town Council last week, and the Mayor (Alderman D. T. J. Lyle) extended on behalf of the members, a cordial welcome to him.

THREE generations are represented on the printing staff of the *Carmarthen Journal*, which is believed to constitute a record in the way of a family's continuous service. Mr. Dan Jones, head of the jobbing department, has 50 years' unbroken service. His son, Mr. W. D. Jones, who is foreman of the news department, and who was the first apprentice under the present directorate, has 30 years' unbroken service, and some months ago the name of the latter's son was added to the list of employees.

MISS KNOWLES-FOSTER, the vice-chairwoman of the Society of Women Journalists (of which Viscountess Burnham is this year's president, and in which Countess Bathurst takes an interest) has returned from America. During her visit Miss Knowles Foster was received by President and Mrs. Harding at the White House.

MR. P. H. LEE WARNER, whose connection with the Medici Society was severed last year, will commence publishing in the autumn, under the imprint "Philip Lee Warner at the Chiswick Press," his Trade Department being, for the present, in Took's court.

MR. C. R. SEDDON has been ordered a complete change and rest by his medical adviser, and is at present staying at Harrogate with Mrs. Seddon.

MR. DAN CLEGG (Sun Paper Mill Co., Ltd. Feniscowles), is recuperating at Colwyn Bay after his recent illness.

Mr. Philip T. Dodge.

Visit of a Great American Manufacturer.

The visit to this country of Mr. Philip T. Dodge, president of the International Paper Co., of New York, and the chairman of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., is an event of importance, although, as a matter of fact, he is a frequent visitor here. On this occasion he is accompanied by Mr. Allen Curtis, vice-president of the International Co., and their object is to study industrial conditions generally in Europe.

Mr. Dodge's linotype concerns have large manufacturing plants in England and Germany, and he himself has perfected over 100 inventions in this machine.

Some idea of the extent of our visitor's standing in the paper industry may be indicated by a few facts. The International Co. own 18 mills apart from pulp and saw mills. If all the wood which the company has on hand were piled in cords, four feet high and four feet wide, and these were stretched in one line, end to end, they would reach from New York to Denver. Over 20,000 tons of sulphur alone are used each year and the four International mills which burn oil consume over a million barrels annually.

Canada's Dazzling Future.

In the course of an interview in London, Mr. Dodge had something to say about the return to normal industrial conditions. America, in his view, is getting back to normal a little faster than we are here—and he supported his contention with facts. He has paper mills in seven States, and he believes that there is a dazzling future for Canada in paper production.

The quantity of paper used during the war was phenomenal, and yet the amount during the first three months of this year in America was 10 per cent. more.

With regard to Mr. Dodge's optimistic views of Canada's position in the paper industry, an interesting note appears in the *Paper Trade Journal* (N.Y.). Although the International American institution financed by American capital, the company, we are told, is gradually edging north—over the Canadian border. "Mr. Dodge is burning his bridges behind him in the United States because he can foresee that within a few years the American paper manufacturer will be unable to compete with Canadian or European manufacturers."

Canadian news-print production is ever gaining upon that of the United States.



Mr. Benjamin Petty.

The death has occurred at Bournemouth, in his 71st year, of Mr. Benjamin Petty, who during the greater part of his working life was closely associated with the printing firms bearing his name at Leeds and Reading. In Leeds he was a member of the firm of Messrs. Petty and Sons, Ltd., which had been founded by his father, Mr. J. W. Petty. In 1897 he left Leeds to become manager of the Reading branch of the establishment. Later, the Reading branch became a separate company, with Mr. Benjamin Petty as principal, and he parted with his Leeds interests in the trade. Mr. Petty retired from active business a few years ago, and the management at Reading passed to his son, Mr. John P. Petty. The principal of the Leeds firm, Mr. Wesley Petty, is a brother of Mr. Benjamin Petty.

Mr. George R. Sims.

Newspaper people everywhere have learned with surprise and regret of the death of Mr. George R. Sims, which occurred in London on Monday. During the week-end Mr. Sims had been receiving many congratulations in respect of his attaining on Saturday the age of 75. Born in London, he has been a journalist from youth, beginning in *Fun* when he was 17. For 45 years he has written his "Dagonet" page in the *Referee* without a break, sending his copy often from distant parts of the world. Although he was suffering last week from the illness which has proved fatal, he contributed his page as usual to last Sunday's issue.

Trade Union Matters.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.—Speaking on Sunday at Southport at a meeting in connection with the T.U. Congress, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., recalled the fact that it was over thirty years since the congress visited Southport. Then something like 100 delegates attended, representing a membership of about 1,000,000. To-day they had nearly 800 delegates representing 5,000,000 of organised workers. That was a wonderful achievement, and he hesitated to think what would have happened during the past year had it not been for the powerful trade unions with their funds to help the workers. (A voice: "Revolution!") "We want to avoid that," retorted Mr. Bowerman, "and I will make my point straight away. Practically every adult above a certain age now has the right to cast a vote, but does every workman do his duty to his own class when an opportunity to use it comes along. ("No!") Let him do that and you will avoid all talk of revolution."

THE Trades Union Congress passed an important resolution to the effect that no full time official of the Congress should retain his post after reaching the age of 70. The resolution was carried by a large majority, the figures being 2,552,000 for, and 1,406,000 against. In moving the resolution, on behalf of the Building Trade Workers, Mr. G. Wyber said they were not aiming at any particular individual. They claimed that the trade union movement generally would be better equipped if the older people were to retire and make room for some of the younger men. One of the officials who will be affected by the resolution is Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., who is 71. He has been secretary of the Congress since 1911, and was president in 1901.

A RESOLUTION tabled by the National Union of Journalists, asking the Trade Union Congress to instruct trade union officials to address complaints of misrepresentation to proprietors, and not to working journalists, provided an interesting discussion. Mr. H. M. Richardson, general secretary of the union, moved the resolution, explaining that journalists during industrial disputes were often subjected to unmerited abuse, and threatened with violence for the faults of their newspapers—faults for which the proprietors were responsible. Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P. (London Society of Compositors), who seconded, said that the resolution affected workmen in other departments of newspaper business. They were no more responsible than the journalists for the opinions of the newspapers, and it was no more reasonable to criticise them than to complain about the Cigar Makers' Union when they found themselves in possession of a bad cigar. The resolution was carried unanimously.

DISOBEDIENT T.A. MEMBERS—A circular has this week been issued to the members of the Typographical Association, signed by Mr. J. D. French (general president) and Mr. H. Skinner (general secretary), on behalf of the Executive Council, instructing branches to report:—(1) The names of all members who worked at a reduced rate of wages instead of carrying out the instruction to cease work on a reduction being enforced; and (2) The names of all members who ceased work and afterwards returned to their employment at reduced wages before the date of the provisional agreement (August 17th). "The agreement," says the circular, "provides that members who accepted work under the terms of the decision of the Industrial Court are not to be expelled, but this does not prevent branches from making other recommendations for dealing with members who acted contrary to the Executive Council's instructions."

THE Middlesborough Branch of the Typographical Association have requested the Executive Council of the Association to give a ruling on the question of a member of that branch who owned printing plant, which he desired to use in his spare time to train his son, now 15 years of age, to be a printer. After consideration of the points involved, the Executive Council have announced that the member cannot be allowed to retain his full membership of the Association whilst in possession of printing plant, and that his son can only be trained by him in accordance with the apprentice rules of the Typographical Association.

A WASPS' nest made of paper has been found in a tree at Frensham, Surrey.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 43s. 1½d., 41s. 10½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d., 24s. 7½d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum), 21s., Pref., 17s. 10½d.; J. Byrom, 12s. 6d., 12s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 3d.; J. Dickinson, 22s. 6d.; Hazell, Watson, Pref., 6½; Ilford, 22s. 6d., Pref., 18s., 17s. 6d.; Illustrated London News, 2s. 1½d., Pref., 11s. 3d., 1st Deb., 53½; Lamson, Paragon, 21s. 3d., 22s., 4½d., Pref., 18s., 18s. 1½d., 18s. xd., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 26s.; George Newnes, 15s. 9d., Pref., 15s. 9d., 15s. 4½d.; Odham's Press, 7s. 7½d., 7s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s., 14s. 1½d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 18s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 83s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 9d., 23s., Pref., 87s. 6d., 86s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 17½, Prefd., 10¼; Weldons, 36s. 10½d., Pref., 20s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s. 1. ½d. xd.

NEW COMPANIES.

ROBERT HOLDEN AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares (3,200 ordinary and 1,800 6 per cent. cumulative preference); printers and publishers of newspapers, periodicals, books or publications, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Boud and R. E. Terry. Registered office: 12, York-buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

BOWERMAN AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of musical compositions, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. C. Bliss and H. S. Penn. First director: F. D. Smith. Registered office: 13 and 14, Basinghall-street, E.C.

CHARLES R. WOOD, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares (1,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference and 1,000 ordinary); to take over the business carried on by C. R. Wood and E. H. Wood as "Charles R. Wood," lithographic writers and artists in Liverpool. Private company. First directors: D. Kendall, E. D. Kendall, W. T. Kendall, C. R. Wood and E. R. Wood. Registered office: 9, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool.

HENRY WALKER (BOOKSELLERS), LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a bookseller, stationer, book-binder, publisher and fine art dealer, etc., carried on by H. Walker, at 37, Briggate, Leeds. Private company. Directors: H. Walker, G. E. Wright and H. W. Walker. Registered office: 37, Briggate, Leeds.

BRITISH PAPERMAKERS (EXPORT), LTD.—Capital £100,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in paper, card, straw and millboard, celluloid, wood and other pulps, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Holland and A. Carter. Subscribers appoint first directors. Registered office: 34-40, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

FILMLETS ADVERTISING, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; advertisers, advertising agents and contractors, newspaper proprietors, and general printers and publishers, proprietors of cinematograph theatres, etc. Private company. Subscribers: B. Prager, H. Cyril and M. H. Goodman. Registered office: Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C.

H. MORELL AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £40,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at Great St. Andrew street, Neals yard and Neal street, W.C., and Old-street, E.C., as "H. Morell," and to adopt an agreement with M. Morell, J. Morell and A. Morell, and to carry on the business of print sellers, mount cutters, dealers in paper, mounting, pulp and strawboards, and suppliers of all material, tools and requisites for the above and fine art and fancy goods trades, engravers, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: M. Morell, J. Morell and A. Morell. Registered office: 18, Great St. Andrew's-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; advertising agents, designers, printers, contractors, colour and paper manufacturers and newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. First directors: F. E. Kahane, A. G. Hurry and A. F. Marchmont. Registered office: Hanover-court, Long Acre, W.C.2.

CHARLES TREVETT AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares (350 preference and 650 founders); stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. A. E. Hine and C. Trevett. First directors: C. Trevett and W. J. Arnold.

OAK HOUSE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; printers, publishers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. V. L. Davies and D. Davies. G. Bowerman is permanent governing director and chairman. Registered office: 20 and 12, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

SOUTH WALES ARGUS, LTD.—Mortgage dated August 18th, 1922, to secure £12,000, charged on 15 and 15A, High-street, Newport, Mon. Holder: Sir A. Garrod Thomas, Clytha Park, Newport, Mon.

RICHMOND HILL PRINTING WORKS, LTD. (Bournemouth).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000, on August 18th, 1922 of debentures dated November 14th, 1909, securing £3,000.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHRONICLE, LTD.—Particulars filed of £8,000 debentures, authorised June 26th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

HUDSON SCOTT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, tin box makers, etc., Carlisle).—Satisfaction to the extent of £10,000 on August 21st, 1922, of debentures dated March 30th, 1917, securing £19,750.

W. H. HAYDEN AND CO., LTD. (stationers, etc.).—(a) Satisfaction in full on August 14th, 1922, of two charges dated December 4th, 1919, and May 26th, 1920, securing all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and Midland Bank; (b) registered land registry charge on 1 and 2, Cox's-court, 2, Cross Key-square, and 2, Little Montague-court, E.C., dated August 14th, 1922, to secure £30,000. Holders: H. A. Gibbs, 19, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C., and J. W. Gibbs, Seabourne Cottage, Broadmart-lane, Ruslington, Sussex.

POULTRY PRESS, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £25,000 and £5,000 second debentures authorised August 4th, 1921, and covered by trust deed charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amounts being now issued.

R. G. C. PANELS, LTD. (railway publicity agents and contractors, advertising agents, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures, authorised July 27th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the amount of the present issue being £1,700.

F. J. PARSONS, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Hastings).—Satisfaction in full on July 27th, 1922, of mortgage dated March 20th, 1911, securing £3,400.

F. J. PARSONS, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc.).—Mortgage on certain property in Hastings, dated August 22nd, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. and Parrs Bank.

JOHN HIGHAM AND CO., LTD. (printers, newspaper proprietors, etc., Hyde).—Satisfaction

in full on June 30th, 1922, of debentures dated August 9th and December 28th, 1905, and January 8th, 1907, securing £4,629.

The News-Print Corporation.

Mr. G. F. Steele, who is president of the News-Print Paper Corporation, which is organising the sale of Norwegian, Swedish, and Finnish news-print in the United States, has opened offices in New York. The Corporation has an authorised capital of 200,000 dollars.

Associated with Mr. Steele as directors of the new corporation are Messrs. Louis Calder and F. W. Westlake, president and vice-president respectively of the Perkins-Goodwin Co., and Mr. J. J. Nolan, sales representative for several Norwegian news-print mills.

An official statement sets forth the following information: "The prime purpose of this unification of sales, according to Mr. Steele, is to bring about a more complete standardisation of quality and better deliveries for American consumers, and to enable the foreign producers of news-print paper to combine in taking larger contracts than has been possible for the separate mills.

The production of news-print at the present time in Norway and Sweden amounts to a little more than 300,000 tons annually. Participation on the part of Norway and Sweden in the American market has been of recent origin, starting with the year 1919, and has been brought about very largely by the collapse of the Russian market, and the consequent necessity for the manufacturers of Finland to dispose of their surplus production in markets where they were formerly but slight participants. As the news-print paper output of Finland is in the neighbourhood of 110,000 tons annually, and as the return of the Russian market is not expected for a long time to come, it is inevitable that foreign producers must look to the American market for at least an amount equivalent to that lost through the Russian debacle.

"In the year 1921, Norway and Sweden exported news-print paper to the United States to the extent of about 70,000 tons. During the first four months of that year imports amounted to 22,000 tons. For the first four months of this year the imports from these two countries have amounted to 27,000 tons, and it is probable that the amount of paper imported from these two countries this year will be fully as large as it was during the preceding year. The Scandinavian mills are unfortunately in the same unhappy predicament as their Canadian and American competitors, in the respect that they have large inventories of high-priced pulp-wood, so that present prices which they are obtaining in the world's markets are not particularly remunerative. They do enjoy, however, low freight rates to the Atlantic seaboard, and are able to make prompt and satisfactory deliveries.

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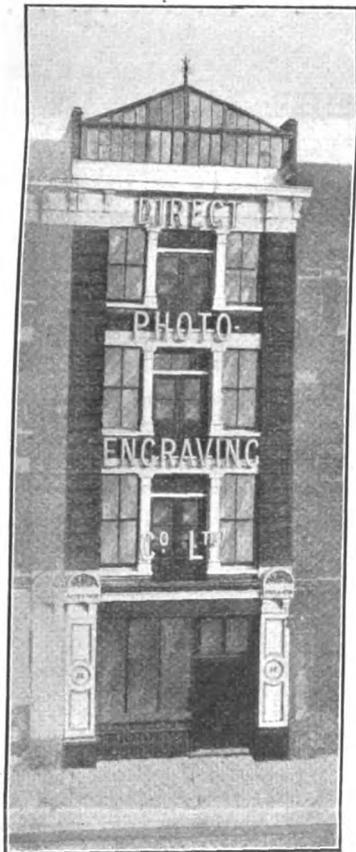
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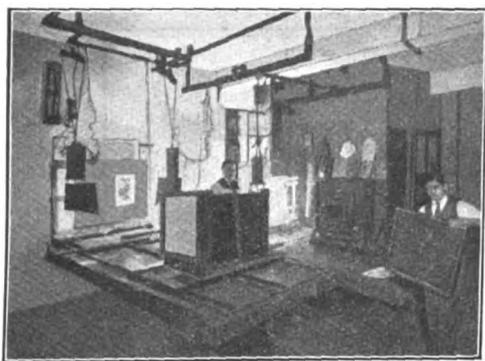
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superior to the albumen process, it was ultimately abandoned on account of the extra time and uncertainty which the working entailed. The works were originally in Windmill-street, W., but were removed to



In the Studio.

Farringdon-street in 1883, where they have been ever since, although they crossed the road in 1885.

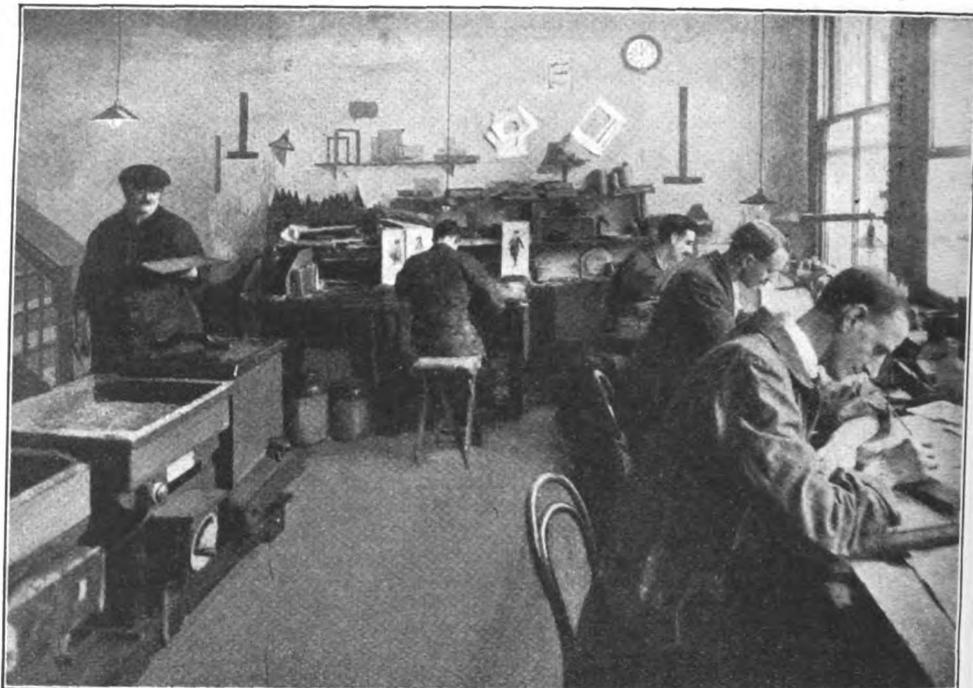
The present managing director, Mr. F. E. S. Perry, joined the company in 1884 as



An Office Interior.

secretary, the directors then being C. P. Johnstone, Colonel Mallison, F. Perry, and Lord Ronald Gower. In the year in which Mr. F. E. S. Perry was appointed managing director, the company opened a branch works

in Milford-lane, where the plates for the *Daily Graphic* were processed. At this period all the illustrations were produced from line drawings, which were drawn chiefly in the *Daily Graphic* studio. The staff of artists included Phil May, A. C. Corbould, F. Townsend, E. Sullivan, Phil Ebbutt and many others, all of whom have made a mark in the artistic world. About this time the company



Etching Room of the Direct Photo Engraving Company, Limited.

opened branch works at Barnsbury Park, chiefly with a view to working the collotype process, also the half-tone process, which was then in its infancy. Both these branches have long since been closed down, the only present address of the company being 38, Farringdon-street, E.C.4, where the works are now concentrated. The present works are well equipped with modern machinery and appliances and are capable of turning out a large quantity of work at the shortest notice.

cliffe and the late Sir George Newnes, Bart. told the managing director of the "Direct" that, as they never intended to make use of illustrations, it was useless for him to press his wares on them. As is now well known, the concerns associated with both these gentlemen do use blocks and to such an extent that they run their own process branches in connection with their printing works. Thus the two journalists mentioned did not show their usual acumen in this instance, as the one



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Amongst the illustrated weeklies to which the company supplied blocks from their very start, and in many cases up to the time that they finally faded away, or lost their identity through amalgamation with other journals, were: *St. Stephen's Review*, the journal in

was obsessed with the success of *Answers* and the other with that of *Tit Bits*, both of which journals did not need illustrations; they had "got there" without, thanks to successful competitions.

Another well-known firm with which the "Direct" did business for some twenty years was the Popular Publishing Co., then running two or three successful fashion journals, only eventually to be snowed under by a larger organisation.

It will be seen by the above that the "Direct" is not a concern of mushroom growth, but an old-established firm with a record and one that has kept well abreast of the times.

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U.S. Tariff Bill.

Senate Reductions in Paper Schedule.

After considering it since April 1st, the Senate has passed the Tariff Bill. The tariff now comes before a conference with the House of Representatives, whose Bill almost completely revised the majority of the duties increased.

Certain important new features have been inserted by the Senate. The chief is the granting to the chief executive of broad powers to change rates if, after investigation by the Tariff Commission, he should find that the disproportion between the costs of production here and abroad should warrant such action.

Whether this "tariff of abominations," as one critic describes it, will reach the President for signature before the November elections is more than doubtful.

A big fight ensued over the chemical wood pulp section of the Bill, and finally by a vote of 30 to 22 chemical pulp was replaced on the free list as it passed the House. It is well known that the Finance Committee placed a five per centum duty on chemical pulp. As a matter of fact, the majority of the committee felt that that duty should be left on, but they were overruled by the vote of the Upper House. The question will be left to a conference of the House and the Senate for decision.

The Senate agreed to a duty of 5 per cent. on pulp board in rolls for use in the manufacture of wall-board; to a duty of 25 per cent. on filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp or vegetable fibre; to a duty of 25 per cent. on indurated fibre ware, papier-mache, etc.

The following rates were agreed to upon tissue papers, India and Bible papers, carbon papers, pottery paper, etc.

Weighing less than 6 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets on a basis of 20 by 30 in., 6 cents a pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Weighing between 6 and 10 pounds, 5 cents a pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duty on crepe paper was fixed at 6 cents a pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Papers with coated surfaces, not specially

provided for, were given duties of 5 cents a pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Similar duties were fixed upon embossed papers, cloth-lined papers, and papers covered with metal solutions, weighing less than 15 pounds to the ream on the basis of 20 by 25 inches.

India and Bible papers weighing between 10 and 18 pounds to the ream, 4 cents a pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Decorated papers were given rates of 4½ cents a pound, and in addition thereto, if embossed or printed otherwise than lithographically, or covered with metal solutions, gelatin or flock, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Wax-covered papers and imitation parchment papers were given rates of 3 cents a pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Paper bags and all other articles composed in chief value of paper, were given rates of 5 cents a pound and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The rates on basic paper for photographic purposes were fixed at 3 cents a pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; and on sensitised papers, 3 cents a pound and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The rate on transfer papers was fixed at 65 per cent. *ad valorem*.

It was not necessary for the Senate to take action on Paragraph 1301, which deals with printing paper, because no change was made in this paragraph by the Finance Committee.

In connection with pulp board in rolls, in Paragraph 1302, the Senate took the following clause out of the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty and placed a 5 per cent. duty on it, namely: "Pulp board in rolls for use in the manufacture of wall board."

There was a great deal of controversy in the trade regarding the basis of weight in Paragraph 1304, the tissue paper section. It was contended right along that this should remain on an 8 pound basis, but, as already indicated, the committee changed this to a 6 pound basis, and the committee was upheld by the Senate action. In that same paragraph, namely, 1304, the committee made a separate phrase of India and Bible paper, as follows: "India and Bible paper, weighing over 10 pounds and less than 18 pounds to the ream, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*."

The Senate agreed to rates in the paper schedule recommended by the Finance Committee as follows:—

On labels and flaps printed in less than 8 colours, 25 cents a pound;

Cigar bands of the same number of colours and printings, 35 cents a pound;

Labels and flaps printed in more than 8 colours, 35 cents a pound; cigar bands of the same number of colours, 50 cents a pound;

Flaps and labels printed in whole or part in metal lead, 60 cents a pound; cigar bands printed in metal leaf, 65 cents a pound.

Fashion magazines and periodicals printed by lithographic process 8 cents a pound.

All other articles than those specifically provided for, not exceeding eight one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, 25 cents a pound; exceeding eight one-thousandths and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths and less than 25 square inches cutting size, 10 cents a pound; exceeding 35 square inches cutting size, 9½ cents a pound; and in addition, on all articles exceeding 8 and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, if die-cut or embossed, one-half cent a pound; if both die-cut and embossed, one cent a pound; exceeding twenty one-thousandths of an inch, 7½ cents a pound.

The committee amendment subjecting to duties of 3 cents a pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* imitation onion-skin paper calendered or uncalendered, weighing seven pounds or over per ream and similar papers, was adopted.

The committee amendments placing additional duties on plain envelopes of 5 per cent., bordered, embossed, printed or decorated envelopes of 10 per cent. and lithographed, 30 per cent., were adopted by the Senate.

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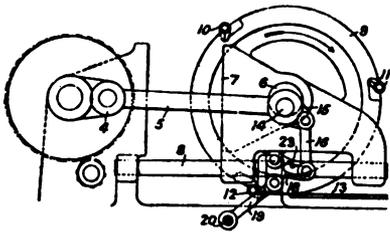
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New Inventions.

Automatic Sheet-Feed Platen Press.

A platen press with an automatic sheet feed, and with adjustable eccentrics for connecting the platen to its actuating mechanism to permit the pressure to be varied, as invented by Mr. M. Rockstroh, is so constructed that after the printing operation the eccentrics are rotated to an invariable "off" position, so that the return stroke of the platen always terminates at the same place and so ensures accurate registry of the sheets. As shown, a sliding platen 7, which moves on



guides 8, is operated by a crank 4 and connecting rods 5 connecting to eccentrics 14 on a platen shaft 6. A ring 9 fitted with grippers 10, 11, 12 feeds the sheets from a feedboard 13, and the platen 7 is in the normal working of the press, always opened to the position shown in Fig. 2, and remains in this position until after a gripper has seized a sheet. As the platen moves to printing position, the eccentrics 14 are rotated by means of an arm 15 on one of the eccentrics connected by a link 16 to a bell-crank 18 pivoted to the platen and connected to a link 19 pivoted at 20 to the frame of the machine. The link 16 is adjustable in a concentric slot 23 in the lever 18, and the rotation given to the eccentrics 14 and consequently the printing pressure depends on the position of adjustment of link 16. Owing to the curve of the slot 23, the eccentrics 14 are always in the same position when the machine is in the "off" position shown. The invention may be applied to platens having an oscillating or rocking motion, and the machine may be used without the adjustments described for the eccentrics 14, by disengaging the stud 20.

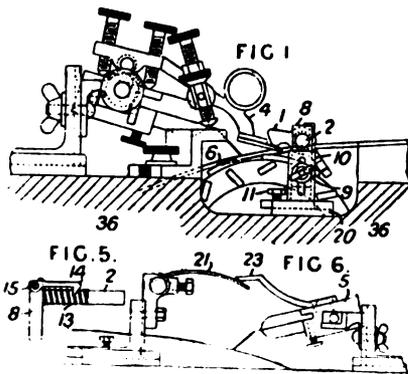
Colour Printing.

In this invention coloured pictures or designs are obtained by printing the various colours by means of formes composed of squares or rectangles set up mechanically as by a machine of the single matrix type-setting kind. A picture, etc., is drawn on paper which is ruled to form squares or rectangles, and on similarly ruled paper the squares, etc., are coloured in accordance with the squares on the original design which contain the particular colours entirely or as components. From these coloured squares the operator sets a series of square or rectangular types separated by the desired spaces, and the complete picture is obtained by taking superimposed impressions in the various colours from these formes. To obtain shading effects the rectangular printing surfaces may be formed with stipples, or be formed with one or more thin vertical lines, or be formed with a marginal line with a centre. In some cases

the operator can set up the formes direct from the original design. Messrs. Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., and F. B. Curson are the patentees.

Ruling Machines.

Mr. W. Hawkes has patented a striker pen ruling machine, which is constructed with a pivoted pen beam 5 which is normally kept raised from the work by an adjustable spring 21 acting on an arm 23 of the beam which is depressed to effect the ruling of the paper by means of an oscillating lever 1 acting on an arm 4 connected to the beam. The lever 1 is mounted in such a manner that it can be adjusted both vertically and horizontally, and it is operated to depress the pens by means of rotary cams 6. The lever 1 is carried by a slide 8 which is secured in the desired vertical position in a bracket 10 by means of a wing nut 9, and the bracket 10 is



adjustable horizontally in a base 20 carried by a side frame 36 of the machine. The lever 1 may be moved axially on its pivot 2 against the action of a spring 13, Fig. 5, and held out of operative position by a catch 14 pivoted at 15 to the slide 8. In a modified form the bracket is pivoted to a horizontally adjustable plate arranged above the upper surface of the right of the side frame 36, and a catch, which normally holds the parts in operative position, may be released to permit the bracket 10 to be turned about its pivot thereby raising the lever 1 out of operative position.

Phototype Printing.

A method to transform a silver image into a tanned gelatine image by hardening the gelatine in the presence of the image by a bichromate is patented by Mr. P. Schrott. The silver image is first treated in a bath, such as copper bromide or chloride or silver ferrocyanide, to obtain a compound metal image which acts as a reducing agent to a bichromate, and the image is then treated in the bichromate bath. A yellow image is formed which is an indication that the tanning is complete. The metal image can be dissolved out by acid leaving a clear tanned gelatine image which can then be coloured by dyes, or a greasy printing colouring matter can be used and the image used as a phototype.

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NUMBER

[REGISTERED AS
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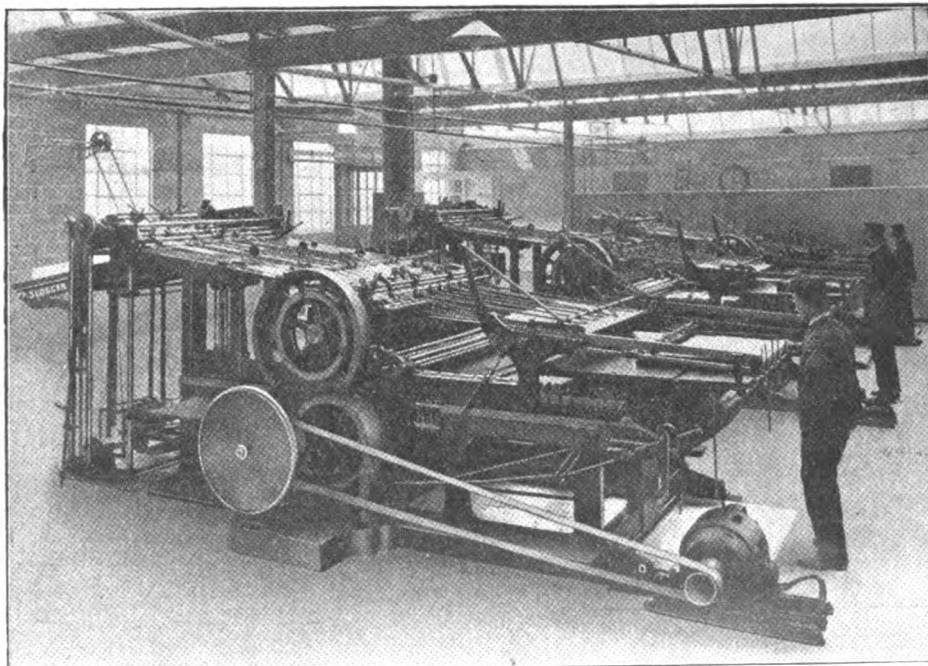
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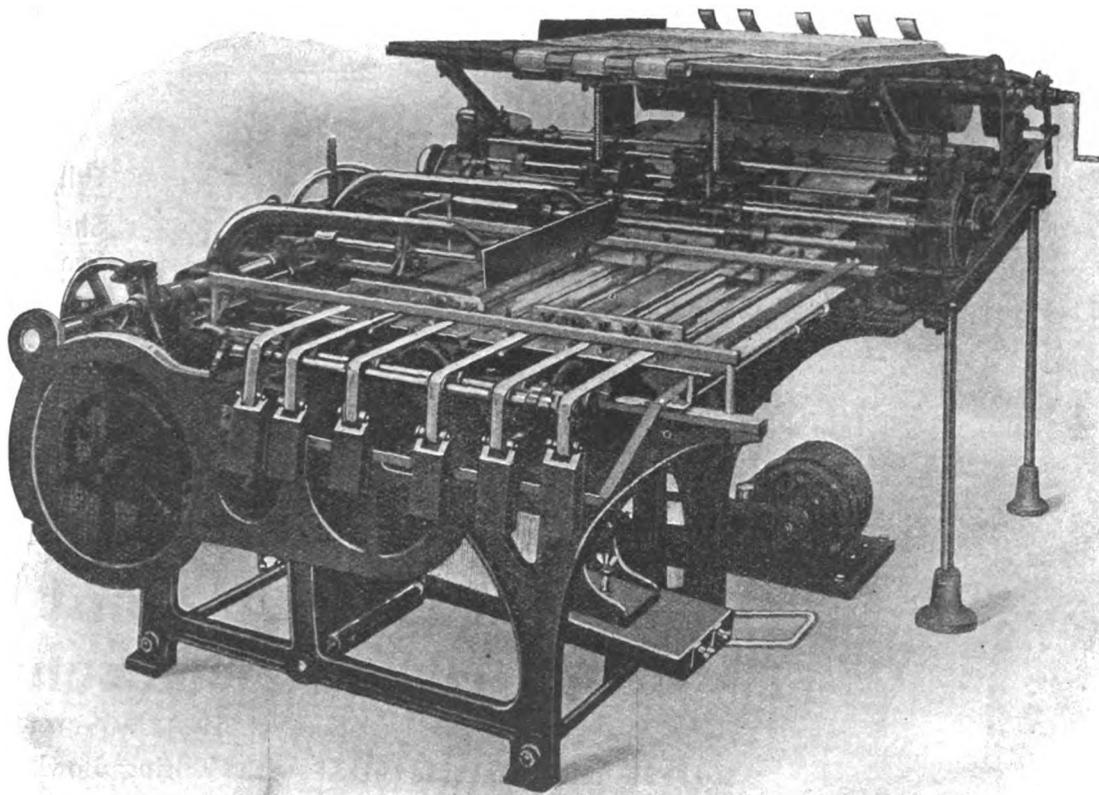
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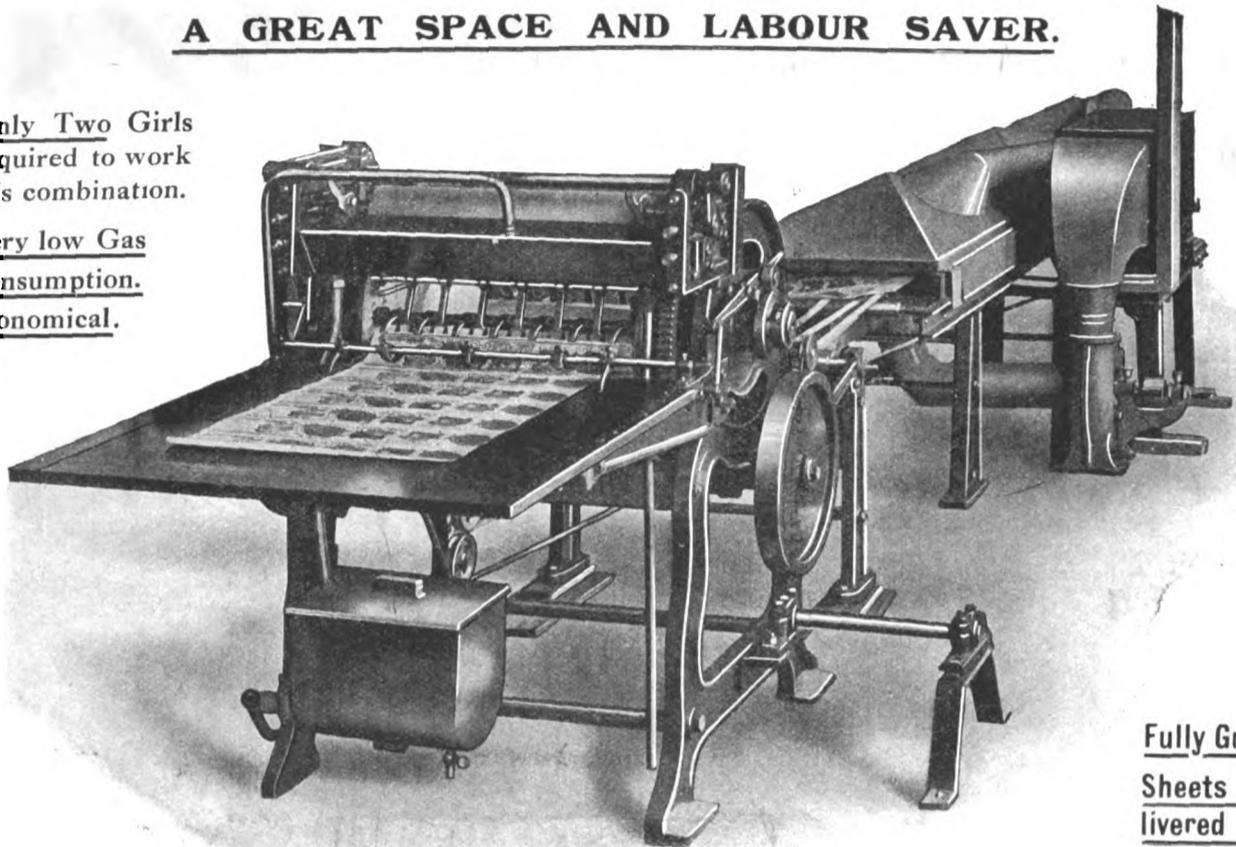
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Varnishing and Gumming Machine and Hot-Air Drying Apparatus. (Patent No. 141,997).

A GREAT SPACE AND LABOUR SAVER.

Only Two Girls
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Very low Gas
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Made in 4 sizes, D. Crown to Quad Demy.

Supplied to many of the leading Printing Offices at Home and Abroad.

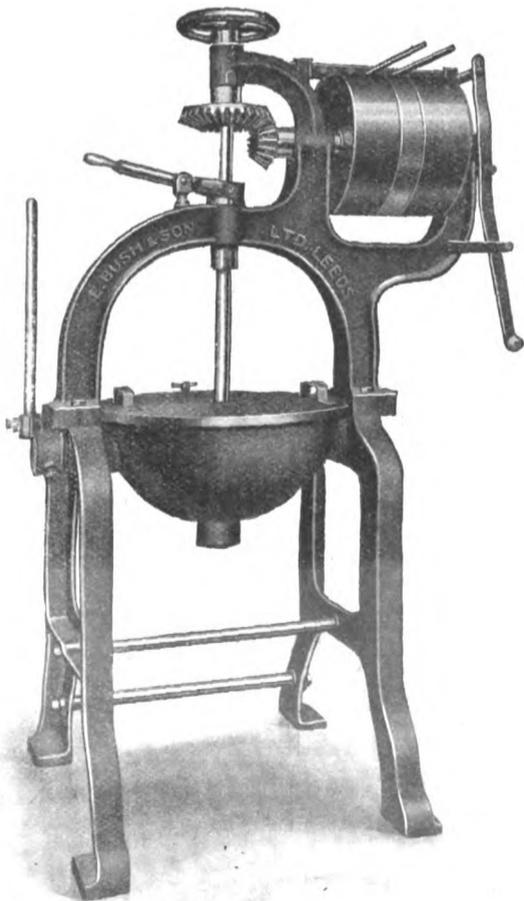


Illustration showing Machine in operation.

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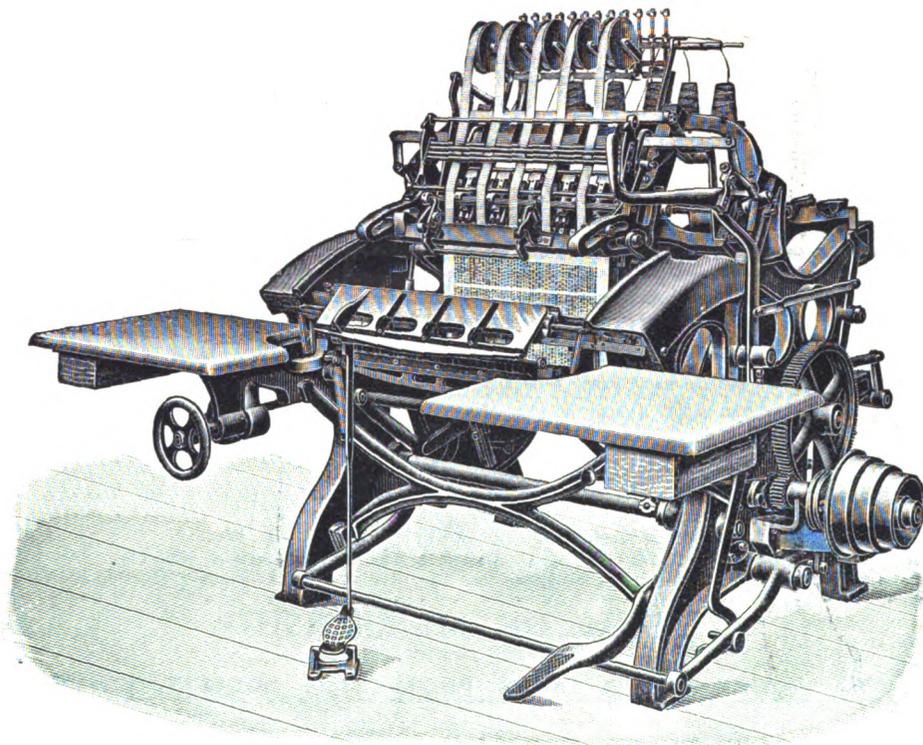
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Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

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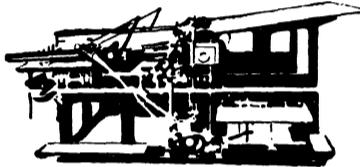
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Because it is an all-British machine, built in our Works at Altrincham, Cheshire, we are at all times able (either directly or through our branches and depots) to give not only immediate advice but practical assistance to its users.

This service commences with the installation and is available at all times afterwards.

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Managing Director, Accountant & Valuer: PARKIN S. BOOTH.

Described by the "Chemist and Druggist" as "The Live Wire of the Trade Protection World."

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14, 1922

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The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 11.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 14, 1922.

Special Export Issue 4d.

Export Notes and Comments.

Some Grounds for Optimism.

BRITISH exporters' views at the present time must naturally be tinged more with optimism or with pessimism respectively according to the particular section of foreign trade that is envisaged. A remarkable feature of to-day's conditions is the extraordinarily "patchy" character of the export outlook. Those manufacturers who turn their gaze chiefly to the Continent have certainly much on which to base a pessimistic view of things—though the current use of phrases about a whole continent being on the "brink of the abyss" and so on is doubtless very much overdone. There are signs now that Europe has been near enough to the said "brink" to get a fright, and that a saner spirit is beginning to show itself in international politics and bringing improved business conditions in its train. Certainly the reparations problem, with its immense commercial implications, seems very far from a complete and final settlement. A partial and temporary settlement, however, appears to be an early possibility and this should pave the way to better times. Moreover the state of affairs as regards trade with the Continent is by no means the only factor to be considered. The outlook in many other overseas directions is vastly more cheering and British exporters will do well to refuse to take too much stock of the shady side of the picture but to note that there are brighter vistas to be seen and accordingly go "all out" for every inch of trade expansion which is available.

British Overseas Trade Improving.

THERE are many points of encouragement to be found in the record of six months' British export trade given elsewhere in this issue under the caption "Supplies for the Overseas Printer." Our exports have in most directions been increasing, and the signs are favourable for a continuance of this healthy progress. Data for August are not available at the time of writing, but the official figures for July are distinctly satisfactory. Imports for the first seven months of the year are over £83 millions less than those of last year. Much of this decrease is due to falling prices, quantities still being substantially maintained. On the other hand, our exports are practically equal in value to those of last year, which indicates that a much greater volume of goods is being exported. The sources from which we draw our imports are changed slightly from pre-war years, the Empire having increased its quota from 25 per cent. to 29.3, and other countries declined from 75 per cent. to 70.7. Exports of British manufactured goods, on the other hand, find much the same outlet as in 1913, the changes in percentage being comparatively negligible as regards the Empire and foreign countries.

Methods of Selling British Goods.

THE secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce for Switzerland (Mr. Alexander

Richardson) recently contributed an article to the *Anglo-Swiss Review*, under the heading of "British Goods Wanted in Switzerland," in which he points out that whilst these goods are required, the methods of offering them for sale fail to achieve the desired end. Mr. Richardson states that some of the travellers sent out from the United Kingdom had far better remain at home, "for of all the helpless, hopeless and semi-illiterate representatives touring on the Continent at any time, the British traveller cuts the saddest figure by far." He adds that any British Consul or secretary of a British Chamber of Commerce could cite cases of hundreds of good orders going to competitors, simply because our exporters will insist upon applying English methods and foreign standards to their trade. An old-established firm of Swiss agents of British goods is quoted as saying that no offers should be submitted to Swiss firms in the ante-deluvian British weights and currency, such offers in most cases being thrown into the waste paper basket. Another direction in which British trading abroad is hampered is the extreme slowness with which inquiries are dealt with by English exporters. Although British supply houses may not do much with Switzerland, these objections no doubt obtain in other directions, and attention to more up-to-date methods covering British printing appliances as well as stationery is no doubt desirable.

How Not to do Business.

A RECENT incident in connection with export trade with Canada indicates the lack of thoroughness which too often spoils the chances of the British supplier. A Canadian agent took the trouble to submit to a large firm in the Midlands samples of certain goods required for the local market. His letter remained unanswered for four months. At the end of six months the first consignment of goods was received from England. The goods were satisfactory, but the shippers had failed to make themselves familiar with the requirements of the Canadian customs. No declaration was made as to the country of origin and various other details were at fault. As a result, the advantage of the 22½ per cent. preferential tariff was lost and claims must be submitted to secure a refund of this amount. Further delay was occasioned by prices being quoted f.o.b. London. That case is typical of many, and should serve to drive home once more the necessity that the would-be exporter must study his market in every detail, and should arrange to be kept *au fait* with trading conditions by frequent communication with some one who is on the spot.

Getting Business in Canada.

CONDITIONS in Canada have many points of peculiarity which need to be considered by British firms seeking to commence or to extend Canadian business relations. A Canadian correspondent of the *Times* has some useful suggestions to make to British manu-

facturers in this connection. One of the most obvious advantages, he remarks, which American manufacturers have in the Canadian market is their proximity. This can only be overcome by British houses adopting a policy of keeping well assorted stocks on hand in convenient centres for distribution in Canada, particularly in the west. In Western Canada, in such a business, for instance, as dry goods, it is necessary for department stores to buy several months ahead of requirements. The money thus tied up in stocks for future requirements represents a considerable and permanent addition to overhead costs. Firms in such a position would willingly pay whatever slightly added cost, if any, there might be by reason of freight charges, etc., for British goods, if they were enabled to purchase from branch depots and could avoid tying up their money for months ahead.

What Canadian Buyers Expect.

A SIMILAR policy with regard to samples would be of great value. American firms spend money on a comparatively lavish scale on samples and on advertising matter. They are prepared to quote immediately prices for delivery at any Canadian centre, and can guarantee delivery within a reasonable time. It is true that a number of British firms of long standing, within the last two or three years have been fired with the laudable ambition of building up a Canadian connexion. Some of them have failed because of the ultra-conservatism of their methods. Their preliminary advertising has consisted in some cases of circularising possible customers with sedately-written letters drawing attention to the fact that they have been in their particular line of business for one or more centuries. The letters are sometimes written by hand. This type of advertising does not in the least attract Canadian business men. They are accustomed to typewritten communications, "snappy" advertising matter, and up-to-the-minute f.o.b. quotations. Americans are prepared to quote for immediate delivery. Their goods, in many cases, are of cheaper quality than those offered by British houses, but they are of the kind that are needed here and—they get the business.

Australian Trade Improves.

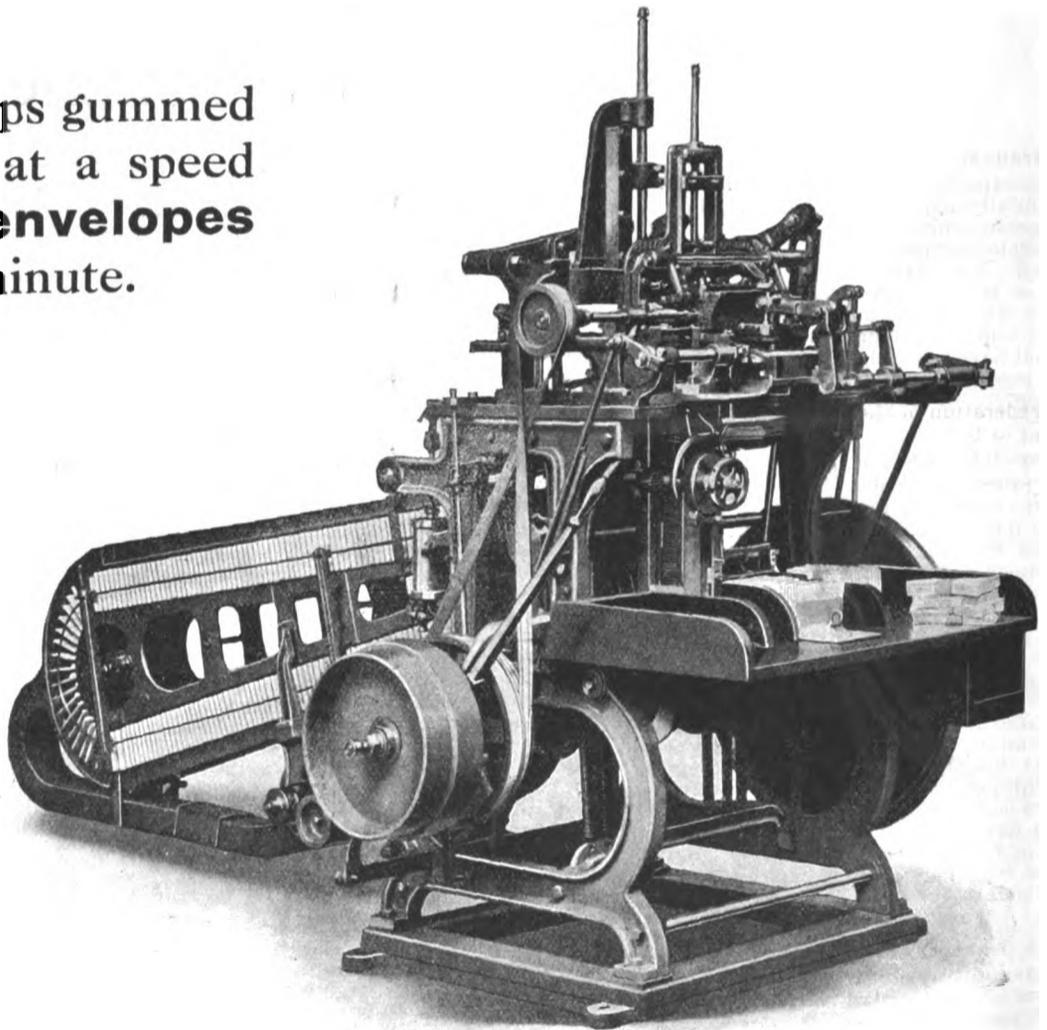
IN Australia we find indications that promise improved business with the Mother Country, and British manufacturers connected with the printing and allied trades should take their chance of strengthening trading connections in this direction. As expected, the economic position of the Commonwealth as regards trade with oversea countries has undergone a great change for the better during the last twelve months. The year 1920-21 ended with imports valued at £163,801,826 and exports £132,158,912, or a debit balance of £31,642,914. In the year ended June 30th last imports were £101,063,661 and exports £127,949,455, or a credit balance of £26,885,794. From a purely mercantile

TRADE **“LEADER”** MARK.

ENVELOPE FOLDING and GUMMING MACHINE
FASTEST and SMOOTHEST RUNNING MACHINE
ON THE MARKET.

Sealing Flaps gummed
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Unrivalled
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SPEED,
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*(Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery
 for the Printing and Allied Trades).*

point of view the position is even better because in the last year gross imports include ships valued at £2,754,925, most, if not all, of which represents the value of three Commonwealth Bay liners.

Australia and New Zealand Reciprocity.

BRITISH firms which have an eye on the Australian and New Zealand market will be interested to learn of the new reciprocal tariff agreement between those two countries, which has been tabled in the Houses of Representatives at Melbourne and Wellington. The treaty accords British preferential duties to either country, so that where preferential duties have been paid on British goods in one country, the goods shall be admitted to the other country without further impost. This arrangement ought to be a further stimulant to the consumption of British printing goods in Australasia.

Printing in Queensland.

THE last copy of the *Bulletin* of the Queensland Master Printers and Allied Trades Association which has reached us mentions the launching of a scheme for the betterment of the trade. Printing, like other industries, has been under a cloud and the master printers were evidently forced to take the situation in hand on their own account. As a result, an agreement has been reached between the Queensland Master Printers' Association and the local branch of the Printing Industry Employees' Union of Australia, by which the Queensland Printing Industry Joint Council has been formed in Brisbane. The objects of the Council are described as being of a far-reaching nature, and practical results are anticipated. The official announcement on the subject mentions that the chief object of the Council is to secure the installation of the Association's Uniform Cost System in every jobbing printery in Brisbane, and then to have the ascertained hourly rates used when estimating. Incidentally there is provided a high tribute to the Federation Cost System. The Employee's Union appointed a chartered accountant to investigate the cost system with a view to satisfying themselves that the system is fair to all concerned. It will be gratifying to the Federation of Master Printers at home, as it was to the Queensland organisation, to learn that the accountant who was appointed had no hesitation in saying, at the conclusion of his investigation, that the cost system of the Master Printers was "absolutely fair to the employees, employers and the public."

Lino Operators Wanted in Queensland.

A RECENT meeting of the Queensland Master Printers and Allied Trades Association was concerned with the shortage of lino operators. In order to make good the deficiency, Mr. Franks, on behalf of the Linotype Co., promised to do his best to secure machines for training operators on certain conditions. It ought not to be a difficult matter if the labour is available to train operators for these machines. The recent strike in the British printing trade showed that very little time was required to train a lino operator, and the profitable character of the employment ought to be eagerly sought after in Queensland.

Better Outlook in South Africa.

A REVIEW of the industrial conditions of South Africa from the printing and stationery point of view appears in the *South African Printer and Stationer*, which declares that the recent improvement in the business and financial situation of the country is unmistakable. No specific reference is made to the printing industry, but the fact that commerce generally is on the mend indicates that there is a better opening for the sale of print and stationery, especially when we remember that South Africa is a developing country. Judging from the excellent get-up of the journal to which we have just referred, the taste in printing is of a high order, and there ought to be a very good scope for supply houses in this country to increase their connections in the Union.

British Interests in South Africa.

REFERENCE has already been made in these columns to the activities of the British Manufacturers Representatives' Association of South Africa. Their activities have now been directed to the agitation which has been proceeding in South Africa for protective duties. In view of the numerous appeals for protective duties to the Board of Trade and Indus-

tries in the Union, the Association has set itself the task of insuring that oversea trade interests were properly represented when evidence was being taken by the Board. As a result, the assurance has been given by the Board that wherever necessary the evidence of importers and others interested in the imported article will be taken before any decision is arrived at. An organisation such as this Manufacturers Representatives' Association can render valuable service to British interests, and the half-year's report, which has lately come to hand, indicates the wide scope of activities already undertaken.

Advertisement Tax in South Africa.

THE printing industry in South Africa is considerably alarmed at a proposal of the Transvaal Provisional Council to levy a 10 per cent. tax on the gross revenue produced by any form of advertisement. Strong opposition is being put forward on behalf of the printing industry, which will suffer a direct hardship if the proposal is put into operation. It is pointed out that printing provides employment for a larger proportion of white workers than any other sphere of commercial activity in the country, and that the proposed tax will prove a severe strain. "One thing is certain," says the *South African Printer and Stationer*, "that the proposed taxation is going to greatly increase unemployment among the printers, and this at a time when the number of unemployed is greater than it has been for a great many years." It is suggested that in the event of legislation being passed in the direction indicated it will involve a reduction of fully 10 per cent. of the numbers employed in the printing trade in the Transvaal. There is no question at all that advertisements are almost entirely issued by means of the printing press, so that the industry is directly interested in the proposed 10 per cent. levy. Master printers in the Transvaal can be relied upon to leave no stone unturned to defeat what is described as an iniquitous proposal.

A Good Market in India.

A BIG field exists in India for the sale of printing machinery and appliances, as indicated by the number and variety of papers which are published in that country. In addition to the daily papers which are published in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and the larger up-country towns, there are several weeklies, for instance, and monthly and quarterly journals in various parts of the Empire. Most of them are edited by Englishmen, and are printed in English. These facts should help in making the Indian market a good one for British products. The newspaper offices in India are not entirely restricted to the publication of journals, but are open to job printing, and no order is considered too small for handling. Competition among the various printers, moreover, is keen, as instanced by the fact that every half-caste who wishes to lead a peaceful life purchases a second hand or even a third-hand press, with which he enters into competition with the established printers. The native proprietor of a jobbing press is mentioned as another competitor whose scale of charges is even lower than that of a half-caste. Then again, there is the Parsee printer, who, according to Mr. George Cecil in the course of an article in the *American Printer*, turns out excellent work. His prices are naturally higher than those of the Indian, but are lower than those prevailing in the European concerns. Competition is intensified by the existence of stationers who, with a little gas engine or press, print their own letter headings, business cards and so forth, as well as any for which they can obtain orders. In addition to the papers printed in English there is a big crowd of newspapers in the country, all of which mean the use of type, furniture, machinery, paper, etc. Altogether India offers a big scope for the sale of these materials, and careful attention to the market ought to be profitable.

Requirements of Indian Trade.

Though there is an immense field in India for British goods appertaining to the printing and allied trades, the country offers some special difficulties to the exporter. The Government's handling of India's efforts towards the attainment of self-government has not tended to foster a strong preference for British goods. Moreover, to-day more than ever our manufacturers are faced with strong competition from very many quarters including America and Japan, as well as

Germany. One of the difficulties that face the British exporter is the fact that trade is done in India at a surprisingly low margin of profit and if the Indian importer is to be encouraged, every effort must be made to meet him in the matter of price and to give all possible financial accommodation. Touching on this particular point, a writer in the *Manchester Guardian* remarks that the average British manufacturer seems to think it is quite sufficient to offer his usual wholesale terms to induce any firm to take up his agency; in fact, he will often stipulate that the agent must place a trial order; samples are often not sent, or, if sent, are charged for, while even catalogues and other printed matter are often charged for. Prices, if quoted at all, are generally f.o.b. The agent must in addition be able to put up confirmed bank credits or pay cash against documents in London; even to guarantee the payment of drafts drawn on dealers is not sufficient. The idea of contributing in any way towards the expense of pushing the agency, even in the form of a special allowance for advertising, is seldom entertained, while to pay a special agency commission is looked upon as most unreasonable. It is not surprising that under such conditions firms are not very anxious to take up agencies, and prefer to leave themselves free to purchase their goods at the lowest price in the open market. Continental houses seem to be quite glad to secure suitable firms to take their agencies, and offer much more favourable terms. These invariably consist of drawing on dealers direct, and the agent is only responsible to see that the goods are duly taken up, or to act immediately in the interests of the shipper. In other cases the agent is actually responsible for the due payment of the draft, but in such case an extra commission is allowed. American firms offer similar terms, and as they generally believe in advertising, there is often a special allowance for this, while in both cases it is often possible to get extra facilities, either in the form of holding stocks or extended credit, if the agent will agree to hold stocks on his own account.

Continental Efforts for Colonial Trade.

CONTINENTAL countries with depreciated exchanges continue to give evidence of their desire to capture a share of the trade which seems more properly to belong to countries within the British Empire. A Canadian trade journal draws attention to the interesting effort of a Budapest firm to attract printing orders from Canada. The name of the firm is Tolnai Vilaglapia, which, translated, means Tolnai Worldpaper Ltd. It is evidently a large concern and claims to have employed over 600 hands in its printing and binding plants previous to the war. This foreign printing house in its solicitation for work says it is equipped with the most modern and up-to-date equipment, and because of the rate of exchange offers to do printing work for "very small prices." "We request you to give us trial work, and you may send us the amount for it only after receipt of work and if you be quite satisfied," states the letter. The price list, given on the back of the letter, offered to print 1,000 letterheads, 8½ x 11, for \$2.75; envelopes and statements at the same price; 10,000 circulars, 6 x 9, for \$18; 10,000 four-page folders, 6 x 9, for \$40. Catalogues and other classes of printing are solicited in the letters and samples are asked for to guarantee the quality of the work. "Canadian buyers of Hungarian printing," comments our contemporary, "are likely to be few in number, but Canadian printers would have reason to feel less concerned about foreign competition in general with the Marking Goods Act enforced in respect to imported and lithographed matter. The act would provide a measure of protection to which the Canadian printer and lithographer is entitled."

An American Foreign Trade Idea.

THE New Orleans Association of Commerce is circulating in South American markets a list of its members who have made arrangements to refund the round trip fare to foreign merchants who visit them and make purchases among them to a minimum amount of \$5,000. This is a novel form of co-operative export propaganda, calculated to make a good impression on overseas buyers though they may be unable to avail themselves of the offer.

THE value of paper and printings cleared through the Constantinople Customs during the month of April last amounted to £T.193,896.

A HARRIS
ENVELOPE AND CARD PRESS
 WOULD
SAVE YOU MANY POUNDS!

The Harris Blanker is a high-speed Rotary Press with a simple and positive suction feeder for printing envelope blanks in the flat after being die-cut and before being folded. It will handle the complete range of standard envelope blanks; has an automatic suction feeder, packer delivery, and attains a speed of 12,000 per hour.

Call and see it at the Showrooms of
 The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.
PRINTERS' MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
 43 and 44, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4

* * * * *

**The Largest Manufacturers of Printers'
 Leads in the World.**

TAYLOR & WATKINSON

Machine - Cast and Planed

Printers' Leads & Clumps,

**BELGRAVE FOUNDRY, BERKING AVENUE
 YORK ROAD, LEEDS.**

Telephone : 24,753. Cables : "Pica," Leeds, England. Code : A.B.C. 5th Edition.

FOREIGN or COLONIAL ORDERS supplied direct or through any Merchant or Shipper.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

What Our Manufacturers are Doing.

British Machinery and Other Products that
Merit the Attention of Overseas Buyers.

Miscellaneous Machinery: Edmund Bush and Son, Ltd.

Among the specialities which this well-known Leeds firm is producing, an interesting item is their patent varnishing and gumming machine, for whole sheet or strip work. They claim that this is the most up-to-date machine in the market, and the only machine fitted with automatic pump, cylinder check, etc. Then they have also a patent hot-air drying apparatus, the latest invention for drying varnished or gummed sheets. This is a scientific dryer, and is attracting much interest. Sheets emerge perfectly dry and can be piled in lots up to 500. Messrs. Bush's patent ink mixing machine is fitted with tilting bow, removable blade, reversing gear, etc., and old inks can be restored to working consistency. This machine is a great labour-saver, and it can be had at a very reasonable figure. Among the firm's other products are ink grinding mills, made in two sizes, the most powerful mills in the world, fitted with chilled rolls, heavy bronze bearings, and sight-feed lubrication.

Envelope Machines: David Carlaw and Sons, Ltd.

Now that "Economy" is the cry, and envelope makers are all out for high-speed machines, Messrs. David Carlaw and Sons, Ltd., 31, Finnieston-street, Glasgow, a firm of over 50 years' experience, are building Envelope Gumming and Folding machines to run at any speed the operators can cope with. Every good point that ingenuity can suggest is to be found embodied in the "Leader," and the following improvements are now being appreciated by envelope manufacturers: "Continuous Drying Chain, which gives a much smoother and easier drive than the old type of chain, actuated by a ratchet; Daily Recorders for counting the output of the machine; Disengaging Gear which cuts off the gum supply of both back and front gummers when no paper is passing through the machine, thus keeping the gummers and parts adjacent to gum box clean." The "Leaders" on a good quality of paper can be run at a speed of over 150 per minute, although it takes an exceptionally smart operator to band and box envelopes and keep the machine running continuously at 130 per minute. Messrs. Carlaw's machines are entirely of British manufacture, and only the best material and highest class workmanship is used in the construction of same.

Printing Machinery: Francis J. Connolly, Limited.

Messrs. Francis J. Connolly, Ltd., of 62, Park street, Southwark, who are the agents for Great Britain and the Colonies in the interests of Messrs. Marinoni-Voirin, of Paris, inform us that they have many interesting developments in the lithographic offset machine world. Their first point is that they have no less than eight distinct varieties of this class of machinery. A Single Colour built in eight English sizes; a Two-Colour Two-Blanket machine, which is also a Perfector; a Two-Colour Single Blanket machine in which the colours are super-imposed and transferred to the paper. A particular feature of this machine is that the most exacting register is secured on the blanket and it is particularly suitable for map printing. A Three-Colour machine is well on the way of a novel design; a Two-Colour and Photogravure Combination machine; a Reel or Sheet-Fed Perfecting machine, and their latest ideas are embodied in a Reel-Fed Perfecting machine for newspaper work which will print, perfect, cut, fold, and deliver a 16-page newspaper at a speed never before secured. They have also recently perfected a Suction Operated Feeder of the Pile type and an Automatic Piling Delivery, thus forming with the machine one complete automatic unit. Improvements have been recently effected in the Rotary Tin Plate printing machine and we are advised that automatic feeding will be a feature of this in the near future.

Printing Machinery: Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd.

Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., of Henry street, Gray's inn-road, London, are now extremely busy on orders for two-colour and perfecting rotary offset machines, single colour rotary offset machines and rotary tin-plate printing machines. The latest two-colour machine, fitted with patented front delivery, has now also embodied an automatically lowering delivery table, in order to take the pile of printed sheets, and is receiving excellent support from the trade. The latest "Rapid" rotary tin-plate printing machine is also giving great satisfaction, and a large number of orders is on the books for this machine.

Ruling Machines, etc.: John Shaw and Sons.

This celebrated Honley firm's "New Imperial" rotary perforating machine is made specially for high class commercial work, and gives two kinds of perforations. It is used by the best commercial houses for straight through perforating and also striking. Messrs. Shaw are also now making a four-sider disc ruling machine. This will be called the "Super-Imperial" four sider disc ruling machine, and it is made for feint lining only or feint lining and automatic striking—two, three or four colours on both sides of the sheets both ways at one operation. It can be supplied with either the latest model ream feeder attached or patent pile feeder. The makers recommend the patent pile feeder with duplicate tables, and guarantee this feeder to be the fastest on the market. Messrs. Shaw have also recently added a few good improvements to their striker pen ruling machines, of which there are now over 4,500 in use.

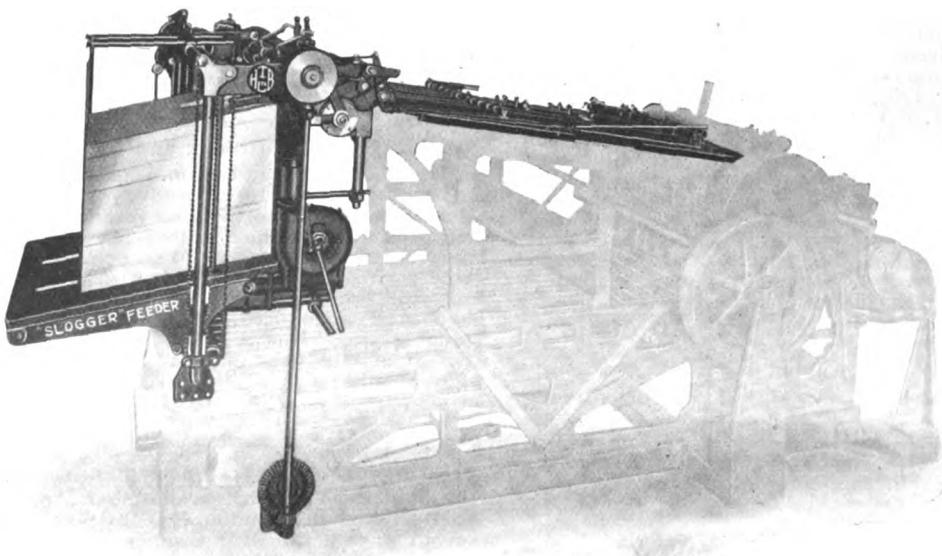
"Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeder.

The sole manufacturing and selling rights of this machine have been acquired by Messrs. H. T. B. Limited, Blackhorse-lane, London, E.17, who are specialising on the production of the "Slogger." In their new works special plant has been laid down, and by means of

with perfect register. No labourer is required as one loading in morning for a whole day's run is possible, thus ensuring no loss of machine time.

Bookbinding Machinery: Smyth-Horne, Limited.

The various well-known Smyth Book Sewing machines, for sewing the general run of letterpress and stationery books, have been altered and improved, with the object of not only increasing their general efficiency, but also increasing the output. The wonderful popularity of these book sewing and other machines has been amazingly instanced through the enormous number of repeat and new orders the firm has obtained throughout Europe and the Colonies. The Seybold Three-Knife book, magazine and pamphlet trimming machine has met with big success, likewise the new Seybold Paper Cutting machine. The new G. R. S. No. 42 Rapid Jobbing Folder is an American machine which has lately been put on the American market and has met with big success. Sheets are fed to this jobbing folder on the drop roller system, obtaining a speed up 6,000 sheets per hour. The folder is equipped with six pairs of folding rollers, permitting a big variety of folds to be obtained. The range of the machine is from 8½ inches by 11 inches up to 30 inches by 42 inches, and the machine can be easily and quickly changed over for the different size sheets. For the Christensen Automatic Wire Stitching machines Messrs. Smyth-Horne have been appointed the sole European agents from September 1st, and they are therefore now able to offer this wonderful labour-saving machine, of which there is an enormous number running in America and in Great Britain. They also carry in stock duplicate spare parts. The Murray Improved Bundling Press is the invention of the well-known engineer, Mr. Murray, and is famous as a simple and most effective Section Signature and Bundling Press. It is also suitable for the tying-up of magazines, pamphlets, etc. The pressure can be easily applied by a girl, and as the ratio of the gearing is 200 to 1, an enormous pressure can be obtained with very little effort. Juengst Gatherers, Wire Stitchers and Auto-



The "Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeder.

jigs, fixtures and gauges they are able to manufacture standard parts in quantities. This method of manufacture enables them to give prompt delivery of their 1922 model, which is unequalled for value, at a very attractive price. They make four sizes of feeders, and these take sheets from double crown to quad royal. "Slogger" feeders are running with perfect success attached to two revolutions, Wharfedales, direct offset lithos, intaglio and folding machines. A "Slogger" will feed anything from tissue to cardboard

matic Covering machines are proving themselves very efficient, and good sellers on the European market. Smyth-Horne employ a highly trained staff and also carry a big stock of duplicate parts, threads and tapes, etc., for use on these various machines.

A Type-Case Dust Extractor.

The recent article in our columns regarding the progressive move of the St. Clements Press in adopting mechanical composition, draws attention to another interesting and

somewhat remarkable appliance, introduced by the engineer of this firm—Mr. T. H. Fishburn. The practice of the compositors' art was for a generation accompanied by a serious menace to health by reason of the lead dust emanating from the type-cases. This menace the "Clements Dust Extractor" has entirely removed. The Extractor (illustrated herewith) is a cabinet 3 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. wide, large enough easily to take a case of type, which is placed upon a flat table resting upon a series of ball bearings of unequal size. The table has a vibrating motion, so that when in action the type is shaken up, whilst immediately above it are a series of holes connected with a powerful air pump operated by a motor at the base of the cabinet, which not only oscillates the case of type, but at the

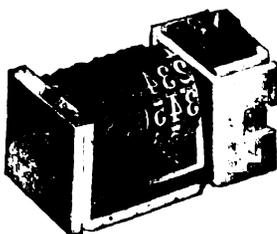


The "Clements Dust Extractor."

same time sends a strong blast of air directly into the shaken case, thus liberating the dust, which by a clever arrangement is at the same moment extracted into a receiver or bag at the foot of the cabinet. The machine is electrically driven by contact with an ordinary lamp switch, and as the cabinet runs on wheels, it can be wheeled to a stack of cases for use, not a particle of dust escaping into the room, the whole time occupied for perfectly cleaning out a case being 15 to 30 seconds. The amount of lead dust which is thus accumulated in the receptacle is really surprising, and in a short time amounts to half-a-hundredweight. An analysis of this dust gives a proportion of lead amounting to 11.6 per cent.—proving the danger to health involved. Many large firms have already adopted the Clements Extractor, notably the *Daily Telegraph*, Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, and many others, and several of H.M. Factory Inspectors have approved of and strongly recommended its use in printing offices as a perfect and economic preventive of lead dust inhalation by the compositor. The efficiency of the machine is only exceeded by the rapidity with which it does its work. Considering the capacity and the effectiveness of the Clements Extractor, the cost of it is reasonable, and will be found a really economical investment if time and reliability are considered.

Numbering Machines: Victory-Kidder Co., Ltd.

The American Numbering Machine Co., of Brooklyn, New York, have established a sales agency in England for local and Continental



Numbering Machine.

business with the entire product now handled by the Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., Birkenhead, who will maintain a complete stock of machines and parts. American Models Nos. "30" and "31" have been sold in England for many years, but it is not

generally known that skipping wheels may be obtained for these useful numbering machines, skipping any number from 1 to 10. On check work or other forms where there are two or more divisions to a page to be numbered consecutively, skipping wheels are necessary. By removing the consecutive unit wheel, a skipping wheel skipping the desired number may be inserted in its place. If frequent changes of skipping wheels are necessary, a skipping wheel tool outfit may be obtained, so that a machine may be changed over from one thing to another within two or three minutes. All particulars from Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., Victory Works, Birkenhead, or from their London office, 66, Houndsditch, E.1.

Printing Inks: R. A. Bartlett, Ltd.

Messrs. R. A. Bartlett, Ltd., of 8, Hythe-road, London, N.W., are a new company, but have behind them vast experience in the preparation of printing inks for all markets. They have already sent several shipments abroad, which have given great satisfaction to the purchasers. As yet, we understand, the company have no agents abroad, and will be pleased to receive applications from firms who are in the position to place reliable inks before foreign and colonial printers. Messrs. Bartlett have specialised particularly in concentrated offset inks, rotary photogravure inks, copperplate inks, and letterpress inks for all purposes, and they are also in a specially good position to supply dry colours, holding large stocks. Printers' sundries are also to be had at competitive prices, and they are manufacturing lithographic roller skins of the finest possible quality, sewn in a special manner, which insures lithographers working with rollers that do not require the least attention. Commencing the present month Messrs. R. A. Bartlett, Ltd., become the sole manufacturers and suppliers of the well-known "Drylio" litho inks, which are being used so successfully by some of the leading houses in this country and abroad.

Printing Ink: Empire Printing Ink Co., Ltd.

The Empire Printing Ink Co., Ltd., announce that they have acquired the business of Mason and Mason, Ltd., and incorporated it with their own. The company claims that it is thus placed in an exceptionally favourable position as regards equipment, as the staff of this old-established business, which has had such a long and honourable association with the printing trade of London, the Provinces, and the Empire, including those responsible for the conduct of the technical and chemical departments, as well as its working staff is now combined with their own business, with its possession of a modern plant unequalled for the scientific production of printing inks of every description.

Printing Inks: Lorilleux and Bolton.

Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., of 31-34, Cursitor-street, London, E.C., have just issued a handsome portfolio showing specimens of their well-known Three Colour Inks. Progressive prints of the individual colours, together with different strengths graduated from solid to most delicate process work have been introduced, and these form a valuable aid to the printer when selecting inks to match block-makers' proofs. This book should be in the hands of every colour printer, and Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., will be pleased to send a copy post free on request.

Printing Inks: B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd.

From Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., of 100-1, Shoe-lane, London, E.C., we have received a very interesting series of "Three Colour Progressive Proofs" produced by this firm's well-known printing inks. These proofs, which are neatly grouped in a number of separate pamphlets, will be found very suggestive as showing the results that can be obtained with the inks employed. We understand that these specimens are not special show work, but have been produced under the normal conditions of a well-regulated machine-room, so that the average printer should be able to turn out similar products. The results here shown are excellent, the series making an admirable set of colour prints. Though examples of four-colour printing are not shown, Messrs. Winstone and Sons have given exhaustive investigation to the requirements of this branch of the printer's art and welcome inquiries on the subject from printers everywhere.

Printers' Metals: T. G. and J. Jubb.

In regard to metal furniture, these well-known Leeds manufacturers have had numerous letters congratulating them on their scheme for re-casting old metals into leads, clumps, quotations and furniture. These letters have come spontaneously. One says: "If only printers would adopt this scheme, and replace all their old stuff with material such as we have received, it would save them both temper and money." With regard to stereo metal, a letter reads: "We make stereo plates of all our three-colour work, and when you consider the high quality of the work we are called upon to do, it speaks well of your metal. We find no difficulty in getting 100,000 runs off without replacing the plates." Messrs. Jubb's mono metal is used by most of the provincial mono users in Great Britain. The firm claims never to have lost an order yet for quality, but only on price. They have sent more metal out, of various qualities, from January to June of this year than any corresponding period in their experience.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Bliss, H. R. Wire stitching, etc., machines. 23,805.
 Carsons, Ltd., and McKinlay, D. Paper board boxes for chocolates, etc. 22,666.
 Darnell, C. H., and Evans, E. W., and Evans, R. C. Machines for ruling paper. 23,407.
 Feldman, E. D. Paper punching tool. 22,830.
 Fischer, G. Method of printing different sizes on rotary printing machines. 23,368.
 Goulding, B. J. J., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Apparatus for casting curved stereotyped printing plates. 23,839.
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical casting machines. 23,748.
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical distributing mechanism. 23,749.
 Ledeuil, J. Machine for automatically binding sewn books. 23,549.
 May, A. R. Interleaving of books, pads of paper and fabric. 22,860.
 Murray, J. Means for securing thin metal printing plates to cylinders of printing machines. 23,512.
 Plauson's (Parent Co.), Ltd. Process for making oil colours and printers' inks. 23,262.
 Setten, R. S. Cardboard, etc., box. 23,488.
 Shirley, F. J. Cardboard, etc., folding boxes. 23,638.
 Tough, J. Paper filing and binding device. 23,489.
 White, B. C. Multi-colour printing presses. 23,021.
 Willmott, L. C. Calendar. 23,280.
 Winkler, C. Machines for casting stereotype plates. 23,752.
 Wright, J. Postcards. 23,807.

Specifications Published.

1921.

- Aktiebolaget G. Arehns Mekaniska Verkstad. Machines for manufacturing packets for packing cigarettes or the like. 184,647.
 Bishop, T. Box making machines. 184,937.
 Bullock, C. A. H. Printing presses. 184,869.
 Hamlin, W. R. Display cartons. 184,535.
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing machines. 184,970.
 Imray, O. Y. Typographical composing machines. 184,520.
 Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., Pierpont, F. H., and Tipton, J. E. Typographic moulds. 184,983.
 Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Goulding, B. J. J. Web printing and folding machines. 184,652.
 Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Goulding, B. J. J. Apparatus for printing late news in newspaper printing machines. 184,987.
 Marks, E. C. R. Cylinder printing press. 184,582.
 Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg Akt. Ges. Assembling apparatus for use in connection with book printing machines. 160,785.
 Minton, L. Imitation leather book cloths or the like. 184,845.
 Murray, J. Nipping press for bookbinding. 184,939.
 Myatt, J. W. Loose leaf books. 184,656.
 Pusino, O. Type setting machines. 184,900.
 Pusino, O. Method of and means for distributing or sorting printing type. 184,914.
 Straker, A. E., Straker, L. V., Straker, T. A., and McClymont, S. J. Loose-leaf binders, letter files and similar articles. 184,856.

Catalogues Wanted.

An Anglo-French Bank established in Constantinople, with branches in the interior of Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine, is anxious to receive catalogues of British manufacturers for the purpose of exhibiting them in their branches in the interior. At the same time, posters would be displayed in prominent places in the interior towns informing the public that these catalogues are open for inspection at the offices of the bank, and, in addition, circular letters will be addressed to prominent local traders. Applications for name and address should be made to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1 (quoting Reference No. 6889/F.E.).

The British Vice-Consul at Mazatlán reports a pronounced revival of business activity in that city. The local Chamber of Commerce has approached the Vice-Consul on the possibility of obtaining from British firms catalogues, price lists, directories, etc., for their reading room. To be of real value in the stimulation of trade, these, of course, should be in Spanish. Any United Kingdom firms desiring to have their catalogues, etc., shown in the reading room of the Chamber should forward them through the British Vice-Consul, Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Stationery Market in Aden.

There is a good market for stationery in Aden, and there are indications that it is steadily increasing. The city of Aden is the chief market, the requirements of the rest of the district being supplied through the Aden merchants. Great Britain, India, Italy, and Austria are the principal sources of supply, but, according to the American Consul at Aden, United States manufacturers have recently entered the market, and are operating mainly through jobbers in England. The value of the imports of stationery into Aden in 1919-20 amounted to £22,768, and in 1920-21 to £22,927, compared with only £3,595 in 1913-14. The figures for the last trade year will probably show a still further increase. It is worthy of note that greater attention is being given to education and that the local government purchase a large part of their stationery requirements locally. There is also a steady demand from the large commercial houses located in Aden, and a limited amount of stationery is required by the general population.

MR. JOHN SIMON PARRY, for many years editor of *Y Llan or Church News*, has died at Lampeter, aged 72. A native of Denbigh, he started his career as compositor at Aberystwyth.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines	s.	d.
Agencies	3	0	
Situations Wanted	1	6	
Situations Vacant	3	0	
Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0	
Businesses for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0	
Shares for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0	
Partnerships and Investments ...	3	0	

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line	s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0	
Tenders	2	0	
Patents for Sale	2	0	
Legal and Financial Announcements	2	0	

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill. Fleet. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAVURE ETCHER wanted, for Cylinder and Flat Work of the best quality.—Full particulars to Box 13985.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING OVERSEER wanted immediately to undertake the complete supervision of the considerable Letterpress Printing Department doing a general commercial business and specialising in the highest class of work. Applicants should have a complete knowledge of the trade, be able to estimate and to conduct the department on up-to-date and economical lines.—Apply, in writing, giving particulars as to qualifications, experience and salary required, to Chorley and Pickersgill, Ltd., The Electric Press, Cookridge-street, Leeds. 13988

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

TECHNICAL CLASS LECTURER wanted, to instruct a class of Binders' Apprentices; adequate knowledge of the Binding Trade and Allied Subjects; two hours weekly during morning or afternoon.—Box 13987.

TENDERS WANTED.

PRINTING OF LIBRARY CATALOGUES.

THE LAMBETH BOROUGH COUNCIL invites Tenders for printing 5,000 copies of a prose fiction catalogue of about 72 pages for the Tate (Central) Library.

Tender forms, particulars and conditions may be obtained from the undersigned. Sealed Tenders are to be delivered not later than twelve o'clock noon on Thursday, the 19th October, 1922.

BRUCE PENNY,
Town Clerk.

Lambeth Town Hall,
Brixton Hill, S. W. 2.

TYPOGRAPHY.

Day and Evening Classes are held at the undermentioned Institutions:—

Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham Road, S. E. 5.—Afternoon Classes for Apprentices; Evening Classes for Journeymen and Apprentices.

Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, W. C. 1.—Day Technical Schools for Boys preparing to enter the Book Production (Bookbinding and Printing) Trades. Evening Classes for Journeymen and Apprentices. Early Evening Classes specially arranged for Apprentices.

London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, 61, Stamford Street, S. E. 1. Day and Evening Classes in all branches of Printing.

Full particulars as to fees, etc., may be obtained on application at the various institutions.

Evening Classes open 18th September, 1922

JAMES BIRD,
Clerk of the London County Council.

Situations Wanted.

MONOTYPE (D) KEYBOARD OP. (ex., n.a.) seeks perm.; low wage; clean setting.—Box 13986.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE OVERSEER desires berth in Printers or Wholesale Stationers; excellent knowledge of all classes of Paper, Buying, Estimating, etc.—Cribb, 17, Farlington-road, S. W. 18. 13984

WORKS or GENERAL OVERSEER (disengaged); all-round knowledge; reliable; estimating and costs.—79, Topsham-road, S. W. 17. 13990

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Patents, etc.

An Income for an Idea.

IF you have a Patent to protect or sell throughout the world, a new commercial project to present, we, as old-established practical agents with a worldwide organisation behind us, will advise you, market your patent universally and ensure you an adequate reward for your industry and energy.—**INTER-OMNIUM (ENGLAND), LTD.**, 25, Victoria-street-S. W. 1. 13989

Miscellaneous.

AN opportunity occurs to **ACQUIRE** a **SMALL PRINTING PLANT**, in running order, within a short distance of Liverpool-street; lease of basement premises, about 2,000 sq. ft., at a low rent, may also be had if desired.—Full particulars from D. E., c/o Dixon and Roe, 17, Walbrook, E. C. 4. 13981

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Litho Machines.—Box 13977.

NOTTINGHAM.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, early possession, Palatial Modern-built BUSINESS PREMISES, corner Carrington-street, facing fountain (best side the street), all cars stop at door, said to be 50,000 to 150,000 people pass daily; 20,000 feet super floor space, 175 feet frontage; quite near new Port of Nottingham (world's seaports to Nottingham & Hull direct); opportunity for Grand Stores de Louvre; suit limited company; illustrated map posted.—Cooley, Market-street, Nottingham. 13983

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

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

London School of Printing and Kindred Trades

(FORMERLY SAINT BRIDE PRINTING SCHOOL)

where courses of instruction are arranged to suit those desirous of improving their efficiency in the various sections of the Printing and Kindred Trades

DAY & EVENING CLASSES

General Knowledge	Photo-Lithography	Advt. Writing & Design
Composing, Reading	Collotype, Science	Costing and Estimating
Mechanical Composition	Binding and Warehouse	Order Clerks' Work
Letterpress Machine	Stereo and Electro	Printers' Salesmanship
Lithography	Metallurgy, Typesetting	Printing Ink, Paper

SESSION COMMENCES on MONDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1922

Early application should be made for enrolment; particulars can be obtained at the School, which is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and until 8 p.m. from 18th September, 1922, when instructors will be present to advise on suitable courses.

Telephone: HOP 409 **61, STAMFORD STREET, LONDON, S. E. 1** (Corner of Duke Street)

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 43s., 41s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s., 24s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 21s. 6d., 20s. 9d., Pref., 18s. 9d., 18s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 7s. 3d., 7s. 4½d., Pref., 13s. 9d., 13s. 6d.; J. Byrom, 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 3d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 101½, 101; J. Dickinson, 21s. 6d.; Ilford, 22s. 6d., Pref., 18s. 10½d.; *Illustrated London News*, 2s. 1½d., Pref., 11s., 1st Deb., 53, 54½; Lamson, Paragon, 22s. 3d., 22s. 6d., Pref., 18½ 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 6d.; Linotype, B Deb., 63; Newnes, 15s. 9d., Pref., 15s. 7½d.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 6d., 14s. 4½d., 10 p.c. A Pref., 15s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 80s. 7½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 20s., 19s. 3d. xd.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 1½d., Pref., 25s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 7s. 9½d., Pref., 17s., 16s. 3d.; Warrillows, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 3d., 20s. 1½d.; Waterlows, Def., 17½, 4 p.c. Pref., 7; Weldons, 35s. Pref., 20s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 16s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS

CROPPER AND Co.—Accounts of Cropper and Co. for year to June 30th, after providing for depreciation, income-tax and corporation profits tax, and including £2,794 brought in, show debit balance of £17,346. Transferred from special reserve £34,481, making credit balance £17,135, leaving, after deducting half-year's preference dividend, balance of £6,149 carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

UNICO Co., LTD.—Capital £3,000 in 2,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 5,000 non-cumulative preference shares of 4s. each; colour, photographic and fine art printers, publishers, lithographers, aerographers, manufacturers of chemicals and other productions, chemists, analysts and experimental workers, dyers, manufacturers of dyes, colours, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. G. Hutton and S. J. Lawrence.

CRAYLE Co., LTD.—Capital £200 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with G. A. Richardson and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. W. Cross and R. Cross. Registered office: 43, James-street, Cardiff.

"SUNDAY EXPRESS," LTD.—Capital £31,250 in 25,000 preference shares of £1 each and 125,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to adopt an agreement with the London Express Newspaper Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of newspaper, magazine and journal proprietors, newsagents, journalists and literary agents, general publishers, advertising agents, contractors for and designers of advertisements, etc. Private company. Signatories to memorandum of association: R. D. Blumenfeld and A. W. Rider. Signatories appoint directors.

PETROLEUM PRESS, LTD.—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares (1,500 10 per cent. cumulative participating preference and 1,000 ordinary); to acquire the weekly trade journal, *Oil Engineering and Finance* and the annual publication "The Petroleum Year Book," founded and conducted jointly by G. H. Cook and S. H. North for and on behalf of the St. James's Press Co., Ltd., at 15, Henrietta-street, Covent garden, W.C., together with the whole of the assets and liabilities in connection therewith and/or belonging thereto, for £1,000; and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, editors, authors and sellers of newspapers, journals, magazines, periodicals, etc. Private company. First directors: G. H. Cook, S. H. North and K. R. D. Shaw. M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. (Edin.). Registered office: 15, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.1.

GLOBE STATIONERY Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to take over the publishing, letterpress and lithographic printing, stationery, bookbinding, paper and paper bag merchants' business carried on at 33, Whitecross-street, E.C., by the Globe Stationery Co. Private company. First directors: F. H. Moss and Mrs. F. A. Moss. Registered office: 33, Whitecross-street, E.C.1.

KAYE'S RUBBER LATEX PROCESS, LTD.—Capital £12,000 in 10,000 10 per cent. ordinary shares of £1 each and 40,000 deferred shares of 1s. each; to acquire from F. Kaye the benefit of certain patents and productions relating to improvements in papermaking; to adopt agreements with F. Kaye, S. Van den Bergh, and the W. R. Syndicate, Ltd., and to carry on the business of importers and exporters of and dealers in and agents or factors for paper, pulp and papermaking materials, boards, cardboards, packing cases and containers, rubber and rubber goods and fabrics, asbestos goods, leather, linoleum and substitutes therefor, etc. First directors: D. F. L. Zorn, J. Fairbairn, E. D. Money, S. Van den Bergh, F. Kaye, A.R.S.Sc., and Mrs. M. Kaye. Registered office: 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; to protect the members, customers, and connections of the company against persons, firms, and companies whose characters, circumstances, or dealings may be considered to render them unworthy of mercantile credit or undesirable to transact business with, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. S. Booth, and D. F. Weller. Registered office: 28, Kimberley House, 14, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

W. SPEAIGHT AND SONS, LTD. (printers and stationers).—Land registry charge on Temple Works, 18A, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, W.C., dated August 18th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L. J. C. and Midland Bank.

JOHN HIGHAM AND Co., LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Hyde, Ches.).—Particulars filed of £7,000 debentures authorised February 27th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the amount of the present issue being £5,504 13s. 10d.

RICHMOND HILL PRINTING WORKS, LTD. (Bournemouth).—Mortgage debenture dated August 21st, 1922, to secure £2,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: T. J. L. Shaw, 10, St. Winifred's-road, Bournemouth.

"GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHRONICLE," LTD.—Satisfaction in full on August 8th, 1922, of debentures dated April 30th, 1909, and January 10th, 1910, securing £3,000.

KARBONAX, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on September 15th, of charge dated April 10th, 1921, securing £300. (Notice filed August 31st, 1922).

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

J. C. Atkin and S. V. Lambert, paper merchants, at Hebden Bridge, York, under the style of the Calder Paper Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

R. Charlton, *John Bull*, Long-acre, London.
A. Bostock, 13, Leopold-terrace, Leeds, journalist.



Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson.

THE trade will have learned with widespread regret of the death, at Hammersmith, last Thursday, of Mr. Thomas James Cobden-Sanderson, founder of the Doves Bindery and the Doves Printing Press, bookbinder and printer. By his passing we lose one more of the links connecting the present day with the rousing times of William Morris, when a new breath of craft-inspiration passed upon British printerdom. Mr. Cobden-Sanderson was son-in-law of Richard Cobden (of Free Trade fame), and was brother-in-law of Mr. Fisher Unwin, the publisher. It was not until he was over 40, that he turned his attention to book-binding and printing, and, knowing nothing of the art, apprenticed himself to De Coverley, a famous bookbinder of the period. In 1900 he took up printing in addition to book-binding and among other works gave to the world his famous edition of the Bible, in five vellum-bound volumes, in 1903-5. An interesting story is told of the destruction of his Dove's Press types—reproductions of choice old English. He took these one night to Hammersmith Bridge, and dropped them into the Thames, rather than let them fall into other hands. He had the true spirit of the craftsman and will be gratefully remembered throughout the world—especially in printing trade circles—wherever that spirit of dignified craftsmanship exists.

Mr. F. W. Johnson.

By the death of Mr. F. W. Johnson, manager of the Roughway Paper Mills, near Tonbridge, on the 1st inst., there passes away a well-known and experienced papermaker. Mr. Johnson, who was a native of Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, where he was born in 1858, entered the Hendon Paper Mills, Sunderland, as a clerk in 1872 and was associated with papermaking all his working life. He joined the Hollingbourne Paper Mills, Kent, in 1884, and a year later went to Turkey Mill, Maidstone, where he remained for over 30 years and ultimately became assistant manager. In 1917 he was appointed manager of the Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd., and held that position until the time of his death.

Apart from papermaking, Mr. Johnson took an active interest in Freemasonry. He was Worshipful Master of the Robinson Lodge (2048) in 1906-7, and in the following year held a similar position in the Robinson Mark Lodge (255). In 1910 he became a Royal Arch Mason. A Liberal Unionist in politics, the deceased gentleman was vice-chairman of the Plaxtol Unionist Association.

He leaves a widow, one son and three daughters, one son having been killed in action in 1917. The funeral took place last week at Shipbourne Church, near Tonbridge, the attendance indicating the great respect in which Mr. Johnson was held.

Paper Needs of Australia.

A new item in Canada's exports of paper to Australia last year was blotting paper. The exports of wrapping paper to the Commonwealth in 1921 were valued at £223,089, as compared with £91,208 in the preceding year. The exports of wall-paper, valued at £37,302, showed an increase of £24,033.

Norway and Sweden have hitherto supplied all the apple-wrapping paper imported to Australia, whose estimated requirements for a normal season amount to 2,500 bales. The size of this paper—thin, tough, white tissue paper—is 20 in. by 30 in., the weight per ream not exceeding 8½ lb.

MR. ALBERT TURNER, who commenced in the paper trade with Messrs. Olive and Partington, Ltd., Manchester, recently resigned his position with Messrs. Albert E. Mallain-dain, Park Royal Paper Mills, London, to join the old-established business of William H. Vickers and Co. (Manchester), Ltd., 27, Mosley-street, Manchester. He has just been appointed sole manager of this concern. The firm, founded in 1870, is widely known in the north. His friends will wish him every success in his new venture.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED,

UNION WORKS - 62, PARK STREET, SOUTHWARK, SOUTH-EAST ONE

Telephones: HOP 2265, 3532.

Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."

8 DESIGNS OF ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES!

SINGLE COLOUR

TWO COLOUR (Superimposed)

TWO COLOUR (Successive or Perfecting)

TWO COLOUR and PHOTOGRAVURE (Combination)

THREE COLOUR (Successive)

PERFECTOR—REEL or SHEET FED

**PERFECTOR—REEL FED, with FOLDER
 also**

SINGLE COLOUR (TIN PLATE)

THESE constructions are the result of the experience and initiative of a famous firm possessing vast resources, whose sole aim is to produce the best. Thoughtful printers will realise that MARINONI-VOIRIN'S conception of the best merits investigation and respect.

More than 600 Rotary Offset Machines running

SOLE AGENTS FOR—

MARINONI - VOIRIN (Paris).

"The Compositor gets his Lead Poisoning from the dust in the type cases."—H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

We have the TWO Most Efficient

Type Case Cleaners

on the Market—both British made.

THE CLEMENTS CASE CLEANER

Very popular in large offices. With self-contained motor driven from lamp holder or wall plug, or can be adapted for driving from shaft.

THE . . .
CANTILEVER VACUUM CASE CLEANER

Easily worked by a lad, wonderfully effective, speedy, durable. The finest hand-operated Cleaner obtainable. Costs only £3 17s. 6d.

Further information from

WALKER BROS.,
 33, Bouverie St., Fleet St., E.C.4.

**INKS SPECIALLY
 MANUFACTURED
 FOR EXPORT.**

It is our settled policy that the quality of our Inks shall be the same all the world over, consequently, overseas markets are studied with the greatest care, and all inks are specially manufactured to suit local climatic conditions.

Thus printers overseas can purchase our inks with the certain knowledge that they will obtain the same high standard that characterises the home product.



31-34, CURSITOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Makers of

Letterpress, Litho, Litho-Offset, Tricolour, Intaglio and Tinplate Inks and Sundries.

AGENTS:

- AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.
- BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
- EGYPT: D. & S. H. Harari, Boite Postale 1297, Cairo.
- NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland.
- CALCUTTA: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., P.O. Box 174.
- MALTA: U. de Angelis & Debono.
- SOUTH AFRICA: African Sales Company, 14, Royal Exchange Buildings, Market Square, Johannesburg.
- CYPRUS: Constantin Ph. Castan.

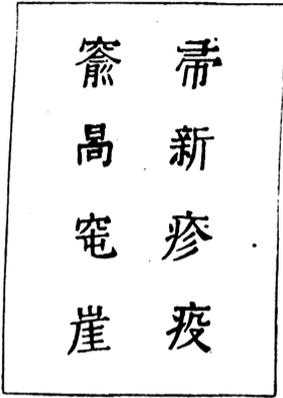
The Awakening of the Far East.

Recent Printing Trade Developments in the Orient.

Kipling's prophecy that East and West shall never meet is yearly being falsified, and, as usual in all changes in the national life of any country, printing is one of the industries first to give evidence of considerable transformation. Not only are East and West now linked by a large and ever-

show that there has been a substantial recovery in the value of both imports and exports as compared with the corresponding period of 1921. Printing machinery, printed matter and printing paper all figure amongst the goods which Japan imports from Great Britain. The latest detailed figures which have been issued show the expansion of Great Britain's exports to

depends upon the number of characters memorised for writing and reading, and the vast majority of the Chinese are completely illiterate. Printing in this system presents problems of the greatest complexity, as will be realised when it is mentioned that the expert Chinese compositor has to assemble



Chinese Movable Type—1430 A.D.
Said to be First Ever Made.

growing number of business connections, but the strides which have lately been made in the Far East in the adoption of modern Western printing methods indicate that future trade between East and West is going to be something greater than can yet be clearly imagined.

China's Vast Markets.

The immense realm of China is more and more presenting an attractive field to the Western exporter. Conditions in China have, of course, been extremely unsettled of late, but there are now prospects of a more favourable era setting in. Following a period of considerable disturbance, there are signs of settlement throughout China, and this should pave the way for an exploitation of the market by British concerns. Owing to the disturbances which have been evident in the interior, goods at the ports have been held up, but these hindrances are now apparently tending to pass away, and it is presumed that as soon as transport is reasonably safe, there will be renewed activity. In the meantime it is pointed out that European merchant houses of repute have been able to carry on through the recent troublous times, and that they will be able to tide over the awkward period which is now apparently at an end. British supply houses will welcome the re-opening of this important market.

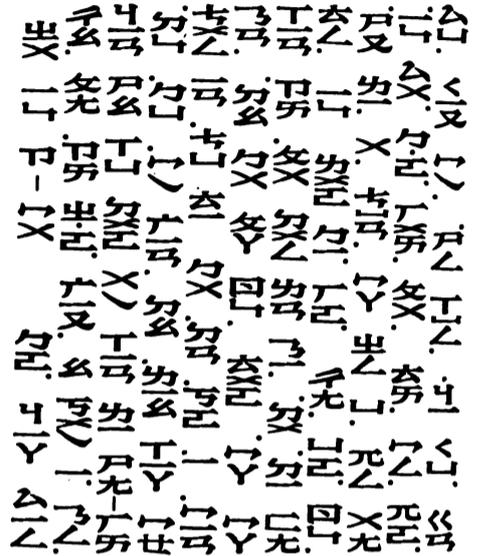
A concerted movement which is being set on foot in commercial circles to promote the education of Chinese students in this country ought to open the way to a larger use of British printing goods in the Celestial Empire. The specific object of the movement is to help the textile relations of this country with China, but it is obvious that the influence must be felt far beyond that particular industry. It is stated, however, that for every Chinese student we have in England there are at least 100 in America, and the result is said to have been very detrimental to English commercial interests in China. It is obvious, of course, that the education of Chinese students in this country will be a means of circulating English ideas in the Far East, and that there will follow a demand for British literature and printing appliances. The development of this movement, therefore, should be watched with interest by industrial leaders at home if it is to act as a counter to the hold which America has already obtained.

Japan's Foreign Trade.

The official statistics of Japan's foreign trade for the first half of the current year

show that there has been a substantial recovery in the value of both imports and exports as compared with the corresponding period of 1921. Printing machinery, printed matter and printing paper all figure amongst the goods which Japan imports from Great Britain. The latest detailed figures which have been issued show the expansion of Great Britain's exports to

"Chu Yin," the New Alphabetical Writing of China. (Monotype Set.)



Phonetic Chinese Set on the Linotype.

Japan in these lines for the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, and are interesting as showing the tendency to growth. In 1918 printing machinery to the value of 4,000 yen was sent from this country to Japan; in 1919 it had grown to the value of 8,000 yen, whilst for 1920 the figure was 9,000 yen. Printed books, periodicals, etc., were in 1918 sent to Japan to the value of 413,000 yen, this figure being increased in 1919 to 545,000 yen, and in 1920 to 660,000 yen. Printing paper from this country also shows a big increase, Japan having taken in 1918 a total of 5,754 piculs, valued at 242,000 yen, whilst in 1919 she imported 5,774 piculs worth 369,000 yen, and in 1920 the figures had grown to no less than 51,923 piculs, at 2,046,000 yen.

movable type from some 40,000 type boxes. Some of the leading dailies of Japan's metropolis are still set up entirely by young ladies who flit here and there between long type cases filled with slugs bearing Chinese ideographs and the "chicken track" characters of Japan's phonetic alphabet. Every line must be set in both Chinese characters and the native "kana," for the uneducated are unable to decipher the former, which is read only by the intelligenzia. At a minimum the characters with which these young ladies with the nimble fingers must be familiar number well over 4,000. That is the principal reason why the adoption of mechanical typesetting was so long delayed. During the last few decades, however,



The Singapore Office of Linotype and Machinery Limited.

The great hindrance to the development of a healthy printing trade in China and Japan has been the language difficulty. Each character in Mandarin, the official language in China, represents a word, and in effect there need be no limit to the number employed. Knowledge therefore largely

both in China and Japan, there has existed a kind of intellectual restlessness, indicating a consciousness of the handicap due to the lack of a system of alphabetical construction of words. In Japan, which uses the Chinese character, two strong societies exist for the purpose of educating the

masses to the need and advantages of an alphabet. The more conservative organisation is called the Kana Society, which is working for the adoption of an alphabet based upon the fundamentals of the older Chinese characters, which read downwards in columns proceeding from right to left. The more progressive society is called the Romaji Society, which advocates the adoption right away of the Roman alphabet. National sentiment always outweighs utility in such matters, and, strong as both of these societies are, it is recognised that prejudice must be overcome gradually rather than by the sharper method of Parliamentary enactment.

In China, where conservatism is more deeply rooted than in Japan, efforts are being made to nationalise a form of alphabet similar to the Kana alphabet of Japan. This Chinese alphabet is called Chu Yin, and consists of 39 characters based upon the "Radicals" or root characters of Mandarin.

This character was first composed mechanically on the Monotype composing machine in 1920. We reproduce a sample of this form of writing, which, in spite of general apathy and considerable opposition, is being taught in schools and colleges under Government patronage, and by the vast missionary organisations controlled by foreigners. The general adoption of this form of alphabetical writing cannot fail to have a wonderful influence upon the future history and development of China. For the composition of foreign newspapers and books, as well as for the new Chinese script referred to, and for typesetting, the Monotype has been introduced and the Chinese have shown an aptitude in mastering its mysteries quite equal to that of our own operators.

The setting of phonetic Chinese, moreover, is now being accomplished on the Linotype machine with the same facility as English or any other Western language. A specimen of this composition is given herewith. Each of the 39 characters represents one sound of the language, the matter being read from top to bottom as in old Chinese. That is to say, the slugs are used vertically not horizontally as in English. Burmese also has for a long time been composed on the Linotype, and this has proved so suc-

cessful that further modifications of this language have been called for, viz., Skaw-Karen and Pwo-Karen, which are now being set on the Linotype.

Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Limited, inform us that Far Eastern business generally is making good progress. In China, further modern Linotypes have recently been installed in the office of the Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, and at the *China Advertiser*, Tientsin. These machines are, of course, used for setting English publications in this country. In India Government printing offices alone have recently increased their equipments by installing 27 further modern Linotypes. In the Straits Settlements, the Government Press, Singapore, and the *Straits Times*, have just added further up-to-date machines to their present installations. The Government Press, Kuala Lumpur (Federated Malay States) have also added to their installation. The Linotypes referred to above can be used for setting Arabic characters, and, of course, Malay-Arabic, which is used in that territory. Thus a great improvement is being effected in printed matter for the use of natives, which has been of notoriously bad quality in the past. The ever-increasing requirements of printers in this territory have necessitated a new Linotype office and depot, with more extensive accommodation, in Singapore, an illustration of which appears herewith. The building is situated midway between the business centre of the city and the docks, and is on one of the main arteries leading into the business quarter. Besides the Straits Settlements, this office controls Linotype business in the Federated Malay States, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, Borneo, and French Indo-China.

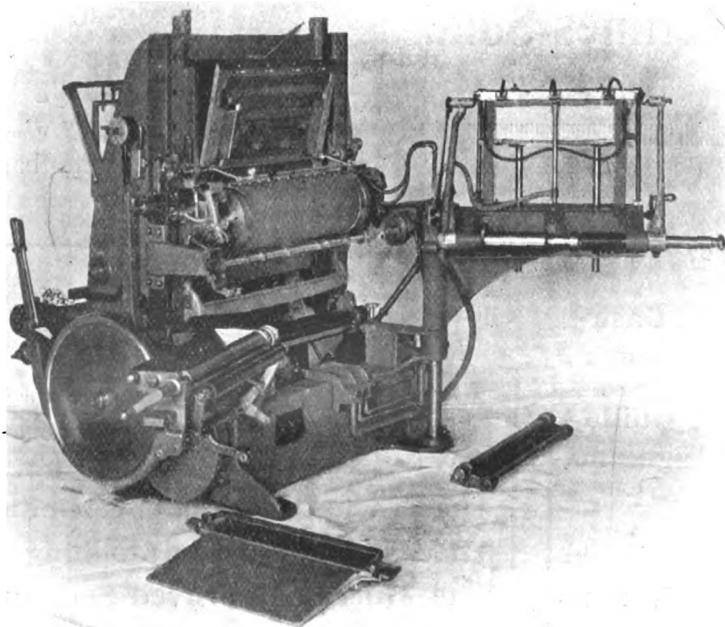
Printers in the Far East have thus shown their appreciation of the latest improvements connected with mechanical composition. Not only are they installing the latest and most up-to-date composing machines, but also such accessories as electric metal pots, individual geared motors, display matrix equipments, and so forth. There is already a market for miscellaneous printers' supplies, and this market is one that promises great expansion.

Palestine a Growing Market.

THE market in Palestine for stationery is steadily increasing due to the fact that the Zionist movement is taking an average of 10,000 educated Jews into the country each year. An American consular report states that cardboard boxes of note paper, white cream, and light blue, 6 by 8 inches, 50 sheets and envelopes to match, sell at 30 piasters. Boxes of larger dimensions are also handled, but the above-mentioned sizes are the ones most frequently asked for. This paper comes almost entirely from England and France. Letter paper in pads from England, France, Holland and Italy, 5 by 8 and 8 by 10 inches, containing from 50 to 100 sheets, with a retail price varying from 8 to 25 piasters, has a large sale. The envelopes preferred by the better class native demand are those with an inner lining of thin coloured paper. These envelopes in packages of one dozen sell for from 3 to 7 piasters according to the quality of the paper. The cheaper grades of paper come from Germany, Australia and Czechoslovakia in letter and note paper sizes with envelopes, and sell at from 6 to 25 piasters. Pads, in standard sizes, sell at from 3 to 7 piasters. One of the most popular writing papers among the poorer class is a small package containing 10 sheets and envelopes which sell at 5 piasters the package. Official stationery supplies for the administration governing in Palestine are purchased locally, dealers of the country submitting tenders. For this purpose most of the local dealers carry a grade of paper to meet the Government's requirements. Cap size first sheets of a good quality of typewriter paper may be had for 85 piasters a ream; second sheets at 65 piasters; letter size first sheet for 50 piasters; and second sheets at 37 piasters the ream. This paper is imported from England.

THERE are six paper factories in Greece, which are principally engaged in making cardboard. Packing paper is also produced on a small scale.

The . . . American Miehle Company's VERTICAL Job Press.



Three quarter view, showing method of inserting forme: showing also pile-table and fountain swung back and forme roller unit removed from Press.

SPECIFICATION.

- Inside Chase Measurement, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- Type matter locked in chase, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 19 in.
- Largest sheet which can be delivered, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 19 in.
- Distribution—2 forme rollers with geared steel vibrator, 2 composition distributors with geared steel vibrator, 10 in. full length ink plate, ductor roller, full length ink fountain.
- Over-all Measurements:
- Width, 4 ft. Length, 5 ft. Height, 4 ft. 6 in.
- Net weight, with motor, approximately 2,600 lbs.
- Speed Range 2,000 to 3,600 per hour.

* * *

THE American Miehle Company's Vertical Press will produce job printing more cheaply than any other press on the market because it will produce printed impressions for a greater portion of its effective time by reason of the enormous reduction in the time required to change from one job to another.

We invite you to call and see the Vertical Press at work.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,

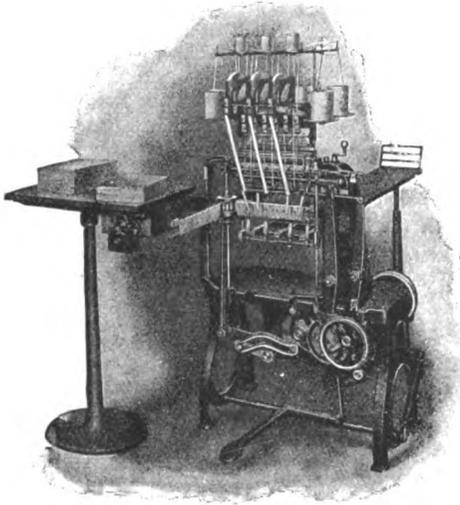
BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 4493.

Telegrams: MIEHLEPRES, FLEET, LONDON.

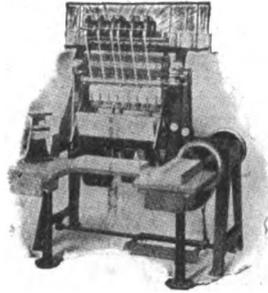
SMYTH - H

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for



Smyth Imp. No. 3 Sewer.

For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
 Only Rotary Sewer on the World's Market.



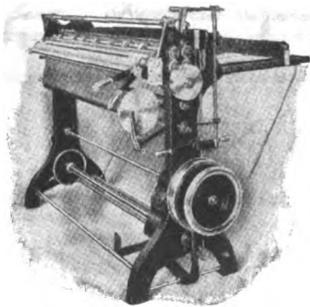
Smyth No. 8 Book Sewing Machine.

For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
 Small and Large Size.



Smyth No. 4 Book Sewer.

For Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books.
 Most general all-round Sewing Machine on the World's Market.

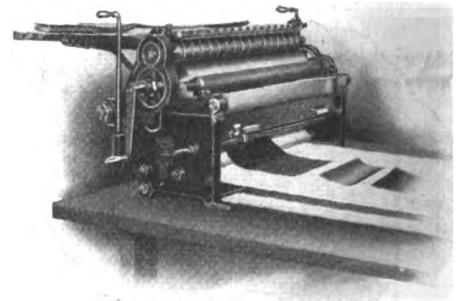


Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

For Cutting Cloth Rolls into rectangular covers, delivery flat.



Over
4,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine.

For Pasting and Gluing Papers and Cloth delivery automatically wet side uppermost on to the band.

We represent the Sole Sale of

The Smyth Mfg. Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in & Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmers.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper & Plate Pasting Machine.

The American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folders.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Murray Case Bending Machine.

1-3, Baldwin's Place, Gray

Telephone: HOLBORN 2215.

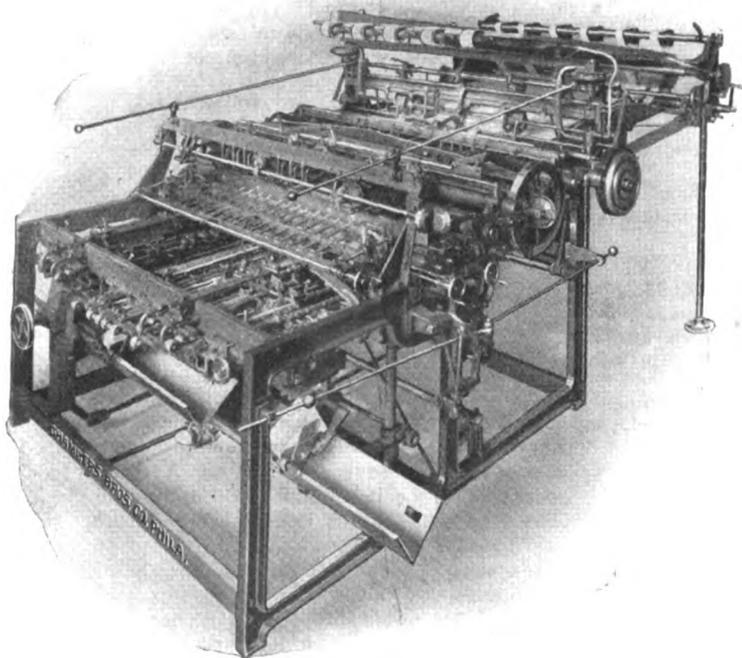
SMYTHORNE, LTD.

the Bookbinding, Printing and Allied Trades.



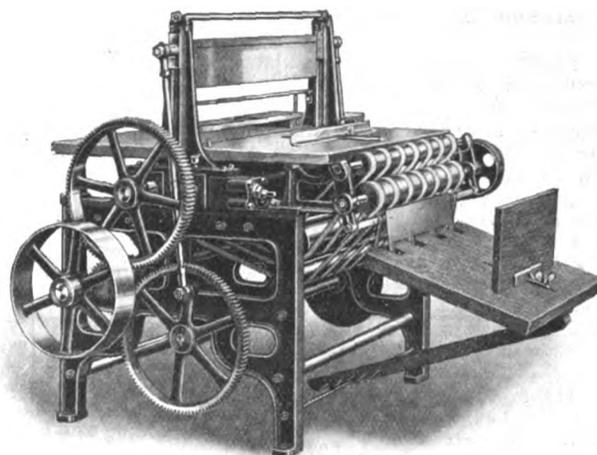
Juengst Section Gathering, Wire Stitching and Covering Machine.

The only Machine that will Gather, Jog, Stitch and Cover Books, etc. All while in continuous motion.



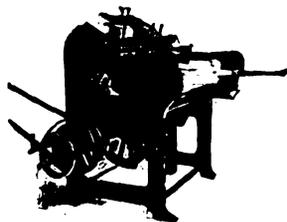
Chambers' 687C Quadruple Book Folding Machine.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from one 64-page sheet.



Norwood Improved Section Folding Machine.

For Manufacturing Stationers, etc. Fold one sheet up to 24. From Notepaper up to largest size Book Ledger.



Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

For Pasting End Papers on to end sections.

All our Machines are installed everywhere on an open trial basis and the Engineering Companies manufacturing the different Machines have in most cases specialized for nearly 40 years in the designing and building of these Labour-Saving Machines with wonderful results. Their great popularity is proved by the enormous number in use and the continual repeat orders being received.



Seybold New 3-Knife Book, Magazine and Pamphlet Trimming Machine.

Inn Road, London, E.C.1.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

A Buyers' Guide to Supply Houses

Advertising in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," with a brief reference to some of their Specialities.

BOOKBINDERS AND BINDERS' SUPPLIES.

- BAILEY BROS., LTD., Clarendon-buildings, Ronalds-road, Highbury, London, N.5.—Wholesale bookbinders.
- AUG. BREHMER (T. McAuliffe, British Successor), 12, City road, E.C.1. Bookbinders' machinery.
- JAMES BRANDWOOD AND CO., 21, Saville-street, Manchester. Marbling inks.
- THOMAS BROWN, 7, Albion-street, Manchester. English gold leaf, brown and white blocking powder.
- CASH AND CLARE, 75, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.2. Bookbinders, box makers, and gold blockers.
- CAXTON MACHINERY Co., 188, Albert-street, Glasgow. Wire stitching machines.
- CHANNON'S PATENT GLUE, LTD., 3, Cloak-lane, London, E.C.4. Glue for bookbinders. Specially suitable for Smyth-Horne machines.
- DOW AND LESTER, Forester's Hall-place, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.1. Bookbinders to the trade.
- FISHER BOOKBINDING Co. (1912), LTD., St. Ann's Works, Herne-hill, London, S.E.24. Binders to the printing trade.
- GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN, LTD., 77, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Leather and leatherette, grains.
- WILLIAM GREENWOOD AND SON, Carlton Works, Halifax. Case making, gold blocking.
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- NICKERSON BROS., 59 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C. Tanners and manufacturers of moroccos, roans, etc.
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- WHITEMAN AND BASS (LITHO), LTD., 15, Clerkenwell-close, London, E.C.1.

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- ROBERT BROWN AND Co., 119, Oakley-street, London, S.E.1. Engineers to the printing trade.
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- FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I., 146, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Telephone: Holborn 2288.
- EDWIN W. EVANS, 150, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Telephone: Central 6678.
- N. W. MCKENZIE, 114-115, Holborn, E.C.1. Telephone: Holborn 1805.

PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

- "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER." Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, founded in 1878, is published every Thursday. It has a large circulation among Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc., whose interests are catered for by the publication of the latest improvements in machinery, new processes, labour and time-saving devices, etc. A strong weekly feature is its Commercial Intelligence. The Quarterly Export Issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* afford an excellent channel of publicity, seller being introduced to buyer with most successful results. Are you a subscriber? If not, why not? It is a good investment at a low price—13s. for one year (subscription 8s. 8d., plus 4s. 4d. postage). Send a remittance to the publishers, as above, at once.

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"WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW." Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane London, E.C.4.

Anyone interested in the paper market will find a fund of information in the pages of the *World's Paper Trade Review*, established in 1879. Published every Friday, it gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. It surveys the whole field of the paper and allied industries at home and abroad. Become a weekly reader by remitting 32s. 6d. (subscription 26s., plus postage 6s. 6d.), to the publishers. There is no better medium for advertisers, as, to quote one of many testimonials: "We have found your paper at every mill with whom we are doing business, both here and on the Continent."

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Approved "Firms' Own Announcements" may be inserted under the above or other headings in our Export Issues, the additional space occupied being charged at special advertising rates to be obtained on application to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Newspaper Proprietors' Association of New Zealand are open to receive tenders for the supply of 6,000 to 7,000 tons of reel newsprint and 410 tons of flat newsprint.

Tenders will be received by the secretary, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association of New Zealand (Inc.), Wellington (P.O. Box 1,066); cable address "Newsprint, Wellington", up to October 21st, 1922. A copy of the conditions of tender and specifications is available on application to Room 42, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. (Reference 9,467 E.D.)

BRAZIL.

A British commission agent in Sao Paulo, until recently partner of a well-known British firm of commission agents in that city, now established on his own account, is desirous of securing the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of writing paper and stationers' sundries. (Reference No. 242.)

COLUMBIA.

A wholesale and retail merchant in Bogota is desirous of getting into touch with first-class manufacturers of dry colours and wall-paper. (Reference No. 244.)

BRITISH EMPIRE PATENTS.—Between June 12th and 23rd last a conference of representatives of Patent Offices in the Dominions (except Newfoundland), India, and the Colonies and Protectorates, was held at the Patent Office, London, to consider the possibility of instituting a practical system of granting patents which should be valid throughout the British Empire. At present to obtain a patent in all parts of the Empire at least 46 separate applications have to be made. The conference considered many proposals with a view to remedying this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and drew up a provisional scheme. Those interested in patents should obtain the Report of the Conference, with Appendices, published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net.

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Supplies for the Overseas Printer.

Interesting Comparative Figures re British Exports of Paper, Boards, Stationery, and Type for Six Months.

Movements of printers' supplies, including paper and boards represent an important study for the overseas consumer. Below, therefore, we review the export figures for the first half of the year as they appear in the official tables issued by the British Board of Trade. On the whole an increase in exports may be noted, a gratifying fact both for the home producer and the overseas consumer.

Boards.

The exports of boards—comprising mill-boards, strawboards and cardboards—did not show up so prominently during the first six months of the year as they did during the corresponding six months of last year, although against the same period of 1920 an advance has been recorded. The figures for the three respective six-monthly periods are as follows: 1922, 33,639 cwts.; 1921, 50,824 cwts.; 1920, 31,031 cwts. As regards the markets for this class of merchandise a good demand exists in many of our Colonial possessions, which before the war were very big purchasers of these products of British manufacture. Overseas consumers a year or two ago were obliged to look to foreign sources for low quotations, but British firms engaged on board manufacture are now so well qualified to deal with its production that Colonial users should have no reason to look beyond the British Isles for their supplies.

Boxes and Cartons.

The uses to which boxes and cartons are put now-a-days are almost limitless, and the goods themselves are extensively graded as to quality and design. During the first six months of the present year the value of the exports of cartons and boxes (including folding boxes) was £46,340, a figure which compares with £75,263 in the corresponding period of last year and £64,827 in the 1920 period. As regards the quantities dispatched abroad during the six monthly periods, these were as follows: 1922, 8,267 cwts.; 1921, 9,976 cwts.; 1920, 9,412 cwts. There is an ever-increasing demand throughout the world for boxes and cartons, and it is satisfactory to note that British manufacturers are to-day showing enterprise in securing the most modern machinery in order to secure speedy and up-to-date production.

Coated Papers.

The overseas demand for coated papers of British manufacture shows steady improvement during the first half of the year compared with January to June last year. As against the corresponding period two years ago, however, there still remains considerable leeway to be made up. The returns for the six-monthly periods of the three years are: 1922, 34,860 cwts. (of the value of £218,986); 1921, 28,631 cwts. (£236,612); 1920, 77,313 cwts. (£412,681). Exports under the heading of "other sorts" during January to June of the present year have maintained a satisfactory position, as is shown by the following figures: 1922, 13,723 cwts. (value £121,782); 1921, 13,107 cwts. (£170,591); 1920, 14,622 cwts. (£180,732).

Packings and Wrappings.

The large consignment of packings and wrappings sent overseas during the first half of the year, constituted a very satisfactory feature of the returns dealing with the exports of British paper and cardboard. During this period, shipments amounted to 108,164 cwts. (value £133,399), compared with the much smaller quantity figure of 57,968 cwts. (£192,237) last year. In the first six months of 1920, under this head, exports amounted to 214,119 cwts. (£391,401). The statistics of several European countries relating to their exports of packings and wrappings indicate that considerable business is being done, and British manufacturers—providing sufficient enterprise is shown—are qualified alike by their production, efficiency and their careful business methods to secure an even better footing on the overseas market.

Paper Bags.

Although not so satisfactory as the figures for January-June, 1920, the exports of paper

bags for the first half of the present year show an increase in the quantity compared with the corresponding six months of 1921. The quantities and values for the three six-monthly periods are: 1922, 9,285 cwts. (value £33,380); 1921, 8,698 cwts. (£49,207); 1920, 15,197 cwts. (value £59,285).

Playing Cards.

Considerable activity has been shown by British manufacturers of playing cards during recent months. The exports for the half year ending June last amounted to 1,037 cwts., compared with 556 cwt. last year, and 759 cwts. in the corresponding six months of the preceding year. The values of these exports covering the three periods are: £21,155 (1922); £13,494 (1921); and £16,348 (1920). For concerns specialising in this class of merchandise and with up-to-date factories at their disposal, a still greater increase in export business is anticipated.

Printed Books.

There was a slight falling off in the shipments of printed books during the first six months of the year, when exports amounted to 116,481 cwts. These figures indicate a decrease compared with the 143,554 cwts. exported during January-June, 1921, and also with the 134,259 cwts. in the six months of 1920. The value of the exports of printed books was £1,381,722 during January-June, as against £1,742,020 in the corresponding period last year, and £1,643,334 in the six months two years ago. From a glance at the statistics relating to the imports of printed books into various overseas countries, it appears that an increased demand has arisen and there is no reason why the British printer—given conditions of stability at home—should not extend his oversea business.

Printing Papers.

Returns relating to the exports of printing paper for the first half of the year show up very satisfactorily, the quantities and values for the respective periods being as follows:—

	Cwts.	£
January to June, 1922	506,969	986,687
" " 1921	400,965	1,676,800
" " 1920	374,213	1,417,913

With regard to the markets for British printings during the first six months of the year we find that of the 506,969 cwts. exported, a greater proportion went to our Colonies than to foreign countries; the actual amounts being 348,548 cwts. against 158,417 cwts. Australia continues to be the principal market for this class of British manufacture. Other British possessions which have increased their demands are British India, New Zealand and Canada. On the other hand, a falling off in the requirements of British South Africa, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon has to be recorded. Australia has appreciably increased her purchases of printings during the first six months of this year, taking 196,069 cwts. (£301,287), as against 166,261 cwts. (£624,443) in the corresponding period of 1921. The next on the list of overseas possessions taking printings from this country is British India, with 59,035 cwts. (£116,165), an increase compared with the 52,923 cwts. (£229,336) of last year. Augmented supplies have been dispatched to New Zealand, namely, 31,041 cwts. (£53,874), against 24,837 cwts. (£102,672). British South Africa made smaller demands on the British product, her requirements amounting to 27,441 cwts. (£64,391), against 41,068 cwts. (£182,071). Ceylon has also been a smaller buyer, her purchases amounting to 5,196 cwts., against 9,167 cwts. last year. Deliveries to Canada have been more extensive, amounting to 4,817 cwts. during the first half of the year, against 1,554 cwts. last year.

Printing Type.

Exports of British printing type have been on a declining scale. During the first half of the year these amounted to only 98 tons (£31,047), against 182 tons (£65,864) last year and 129 tons (£31,935) in the corresponding six months of 1920.

Stationery Exports.

Envelopes (not including boxed stationery) were shipped abroad in larger quantities during the period under review than in the corres-

ponding six months of last year, although compared with 1920 period the export figures show a considerable decline. The quantity dispatched overseas this year amounted to 16,476 cwts. (£88,156) as contrasted with 12,752 cwts. (£143,140) last year and 24,674 cwts. (£159,910) in the corresponding period of 1920. "Other sorts" were exported during January-June to the extent of 58,309 cwts. (£725,970) as against 69,538 cwts. (£1,008,995) last year and 70,603 cwts. (£883,155) in the 1920 period.

Tissues.

Tissue paper dispatched overseas amounted to 5,950 cwts. (£62,632) during January-June, comparing with 6,559 cwts. (£103,581) in the same period of 1921 and 6,437 cwts. (£78,451) in the six months of 1920.

Writing Paper.

Shipments of writing paper in large sheets were made during January to June on quite a large scale, the figures for the first six months of this and the two previous years being as follows:—

	Cwts.	£
January-June, 1922	68,207	259,236
" " 1921	68,189	464,951
" " 1920	94,690	518,393

Of the total quantity of 68,207 cwts., it is satisfactory to note that 51,652 were dispatched to Colonial possessions and 16,555 cwts. to foreign countries. It is a source of regret, however, that decreases are shown, as compared with last year, in the shipments of writings to every one of our possessions with the exception of Australia and Ceylon. Australia occupies the premier position on the list, her purchases amounting to 25,902 cwts., against 18,515 cwts. last year. The next place is occupied by British India, with 13,077 cwts., against 13,479 cwts. The third position is taken by New Zealand, with 3,958 cwts. against 9,711. The figures for the other British possessions during the six months were as follows: British South Africa, 1922, 2,419 cwts., 1921, 4,636 cwts.; Ceylon, 1922, 1,132 cwts., 1921, 1,053 cwts.; Straits Settlements, 1922, 875 cwts., 1921, 1,896 cwts.; Canada, 1922, 358 cwts., 1921, 672 cwts.

Australian Paper Market.

Opportunities for Suppliers.

The demand for paper in Australia is large and is partly supplied by Australian mills which manufacture printing, writing, blotting and wrapping papers as well as strawboard and boxboard, reports the U.S. Consul at Sydney. Some fruit wrappers are imported from Norway and Sweden, practically none coming from the United States. The United States supplied 103 tons out of a total of 176 tons of blotting paper imported to Australia during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1920.

During that same period the Commonwealth imported 2,730 tons of wrapping paper (in rolls), Canada supplying 1,098 tons and the United States 774 tons. Writing paper (sheets not less than 16 by 13 in.) was imported to the value of £435,497, and purchases from the United States reached the total of £220,018, the share of the United Kingdom, the next largest source of supply, being reported at £171,805.

Up to the present time only a small quantity of writing, printing and wrapping papers are manufactured locally, and the paper manufacturing industry in Australia, while steadily developing, has not advanced as rapidly as expected, even with the higher rate of duties imposed by successive tariffs. Conditions are favourable for holding the trade the United States has developed and for increasing it in certain lines.

Paper cups are now being manufactured in Australia, chiefly from imported materials. It is rather doubtful whether it will be possible to do much in this line, but as costs of production are high in most local industries it may be found that the selling price of the Australian product is high enough to permit importation.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1922.

British Trade Maintained.

AS WE go to press we receive the Board of
Trade figures for August and are gratified to
note that last month's trend of trade is on the
whole very satisfactory. Allowing for drops
in value, our steadily improving export trade
has maintained its healthy tendency. Im-
provement in exports of manufactured goods
is a particularly cheering feature, and goes to
increase the grounds for optimism with which
exporters in the printing and allied trades are
justified in facing the future.

A Hopeful Continental Move.

NOT the least important factor in disturb-
ing British trade has been the isolation of the
huge territories of Russia, which ought to
have so many goods to send to and take from
the merchants of this and other countries.
Some measure of improvement in interna-
tional trade and in the status of exchanges
must inevitably follow the re-establishment
of trading relations with Russia. We there-
fore note as an event of very good augury the
completion of the largest Anglo-Russian busi-
ness deal since the establishment of the
Soviet. We refer, of course, to the agreement
for the restoration of the property in Russia
of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Ltd., which
has been ordered to be drawn up by the
chairman, Mr. Leslie Urquhart, and by M.
Krassin, the Russian trade delegate. This
marks an important step towards recon-
structing Russian industries, as the property
involved includes mines and factories which,
when working again, will give employment
to 45,000 Russians. The general rehabilitation
of industry in Europe is the thing most
needed for the betterment of the world's trade,
and the British printing industry will not be
exempted from the benefits which must attend
every move in this direction.

H.M. Treasury and Government Printing.

EVERYBODY admits the general principle
that economical buying is best achieved by
allowing business firms to compete for the
supply of goods, the buyer being thus enabled
to get into touch with the seller whose
special equipment or other special circum-

stances make possible the acceptance of a
lower price than his competitor. It is on this
principle that taxpayers who fear the cost of
the promised "economies" of Government
printing base their objections, and it would
seem obvious that the tying up of Govern-
ment Departments to place contracts with a
State-supported printing office is dead
against that principle, and is not truly in the
interests of economy—even if we ignore the
further objection that the red tape associated
with Government control must make a State
concern comparatively inefficient. Yet it is
on the plea of "economy," apparently, that
H.M. Treasury—by a circular recently issued
to Parliamentary Returning Officers—seeks to
secure to the Government printing works the
supply of forms for Parliamentary elections.
We should be very much surprised if a
Government establishment can rival, either
in the essential factor of speed of production or
in the matter of cheapness of price, the private
firms who have hitherto satisfactorily supplied
the nomination papers and the like for
Returning Officers. The printing trade as a
whole will doubtless agree with us in
questioning very strongly the character of the
"economy" to which a virtuous Treasury is
seeking to introduce the taxpayer.

Lead Poisoning among Printers.

THE Health Committee of the Joint Indus-
trial Council of the Printing and Allied
Trades recently issued a very useful leaflet on
the subject of lead poisoning among printers, its
cause and prevention. The author is Mr. T. M.
Legge, H.M. Senior Medical Inspector of Fac-
tories, who points out that lead poisoning
among printers can quite definitely be said to
be due to the inhalation or breathing in of
either dust or fume containing lead. Thus in
the last 12 years there have been 230 cases—
98 compositors, 55 stereotypers, 20 linotypers,
14 monotypers, 2 electrotypers and 41 other
persons, mainly employed in the foundry. Of
this total 160 occurred in ordinary letterpress
printing, and 70 in newspaper printing works.
But the most remarkable thing is that no
fewer than 185 factories were involved, which
means that the conditions exposing to risk of
lead poisoning must be pretty much the same
in nearly every printing works in the country.
In regard to the precautions to be taken for
preventing this trouble, Mr. Legge expresses
himself very plainly to both employers and
employed. He writes: "Nowadays, with
either a dust extractor for compositors' cases
in large works or a vacuum cleaner in small,
and with dust-proof plunger cleaners avail-
able there is no excuse for blowing the type
cases out with a bellows, or for wire-brushing
the plunger in the open shop. A worker can
do much to keep fit and so make his system
more resistant to lead absorption than it
otherwise would be. He should pay scrupu-
lous attention to cleanliness of the hands and
teeth. Too much stress cannot be laid on the
part played by bad teeth in lowering the
health. The habits of the workers, intemper-
ance and disregard of the simple rules of
health, as no one will need to be told, influ-
ence liability to lead poisoning."

Standardisation of Paper Sizes.

THE standardisation question is troubling
the Swiss papermakers and users, even as it
does our own. The Standardisation Bureau
of the Swiss Society of Machine Industries has
proposed that a relationship of 1:√2 should
be the first law of sizes, but the papermakers
and users will have none of it. They are quite
in favour of standardisation, but argue that
this should not start from a mathematical
formula, but from the existing sizes. They
believe that the adoption of such a formula
would serve only to add some more to the
already too numerous sizes, and that the aim
must be to eliminate the least practical sizes
from the present list. The papermakers and
users have, therefore, appointed a committee
to formulate their own suggestions.



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Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

The September Meeting.

The Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association met again on Tuesday of last week, after the interval provided by the holiday month of August. Despite the absence from town of a number of members, a fair attendance was forthcoming, with Mr. S. M. Bateman (president) in the chair. The evening's business having been transacted, those present set themselves to enjoy a sociable time, the Lecture and Entertainments Committee having provided an excellent concert programme.

There were four nominations for membership, and the following gentlemen were duly elected: Mr. T. S. Ashby (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge: Overseer, litho department); Mr. D. J. Cooke (Messrs. De La Rue and Chas. Goodall and Sons, Bunhill-row, London, E.C.: Overseer, litho department); Mr. P. P. Buxton (Messrs. Vacher and Son, Ltd., Great Smith-street, Westminster: Overseer, composing department); and Mr. J. S. Woodhead (Messrs. Alfred Couldrey and Co., Ltd., 141-143, Tooley-street, S.E.1: Overseer, composing and letterpress machine departments).

Overseers and the Strike.

General business being the only other item on the agenda, the chairman referred to the recent wage dispute affecting the Typographical Association. He said the Council of the P.M. and O.A. had had a very anxious time, and had met specially to discuss the matter. Complaints had been received from a few centres with regard to the position of P.M. and O.A. members, but, Mr. Bateman added, the matter had been amicably settled, and they hoped no such trouble would occur again.

The General Secretary drew attention to the visit, on September 30th, to the works of Linotype and Machinery Limited at Broadheath, arranged by the Manchester Centre of the P.M. and O.A. He intimated that, whilst London members—travelling north at their own expense—would be welcomed by the Manchester Centre, it was intended to arrange later a special opportunity in London for members of the parent Centre to inspect L. and M. machines.

It was announced that members would shortly receive particulars of a concert which was being arranged by the pension committee, and which it was hoped to hold at Anderton's Hotel on October 30th. The intention was to raise the amount still required—about £60—to complete P.M. and O.A. Pension No. 3.

Smoking Concert.

The concert items were under the direction of Mr. Eric Clifford, well known to members of the P.M. and O.A., and the programme provided elicited more than the usual meed of approval. A special feature which called forth much appreciation was some remarkably clever make-up made by two of the artistes. Mr. Dudley Barrington, as a white-bearded country yokel of 94, took the audience by surprise, as did also Leslie Terraine transformed into a romantic girl. Miss Elsie Beeley won all hearts with a series of beautiful soprano songs admirably rendered. Mr. Leslie Terraine roused hearty applause by his tenor singing, and similar appreciation was shown to the clever comedy turns of Mr. Stanley Graham, and to varied comedy and elocution items by Mr. Erne Durnell. Mr. Dudley Barrington presented, besides the character study above mentioned, some fine baritone singing and some clever bits of comedy, proving himself a very versatile artiste.

An especially cordial vote of thanks to the artistes was proposed by Mr. Reed and seconded by Mr. Berry, Mr. F. W. Hume being also thanked for his assistance with the evening's arrangements.

After brief responses by Mr. Eric Clifford on behalf of the concert party, and by Mr. Hume, the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

A VERY enthusiastic letter reaches us from the publication committee of the Typothetae of Baltimore, U.S.A., announcing the publication of "The History of Printing in Colonial Maryland," by Wroth. The De Luxe Edition—125 copies—was sold, the letter tells us, prior to completion, and the Library Edition of 500 copies is now available.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

The Position of the Overseer.

The approach of the conclusion of the holiday season was conducive in securing a large gathering at the usual monthly meeting of the Association at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, on the 5th inst. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. A. W. Hunt, who, in combination with the officials and the rank and file gives every evidence of making the Association even more useful to the members in the future than it has been in the past.

The minutes having been disposed of, Mr. A. Cox (secretary) submitted several items of correspondence.

Among these was a letter from Mr. F. C. Peacock, who gave a brief account of the enjoyable day's outing which he and others had had with the aged members of the Vellum Binders' and Machine Rulers' Pension Society, and who also expressed thanks to the Association for its generous contribution towards the expenses entailed. A letter was also received from Mr. Chris. Atkins regretting his inability—through illness—to fulfil an engagement to read a paper to the Association, Mr. Atkins promising to redeem his promise at an early date.

New Members.

The following candidates were submitted for membership: Messrs. C. G. Banks (binding and boxmaking), De La Rue and Co.; T. H. Haslam (warehouse and binding), Bradbury Agnew and Co.; A. Knapp (binding department), Sutherin and Co.

These having been elected, the president extended to the new members in formal but friendly fashion the best wishes of the Association.

The Members' Smoker.

The arrangements for the next meeting in October were then considered. The president reminded those present that for the last 17 or 18 years it had been their custom to hold a members' smoking concert in October in place of their usual monthly meeting. That function, he said, had always been looked upon as a preliminary gathering to mark the winter's work and also to give an opportunity to the members to introduce friends who might become members.

A proposition, moved by Mr. T. Hunt and seconded by Mr. J. Lee, that the members' smoker be held as usual, was agreed to. For this event Messrs. A. J. Jones and A. Ware were appointed stewards, who were also empowered to arrange the venue and also given the task of securing the concert artistes, to be selected from the members and their friends.

The Anomalous Position of the Overseer.

The remainder of the evening was taken up in an informal talk on the present position of the overseer, the letters recently appearing in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* on the subject being read to the meeting and forming the basis for discussion.

The president at the outset commented on the difficulties experienced at the present time by the overseer with his depleted staffs. These times, he thought, were more difficult to deal with than when trade was brisk. There had been statements in the trade press and elsewhere regarding the invidious position of the overseer on questions affecting employers and employees, and their executive thought it advisable that members should have an opportunity of discussing them.

A member remarked on the many trade union rules and regulations that harass them every day in the management of their various departments. If they went to the employers with their difficulties they got no support from them and they often found themselves between the devil and the deep sea. The speaker thought the best policy for them to adopt would be to come to some arrangement with the unions in order to secure smoother working in the workshop and thus obtain greater output.

Another speaker thought the difficulties that cropped up occasionally between the employers and the men were mainly due to the fact that many of the employers did not know their men, in fact they treated them as so many automata. He gave instances of the beneficent effect resulting from interest taken by the employers in the welfare of the worker. This speaker did not favour any approach to

the unions for settlement of their difficulties, but thought the best policy for the overseer to adopt was to impress on the employer the desirability of taking a greater interest in the men.

Another speaker thought that the trade union rules regarding the number of apprentices allowed in the workshop and the regulation that disallowed them to operate a machine until the last year of their time were absurd. How could a lad be expected to learn his trade in five years under those circumstances? He thought they should, in co-operation with the employers, approach the unions to get this matter modified to some extent.

It was necessary—thought another speaker—that the unions should put a certain amount of restriction upon the number of apprentices, because some employers wanted them for cheap labour. In regard to the invidious position in which the overseer often finds himself, it was a fact that immediately he got into closer touch with the men, he just as quickly got shut out of the circle of the employer, and if that happened very often, he did not remain long in his position.

Other speakers mentioned the serious want that existed. The peculiar functions which the overseer often had to exercise in the performance of his duties often made him out of harmony both with the employer and the employee, and the feeling generally expressed was that because of this, his position and peace of mind were frequently made very irksome. Most of the members thought that the best solution was to be found in a closer association with the unions, and not with an employers' association, whilst others were of the opinion that an independent attitude was the best one for the overseer to adopt.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

Personal.

It is interesting to note that Mr. W. H. Jubb, the one Englishman on the wrecked German liner *Hammonia*, whose heroism has received unstinted praise from survivors, is connected with paper and print. Mr. Jubb had been engaged on behalf of the San Rafael paper mill in Mexico by Messrs. Becker and Co. to take charge of the company's fast-running news machines.

MR. FOSTER G. ROBINSON (E. S. and A. Robinson and Co., Ltd., Bristol) has a big capacity for work. Apart from his own business of printer, wholesale stationer, paper bag maker, etc., he is captain of the Gloucestershire County Cricket Club, and has made some useful scores this season.

Now he has been elected to a seat on the Bristol City Council.

THE City Hall at Cardiff was the scene on Saturday of a reception by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff (Councillor F. Harold Turnbull) and the Lady Mayoress (Miss Turnbull), to the journalists of South Wales and Monmouthshire, and it was arranged for the purpose of doing honour to Mr. T. A. Davies, the Cardiff Exchange representative of the *South Wales News*, on the occasion of his election as president of the National Union of Journalists. A cheque for 60 guineas was handed to Mr. Davies, and intimation was made that a permanent souvenir would be presented later.

ON the occasion of his leaving the *South Wales News* and *South Wales Echo* repertorial staff for an appointment on the London staff of the *Daily Sketch*, Mr. R. G. Sinclair was during the week end presented with a small library of books by his colleagues of the associated newspapers at Cardiff.

MR. E. A. KENNARD, of the literary staff of the *Leamington Spa Courier*, has been presented by his colleagues on that paper with a travelling rug on leaving to take up an appointment on the *Pekin and Tientsin Times*.

MR. H. R. MACDONALD, of the *Evening News*, by defeating Mr. H. Dix, of the *Daily Mail*, in the final of the Associated Newspapers Lawn Tennis Championship, became the holder of the W. J. Evans Cup.

M. JEAN DAMABLY, French poet, journalist, and municipal councillor, is 101 years old, and still actively working.

Trade Notes.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S ESTATE.—Viscount Northcliffe left personal estate of the provisional value of £2,000,000. Pending the trial of the action of Viscountess Northcliffe against Henry P. Arnholz and another, concerning the validity of the last will and testament of the deceased, letters of administration pendente lite have been granted to Sir George Augustus Sutton, Bt., of Fleetway House, Farringdon-road, E.C., the person appointed by order on motion dated August 30th, 1922, to administer the personal estate pending the action. It is understood that a complete settlement has been arrived at with regard to Lord Northcliffe's testamentary dispositions. This grant of administration pendente lite will enable Sir George Sutton to carry out the agreed policy of the executors named under both wills.

A RATHER serious fire occurred at the premises of Messrs. Jenner and Co., Ltd., colour printers, Sampson-road, North Birmingham, on Thursday, September 7th. A considerable amount of paper and other materials was destroyed.

A SUMMONS against Odham's Press, alleging contravention of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, by failing to register members, was discharged at Bow street last Thursday.

FREDERICK MARTIN, art student, who made Treasury notes so skilfully that 59 of them, all of the same number, were cashed and reached the bank, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. Justice Branson at the Old Bailey last week. Wood blocks and other apparatus for making the notes were found at his house.

MANY Leicester tradesmen have been victimised by a gang circulating spurious pound notes. Those stopped have no watermark.

PRINTING SCHOOL PRIZEGIVING.—In connection with the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, a public meeting will be held at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, on Friday, September 15th, 1922, for the purpose of furthering technical education for those engaged in the printing and kindred trades. The prizes and certificates gained last session will be presented during the evening. The chair will be taken by Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., who will be supported by many representatives of the printing industry.

THE papermaking classes at the L.C.C. School of Photo Engraving, Bolt-court, which re-opens on Monday, October 7th, again proved very successful at the last City and Guilds Examination, with 12 successes—the largest number of any centre. The teacher, Mr. A. A. Whalley, with Dartford and Maidstone, was responsible for 18 firsts (3 in the Final Grade) and 6 seconds.

DIPLOMA IN JOURNALISM.—The pass list issued as the result of the recent examination for the diploma for journalism at London University included the names of 30 students, of whom 14 are women. Next session, which opens in October, there will be included in the syllabus a series of weekly lectures on practical journalism, by prominent journalists. The new syllabus and time table are now available, and can be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, to whom applications for admission and all inquiries should be addressed.

A CONCERT in aid of the funds of the Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home, Deal, is to be held at the Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, W.C., on the 28th inst., commencing at 7.30 p.m. A number of prominent artists from several London theatres and music halls have promised their support, and the arrangements for the entertainment have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Stanley Cross and George Flexmore, of the *Evening News*. Tickets, which may be obtained of Mr. H. F. Parker, secretary, are 1s. 3d. and 2s. 4d. (including tax).

CAUSTON'S ATHLETIC defeated Waterlow and Sons in a Printing and Stationery Trades Cricket Cup tie by 13 runs. This result leaves both clubs with identical records in the competition, both having played eight games, won six and lost two. G. Knight took eight Waterlow wickets for 27, while Woodley claimed eight of Causton's wickets for 30. Causton's made 66 and Waterlow's 53. A match to decide who shall meet Messrs. Millington C.C. (winners of B Division) is to be played on Saturday next.

THE annual athletic sports of the Grafton Athletic and Social Club (Hill, Siffken and Co., Ltd.), were held on Saturday, September 9th, at Devonshire Hill, White Hart Lane, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic gathering of employees and visitors. The weather was fine with a cool breeze, and the various races and competitions were keenly contested by both girls and men, some of the performances reaching quite a high standard. A band was in attendance, and a happy and successful gathering concluded with dancing on the lawn.

A WORLD'S record score was made in miniature rifle shooting at 25 yards, in the Printers' Rifle League (which is a section of the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association), by the John Dickinson Rifle Club and their opponents Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons' Rifle Club, each team scoring a possible 600, thus making a tie shoot with a maximum possible score.

THE *Connoisseur* this year attains its majority.

THE *Daily Herald* reduced its price to 1d. on Monday.

PHOTO EXHIBITION.—The Earl of Carnarvon opened the International Exhibition of Photographs at Prince's Gallery, Piccadilly, on Monday. The British and American sections are the largest. Then in point of number come the Dutch section, the German (the first show of German work in London since 1914), the Scandinavian, the Italian and French and Belgian sections. The exhibition remains open until tomorrow (Friday).

MR. GEORGE SAUNDERS, O.B.E., LL.D., who was for twenty eventful years the Berlin correspondent of *The Times*, and afterwards for five years *The Times* correspondent in Paris, died on Sunday morning at Woking.

THE death occurred at Leeds on Thursday of Mrs. Wesley Petty, the wife of Mr. Wesley Petty, the principal of the Whitehall Printeries, Leeds, and ex-president of the Leeds Master Printers' Association.

THE death has occurred in Australia of Mr. Henry Lawson, the well-known Australian novelist and poet, most of whose books were reprints of his contributions to the *Sydney Bulletin*.

THE late Mr. Alfred Rayney Waller, of Peterhouse, Cambridge, secretary to the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, left £4,836.

THE late Mr. John Hatton, of Woodbank, Station-road, Brimington, Derby, retired papermaker, left £8,553.

A THIRD report has now been issued by the Departmental Committee on Lighting in factories and workshops originally set up in 1913.

THE British Museum has acquired a new copy of the First Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, published in 1623.

THE appearance of the first picture paper to be issued in Wales, namely *Welsh Sport Illustrated*, the effort of a group of Cardiff journalists and published from the offices of the *South Wales Journal of Commerce*, was not long allowed to go unchallenged. The *Western Mail* entered the arena last week with *Welsh Pictorial* and *Sporting News*, 16 pages larger in size than its rival and priced at 1d., as against the other paper's 2d.

THE censorship in regard to Irish newspapers was withdrawn on Saturday night, the situation in the country no longer making it necessary.

AN exhibition of rare prints, a collection which, it is said, rivals that of the British Museum in London, was opened last week at Griez, the former capital of Reuss. The prints remained in a corner of the Reuss Library until the revolution of 1918, when the State took over the library, and a professor, examining the contents, discovered the prints.

DESPITE an offer of 50 per cent. more wages, the printers of Vienna have continued on strike and no newspapers were appearing at the beginning of this week.

THE Egyptian Association of Toulouse protests against the suspension of Egypt's nationalist newspapers, "which disappear daily, and against the suppression of all natural liberties, which have completely ceased to exist since the declaration of the pretended independence of Egypt."

A REVIEW of German imports into the United Kingdom for July states that these are still on the decrease. Paper and cardboard are among the smaller decreases to the extent of £6,882.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. WAGES.—The forecast concerning the wage-reduction move of the London Society of Compositors, made in our columns last week, has since been justified by events, all L.S.C. members having received notice of the special delegate meeting to be held on Thursday next, the 21st instant. The circular issued to the members sets forth the general wages position, and then states that the L.S.C. Committee met the employers on the 29th ult., and came to the following understanding with the employers' representatives: (1) Wages.—That the question of some reduction should be considered by the members. (2) Lino. Scale.—No reduction in the rate apart from any general reduction accepted by the members. (3) Night Rate.—No change apart from that brought about by a general reduction. (4) Piecework in Periodical Houses and Lino. Modifications.—A joint sub-committee to be appointed, to agree upon a list of periodical houses and the application of piecework and the linotype modifications as passed by the L.S.C. to houses included in such list. (5) Monotype Piece Scale.—A joint sub-committee to be appointed. (6) Proportion of Apprentices.—Agreement to be signed. (7) A ballot of the members to be taken, and the result communicated within five weeks.

AT the conclusion of the Trade Union Congress at Southport on Saturday it was stated that Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., the secretary of the Congress, was retiring under the new Age Limit Rule, and it was pointed out that there would be a more appropriate occasion to acknowledge the services of Mr. Bowerman.

MR. H. SKINNER, general secretary of the Typographical Association, was re-elected as the printing and paper trades representative on the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

MR. GEORGE HARRAWAY, president of the Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers' Union, and Mr. T. G. Newland, the general secretary, after attending the Trades Union Congress at Southport last week, left to attend the International Bookbinders' Conference at Leipzig.

THE L.S.C. staff, in thanking members and friends for the generous support given to the crippled daughter of their late colleague, "Ted" Peacock, state that the total sum realised amounted to £74 15s. 1d.

THE "Natsopa" Memorial Home is becoming quite a popular centre now for chapel outings. During the month of August the *Sheffield Independent*, *Sheffield Telegraph*, and the *London Daily Express* each paid separate visits. During the month of September the following outings were planned: Saturday, the 2nd, Hudson and Kearns, London; Thursday, 7th, *Daily Sketch*, London; Sunday, 24th, the Amalgamated Press, London.

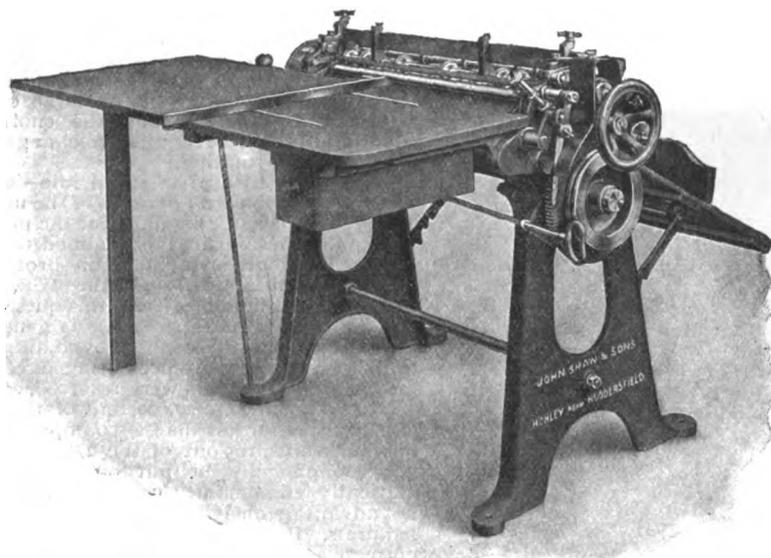
THE Typographical Association, in a notice to members regarding the payment of the levy of 2s. on each ros. earned during the recent strike, say that as the levy was to remain in force "during the period of the dispute," it should have been paid up to the time of the acceptance of the agreement by ballot, that is, up to the week ending August 26th. The payment of the levy, however, was generally discontinued from August 19th, and the Council have now decided that this latter date should mark the close of the levy. It was therefore in force for four weeks.

A FURTHER announcement states that T.A. members who were unemployed at the commencement of the strike shall be allowed an extension of two weeks' unemployment benefit during the current quarter. Honorary members who have returned to the trade and are required to show 16 consecutive weeks' work before being entitled to unemployment benefit will, owing to the period of the strike, be allowed to claim such benefit after 14 weeks' continuous employment if signing the unemployment book on July 24th last.

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American Miehle Company's Vertical Press.

THE SUPER JOBBING PRESS DESCRIBED.

It is over 30 years since the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, first brought out the two revolution flat-bed press, which has made their name famous

revolutionary in design whilst remaining simple in operation.

In order to appreciate fully the Vertical, one should consider the work of a jobbing

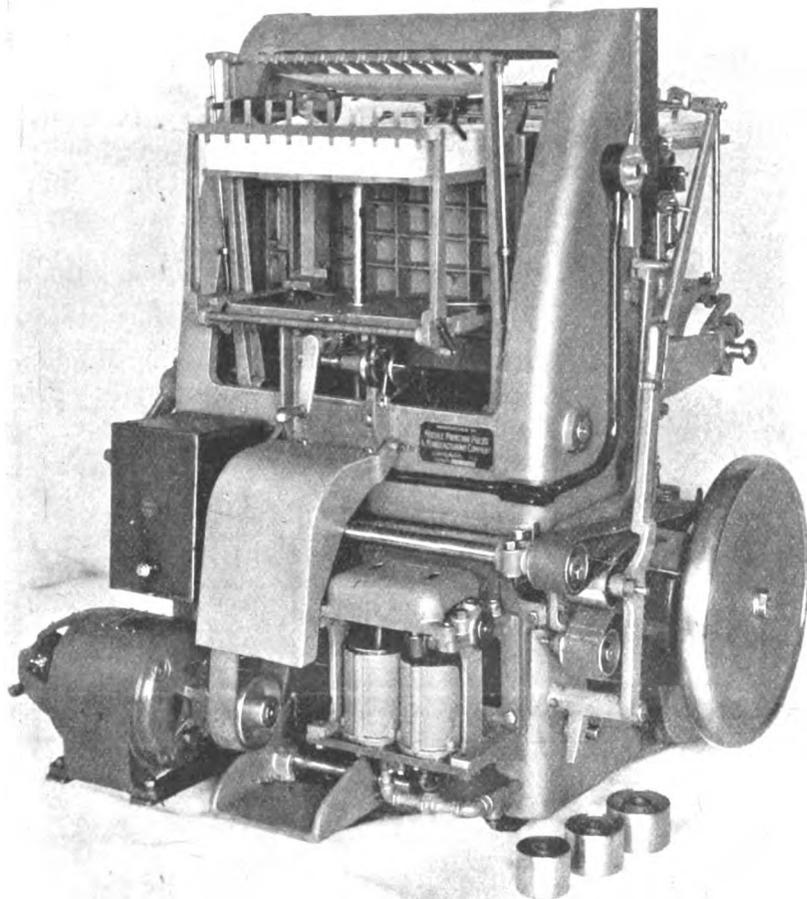
press—qualities of printing—and, whilst there are on the market presses unquestionably suited for particular classes of work, there is no machine which is suitable for all classes of work. The Miehle Co. claims that the Vertical will handle 90 per cent. of all ordinary jobbing work, and further that it will handle this much more economically than any other press, because it will produce printed sheets for a greater percentage of its effective time than any other machine, one of its principal features being the enormous reduction in the time required to change over from one job to another.

No longer need a press stand idle—whilst others are overloaded—because of the unsuitability of the work in hand for the press in question. The Vertical is claimed to be a universal machine capable of producing economically practically all the work coming into a jobbing office—and this question is one of more importance than is generally realised. An analysis of the jobs coming into a fairly large jobbing office during one week showed that 223 orders were received, calling for runs of from 30 to 20,000, and of these 223 jobs 105 were for less than 2,500 impressions—in other words, 105 out of the 223 jobs could not economically be put on to an automatically fed machine; conversely, 118 could not advantageously be turned out on a hand-fed press. If the claims for the Vertical are correct, each and every one of these jobs could have been produced on that machine.

The Vertical is a complete printing unit combining an automatic pile feeder accommodating 4,000 sheets of stock, a printing press, and delivery mechanism delivering the printed sheets on to an automatically lowering table which will take the same quantity of paper as the feed table. We carefully state that it is a printing unit, to indicate that it is not a printing press with feeding and delivery mechanisms attached—each portion forms an integral part of the whole, so that every function operated from one common shaft is accurately synchronised.

To those of our readers who have not already had an opportunity of perusing the admirable booklet describing the construction and functions of the Vertical, the following description will be enlightening and interesting.

As its name indicates, the operation of the press is vertical. That is, the bed moves up and down instead of horizontally. This feature allows the forme to be put in position in precisely the same way that is usual in platen job presses. The cylinder also moves up and down, in contrary motion to the bed. The two units, the bed and the cylinder, practically balance one another, and their



A General View of the Machine.

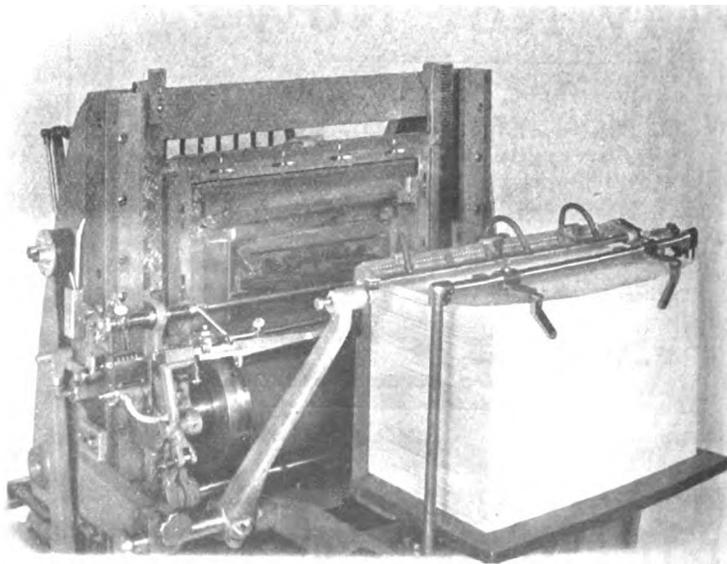
throughout the world, and which has established the standard of two-revolution presses in all places where printing is done; since that time, now long since past, approximately 13,000 two-revolution presses have been turned out of the factory, and they are to be found in practically every civilised country of the globe, an interesting fact being that the first press constructed—press serial No. 1—is to-day doing good work in its home on the Pacific Coast of the United States. In the early days the largest press took a quademy sheet, and as years went on, a demand for larger and ever larger machines was made until at the present time the company's range includes presses which will print an 8 demy sheet in either one or two colours or perfected at one operation, an advance undreamt of at the time the first press was designed.

The printing world is now welcoming the advent of a new generation of the same stock—the American Miehle Co.'s Vertical Job Press—which is being placed on the market, and which can be seen in operation at the showroom of the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Blackfriars House, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4; we have mentioned the foregoing historical facts because, being the descendant of such a clan—vouched for by manufacturers of such reputation, the Vertical press obviously merits the serious consideration of all people interested in print, and they will undoubtedly wish to examine the press and review the claims put forward for it. We therefore feel that our readers will be as interested as we were to know something about this newcomer in the job press field—a press which we regard, after personal examination, as

printer. He is called upon to handle an immense variety of sizes, an immense variety

of materials, and to produce a great range of quantities and a wide variety of kinds and

contrary motion vertically, results in a saving in power consumption as well as the elimina-



View showing Automatic Pile Feeder.

tion of the greater part of the vibration due to reciprocal motion. The bed and cylinder are full crank driven, which still further minimises the vibration. Reciprocal motion of both bed and cylinder presents another great advantage; each of them travels but half the distance. As a consequence, the actual motion of the press at high speed is comparatively slow.

The press may be described as an improved stop cylinder. All of the well-known advantages of this type have been retained and the disadvantages eliminated. On the printing stroke, the bed is directly connected with the cylinder through a gear and rack, the rack extending the entire length of the bed, thus securing perfect register between the bed and the cylinder without the use of a register rack.

The cylinder revolves on the printing stroke only. The cylinder prints on the up stroke. When tripped it does not revolve. It is equipped with a brush. A striking feature of the press is that the cylinder can be turned to any position for packing or attaching the make-ready, independently of all other parts of the press.

There are five composition rollers, viz: One ductor roller, two distributor rollers, two forme rollers, each two inches in diameter.

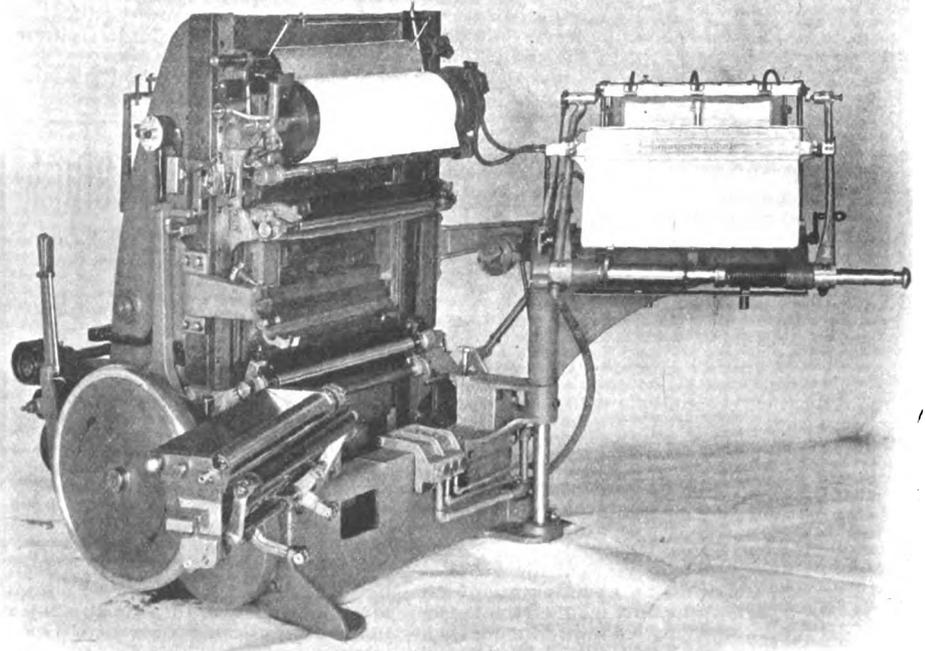
There are two steel vibrators, one each for the forme rollers and distributor rollers. The ink plate is approximately the size of the largest forme.

The press feeds the paper automatically, and will feed every kind of sheet within its range with practically no adjustment. For feeding, it depends entirely on air separation and on suction. The press trips automatically if a sheet fails to get down to the front guides and it stops automatically if, in feeding, sheets pile up on the forwarding or transfer table. The printed sheets are delivered on a table which automatically lowers as the pile of printed sheets increases. This table, like the stock table, will hold twelve inches of stock. The stock is delivered printed side up.

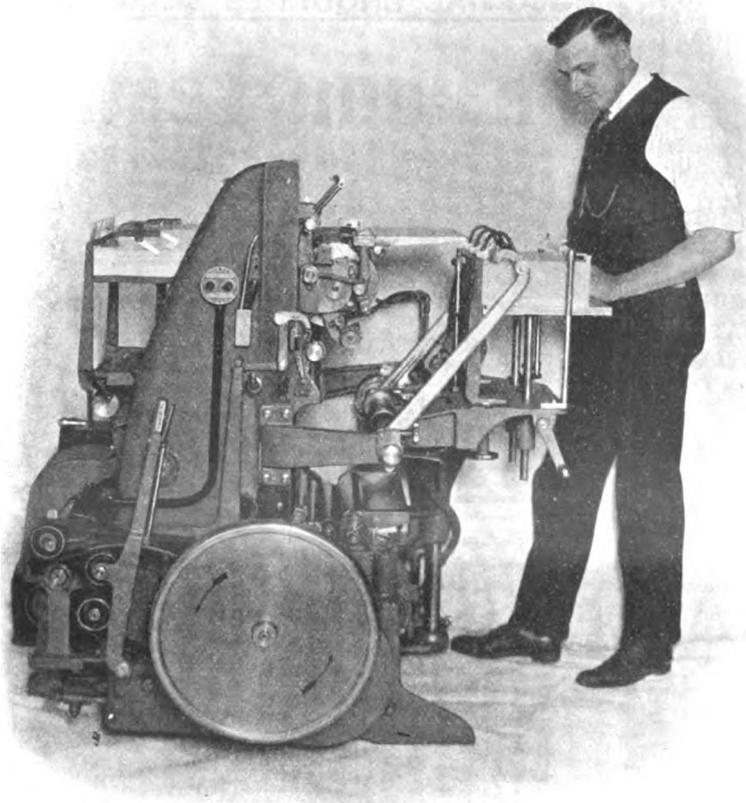
Make-ready of ordinary type jobs is greatly reduced as compared with platen presses owing to the substitution of the cylinder for the platen. A succession of type jobs all requiring the same colour of ink can be printed almost without interruption outside

tissue sheet in the make-ready does its full duty; there is no occasion to substitute an over-copious flow of ink for full colour which should be obtained by means of a firm impression. Its legitimate field takes in every

in the mechanical construction of a press—they want to know what a press will do rather than why it does it, but the constructional plan of the Vertical as noticed at the demonstration greatly impressed us. The



Showing Pile Table and Ink Fountain Swinging Clear.



The Vertical Miehle at Work.

of the time for changing the forme and the setting of the side guide. It is quite possible for two entirely different type jobs, using the same ink, to be printed with an interval of less than five minutes. The Vertical Press is capable nevertheless of high quality printing. Its impressional strength is such that every

forme to high grade half-tone plate work in one or more colours.

The speed of the press is from 2,000 to 3,600 impressions per hour, and we had an opportunity of seeing the press operating in perfect register at the highest speed.

Printers as such are not generally interested

press rests on three points of support like a tripod—so that however uneven the floor, it requires no levelling and no strain is thereby thrown on the framework, which consists of two solid castings firmly bolted together in perfect alignment. As the counterbalanced bed and cylinder reciprocate vertically in a two-piece single-joint framework which by reason of the three-point suspension remains permanently in perfect alignment, strains and stresses of operation are absorbed within the press itself, without causing vibration to be communicated to the building in which the press is operating or to any adjacent equipment.

Though the Vertical has been designed for durability, easy means are provided for taking up any lost motion which may arise through wear, or for ready replacement of any parts which may wear or be accidentally broken; for instance, all the cams are split-cams—they are mounted on one shaft so that in case of accident necessitating a replacement there is no need to dismantle the machine. The principal bearings are bushed, so that in case of wear after long use new bushes can be easily inserted. All parts are made to jigs, so that new parts can be put in with the certainty that they will function correctly when placed in position.

The space required for the Vertical is 4 feet by 5 feet—no more than that for a corresponding size of platen press with an automatic feeder, the compactness of the machine facilitates observation of the work during running.

The electrical equipment, which the company prefer to supply, has been specially designed to fit snugly in the space provided; the motor is bolted on to adjustable slide rails which, being mounted on a shaft at the back, enables the same to operate as a belt tightener avoiding all belt slip when running the press.

The description which we give of this new jobbing press will clearly show to what an extent the everyday problem of the printer with a job department has been given careful study and consideration by the press manufacturer. As a matter of fact, in order to get down to the practical and everyday difficulties of the jobbing printer we understand that before the first Vertical was offered for sale a series of machines were built and put into service for a long period in various printing offices; the presses took all the work as it came in, for preference the most exacting; each job was observed, the presses' performance on each was noted, and the experience gained during the printing of hundreds of jobs was utilised in the final design of the

printing unit as now put on the market, indicating an unusual expenditure of time, energy and money in the development of a press to meet the practical problems of the printer and one which the manufacturers could confidently vouch for.

The press was first publicly shown late last year and its cordial reception confirmed the views of the designers that they were meeting a long-felt want, and encouraged them to equip themselves with the necessary jigs, tools and fixtures to turn out standard presses in large quantities. They, however, underestimated its popularity, with the result that the margin between order date and delivery date is daily getting wider, an encouragement to even greater production which will clearly be necessary when the market in this and other countries is developed as it doubtless will be.

In our opinion, the factors which promote economical production from printing presses are: 1. A wide range of usefulness; 2. Simplicity or ease of handling; and 3. Speed of operation. The first of these factors is of prime importance in a small plant. It is imperative that each machine shall have the greatest possible range—every hour of a machine's time is a significant portion of the total productive capacity. Simplicity or ease of handling is a very important aspect of printing economy: the ideal press is the one in which the time required to change over from one job to another is reduced to a minimum. Then the ideal machine for any printer is one which will develop and maintain high speed on the general run of his work. As regards the three factors above-mentioned, our readers will doubtless, each in view of his own requirements, and after an examination of the press itself, determine how far the Miehle Co. of Chicago have succeeded in producing such an ideal machine. We certainly counsel printers not to miss the first convenient opportunity of having the claims of the press demonstrated to them in London and not to wait to see how the Vertical operates in the plant of their neighbour and competitor.

As mentioned in our article on St. Clement's Press a couple of weeks ago, St. Clement's Press is the first printing office in Europe to be operating a Vertical Press, and it is historically interesting to recall, that the first

two-revolution press from the plant of the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, to come into this country, twenty-six years ago, was installed in an old-established publishing house with which Mr. G. Eaton Hart is now intimately associated. The first two-revolution press, the first Vertical—history repeats itself, and we fully anticipate that history will further repeat itself and bring to the Vertical the same measure of success in the field of job printing as has been obtained by its older and dignified relations—the Two-Revolution Single-Cylinder, Two-Colour and Perfecting Presses emanating from the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company of Chicago.

Favourable View of British Paper INDUSTRY.

Colonel Edgar Smalley, director of Edwin Butterworth and Co., Ltd., has returned to England after spending more than a month on his annual business tour of the United States and Canada.

Prior to his sailing for home, Colonel Smalley stated that he thought the economic situation in the United States was poor, as compared to the situation in England where affairs have been straightened out, because both labour and capital long ago got down to work earnestly for the good of the whole country. The labour question in England was settled long ago and production is far better here than in America. There is more material than ever for export so far as paper-makers' supplies are concerned. The gatherers, packers and all others interested in this branch of industry in England have been working at top speed.

The impression Colonel Smalley gathered during his stay in America was, that business is spasmodic with buyers displaying much hesitancy and a desire to wait for possible developments. The energetic, creative attitude, which Colonel Smalley had witnessed generally on previous trips to America, was lacking.

The Allied Paper Trade Protection SOCIETY.

Important functions are carried out by this Society, which was formerly the Association of Papermakers, Merchants, Agents, Wholesale Stationers and Allied Trades. The object of the Society, which has offices at 26, 27, 28, Kimberley House, 14-17, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., and 35, 36, 37, Exchange-chambers, 2, Bixteth-street, Liverpool, is specialised trade protection for the paper and allied industries. It has been registered as a limited company. The general manager of the organisation is Mr. Parkin S. Booth, F.A.A., who for many years past has occupied the position of accountant to the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., a trade protection organisation specialising in the wholesale drug, chemical and allied trades.

It was in consequence of having been consulted with regard to the affairs of a paper agent, of whose estate Mr. Booth is now trustee, that he set on foot the Allied Paper Trade Protection Society, and the support he has already received is very encouraging. As showing the utility of such an organisation where insolvency matters are concerned, co-operation in the chemical and allied trades has resulted in estates being carried on and the amount of such estates indebtedness being eventually liquidated. The assistance which such a Society can render in furnishing confidential reports as to the status of likely customers is obvious and the subscription of two guineas per annum entitles the subscriber to a variety of services.

The Society will be governed by a board of directors prominently connected with the paper trade, several of whom have already expressed a willingness to sit on the board.

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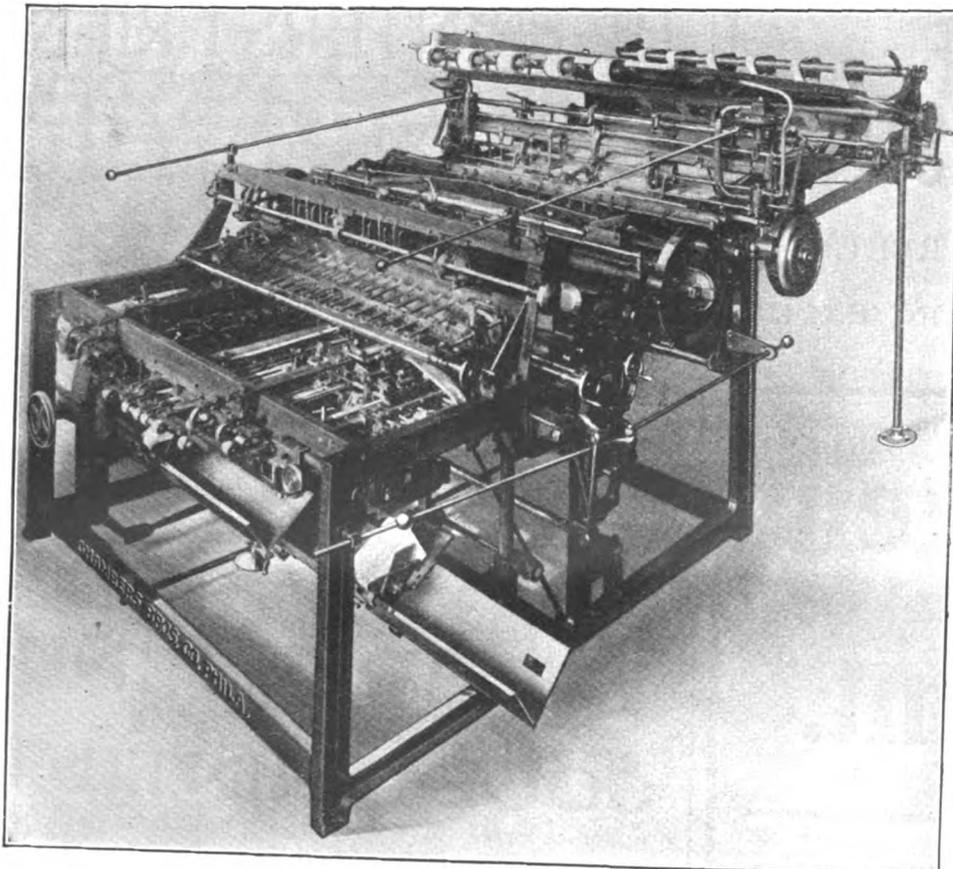
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VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 12.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

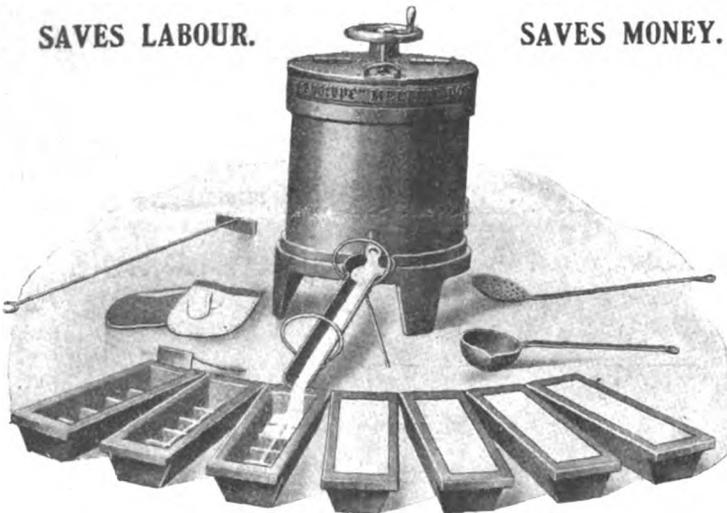
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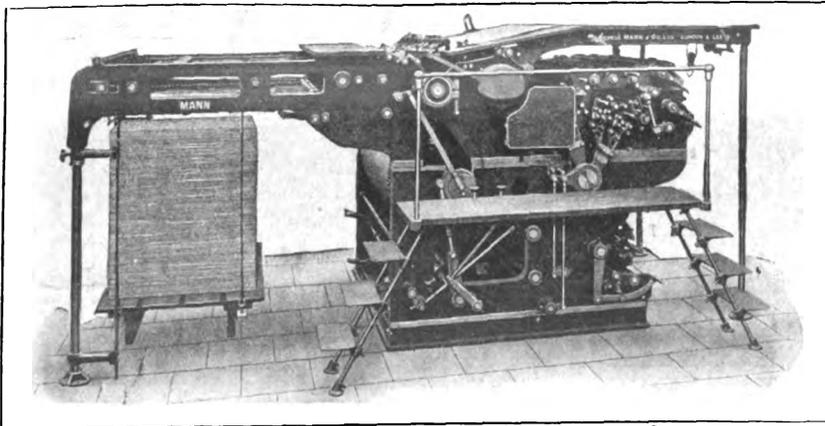
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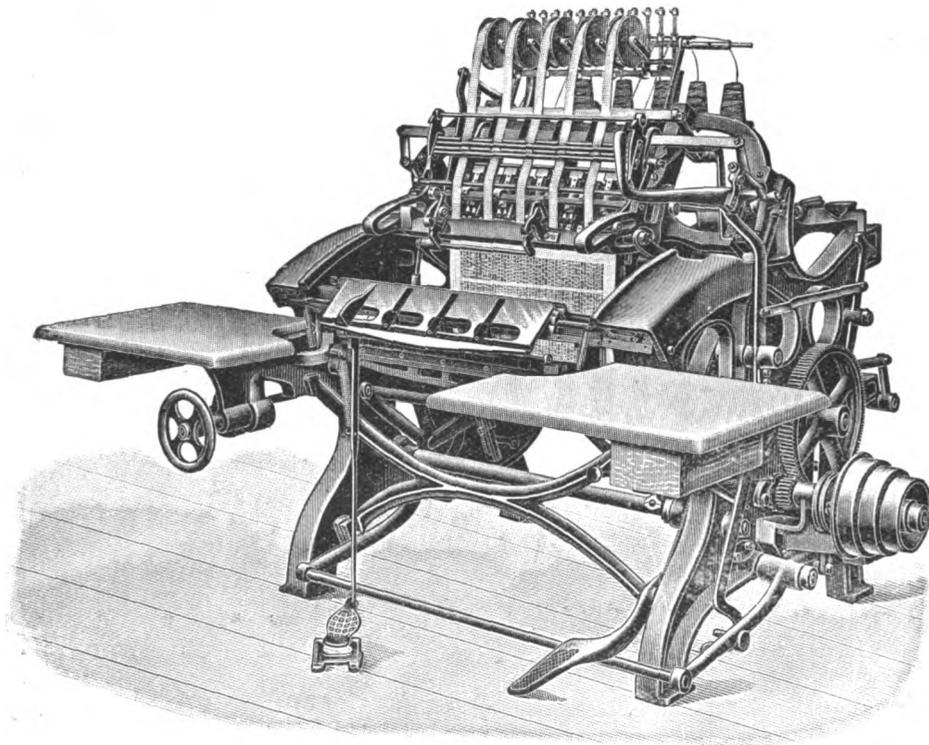
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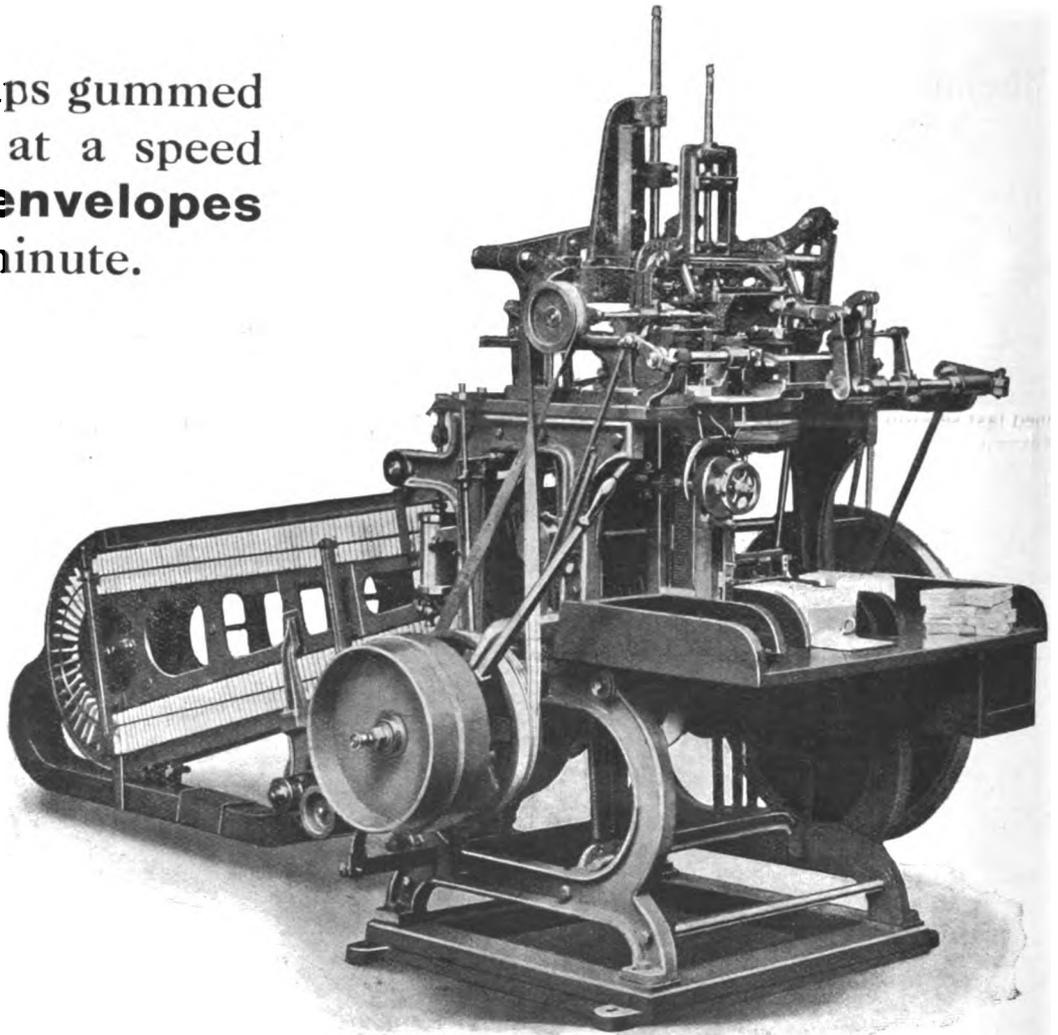
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[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 21, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Technical Education Prize-giving.

Trade Leaders at Stationers' Hall under Auspices of St. Bride
Printing School and Printing Industry Technical Board.

Many prominent representatives of the printing and allied trades were present on the platform at Stationers' Hall on Friday evening, when, before a crowded audience, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P. (chairman St. Bride Foundation Printing School Committee, 1921-22), distributed the prizes and certificates gained last session at St. Bride School and at the examinations conducted by the Printing Industry Technical Board.

Several of those who were expected to be on the platform did not appear, but Mr. Hazell (in the chair) was supported by the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P. (secretary London Society of Compositors), Mr. Ernest Judd (Master Bookbinders' Association), Mr. George Arkle (Bookbinders' Union), Mr. G. A. Eden (Bookbinders' Managers and Overseers' Association), Mr. G. Maidment (Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), Mr. E. W. Whittle (secretary Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association), Mr. Edward Unwin and Mr. H. Hill (Past Masters of the Worshipful Company of Stationers), Mr. A. E. Holmes (Board of Education), Mr. P. Squire (chairman, St. Bride Foundation), Mr. F. Gillett (St. Bride Foundation), Mr. J. R. Riddell (principal, St. Bride Printing School) and others.

Success of St. Bride School.

Mr. Howard Hazell, in his opening address, characterised the gathering as a memorable one, it being the last prize-giving associated with St. Bride School prior to the removal of the school to Stamford-street, where it was hoped still better to instruct the printers of London in subjects pertaining to their industry. Drawing attention to the ever-growing success of St. Bride School Mr. Hazell mentioned that in the session 1921-2 1,506 students were enrolled, over 700 of whom attended in their employers' time, the employers also paying the fees. The examinations arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board had also been well attended, and a satisfactory number of candidates had been successful.

Mr. Hazell proceeded to make a forceful plea on behalf of the advantages conferred by technical education. He held, he said, that it was well for everyone—master printer, manager, overseer or craftsman—to learn something outside the four walls of his office or factory. Technical classes taught the best methods of production; and in these days of specialisation, when an apprentice was apt to be tied to one section of the craft, he was able by attending classes to learn not only the work of his own section but to learn also something of the processes which preceded and which followed his own work. It should be their ambition to be not mere craftsmen but masters of their craft.

They should aim to fit themselves for the position above their own; then promotion would come even without their asking for it. Immense progress had been made in the processes connected with the printing trade. They must move with a trade that was never standing still. There were great fields in the printing trade for able and energetic workers. He cited the examples of Lord Northcliffe, Field-Marshal Sir Wm. Robertson and Mr. Henry Ford as men who had risen to success without special advantages at the start. There were throughout the printing trade men who had risen in the same way. Many of them to whom he was speaking would rise to positions of power and influence. The country needed skilled craftsmen, for capital and business organisation were useless without the skilled worker behind them. He urged his hearers to acquire all the knowledge they could, and thus benefit themselves and benefit the country to which they belonged.

Mr. Naylor on the New School.

Mr. T. E. Naylor started with a word of warning to students as to their possibly feeling disappointed when they entered their new quarters over the water in Stamford-street. They had been accustomed to a certain atmosphere at St. Bride, where they had been situated in the heart of the greatest city of the world, a city in which printing was the premier craft and industry. They were proud of St. Bride and its surroundings, and many of them felt a pang of regret at being about to part company with what they regarded as their Alma Mater in the printing trade. Owing to the very difficult time in which they lived the education authority had not been able to provide for them the kind of building they would wish to have, but had helped them to secure a building that was not originally intended for the purposes of a printing school and was not a new building. He had himself visited the new school and was very keenly disappointed at the reflection that the building allocated to the printing trade of London for the purpose of a central technical school was certainly not worthy of the objects which they were seeking to attain. He had heard that the London County Council, at an expenditure of something between three and four million pounds, had erected for their own purposes a magnificent edifice at the other side of Westminster-bridge, the council chamber being built upon such huge and magnificent lines that the worthy councillors could not hear themselves speak in public debate. (Laughter.) With these facts in mind, to be suddenly brought face to face with that dull, drab building in Stamford-street—which would certainly be a disgrace to a third-rate provincial town—was some-

thing of a blow to those of them who expected better things from the educational authorities of this country. They had accepted the offer of that building, but, so far as he was concerned, he looked upon it as a temporary expedient only, and in the course of a few years—when they hoped trade would have improved, and economy at the expense of education would no longer be necessary—they might again approach the London County Council and insist on being housed in accordance with their objects and traditions. After all, however, this was a secondary consideration. What mattered was not so much the kind of building, but the kind of instruction received. No matter what kind of building they might have at their disposal, if they could secure the right plant, as they had already secured the right instructors—that was what really mattered. Proud of the record of St. Bride, they would carry that record and that reputation across the water to Stamford-street and would make the London School of Printing known throughout the country as one of the finest institutions for the turning out of skilled craftsmen.

Mr. Naylor went on to emphasise the importance of technical education, as already pointed out by the chairman. He stressed particularly the joy which rewarded the man who trained himself to become a master of his craft. There was not one section of the printing trade, he said—not even what used to be called the section of the "printer's labourer," now the "printer's assistant"—which could not claim to be in a position to become craftsmen, even within the limitations of their own work. He urged every student to apply himself diligently to his studies, so that they might make the London School of Printing the premier institution of its kind in this country, if not in the world.

Mr. P. Squire, chairman of St. Bride Foundation, said it was to him personally, and he believed, to his colleagues, the Governors of St. Bride Foundation, a matter of the sincerest regret that this magnificent and representative body of students were going to pursue their studies in another part of London instead of in Bride-lane. He did not regret that they were going to a better place, a larger place, but regretted that St. Bride had not room enough for the accommodation required. He said the governing body of St. Bride was confident that the school would have even greater success in the future than in the past. On their behalf he expressed the heartiest good wishes for the success of the new undertaking, and said that whether or not he or his colleagues should be associated with it, they would always take the keenest possible interest in the students' welfare, and would gladly do anything they could to increase their success.

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Mr. Hazell then proceeded to distribute the prizes and certificates to successful students. The list was a very large one, and the distribution occupied about half an hour.

The ceremony completed, Mr. F. Gillett proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for his able services in the chair and to the Worshipful Company of Stationers for their hospitality in granting the use of the Hall. On behalf of the Governors of St. Bride he expressed regret at the school's removal, and said the sole reason was that, under the energetic management of Mr. Riddell, the school had outgrown its premises. He hoped the removal to the other side of the water would be temporary only, and that they might later return to the City and perhaps resume their old name.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman seconded the vote of thanks. He said he also regretted the move from Fleet-street. He liked the smell of printers' ink, and what the smell of Stamford-street might be he did not know. (Laughter.) Commenting upon the chairman's big task in handing awards to over 300 students, he remarked that Mr. Unwin had been called upon, in the absence of the present Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, to sign 300 and odd documents; thus Mr. Unwin's silence that evening would last longer in their memories than some of the speeches, because so long as their certificates lasted they would see Mr. Unwin's name upon them. In putting the vote of thanks to the meeting, he did so in Parliamentary fashion, asking those in favour to say "Aye." After one preliminary effort, the shout of "Aye" proved very satisfactory. "Noes" being entirely absent, Mr. Bowerman declared "the Ayes have it."

The meeting closed with a brief response from Mr. Hazell, who—as a member of the Livery of the Stationers' Company, as well as chairman of the committee—was able to reply to the vote of thanks, "double-barrelled" though it was.

Printery Instruction in Leeds.

The Leeds Education Department has issued a prospectus giving particulars of the winter course of instruction in connection with the Department of Printing under the Leeds Technical School, the classes in which began on Monday, September 18th.

The subjects covered include typography (practical and theory), lithography (including press and machine work, transferring and offset printing), linotype and monotype, printing machine mechanism, aerograph and finishing, photo-mechanical processes, photography, bookbinding (including forwarding and finishing), machine book sewing, ruling and cost finding. The fees for the various courses range from 7s. 6d. to 15s.

The printing school is adequately equipped for the teaching of all the subjects taken.

Day courses, either full or part time, are arranged in every section of the department. A special course of day classes has been arranged to meet the needs of apprentices, and employers are asked to grant facilities to enable their apprentices to attend these classes.

The Master Printers' Federation and several printing equipment manufacturers have kindly agreed to present prizes for the most efficient student in each section of the school.

Canada's Trade with U.S.A.

A report on the paper industry of Canada states that the Canadian pulp and paper industry is not affected by the "emergency" or any other tariff. Owing to the strong demand for its products from the United States, it is resuming much of its old-time activity. During May, for example, 50 per cent. of Canada's exports to U.S.A. were in the form of wood, pulp and paper. It is understood that American publishing interests, not having received from certain European countries the satisfactory supplies of paper they had expected, have turned again to Canada. Thus it is found that of 78,031 tons of paper imported into the United States in the early spring, 73,119 tons were from Canada; the figures for unbleached sulphate and ground pulp show much the same proportion. Exports of news-print to all countries for the twelve months ending May were 16,050,000 cwts., or 1,346,000 more cwts. than during the preceding period.

Australian Notes.

Edwards Dunlop Report—Price of Paper—A Chinese Newspaper—Wages and Hours—Government Printing Bill—Queensland Government Printer—Advertising the Craft—Three-Colour Reproduction—Exhibition of Lithographs—Printer's Fire—Trading with Canada.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

IMPROVED business for the year ended April 30th last is shown in the report of Messrs. Edwards, Dunlop and Co., Ltd. At £61,338 the profits earned were only £9 odd higher than those revealed by the 1921 accounts. The carry forward was greater, however, and the sum available for appropriation, £77,826, was £589 larger. Allocations to shareholders are on last year's bases. The preference dividend is 5 per cent., and the ordinary equals 10 per cent., accounting for £4,325 and £40,423 respectively, of which all but £10,106, representing 6d. per ordinary share, has already been paid. The transfer of £16,000 to the reserve account raises the total of that fund to £140,000.

THE board reports that during the year the cost of paper fell continuously, and the company's prices from stock now average about 45 per cent. less than at this time in 1921. Many mills, it is stated, are suggesting that higher prices will rule in the near future, but the board's comment is that any downwards tendency at the moment is slight. A considerable proportion of Australian requirements for news-print is at present coming from Great Britain. This has been brought about chiefly by the preferential tariff, and the company is doing a large share of the business. The turnover is stated to be very much larger than at any other period, excepting the "boom" months of 1920.

AN interesting new company that has been registered is the *Chinese Times, Ltd.*, which has a capital of £3,000. Its objects are: To publish a newspaper or newspapers in Sydney and at other places in New South Wales, and to acquire by purchase and carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, typefounders, booksellers, stationers and advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are: Yee Wing, Samuel Wong; Dy. Narme, Chas. Chang Way Bun, Lee Chut, W. Shee Ping.

THE state of affairs as regards wages in the printing trade is similar to that in the Mother Country, the question of wage-reduction being to the fore. A mass meeting at Sydney of the Amalgamated Printing Trades Employees' Union expressed resentment at the refusal of the master printers to meet them in conference to reconsider the wage-reduction effected by the last award. It also pledged members to resist any reductions of wages or alteration of hours. The question of a general cessation of work was raised, but acting on urgent advice of the executive, it was decided to refrain from any precipitate action at the present juncture.

THE employees of the Government Printing Office have been notified of the intention of the Government to reintroduce Saturday work, and to reduce their wages by 3s. a week. Protesting against this, the secretary of the Amalgamated Printing Trades Union, stated: "Practically every printing house outside the Government closes its works on Saturdays—and is likely to continue to do so—in view of the fact that both the quantity and quality of the employees' products have improved very considerably since the closing commenced."

MR. A. J. CUMMING received many congratulations on his reinstatement as Queensland Government Printer on July 17th. It will be remembered that Mr. Cumming was relieved of his post consequent upon protests he had made concerning official interference with his management of the Government printing works. Prior to his reinstatement, the following statement was issued by the Premier, Mr. Theodore: "Mr. Cumming has written to me expressing his regret about the circumstances which led to the termination of his services as Government Printer. After considering his explanation of the episode,

the Government has decided to reinstate Mr. Cumming."

THE New South Wales Master Printers and Connected Trades Association is advertising the occupational advantages offered by the printing and bookbinding trades. "They are healthy and interesting occupations," says the Association's newspaper appeal. "Under the best possible conditions, your boys can be engaged in learning the most interesting of all trades, and at the same time earn good wages and avoid the possibility of unemployment as unskilled workers in the future. There are vacancies for apprentices in the following trades: Hand composing, linotype operating, bookbinding, letterpress printing, lithographic printing, paper ruling, and stereotyping and electrotyping."

MR. A. V. WILKINSON, of Campsie, claims to have made a big advance in the adaptation of the three colour process to photographic reproduction, having perfected a process which will not only reproduce the natural colours of any object, but will also bring the cost of the completed print far below the present figure. It is necessary to have three negatives, but it is stated that the formulæ which Mr. Wilkinson uses enable him to strip the thin film—much thinner than that on an ordinary photographic plate—from each of the three prints, and transfer it on to a paper support, so that except for the natural colours the finished photograph looks just like an ordinary one. The three stained prints are superimposed, in perfect register, the magnifying glass failing to reveal any overlapping even in a detailed subject. From the time Mr. Wilkinson starts to make his three coloured prints until the photograph is finished he takes half an hour. This expedition is due to the formulæ and methods of stripping the prints.

AT Sydney recently an interesting exhibition of lithographs by Miss Thea Proctor and a group of London lithographers was opened by Dame Margaret Davidson. There was a large attendance of art enthusiasts. "I believe this is the first exhibition of lithographs we have had in Sydney," said Dame Margaret Davidson. "About fifteen years ago a club was formed in London by the inventor of the method of lithography used by the group of artists who had produced the pictures shown at this exhibition, and the annual exhibition of that club was considered one of the best in London."

SOME thousands of pounds' worth of damage was caused by a fire which occurred on the premises of Walker, May and Co., general printers and publishers, of Melbourne. The conflagration was confined to the top floor of the substantial stone factory in M'Killop-street, where the bookbinding branch of the firm's operations were carried on; but considerable damage was done by water on the floors below, where the composing and machinery departments are situated. Energetic work by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade prevented a huge conflagration and saved much valuable property. The bookbinding machinery on the top floor was greatly damaged, and it is doubtful whether it can be again used. The stock and plant were insured for £18,000 in eleven companies.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made between the Commonwealth Government and the Canadian Government for the preparation of schedules of items upon which each country desires reciprocal trading benefits from the other. The Minister of Customs stated that in Australia the preparation of the schedule had been referred to the Tariff Board, which would inquire among the trading and manufacturing community forthwith to ascertain the directions in which concessions would be advantageous. The Minister stated that he was awaiting certain information from New Zealand before introducing the resolutions for the reciprocal treaty. The Government was also giving consideration to a comprehensive scheme of raw materials preference within the Empire.

A MEMORIAL exhibition of the illustrative work of Frank Walter Taylor and Joseph Clement Coll is being held under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the Society of Illustrators, and the Art Directors Club at 65, East Fifty-sixth-street, New York City, from September 6th to September 30th, 1922.

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Trade Notes.

COST of living on September 1st is stated by the Ministry of Labour *Gazette* to have been about 79 per cent. above July, 1914, compared with 81 per cent. on August 1st.

A COUNCIL meeting of the Federation of Master Printers has been called for October 10th and will be an important one. Several legislative measures affecting the printing industry may make further progress in the next session of Parliament, and the policy to be adopted by the Federation will be discussed.

PLANS are being made for increasing the membership of the Federation of Master Printers, and the various Alliances are now discussing proposals to that end.

L.M.P.A. AND PENSIONS.—In sending out to London master printers the customary annual appeal in connection with the Festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation—at which H.R.H. The Duke of York is to preside this year—Colonel J. R. Truscott (president) reminds L.M.P.A. members that the Council decided recently to ordain the various efforts of the Association and its members on behalf of this great institution, and resolved that any contribution sent in response to his appeal will be allocated, if desired, to a fund for establishing a London Master Printers' Association pension, or pensions.

HOLIDAY PAY.—Questions have been asked as to the rate at which holiday payment should be made. We understand that a decision has been reached by the Hours and Holidays Committee that the rate payable is to be the rate obtaining at the time the holiday is taken. This was the rule observed when wages were on the up grade and it is only reasonable to adhere to the same rule now that the movement is in the other direction.

PRINTERY FIRE.—Premises in Park-street, Southwark, S.E., occupied by Messrs. J. Parry and Co., Ltd., printers and stationers, were severely damaged by fire on Tuesday night. The cause of the outbreak is unknown, and the damage has not yet been estimated, though it will probably amount to some thousands of pounds.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Lewis Smith and Son, wholesale stationers and printers, Aberdeen, has just completed its centenary. The firm's employees, on the invitation of Mr. Smith, celebrated the event by an enjoyable trip to Ballater on Saturday.

ROCHDALE PRINTING TRADES GUILD.—The silver cup presented by Messrs. Ormerod Bros., printers, etc., Rochdale, for competition in the Guild Bowling League, has been won by the Combined Team (selected from the smaller offices). The silver shield presented by the local Master Printers' Association in connection with the cricket league has also been won by the Combined Cricket Team.

"THE PEOPLE."—It is understood that negotiations are in progress for the sale of the *People*, the well-known weekly newspaper, to a syndicate, and that the transfer will probably be completed at the end of the present month. It is understood that Colonel Grant Morden, M.P., is largely interested in the acquisition of the paper. Sir William Madge, the present proprietor of the *People*, has had a long career in journalism. He came to London from Plymouth with Sir John Le Sage, the veteran editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and having had a long illness early in the present year, he feels that the time has come for him to retire.

PREMIER'S MEMOIRS.—The *New York Times* announces that in conjunction with the *Chicago Tribune* it has obtained the newspaper rights for America of Mr. Lloyd George's Memoirs. The Premier will be paid practically a pound a word for every word he writes, and the total amount realised will be in excess of the £90,000 which, according to rumour, the book was to bring in, says *The Times*.

BOOK FAKING.—A well-known American collector recently acquired what he took to be a book published by Aldus in the year 1498. He paid £200 for it, and believed that it was an original Aldus because the publisher's press-mark—a dolphin coiled round an anchor—appeared upon it. When the book was shown to an expert it proved to be, beyond a shadow of a doubt, a modern antique—that is to say, it was simply a copy of the original work printed by an ingenious book "faker." So clever was the imitation

that only an expert could tell it from the original and rare book.

EVENING CLASS FEES.—Of considerable importance to the thousands of students who are enrolled for the evening classes in technical and other subjects which begin at the end of this month at the London County Council polytechnics and technical institutes is the question of fees. The L.C.C. has decided to recover the cost of the education of students residing out of London, and where the local education authority declines to pay the out-county fee the student himself will be required to pay the full cost before being allowed to join. Special arrangements have been made with the Middlesex Education Committee whereby students residing in their area are admitted to specified institutes on the same terms as London students. Similar arrangements, with modifications, have also been made with Kent and West Ham.

DAY CLASSES FOR PRINTING APPRENTICES.—The scheme of having day continuation classes for apprentices, advocated by the Education Act for Scotland, is in force in Edinburgh in the printing and kindred trades. The classes are held in the College of Art and the Heriot-Watt College, and the students are now being enrolled at the latter institution. Practical work absorbs the greater portion of the time, followed in importance by art classes. English and arithmetic are also represented. In addition to the general classes attended by all, there are special classes for those engaged in special branches of the trade. Compositors have separate classes for English; machinemen for printing machinery, the chemistry of paper, and mechanical drawing; lithographers for litho, machinery, chemistry of paper, and inks; stereotypers for physics and electricity, and so on.

A REMAND for medical inquiry was ordered at Tottenham last week in the case of Henry John Dineen, a printer, who was summoned for assaulting his wife.

JAMES PAGE and Harry Fuller were at the South-Western Police-court on Monday remanded till September 23rd on a charge of having in their possession materials for the making of forged Treasury notes. Page was further charged with uttering a forged £1 note.

SENTENCE of 14 days' imprisonment was passed at Edinburgh City Police Court last week on a warehouseman named Frederick Fraser, 109, Broughton-road, who admitted the theft from an Edinburgh firm of manufacturing stationers of a variety of stationery items to the value of £9 19s. Fraser, who was 35, had been in the employment of the firm for 16 years.

In the Vacation Court last week Mr. Justice Romer heard a motion in a case in which the Ridgway Publishing Co., an American corporation, asked for an injunction restraining Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., Paternoster-row, the well-known publishers, from publishing a magazine described as *Hutchinson's Adventure Story Magazine*, the Ridgway Publishing Co., of America, having started, in 1910, a publication known as "Adventure." It was eventually agreed that the motion should stand over until the second motion day of next sittings, defendants undertaking to keep an account of the sales of their October number of the publication complained of, and not to advertise the November number with the headings in the form complained of until after the hearing of the motion.

A VERDICT of suicide while of unsound mind was returned at the inquest last week on a Bilston (Staffordshire) printer's traveller, James William Martin, 64, widower, who died from gas poisoning.

"SUICIDE while of unsound mind" was the verdict at the inquest at Paddington last week on Robert James Paterson, 34, London editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*. The widow said that her husband sat up late on the evening in question, and was still at work when she went to bed. When found dead, her husband had a green suede belt, which he used when playing tennis, round his neck. It was tied loosely, and she removed it. The Deputy Coroner said it was clear that Paterson's mind had given way under stress of overwork.

WILLS.—Mr. William Roger, of Otago, New Zealand, retired journalist, printer and publisher, for over 30 years one of the proprietors of the *Wigan Examiner* (estate in the United Kingdom), £4,697; Mr. John Richards

Kelly, of Worplesdon, lately a director of Kelly's Directories, Ltd., for over 30 years connected with that firm (died July 20th, aged 78), £6,583; Mr. Robert Stockwell, of Waver-tree-road, Streatham, S.W., publisher and printer (died August 9th), £8,154.

THE new issue of the Inveresk Paper Co. (1922), Ltd., was heavily over-subscribed, and applicants were only able to receive a small proportion of the debentures, which are already at 4 points premium.

LIBRARIANS from every sort of library in Great Britain and Ireland, to the number of three hundred, are meeting at Cardiff this week for the 45th annual Conference of the Library Association.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.—Arrangements for the great Jubilee Exhibition and Fair to be held next year from May 8th to September 30th at Gothenburg, Sweden, are being made in good style—to judge by an attractive illustrated booklet which reaches us. The booklet gives much information about the famous city, which is about to celebrate the 300th anniversary of its foundation, and numerous interesting views are included. Of special interest to the printing trade is the fact that in connection with the Exhibition (as we have previously announced) an International Congress of Master Printers takes place at Gothenburg on June 4th to 6th. The booklet is sent us by Mr. A. E. Goodwin on behalf of the Federation of Master Printers, which is interested in the Congress and is to appoint four official representatives from this country. All master printers will be welcomed.

In October, 1922, an exhibition of newspapers of the world will be held in Prague.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS STOP.—One hundred and forty-four German newspapers have ceased publication since the beginning of July, owing to want of money, high costs, and other difficulties. A few newspapers which have published two editions daily will in future issue only one. In Glogau seven dailies have amalgamated, and will publish one joint newspaper.

THE official organ of the German newspaper publishers announces that 12 more newspapers will cease publication this month owing to their inability to meet the increased prices of materials.

A REMARKABLE outcome of the German newspaper crisis is the news that one provincial newspaper will henceforth be typed and duplicated instead of being printed. The *Vorwärts*, commenting on this, says the time does not seem far distant when, as in the Middle Ages, news will be conveyed from town to town on handwritten sheets.

THE *Tagliche Rundschau* (Berlin) is to amalgamate with the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

AUSTRIAN PRINTERS' STRIKE.—The strike in the printing industry which prevented the appearance of Austrian newspapers for ten days, ended on Thursday. In the course of the struggle the proposal to hold up the bank note press was rejected on the ground that such a measure would hinder payment of wages, since paper money would cease to be available. The settlement reached, though the employers made concessions, is regarded as unfavourable to the strikers, and acceptance of the employers' conditions led to severe criticism by several workers' delegates.

A TEHRAN message states that the recent political strike of printers has been settled and all the newspapers have re-appeared.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.—British manufacturers will learn with interest that Messrs. T. Litherland and Co., of 44, Grenfell street, Adelaide, South Australia, who are suppliers, valuers, etc., to the printing and allied trades, are inviting British makers of machinery and other supplies to utilise their agency services in approaching the Australian market.

AMERICA is in the throes of an agitation for a censorship of books, and a book will shortly be published here to which well-known writers on both sides of the Atlantic have contributed. Its title will be "Non-censorship."

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
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Technical Education for Printers.

Renewal of Activity in London.

Large numbers of the evening institutes of the London County Council will in a few days be in full swing, and attractive as well as practical programmes are being issued, and no matter in what trade or commercial business young persons may be employed, the means of supplementing their education and securing a special training, either technically or commercially, may through these classes be found, oftentimes in the locality in which they reside.

In the printing industry there has been a remarkable development during the past year by the removal of the technical school, hitherto successfully carried on at St. Bride's Institute, Fleet-street, to large and commodious premises in Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, under the control of the L.C.C. with an influential advisory committee of representatives of employers, workmen, journalists and educational experts, Lord Riddell being chairman. In addition to this important centre there are also similar technical institutes at Camberwell, and at the School of Arts and Crafts in Southampton-row.

Closely allied to the technical centres, and having a most important bearing upon the successful training of the young student of printing, the L.C.C. have established junior institutes around London for the specific purpose of providing for the young lads coming from the elementary school to the trade, just that amount of higher secondary education which is absolutely essential to boys who leave school at the early age of 14, and by which they could the better assimilate the technical and scientific problems underlying their craft, making it possible for them to obtain the highest qualifications of technology, and by that means rise to positions of influence and responsibility in the printing world.

The forerunner of these special institutes is the Wild-street School, Drury-lane, where for several years splendid work has been carried on by supplying during the daytime of eight hours per week a course of instruction, specially prepared for boys coming to the printing trade. The curriculum consists of English (grammar and composition), history, geography, technical drawing, technical calculations, and gymnastics. The general aims are the appreciation of good literature, development of the powers of literary expressions both orally and written, the technique of English being treated with special attention to the printing trade. Closely associated with these subjects is history and geography, whilst citizenship and national movements, social, industrial and political, are as far as possible illustrated by reference to local history. In calculations, the scheme covers the ground from casting off copy to estimating. Technical drawing includes layouts of every description, principles of display, ornaments, etc. Special lectures have been periodically given, notably a lecture by one of the masters, Mr. Jay (who is a practical printer) on "The Printing and Kindred Trades." Other lectures, illustrated by lantern views, one of these being given by the Rev. J. Ough, M.A. Lecture tours were also made to the British Museum and other places with a distinct application to the printing trade. Similar visits were also made to the Printing Exhibition last year. Reference to the class work done by the students at their examinations, and particularly to the specimens of lay out and artistic drawing, show the successes attained, and the admirable and practical training given to these junior students. It is worthy of note, as an indication of the attractiveness of these classes, that 24 of the young students voluntarily attended a special elementary printing course after working hours.

The School is under the control of Captain L. N. Coombs, B.Sc., who is assisted by Mr. D. Powell, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Jay, and for Gymnastics by Mr. Bambridge. Full information may be obtained at the School in Drury-lane, or at the L.C.C. offices.

MESSRS. USHER-WALKER, LTD., of 33, Bouverie-street, E.C.4, cover a very large range of business activity. They are the publishers of a little monthly journal, the *Printers' Engineer*, as well as being manufacturers and dealers in a big variety of printers' supplies.

Be cheerful. Gravity drags downward.

Trade Union Matters.

LONDON WAGES.—The London Society of Compositors, it will be remembered has called a special delegate meeting for this evening (Thursday), when the question of wage reduction will be placed before the members, and a proposal will be made that the L.S.C. should agree to a reduction of 7s. a week for hand compositors, in two instalments, and a reduction of 5s. a week for machine operators, likewise in two instalments. Should the delegate meeting approve of this proposition, it will then be submitted to a ballot of the L.S.C. membership. Conferences are being arranged between the London Master Printers' Association and the following London unions: National Union of Operative Printers and Assistants, National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers (London Male Section), Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society, Association of Correctors of the Press, Amalgamated Association of Pressmen, Amalgamated Typefounders' Trade Society, and the Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society. These conferences are to take place on Monday and Tuesday next.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS' WAGES.—A wage conference is also being arranged for an early date between the Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society on the one hand and the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers on the other. This will, of course, be a national matter, the conference having to settle the rate of wages payable to the Society's members by members of the Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society throughout the United Kingdom.

LONDON OVERTIME.—The secretary of the London Society of Compositors reports that the number of hours overtime worked in the general printing trade in London during July reached 63,265, and in the news offices 15,650, a total of 78,915 hours. Short time worked in the general printing offices during that period amounted to 1,017 hours. The number of men who reported working overtime was 5,473 in the general trade and 1,232 in the news offices.

LEEDS PRINTING TRADE.—The quarterly report of the Leeds Typographical Society says that the state of trade in Leeds has varied little, the number of men signing the books ranging from 120 to 68. The expenditure on unemployment benefit shows a slight decrease as compared with the previous quarter. The major portion of the report deals with the recent strike. "The Leeds members," says the report, "are to be congratulated on their general attitude displayed throughout the trouble."

T. A. LEVY.—The executive committee of the Typographical Association intimate that there will be a quarterly levy of 1s. per full working member until further notice.

CHEMNITZER PAPIERFABRIK ZU EINSIEDEL, near Chemnitz, on the occasion of the admission of its shares for quotation on the Dresden Stock Exchange, reports that its order book is filled for months ahead, and that a good result may be expected for the business year just closed (12 per cent. last year).

Institute of Journalists.

Important Developments.

The Institute of Journalists, at its conference at Bristol last week, decided to form an economic section, composed of fellows, members, and junior members, not being newspaper proprietors, directors, or managing editors, or those in any capacity able to exercise the powers of an employer on questions of remuneration, hours, and working conditions of journalists.

The executive was authorised to issue a statement regarding the recent negotiations for the formation of one organisation for journalists and also to take a ballot of members if and when a resumption of negotiations with the National Union of Journalists has reached a stage that will raise in concrete form a basis upon which one organisation can be formed.

An invitation to Harrogate next year was accepted.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That in the opinion of the Conference, when a journalist is given information under a promise that he will not reveal the source no circumstances whatever short of the consent of the person who gave the information justifies him publishing it at any subsequent period."

The resolution arose out of an incident during the Versailles Conference, when 70 journalists in an interview undertook not to reveal the source of information. It was stated that 69 adhered to the promise, but after three years one divulged.

Trade in Printing Type.

EXPORTS.—British printing type dispatched to overseas markets during the first eight months of the present months 110 tons, which was of the value of £38,173. This figure compares with 214 tons (£80,232) during the same period last year and 168 tons (£46,672) in the corresponding eight months of 1920.

IMPORTS.—The receipts of printing type at British ports during January to August amounted to 29 tons (£9,591). The amount imported in the corresponding period last year was only 22 tons (£10,517) and in the preceding year (eight months) these imports stood at 20 tons (£7,366).

The little monthly blotter card sent us by the Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd., gives evidence of the firm's ability to produce attractive two-colour effects.

MESSRS. SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD., are introducing another novelty in the way of printed gummed tape. It bears the inscription "The Season's Greeting" and is decorated with a holly design of an attractive character. This novelty should find great favour during the Christmas season and nothing could be more appropriate for sealing up Christmas parcels.

MANY American paper mills have withdrawn prices and others are closing down because of the coal shortage.

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 and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.1.



Mr. George Claridge.

Many will have learned with regret of the death, at Lonavla, Bombay Presidency, in his 84th year, of Mr. George Claridge, the *doyen* of British printing and journalism in India. Born at Peckham Rye on September 17th, 1838, he went out to the *Times of India* as printer in 1863. Leaving the service of that newspaper some ten years later, he established the *English Mail* and the Caxton Printing Works in Bombay. The newspaper was issued as soon as possible after the arrival of each English mail steamer, and consisted almost entirely of "stereo" matter sent out from London and of extracts from the English newspapers brought by the mail.

Mr. W. C. Goodfellow.

THE death occurred suddenly on Thursday at Llandrindod Wells, where he had gone for a holiday, of Mr. William Cumming Goodfellow, of Cardiff, who for the past thirty years had been chief machinist for the *South Wales News*. Mr. Goodfellow, who was 56 years of age, started life as a printer at Hawick, and afterwards served for some time at Glasgow and Edinburgh.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Adams, T. H. Devices for perforating paper for filing. 24,335.
- Bauer, J. J. Combination printing. 24,152.
- Brown, T. W., Orrell, A., and Robertson, J. Type, etc., reproducing and composing apparatus. 24,257.
- Gibson, A. H. Loose-leaf binders. 24,355.
- Gregory, A. D., and Shirley and Co., Ltd., R. L. Cardboard, etc., foldable boxes. 24,030.
- Lavender, F. H. R., and Lavender, H. P. Loose-leaf binders. 24,355.
- Porter, A. E. Files for sheets of paper, etc. 24,384, 24,385.
- Walton, T. Rotary lithographic printing machines. 23,972.

Specification Published. 1921.

- Bodler, L. A., Kummer, F., and Pauli, F. Apparatus for printing the postage on goods to be mailed. 185,177

TYPOGRAPHY.

Day and Evening Classes are held at the undermentioned Institutions:—

Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham Road, S.E.5.—Afternoon Classes for Apprentices; Evening Classes for Journeymen and Apprentices.

Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—Day Technical Schools for Boys preparing to enter the Book Production (Bookbinding and Printing) Trades. Evening Classes for Journeymen and Apprentices. Early Evening Classes specially arranged for Apprentices.

London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, 61, Stamford Street, S.E.1. Day and Evening Classes in all branches of Printing.

Full particulars as to fees, etc., may be obtained on application at the various institutions.

Evening Classes open 18th September, 1922

JAMES BIRD,
 Clerk of the London County Council.

BOOKBINDING !!! CHEAPEST AND BEST.
 Special Terms to Stationers, Printers and Publishers for all classes of Binding. Periodicals bound in Publishers' Cases at VERY LOW PRICES. Old Books and Libraries Renovated. Illuminated Addresses, etc.
Estimates Free on Application.
T. W. COLEMAN, GENERAL BOOKBINDER,
 13, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

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The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines
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The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line
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Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

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 Telephone: 8407 City.

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LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

REQUIRED, at the LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES, Stamford-street, S.E.1, a WHOLE-TIME TEACHER OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (CRAFT and SCHOLASTIC) with a knowledge of the operations in the various branches of the printing and kindred trades and actual experience in the printing industry, together with ability to instruct apprentices in the various classes concerning the operations of their work. Applicants should also be qualified to teach English subjects, and especially must show that they are well read in English History and Literature and can teach Calculations. Salaries scale, £300—£15—£425 a year. Commencing salary according to experience and qualifications as set out in the Burnham Scale.

Preference given to candidates who have served or attempted to serve with H.M. Forces. Apply, Education Officer (T.1A), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) for form of particulars to be returned by 25th September, 1922. Canvassing disqualifies.

JAMES BIRD,
 Clerk of the London County Council.
 14001

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAVURE ETCHER wanted, for Cylinder and Flat Work of the best quality.—Full particulars to Box 13985.

GENTLEMEN, calling on Printers and Stationers required by old-established Waste Paper Firm to influence Waste Paper Contracts with their customers; town or country.—Apply, Box 13992.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING OVERSEER wanted immediately to undertake the complete supervision of the considerable Letterpress Printing Department doing a general commercial business and specialising in the highest class of work. Applicants should have a complete knowledge of the trade, be able to estimate and to conduct the department on up-to-date and economical lines.—Apply, in writing, giving particulars as to qualifications, experience and salary required, to Chorley and Pickersgill, Ltd., The Electric Press, Cookridge-street, Leeds. 13988

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1922.

Printing Trade Stabilisation.

WITH the important question of wages nearing complete settlement in the printing industry, the outlook is bright for a period of more stable conditions, and consequently firmer and more confident trade. The few unions which have not yet agreed to revision of wage rates are arranging to meet the employers in the matter, and it is to be hoped that quick and reasonable settlements may be reached in all cases and the way thus opened to a steady recovery of business throughout the industry. The set-back caused by the recent stoppage is seen to have been a serious matter, and the best efforts of every member of the trade should be exerted to regain the ground lost. One cannot but feel that our trade organisation is far from perfect in view of the fact that such a stoppage was allowed to occur and to inflict so much injury upon the whole industry, and to so little purpose. Cannot the Joint Industrial Council extend its good offices in some way, so as to prevent the repetition of such a disaster in future? We hear there is some likelihood of a proposition being put forward at the next meeting of the J.I.C.—on October 11th—with a view to giving the Council greater powers in the direction of preventing strikes or lock-outs. If a satisfactory modification of the J.I.C. constitution could be agreed upon, this would surely be to the great advantage of all parties concerned.

Printers' Paper-Handling.

THE cost of handling paper is estimated by the Master Printers' Federation to be in the region of 20 per cent. on cost. That is to say, if a ream of paper costing 30s. is given out for an order, it must be subject to another 6s. in charging out before profit is added; and assuming the latter to be in the region of 10 per cent. clear, the customer will ultimately pay £2 for the ream, apart from whatever the printing of it may cost. A watering at the mouth of many paper merchants comes readily to the imagination. Therein lies the danger of a bold press statement, once again proving the necessity of a full knowledge of facts

before any judgment is made. In the first place the 20 per cent. factor is an average or approximation of the expense entailed in buying, storing and handling paper for printing purposes. It is right for some printers and wrong for others, because everything depends upon the value of consumption of paper in comparison with labour. If business is slack, there are practically the same expenses to be recovered on a low total consumption as there would be for double the turnover. As against the paper merchant, the printer's paper stock must carry little less expense for a £5,000 consumption than the former would incur on £50,000. It is not merely a case of handling paper, rather it is a question of selling paper with printing on it, and it is in selling the combination that expense accrues. If an order of £50 is made up of £30 worth of labour and £20 of paper, there is obviously a big slice of administrative or overhead cost to be recovered on the £20 part of the order.

* * *

Paper Imports—Big Increases All Round.

IMPORTS of paper and cardboard into the United Kingdom last month reached the substantial total of 1,133,168 cwts., an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 436,865 cwts., or 62.7 per cent., and an advance on August, 1920, of 87,699 cwts., or 7.1 per cent. Arrivals of printings and writings in large sheets, comprising by far the largest item on the list, amounted to 420,262 cwts., or 122,520 cwts. more than in August last year. Under this heading Canada is responsible for 83,560 cwts. Last year, under the old classification, the entry is blank, but 3,934 cwts. appeared the year before. Noteworthy increases are shown in the cases of Sweden, whose contribution (88,433 cwts.) is greater than in August last year by 31,774 cwts.; Norway (62,010 cwts.), with an increase of 26,995 cwts.; and Germany (6,049 cwts.), where the advance is 2,165 cwts. Packings and wrappings also were received in larger quantities last month, the 261,792 cwts. being an excess over the previous August of 77,053 cwts. Sweden easily takes first place among the countries of supply with 112,742 cwts., against the much lower figure of 72,799 cwts. in the corresponding month last year. Considerably increased quantities were also received from the following countries: Norway, 63,709 cwts. against 44,900 cwts.; Germany, 21,006 cwts. against 14,417 cwts.; Canada, 15,987 cwts. against only 302 cwts. Supplies from Finland show a falling off, the 19,645 cwts. comparing with 30,099 cwts. twelve months ago. Strawboard imports during the month were heavier, 333,241 cwts., marking increases of 288,784 cwts. over last year and of 149,223 cwts. on the corresponding month of 1920. The total (c.i.f.) value of the imports for the month, amounting to £1,193,843, is £67,526 (or 7.9 per cent.) higher than last year, but a decrease of £2,318,852 (66 per cent.) against the corresponding month of 1920. The total quantity of paper received during the first eight months of the year reach the figure of 6,747,209 cwts., an advance of 2,801,886 cwts. (7.1 per cent.) compared with the similar period last year, but a falling off to the extent of 2,851,580 cwts. (29.7 per cent.) on the 1920 period. The total valued during January–August (£7,663,113) represents declines of £210,546 (2.6 per cent.) compared with last year, and of £13,545,683 (63.8 per cent.) against the corresponding period two years ago.

* * *

Paper Exports Show a Big Increase.

THE figures relating to the exports of British paper and cardboard indicate that the paper-making industry, if not altogether in a prosperous condition at home, is at any rate on the right road so far as overseas trading is concerned. Last month consignments sent abroad stood at the satisfactory figure of 219,654 cwts. Not only does this quantity represent an excess of 60,040 cwts. over the average for the first seven months of the year,

but it is an advance of no less than 134,697 cwts., or 158.5 per cent. on the corresponding month of last year. Even when the same month of the boom year of 1920 is considered, an increase is shown of 22,141, or 11.2 per cent. The most noteworthy increase is in printings, the August total of 136,018 cwts. (representing 61.9 per cent. of the total), marking an increase of 95,157 cwts. over the corresponding month last year. Of this British paper, 98,868 cwts. were sent to colonial possessions, and 37,150 cwts. to foreign countries. Australia is again prominent in the list, her share amounting to no less than 56,147 cwts., nearly four times the 14,457 cwts. of last year. Another satisfactory feature is the further improvement shown in the markets of all the other British Colonies, especially British India, which alone took 17,810 cwts., against 8,163 cwts. in August, 1921. Amongst foreign countries, France similarly increased her demands from 307 cwts. to 8,509 cwts. Exports of packings and wrappings (30,313 cwts., or 13.8 per cent. of the total) showed the appreciable increase of 20,033 cwts. over August last year, and exceeded the 1920 figure by close upon 10,000 cwts. Writing paper in large sheets, which is an important item of British manufacture, was exported last month to the extent of 14,210 cwts. (6.4 per cent. of the total), an increase on the previous year of 5,986 cwts. Here again Australia occupies the premier position, her orders amounting to 5,765 cwts., an increase of 3,490 cwts. While decreased quantities are notified in the demands of British India and the Straits Settlements, increased supplies were sent to British South Africa, Ceylon, New Zealand and Canada. The total quantity of paper and cardboard sent overseas during the first eight months represented 1,315,952 cwts., an advance compared with the corresponding period of last year of 383,772 (41.1 per cent.) and a decline of 61,869 (4.4 per cent.) against the 1920 period. The (f.o.b.) value of the eight months' exports (£4,076,557) is a decrease of £1,523,105 (27.1 per cent.) compared with last year and of £2,806,940 (40.7 per cent.) against the corresponding period of 1920.

Caxton Convalescent Home.

Arrangements are well in hand for the fifth annual afternoon concert, on behalf of the building fund of the above institution, at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W., on Saturday, October 21st. As usual, a fine musical and instrumental programme of music and song will be provided. Tickets can be obtained of the hon. secretaries, Messrs. G. F. Chapman and W. F. France, at the office, 3, Cursitor-street, E.C.4.

The annual meeting of the South London Caxton Musical Society was held on September 16th, when the balance-sheet and report of last season's work was presented. A sum of £150 has been paid to the Caxton Home, towards the reduction of the building debt, and a substantial amount set aside for the provision of new entrance gates at the institution. Designs and estimates for these were submitted, and those of Messrs. Strange and Sons, of Tunbridge Wells, were accepted. The 1922-23 season opens on Saturday, October 14th, at the London and Brighton Hotel, Queen's-road, Peckham, when old and new friends will be welcomed.

ENCOURAGING EFFICIENT WORKERS.—Suggestion schemes in factories were discussed by Mr. Gerald B. Lloyd, of Morland and Impey, Ltd., Birmingham, before the third annual lecture conference at Balliol College, Oxford, organised by the Industrial Welfare Society, on Saturday. Large numbers of firms offer prizes to their employees who make suggestions which conduce to the increased efficiency of the business. The range of subjects, said Mr. Lloyd, should be wide and successful suggesters amply rewarded, even for trifling ideas. Decisions with reasons should be given speedily and with full publicity, but the names of the unsuccessful should not be divulged.

Personal.

THE King of Italy has bought at Venice International Art Exhibition "Above the Furnaces," a lithograph by Mr. Joseph Pennell.

THE Duke of York, who is president of the Industrial Welfare Society, sent a message to the Society's annual conference which opened at Oxford on Friday, stating: "It is surely a hopeful sign that we in this country are giving heed to those many vital matters which are concerned with the human rather than the mechanical side of industry."

LADY HULTON has kindly consented to occupy the chair at the 28th annual dinner organised by the Readers' Pensions Committee in aid of pensions for printers' readers and their widows, to be held in the Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday, October 21st.

LORD BEAVERBROOK having arrived in Greece from Constantinople, cabled from Athens to the *Sunday Express* a sensational description of the Greek rout, and the scenes in the Greek capital.

LORD MORRIS has invited Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the Federation of Master Printers) to serve on the committee of the British Empire Exhibition, to be held at Wembley Park in 1924. Mr. Austen-Leigh's assistance in connection with the printing exhibits will be especially useful.

GENERAL W. WRIGHT BEMROSE and other prominent printers are also being invited to serve on the same committee.

MR. J. C. COPPOCK (vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers) and Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary) expect to attend the quarterly meeting for combined business and recreation which the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance of the Federation has arranged for October 5-7. Representatives of the Newspaper Society are also being invited.

DR. VON SIMONS, who was for a time German Foreign Minister, has joined the staff of *La Nacion*.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, M.P., occupied the chair at a special and largely attended conference of the London Labour Party, held on Saturday at St. George's Hall, Tottenham-court-road, to consider questions arising out of the forthcoming borough council elections. Mr. Naylor had drastic remarks to make regarding London's housing and unemployment problems.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. H. MOODY, who has accepted an invitation to act as Mayor of Stourbridge for a second term, is the editor of the *Worcestershire and Staffordshire County Express*.

MR. J. H. THOMAS, M.P., has allocated the £2,000 awarded him as damages in the libel action against the *Communist* to the following charities: £1,200 to Derby institutions, £350 to the Newport (Mon.) Hospital, £200 each to the Orphan Fund of the Railwaymen's Union and the Russian Famine Fund, and £50 to the Industrial Orthopaedic Society.

MR. J. S. SUNDERLAND has been appointed instructor of electrotyping and stereotyping at the new Central London School of Printing. In his new capacity Mr. Sunderland undertakes his duties with the warm approval of all sections of that particular branch of the industry, where his ability as a craftsman is fully recognised.

FOUR members of the mechanical staff of *The Times*, with a combined record of service extending to nearly 200 years, have recently retired from active work. They are Mr. L. E. Masson, composing-room overseer, 48 years' service; Mr. J. Wilkinson, foundry overseer, 50 years' service; Mr. George Herbert, compositor, 51 years' service; and Mr. Arthur Dobinson, press-room, 41 years' service.

MR. CHARLES HARRIS, of the *Loughborough Echo*, has been presented by journalists in

Loughborough with a pipe and tobacco pouch on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. WILLIAM ALLAN MCWHIRTER, editor of the *Sunday Pictorial*, was, at Glasgow last week, married to Miss Margaret Williamson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Eastbank, Giffnock, Glasgow.

MR. LIONEL SAVORY, the president, will take the chair at the autumn dinner of the Stationers' Social Society, which will be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday, November 3rd.

It has also been arranged to have a social evening, and this will take place at the Stationers' Hall on Friday, November 24th.

MR. B. RUST, who has a wide experience of the paper trade, has been appointed manager of the G. S. Svensen Paper Co., Ltd., 14, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4.

The Salon of Photography.

The art of photography has of recent years become so interwoven with that of printing that it is necessary that those connected with the latter profession should keep abreast of the proceedings of the former. Book illustration, poster work, and other items are largely indebted to photography, and the present-day advertiser uses it in making his appeals to the public more attractive. With such a close and increasing connection between the two arts, it is to be expected that such an exhibition of photographs as has been gathered together at the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A, Pall Mall, East, should attract the notice of the printing trade, and we can assure our readers who desire to know how photography is advancing and to see the most recent attempts at pictorialism by the masters of the craft, that a visit to this show will be of the greatest interest.

The aim of the London Salon of Photography is to exhibit only that class of work in pictorial photography in which there is distinct evidence of personal artistic feeling and execution, and a glance round the walls of the gallery shows how well the selection of subjects has been carried out. A noticeable feature is the absence of "freak" work, there being very few examples of that class hung, the majority of the pictures being good examples of serious work. The contributors to the salon hail from many countries, and besides British work there are pictures from Australia, Canada, California, New York, Buffalo, Paris, Amsterdam, and other parts. Mr. F. J. Mortimer, without examples of whose work no exhibition would be complete, has several fine pictures, most of them, as usual, being maritime subjects, such as "The Scilly Boat," a fine clear-cut study of a steamer's bows. His "Storm Clearing Off," and "In the Wake of the Boat," are also good. Another well-known worker, Mr. Ward Muir, shows good work, his "Cannon-street Station," is from a unique point of view and is very effective, as is also his "Swiss Town in Winter." Mr. N. P. Moerdyke has several good landscapes and his "Veteran of the Snows," is most striking in its composition. A French worker, L. Misonne, is noticeable for his good composition and technique, his "Approach of Winter" and "Morning Mists" are very pleasing studies. There is a considerable sprinkling of nude studies on the walls, most of them being unexceptionable in pose, but a few are of rather a daring character. A very few exhibitors have shown a striving after the bizarre and outre, among the subjects that may be classed thus are "The Conqueror," a photograph of the shadow of an equestrian statue, "The Two Masks," "Fantasy on Pierrot," and "Fruit." It may possibly be claimed that these subjects are treated in an original manner, they may be, but they certainly are not pleasing to the average eye.

The Exhibition remains open daily until October 7th, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

A NOTABLE point about the American Vertical Miehle, a point of vast importance in the field of jobbing printing, is the fact that the number of copies per minute turned out exceeds what can be done by the Gammeter and other manifold machines, which have lately been to the fore in competition with the printer.

The Bookbinder.

Messrs. Bailey Brothers' Highbury Bindery.

The bookbinding establishment of Messrs. Bailey Brothers, Ltd., Ronalds-road, Highbury, stands as a memorial to the industry and enterprise of a London bookbinding apprentice, whose death, at a ripe old age only about 18 months ago, deprived the trade of one of its outstanding figures. It was in 1861, before he was out of his time, that the late Mr. Frank E. Bailey contrived, though working 64 hours a week as an apprentice, to find time to undertake bookbinding work on his own account, commencing in the humblest fashion in his home. He was not long out of his apprenticeship before he opened a little place of his own in Barbican, whence, after a stay of only six months, increasing business took him to larger premises in Seven Sisters-road, and later to still larger ones in Holloway-road. Whilst at Holloway-road he commenced the building of a yet bigger factory in Upper-street, but before this was completed his business had outgrown the capacity of the new works, and he accordingly decided upon building the present imposing factory at Ronald's road, off Holloway-road. These premises are known as Clarendon-buildings, the name being due to the firm's association with the Clarendon Press, of Oxford University, an important proportion of whose binding work for Bibles and other high-class publications is entrusted to the Highbury bindery.

It is interesting to note that in the course of its development the firm has absorbed the businesses of a number of other houses, including the Flexible Binding Co., Ltd., T. Edmunds, Thos. Yardley, G. and J. Brodie and Case and Carter, Ltd.

The Firm's Personnel.

To refer briefly to the firm's present personnel: Mr. A. M. Bailey, brother of the founder of the firm, was associated with the latter's earliest enterprises as a youth and has during recent years occupied the position of secretary. The present partners in the firm are Mr. F. E. Bailey's two sons, Messrs. F. D. and J. A. Bailey. The works manager is Mr. H. L. Dames, one of the firm's own apprentices. A notable point, by the way, about Messrs. Bailey's staff is the fact that practically all the workers have been with the firm all their lives. Mr. Harry Roberts, the 77-year-old foreman, who is another prominent figure in the establishment, worked as a youth with the founder of the firm; and the other journeymen, almost without exception, have served their apprenticeship with Bailey Brothers. Mr. Roberts has of late years been relieved of a considerable amount of foreman's responsibility by one of his own apprentices, Mr. W. Low.

Works and Equipment.

The present factory is a very substantial building, having been well designed under Mr. F. E. Bailey's personal supervision, and planned specifically for use as a bindery. It contains four extensive floors, and provides plenty of reserve space to allow for future expansion of business. Its situation is very convenient, the site being close upon an important arterial road.

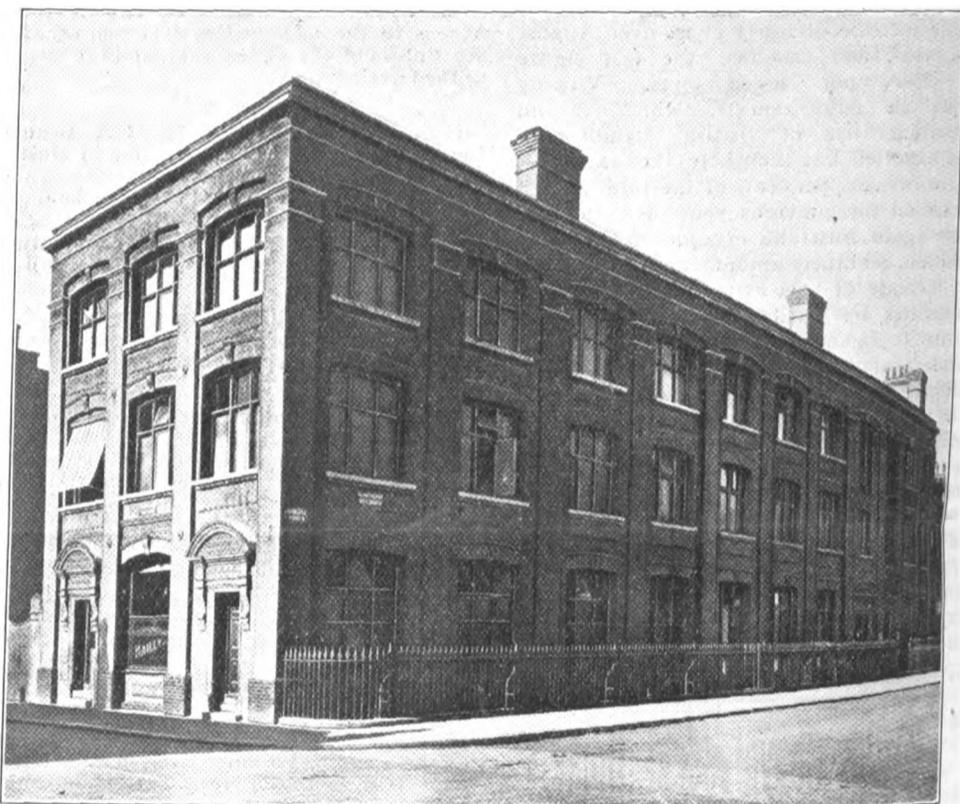
The top floor, which is especially airy and well lighted, accommodates chiefly the female workers, the principal operations performed being folding by hand and stitching by means of a battery of the well-known Smyth-Horne sewing machines.

On the floor next below one finds the greater part of the machinery, which is suitably bedded upon a concrete floor, strengthened with iron girders. The machinery is electric motor driven, and comprises a comprehensive assortment of efficient apparatus. Amongst these one notices the Smyth-Horne "Dayton" guillotine, several knocking down machines by J. Greig and Sons, of Edinburgh

(for pressing the stitched books preparatory to covering), Smyth case-making machines, Crawley rounding and backing machines, hydraulic presses for the final nipping, the Smyth cloth-cutter with guillotine (enabling

department exclusively from its own apprentices.

One cannot walk through Messrs. Bailey's factory without finding some very handsome examples of binding, there being always to



Clarendon Buildings: Bookbinding Works of Messrs. Bailey Bros., Ltd.

the roll of cloth to be cut into rectangular pieces at one operation), and the cardboard cutting machines.

Passing down to the next floor which is a little above street level, the main feature observed is the big array of blocking presses, some hand operated and some power driven. The "Beatrice" blocker is well to the fore, together with machines of other makes. Close by are stored the large numbers of brass plates for blocking, many of them very elaborate, as required for multi-colour picture covers.

Book-Edge Gilding.

One of the most interesting departments of all is found on the lowest floor—the well-lighted basement, which is not wholly below street level. This is the book-edge gilding department, a department not found in many binderies, and one that embodies a maximum of hand craftsmanship. Here, gripped tightly in a number of gilding presses are many books in the process of having the gold leaf applied to their edges, the whole of which work is done by hand. The operations comprised in this process have caused the tears and sighs of many a tender apprentice, finding his hands cut and blistered by the unaccustomed use of scraper and other tools, and his shoulder bruised through contact with the end of the burnisher. The craftsman, however, becomes hardened to these difficulties, and learns to take a pleasure in the craft, which demands a great deal of skill and dexterity. Beautiful work in all classes of book-edge gilding is done by Messrs. Bailey Brothers, and the firm takes pride in the fact that it was one of the first to introduce a book-edge gilding department, and was the first to man its gilding

he seen beautiful leather-lined yapps, providing delightful flexibility, as well as handsome bevel-boarded morocco volumes. Bindings of a very wide range, however, are undertaken, and besides specialising in devotional books—Bibles, prayer-books and the like—Messrs. Bailey Brothers do a great deal in the way of prize books for boys and girls, and other more ordinary publishers' work.

Mr. F. E. Bailey, who was active in the business right up to a week before his death, was keenly interested in the welfare of the binding trade. He was chairman of the Bookbinders' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and prominent in all movements for trade betterment. His sons, too, are interested in trade organisation, being members both of the Master Bookbinders' Association and of the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. J. A. Bailey is also a member of the Worshipful Company of Stationers and of the City Livery Club.

PRINTED BOOKS.—The quantity of printed books exported overseas during January to August amounted to 171,487 cwts. (of the value of £1,991,807). This figure compares with 184,309 cwts. (£2,285,509) last year and 187,465 cwts. (£2,349,608) in the corresponding eight months of 1920.

THE late Mr. Andrew Meikle, of Wolverhampton, for many years editor of the *Wolverhampton Express and Star*, formerly on the staff of the *Bolton Chronicle*, subsequently editor of the *Somerset County Herald* and later of the *Warrington Examiner*, left £857.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The State of Trade.

Trade may have improved slightly within the last few weeks, but the effect upon unemployment figures is hardly appreciable. Until very different conditions prevail there can be neither an elimination of idle time nor a return of normal profit. Large orders are exceedingly scarce, and there is a scramble for them when they appear. The anomalous conditions created by the lack of consistency in binding trade unionism are partly responsible for the price-cutting orgies which are a feature of current quoting. So long as girls are prohibited from performing certain simple operations in one town whilst in some adjacent centre they are not only allowed to participate, but actually to carry common work right through, there is no hope for escape from cut-throat competition. The man-labour shop is simply compelled to shut its eyes to actual cost facts when quoting against the female labour contingent. If the work is secured, then the men get their full union money for their labour, and the management make a loss.

Trade Union Anomalies.

There is a strong and reasonable argument for some consistent policy in regard to bookbinding operations, and with it should be coupled up the subject of the time docket. Costs and returns may more immediately and directly concern managements and proprietors, but they are such fundamental factors in the welfare and progress of any industry that any shirking of the issues connected with them cannot fail to react injuriously on both sides. The president and secretary of the Binders' Union have within the last few days gone over to the Continent to participate in an International Bookbinders' Conference. They will have an opportunity of comparing conditions, and they will, of course, find that at least one or two countries over the North Sea are running the bookbinding industry on more progressive lines than we have attained as yet. Added knowledge may give increased strength to their opinions and arguments when they return. From what we know of these two leaders of the men's union, we

believe them to be thoroughly enlightened as to the need of a more scientific, consistent and progressive policy for the sound and full development of the industry. Not all masters are equally alive to the facts of the situation, and unfortunately the majority of the rank and file care little about anything other than full work and full pay. The two outstanding problems for settlement are the questions of female labour in bookbinding and the national recognition of the costing time docket. Cannot they be amicably discussed and arranged for settlement by a mixed committee representative of all the interests concerned? A satisfactory solution of these two problems would go a long way toward removing unprofitable prices and some of the obstacles which divert orders from their natural destination. It would make the industry safer and sounder for the men employed in it.

Bookbinding Materials.

The market for bookbinding materials is in a more or less settled condition. There is now none of the constant fluctuation which made buying a hazard some months ago. The fact is welcome, if only for the reason that a depreciating stock often turns the balance between profit and loss. Even with a smaller turnover it is possible to get a balance-sheet on the right side, granted constant values in the stock-in-hand totals. It cannot be claimed that prices have now reached rockbottom, but it may be taken that they are stabilised for the winter period. Eventually they must fall lower to keep in line with the general level. Rail rates are down, coal is down and wages are on the decline. Power and rates must follow suit inevitably, and thus it will come in turn that bookbinding materials will take to lower rungs in the price ladder.

The Leather Market.

Leathers remain where they were, and for the bargain hunter there are still the special offers of cheap parcels. Running roughly over the scale, pastegrains are quoted 6½d. per sq. ft., stout glazed skivers 4½d., thin glazed skivers 4d., thin red basils 7d., stout red basils 9d., other colours 9d. to 10d., roller

basils 7d., rough basils 7d. to 9d., grained basils 9d. to 11d., rough sheep 8d., rough sheep fleashes 7d., rough moroccos 10d., rough calf 1s. 6d. and 1s. 2d. for first and seconds, fair calfs 1s. 9d. and 1s. 6d. respectively. Pigskins vary according to size and quality, but good firsts average 1s. 9d., seconds 1s. 6d., and a lower grade is obtainable at 1s. 3d. Velvet calf, grained velvet calf, and plain calf are listed at 2s. 3d. Anglos run from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per ft., H.G. goats 2s. 1d.

Other Covering Materials.

Bookcloths, buckrams and fabrics generally stand firm at the figures which have operated for the last month or two. A London house is just about to issue a new series of lined bookcloths at competitive prices. We have seen and tried the product, and can safely predict for it a successful run on the market.

Gold Leaf.

Gold leaf is being quoted from Belgium 44s. per 1,000 for 3¼ x 3¼ ins., 50s. for 3⅝ x 3⅝ ins., and 54s. for 4 x 3½ ins. English agents require a little extra, and that little is worth the saving in trouble. To-day's figures are 50s. per 1,000 for 3¼ x 3¼ ins. and 63s. for 4 x 3½ ins.

Strawboards.

Strawboards are firm, and not likely to ease this winter. Sales are reported to be good, although quantities are small. Some agents are quoting as low as £8 per ton f.o.r. up to 1½ lb. boards, but the general level is nearer £9 to £10.

Glues.

Pale Scotch glue stands at 47s. 6d. per cwt., dark quality at 45s. 6d., lower grade at 43s. 6d. and broken glue at 41s. Pure hide glue is quoted 60s., and fine square unstamped bone glue at 45s.

Loose-Leaf Books.

Thong loose-leaf ledgers were a strong feature at the Manchester Business Efficiency Exhibition. It appears as though experience is justifying the thong as the principle par excellence.

INTERNATIONAL Bookbinding Conference.

Mr. Harraway's Impressions.

As previously mentioned in our pages, the British representatives at the International Conference of Bookbinders held at Leipzig from Monday to Friday last were Mr. George Harraway and Mr. T. G. Newland, president and secretary respectively of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers. Mr. Newland, as stated last week, was present at the Trades' Union Congress at Southport and proceeded to Germany immediately afterwards. Mr. Harraway, however, was not at the Trades' Union Congress, he having to go earlier to Leipzig in order to be present at the meeting of the International Executive.

Interviewed by a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* Mr. Harraway stated that 15 countries were represented at the Conference, there being 35 delegates in all. The object of the Conference was the levelling up of conditions in the bookbinding industries throughout the European countries and the taking of any joint action that might be practicable for the benefit of the workpeople employed. Mr. Harraway expressed the opinion that the International Conference had already proved of great utility, its previous activities having been successful in abolishing home work throughout the Continent, also in establishing uniformity of hours, there being now no country in Europe whose bindery workers work more than 48 hours a week. Mr. Harraway regards the Conference as having been a very satisfactory one, the spirit of co-operation displayed being quite equal to what has been manifested at previous meetings.

Problem of the Woman Worker.

The Conference discussed several differences in labour conditions obtaining in various

countries. One of the most important was the question of woman labour, women being employed in some countries on work which they would not be allowed to touch in England. This matter was discussed at considerable length, and a resolution was finally passed that the fullest details regarding the operations performed by women and the rates of remuneration in the various countries be supplied to the International Secretary, who was instructed to submit the information to the next meeting of the Executive, so that a resolution making for uniformity of practice be presented to the next Conference.

Asked whether he had found that binderies on the Continent were ahead of the British trade in the matter of accurate time recording on operations performed, Mr. Harraway replied that he had not. Visiting one of the largest bookbinding establishments in Germany, that of the Leipzig Bookbinding Co., employing about 1,400 hands, he raised this question, but was informed that beyond the workpeople ringing in and ringing out on entering and leaving the factory, there was no check upon their time. Mr. Harraway found, however, that the proportion of the overseers was greater than in this country, though he found no trace of undue pressure being applied to the workpeople.

German Workers' Status.

With regard to the status of bindery workers in Germany, Mr. Harraway found that the depreciated currency is not fully compensated for by increased wages, so that the workers are not so well off as before the war. There is, however, no unemployment; many firms are so full up with work that no further orders can be accepted. This lack of unemployment is, of course, a factor which makes the general position of the workpeople compare better with conditions over here than might at first sight be apparent. An interesting fact with regard to Germany's busy factories was that Mr. Harraway did not find any bookbinding orders being executed for this country, though work was being done for practically all other countries of Europe. He was assured that English orders in the bookbinding line were

practically unknown in Germany.

The British delegates were very favourably impressed by the excellent provisions made by German bindery firms for the health, exercise and convenience of their workers. Welfare arrangements were found to be generally extremely satisfactory. The goodwill shown by their German trade union colleagues was another very happy feature, the British delegates being met with friendly and appreciative fellowship, which is a good augury for useful co-operation in the future.

Oilcloth for Bindery Tables.

It is always a problem in the bindery as to the best method of keeping the tops of the work-tables perfectly clean. In many plants it is the custom to cover the tops of the tables with heavy-weight manila wrapping paper, and in other shops sheets of cardboard are utilised for this same purpose, but both the paper and cardboard soon become soiled and torn, making it necessary to have it renewed frequently.

Tackling this problem in the *American Printer*, Mr. Robert F. Salade writes that in one bindery, at least, this problem has been solved by the simple process of having the tops of all the work-tables covered with white oilcloth, the same old-fashioned kind with which grandmother used to cover the kitchen table. In the bindery referred to the highest grades of book work, *de luxe* catalogues, art booklets, etc., are being produced—work that often involves expensive hand-made papers which are easily soiled—and the oilcloth-covered tables make it possible to handle this variety of product to the best advantage.

Every day the tops of the tables are washed with soap and water to remove traces of dust and dirt left by the work of the previous day. The white oilcloth is smoothly attached to the surface of wooden work tables by means of brass-headed upholstery tacks inserted in the edges of the tables.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 44s. 4½d., 44s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum), 21s. 3d., Pref., 19s. 6d., 19s. 7½d.; J. Byrom, 13s. 7½d., 13s. 10½d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 4s. 4½d., 4s. 7½d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 1½d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 101½, 100½, ditto £10 pd., 9½, 9½; J. Dickinson, 21s. 10½d., 21s. 1½d., 2nd Pref., 76; Illustrated London News, Pref., 11s. 7½d.; International Linotype, 57½; Kelly's Directories, 25s.; Lamson, Paragon Supply, 22s., Pref., 18s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 1½d.; Linotype, B Deb., 64, 63; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 21s., 9d., 21s. 7½d.; George Newnes, 15s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 4½d.; Odham's Press, 7s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s., 14s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 82s. 4½d.; Raphael Tuck, Pref., 83s. 9d., 83s. 1½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 18½, 18½, Prefd., 10½; Welldons, 35s. Pref., 20s. 1½d.; Wyman and Sons, 20s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH.—Directors of this Manchester company of book cloth manufacturers, bleachers, dyers, etc., announce interim dividend of 5s. per share, free of tax, on ordinary shares, against 4s. per share a year ago.

MILLAR AND LANG.—Report of Millar and Lang for year ended March 1st, 1922, states that accounts show an adverse result, due to exceptional difficulties, such as the general slump in trade, the coal strike and increased postages. The last-named seriously affected the turnover in post cards. An improvement is announced in the present year's sales of post cards consequent upon the reduction in postages. The accounts show loss for year of £5,100, and, after deducting balance brought in, £2,724, there is an adverse balance of £2,376.

RAFAEL TUCK AND SONS.—Report for the year ended April 30th, 1922, states that the trading, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation, income tax and all expenses, has resulted in a profit of £48,163, from which has to be deducted for directors' and management remuneration £6,027, leaving £42,136, plus £5,137 brought in. Directors recommend a final dividend on ordinary shares at 12 per cent. per annum, making 10 per cent. for year, transferring to special dividend reserve fund £2,795, and carrying forward £5,727. Reserve accounts will then stand as follows:—Capital reserve £8,845, special dividend reserve £54,322, and general reserve £35,042. The above report was adopted at the 21st annual ordinary general meeting of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., held on Tuesday. Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart., the chairman of the company, presided, and said it was certain that the standing of the company had never been higher, nor the number of its regular customers greater. Given but more normal conditions of trade, its net earning power was bound to be considerably augmented. He emphasised the need that the Postmaster-General should allow messages on picture postcards to consist of any five words instead of words only of courtesy or of a conventional character. He described at length the firm's big Postage Prize Competition, of which particulars have already been given in our pages.

NEW COMPANIES.

DAVIES AND ROYLE, LTD.—Capital £50,000 in £1 shares (40,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference and 10,000 ordinary); to adopt an agreement with T. E. Royle and W. A. Dewsnap, and to carry on the business of paper agents, makers and dealers, stationers, prin-

ters, lithographers, publishers, booksellers, etc. Private company. First directors: T. E. Royle, W. A. Dewsnap and J. Mutimer. Registered office: 7, Old Swan-lane, E.C.

A. QUICK AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of letterpress and general printers, publishers, etc., carried on at Jackson-road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, as "A. Quick and Co.," including their copyright interests in the Times series of East Essex newspapers. Private company. First directors: A. Quick, Alice M. Quick and P. G. Turner. Registered office: Times Office, Jackson-road, Clacton-on-Sea.

W. LOOKER, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a stationer, printer, bookseller, diesinker, engraver and dealer in fancy goods, carried on by W. Looker at 8, Bridge-street, Bath. Private company. First directors: A. Wright, E. W. Lawrence and A. W. Pike. Registered office: 8, Bridge-street, Bath.

W. B. GOULD, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in 1,999 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 20 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to acquire the business of a retail stationer, bookseller, newsagent, printer and circulating library carried on by W. B. Gould at 298, Brockley-road, Brockley, S.E., as "W. B. Gould" and "Gould's Library." Private company. First directors: W. B. Gould, Clara E. Gould and F. A. Bell. Registered office: 298, Brockley-road, Brockley, S.E.

DUFF STEWART AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of Duff Stewart and Co. carried on by J. A. Brown at 51, High-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., and to carry on the business of music publishers, sellers, printers and importers, musicians' and printers' agents, etc. Private company. First directors: L. J. G. Marsh and J. A. Brown. Registered office: 51, High-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.2.

FARRAND AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; advertising agents, designers of pictorial and display advertisements, and sketches and drawings for insertion in trade and other papers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. M. Farrand and H. L. Wigley. First directors: H. M. Farrand, A. Metcalfe and J. Levy. Registered office: 27, King-street, Manchester.

G. ALDER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a paper agent and general merchant carried on by G. Alder at 60, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, E.C., as "G. Alder and Co." Private company. First directors: G. Alder and B. A. A. Thomas. Registered office: 60, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, E.C.

H. N. APPLEBY, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; general publicity specialists and designers, bill posters and advertising contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: M. G. May and R. Keedwell. Subscribers appoint first directors. Registered office: 43, Penarth-road, Cardiff.

MOORGATE STUDIO, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, designers of advertisements, manufacturers of and dealers in and agents for the sale of advertisement novelties of all kinds, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. Coyne and Mrs. L. Coyne. First directors: Julius Frenkal, A. J. Cooper, Mrs. L. Coyne and S. Coyne. Registered office: 16, London-wall, E.C.2.

PRESS CAPS, LTD.—Capital £65,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with A. A. D. Lang, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in boxes and containers of all kinds, and covers therefor, manufacturers of and dealers in metal plate and articles made therefrom, box and case makers, metal plate printers and embossers, label and carton makers, etc. First directors: S. Machin, F. S. E. Drury, M. Wormser, H. N. Turner and A. A. D. Lang. Registered office: 20, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

MACRAU, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £2,500 debentures authorised August 23rd, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

THOS. BRAKELL, LTD. (printers, stationers etc.).—Mortgage dated August 22nd, 1922, to secure £7,000, charged on 56 and 58, Stanley-street, Liverpool. Holders: E. A. Brakell, 58, Stanley-street, Liverpool, and others.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SUPPLY, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £1,500 debentures authorised September 5th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

F. H. CASTLE AND CO., LTD. (printers, publishers, stationers, etc., Thame, Oxon).—Mortgage debenture dated August 19th, 1922, to secure £600, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. E. Filleul, Narkunda, Pontac, Jersey, Channel Islands.

ALDINE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on August 30th, 1922, of second debentures dated March 27th, 1907, securing £10,000. (£1,000 remains outstanding).

CAXTON PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £800 on August 1st, 1922, of debentures dated May 3rd, 1910, securing £40,000.

IRISH PAPER MILLS CO., LTD. (office, London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,800 on August 21st, 1922, of debentures dated May 25th, 1921, securing £150,000.

A. TURNBULL AND CO., LTD. (dealers in fancy goods, stationery, etc., Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Debenture dated August 24th, 1922, to secure £100, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: B. Gill, 26, Northumberland-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NORTHAMPTON PRESS, LTD.—Mortgage debenture dated August 23rd, 1922, to secure £700; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: A. Page, 30, Clephane-road, Canonbury, N.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. T. Todd and H. Todd, printers, stationers and newsagents, 46, Strand-street, and 47, King-street, Whitehaven, Cumberland, under the style of G. and H. Todd.

W. J. Clark, W. E. Thrupp, and H. Sheppick, printers, at Haslemere, Sutton Court-road, Sutton, Surrey, under the style of Clark and Thrupp.

C. O. Tipton, H. Tipton, and A. Tipton, box manufacturers, at Hounds Gate, Nottingham, under the style of H. Tipton and Sons.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Marshall Mackay Co., The, 61, Berners-street, London, advertising specialists.

Dickins, L. E., residing in apartments at Belmont, Lichfield-road, Four Oaks, Warwick, and carrying on business at 40, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, under the style of The Industrial Publicity Bureau, printer and publisher.

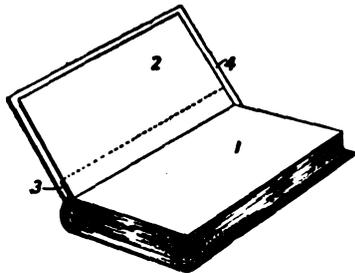
Williams, W., the Arcade, Ammanford, Carmarthenshire, stationer.

Mellor, T., 142, Osmaston-road, Derby, compositor.

New Inventions.

Binding Books.

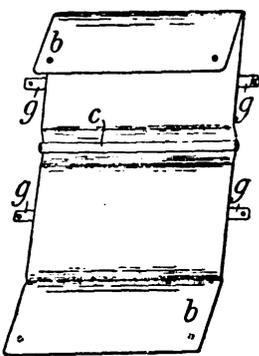
Mr. H. Taylor has patented an invention that relates to binding books by applying adhesive and one or more binding or lining strips to the back edges of the leaves, or folded sections sewn or stitched together, and then attaching the cover to the strips by adhesive, the separate strips are replaced by a single composite strip, one part of which is impregnated with adhesive; after cementing the impregnated side of this composite strip to the back edges of the leaves and folding its overhanging edges down on to the end



papers of the book, adhesive is applied to the end papers and to the overhanging edges of the strip, and the cover is pressed thereon. In the form shown, the composite strip 3 comprises gauze or similar material impregnated with glue or other adhesive and covered with thin paper, the gauze side of the strip 3 being attached to the back edges of the leaves 1, and its overhanging edges being secured between the end papers 2 and cover 4.

Loose Covers for Books.

A loose cover for protecting the binding of a book, as patented by Mr. R. Leighton, is provided with a central fastening member which is detachable at one or both ends, so that it can be passed down the hollow of the book between the shelf back of the case and

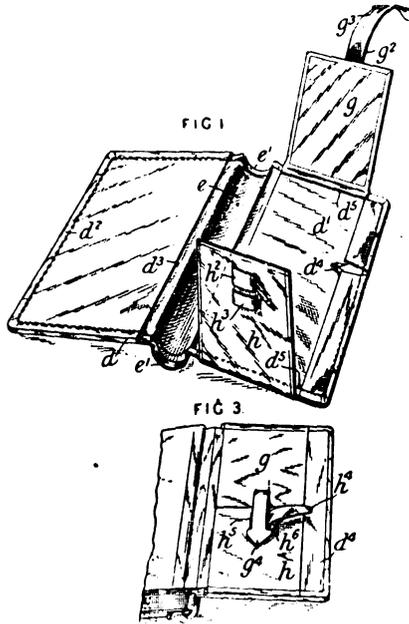


the back of the sections. The fastening member *c* consists of a strip of stiff cardboard, spring metal covered with binding cloth, etc., and has, preferably at both ends, flexible extensions which are secured to the back of the cover by press buttons, etc. Where the fastening members must be positioned between the pages of the book, two or more members of tape or ribbon may be used. The cover may have extensions *b*, which are folded over the book covers and secured by tabs *g* and press buttons, etc.

Detachable Book Covers.

A detachable cover for books consists of two boards *d*, *d*¹ connected by a perfectly rigid hinge piece *e*, and surrounded by marginal ledges *d*², *e*¹, *d*³, the board *d* being provided with a deep pocket *d*³ adapted to house one side of the book cover, whilst the other board *d*¹ is provided with a shallow pocket *d*⁴ and two hinged flaps *g*, *h* adapted to house and secure the other side of the book cover. When the cover has been inserted in the pockets, the flaps *g*, *h* are folded together and secured by the strap *g* and a loop or loops *h*², *h*³. In the modification shown in Fig. 3, the

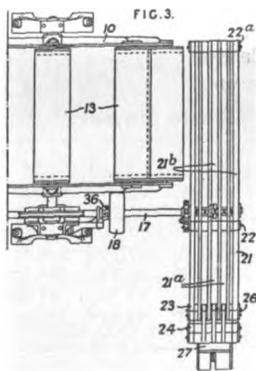
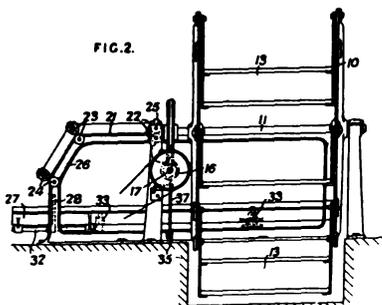
pocket *d*⁴ is replaced by a third flap *d*⁴, which is folded over the cover beneath the flaps *g*, *h*, which in this case are secured by the straps *g*⁴, *h*⁴, the latter strap being passed over the former and tucked into the slit *h*⁵. The straps



*g*², Fig. 1, and *h*⁴, Fig. 3, are provided with tabs *g*³, *h*³, respectively, to facilitate their disengagement. The invention is patented by Messrs. R. H. Bond, E. M. Bond, H. M. Bond and F. M. Bond (trading as Shaw and Sons) and F. E. T. Fox.

Sheet Gathering and Collating.

Mr. G. W. Young has patented an invention that relates to sheet gathering and collating apparatus comprising a revoluble wheel on which are suspended sheet carriers, a conveyer and a receiving hopper or trough are arranged

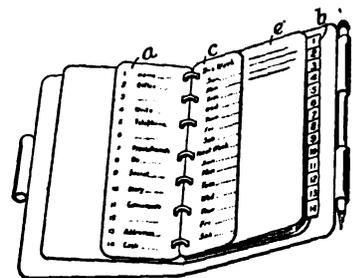


at each side of the wheel. Sheet carriers 13 are shown suspended on a wheel 10 consisting of side plates secured to a shaft 11, which is driven by a worm 16 on a shaft 17. At each side of the wheel are arranged a conveyer 21 and a V-trough 27, the sheets being taken from the carriers and placed on the conveyers by the operator, and delivered by the con-

veyers to the hoppers. The conveyers each consist of two endless bands 21^a, 21^b, which are inclined downwards at the delivery end 26, the lower band 21^b passing over rollers 22^a, 22, 23, 24, and the upper band 21^a, running in contact with the lower band and passing over rollers 22, 23, 24. The conveyers are provided with disappearing stops for straightening the sheets. The trough 27 is provided with a pusher 28 for pushing the sheets beyond one or more spring fingers and disappearing stops. The pusher consists of a plate which can slide on a rod 32, and is connected to a cam-operated lever. The hopper is carried by brackets 33, adjustable by means of screws. A clutch 36 in the driving pulley 18 is connected by a lever 37 and a link 35 to a pedal. Fingers for turning the sheets into the vertical position are arranged below the ends 26 of the conveyers. The carriers are adjustable in width, and are divided by partitions which may be adjustable by screws. The rollers 22 are geared to the shaft 17, and the top rollers 22, 23, 24 are mounted in floating bearings 25. The sheets are stacked on platforms arranged at each side of the wheel.

Diaries and Reference Books.

Mr. D. S. Evans has patented a note book, diary, reference book, etc., which is provided with an index slip or sheet *a* of less width than the pages, and having near its left hand margin a vertical column of numbers corres-



ponding with numbered index tabs *b* on the pages, and with a second narrow slip or sheet *c* marked with the days of the week to serve as a memorandum sheet. An additional page *e* may be provided on which references to the index numbers can be entered. The slips *a*, *c* and the additional page *e* may be of washable material such as celluloid or slate.

Drawings on Lithographic Stones.

Mr. A. Burkart has invented a process for preparing drawings or other designs on lithographic stones, which consists in drawing the design on transparent paper and from a negative obtained therefrom producing a positive on a gelatine film which is then imbedded and an imprint obtained therefrom upon a suitable sheet from which the imprint is transferred by pressure on to the stone. In one manner of carrying out the process, the design is obtained on the gelatine in the known way by means of an unfixed blue print obtained from the original drawing. A celluloid or other preferably transparent sheet is used to transfer the ink from the film to the stone which is finished off in the usual way.

LETTER-STAMPING MACHINE.—A machine which will save private firms the trouble of affixing postage stamps to their letters was put into operation for the first time in England at the offices of the Prudential Assurance Co. in London. This machine stamps upon the letters an impression which takes the place of a postage stamp. It can be worked only under license from the Postmaster-General, whose rights are very fully guarded by the very nature of the machine. The apparatus is known as the "Gitney-Bowes Postage Meter Machine," and is manufactured and marketed by the Postage Meters and Machines Co., of 37 and 38, Mitre-street, E.C. 3.

Empire Trade.

Economic Conditions Make it Essential.

Strong arguments are being put forward in favour of Empire trade, and economic conditions are emphasising the need of such an outlet for British industry. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce at their last meeting gave the question some consideration, and passed a resolution emphasising the view that the continued development of the resources of the Empire by every possible means is absolutely essential to its prosperity and safety. The need for an Imperial Conference to concert further measures to meet the vital necessities of the present situation was also urged.

The importance of such a conference would be immense, for it would, either directly or indirectly, have an influence upon the marketing of British goods.

Germany and the World's Markets.

Merchants and manufacturers in this country are likely to find themselves faced with severe competition from their old rival Germany, who, besides claiming a footing in our overseas dominions, is very advantageously placed in regard to Russia. This aspect of the question is touched upon by a French gentleman who holds an important financial post in the occupied portions of Germany. In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* he describes how Germany is re-equipping herself industrially. "A little longer," he says, "and England will find herself confronted with a rival capable of supplying the markets of the world."

The French gentleman adds: "Germany will pay her working class with the depreciated mark, while England pays hers in pounds sterling. Naturally, the Germans can produce at a lower price. Placed at the very

gates of Russia, Germany has a client there in need of everything, capable of absorbing the formidable amount of her production. England and France, who had hoped to send their wares to the immense Russian market, will find themselves up against a rival who defies all competition. Germany, scarcely taxed at all, enjoying her depreciated mark, will continue to produce illimitably while English and French manufacturers succumb beneath the burden of intolerable taxation."

The writer goes on to urge the necessity of hampering German industry. This is not a line of argument which appeals to the British instinct. Rather should we win our way by the excellence of our wares and the efficiency of our methods. And we have as a good start the vast resources of the Colonies to cater for.

Imperial Treasury Bills.

In this connection an excellent suggestion is made by Mr. J. F. Darling in *The Times* (Trade Supplement) for simplifying the financial arrangements. According to published current quotations, the Australian banks in London are sellers of demand drafts on Australia and New Zealand at par, and buyers of three months bills on these countries at 96. This is equivalent to 16 per cent. per annum. In Australia or New Zealand they are sellers of demand drafts on London at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$, and buyers of three months bills on London at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, which is equal to 12 per cent. per annum. For South Africa the differences work out at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 per cent. per annum respectively. So far as Egypt is concerned, however, the exchange, which since the early days of the war has been fixed at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, does not require to enter into the calculation, and the writer understands that Egyptian bills are negotiated on a purely interest basis, which at present is 5 per cent. per annum.

Accordingly, Mr. Darling suggests the issue of Imperial Treasury bills, in which each country in the Empire could have a share, as a basis for the currencies of the Empire, and as even more suited for this purpose than a purely British Treasury bill. There could

then be no such anomaly as 16 per cent. or 12 per cent. in one part of the Empire and 5 per cent. in another. The finance of trade, not only between the Mother Country and the Dominions, but between any one country and any other country in the Empire, would then be on a common basis, and the rate would tend to approximate to the competitive rate for Imperial Treasury bills, for on that it would be based.

Some easing and stabilising of the financial transactions would help to encourage trading with the Old Country, with the added advantages of reliability in regard to goods and service.

It would not require exceptional incentives to promote inter-imperial trading where it can be undertaken. Support is already assured from Australia and Canada. According to the *Toronto Mail and Empire* the time is ripe for British encouragement of Empire trade.

Australian Paper Preference.

Consumers of news-print in Australia are taking exception to the way the preference of £3 per ton which British news-print enjoyed is working out. For a time, at all events, Canadian and Norwegian paper, which had to bear the import duty of £3, was obtained at a cheaper landed rate than the duty free British article. Later some modification in the price of the United Kingdom goods was made; but even then, it is complained, not even half the advantage of the £3 preference was received by the consumer. It is suggested that the lower cost of British news-print is due to easier freight rates, which formerly placed goods from the Mother Country at a distinct disadvantage.

To encourage Imperial trading, however, careful attention must be paid to the requirements of customers in regard to the characteristics of paper as well as in the matter of price. It is well known that our Canadian friends are anxious to retain or to recover their place in the Australian market, and the same applies to Scandinavian paper interests. Competition, therefore, even with the preference granted to British "news," is likely to be keen. However, local representatives of United Kingdom houses and the principals at home may be relied upon to do all that is possible to suit the needs of paper users in the Commonwealth.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	AUGUST.		JAN.-AUGUST.		AUGUST.		JAN.-AUGUST.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
Printings and Writings...	Cwts. 297,742	Cwts. 420,262	Cwts. 1,722,675	Cwts. 2,184,884	£ 464,145	£ 463,505	£ 3,275,333	£ 2,592,363
Packings and Wrappings	184,739	261,792	788,149	1,766,150	330,580	342,913	1,907,731	2,439,347
Coated Papers ...	3,612	7,817	30,362	60,663	20,910	29,177	194,161	254,686
Stationery ...	2,746	3,359	22,097	27,338	16,004	13,031	123,695	106,903
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	39,767	75,321	320,429	497,938	77,203	87,841	664,091	599,756
Strawboard ...	144,457	333,241	899,527	1,913,375	83,357	148,372	684,496	773,719
Other Sorts ...	23,240	31,376	162,084	296,861	114,118	109,004	964,152	896,279
Totals ...	696,303	1,133,168	3,945,323	6,747,209	1,106,317	1,193,843	7,813,659	7,663,113

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden ...	56,659	88,433	362,486	305,386	69,157	104,565	658,355	383,606
Norway ...	35,015	62,010	156,437	376,510	58,774	69,618	315,520	401,593
Germany ...	3,884	6,049	40,545	71,818	5,174	6,075	94,799	72,047
Belgium ...	8,552	2,222	52,506	18,535	21,703	3,065	119,135	30,745
United States ...	204	1,167	5,064	7,027	979	4,672	23,518	95,706
Canada ...	—	83,560	5,203	92,370	—	87,051	15,671	96,999
Newfoundland ...	82,480	75,480	410,150	514,917	135,846	83,386	754,893	689,423
Other Countries ...	110,648	101,341	630,284	730,321	172,512	114,073	1,293,442	822,244

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland ...	30,099	19,645	104,920	180,092	47,794	24,188	212,034	227,082
Sweden ...	72,799	112,742	300,409	617,490	122,143	139,559	672,192	821,890
Norway ...	44,900	63,709	145,062	408,675	81,318	76,146	333,539	528,076
Germany ...	14,417	21,006	91,661	259,504	18,313	27,750	228,853	320,154
Belgium ...	5,987	7,712	49,726	56,589	20,960	21,526	180,758	145,977
Canada ...	302	15,987	10,863	69,102	660	18,397	25,806	89,390
Other Countries ...	16,235	20,991	85,517	174,698	39,392	35,347	254,549	306,778

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany ...	290	3,722	6,851	21,994	2,125	9,250	20,771	52,809
Belgium ...	1,439	2,219	9,430	15,224	7,202	9,458	48,709	67,758
France ...	613	767	3,170	7,644	4,744	6,508	27,564	56,715
United States ...	68	140	4,338	4,012	1,227	1,471	49,462	39,030
Other Countries ...	1,202	969	6,573	11,789	5,612	2,490	38,655	38,374

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND SUCCESSSES.—News has recently reached this country of the brilliant triumph of Pitman writers in open championship contests held under the auspices of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association at New London, Connecticut, in America. Mr. Nathan Behrin, the world's fastest shorthand writer, qualified in the 200, 240, and 280 words a minute tests, each of five minutes' duration, with the remarkable average of 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. accuracy, and was awarded the association's shorthand championship trophy.

"CATALOG" appears to be the latest Americanese for "small catalogue." The word is used by a Boston bookseller of his price-list.

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Paper and Print Legibility.

In the note on the legibility of printed matter which Mr. L. A. Legros prepared for the Government Committee on Type Faces, there appear the following three references to the part which paper plays in the matter:—

The Quality of the Paper.

The quality of the paper, if hard and highly surfaced, tends to increase such defects as those mentioned due to the variation in the height of the type, and it therefore has an influence on the selection of the most suitable type faces for legibility.

The quality of the paper, the class of backing used; and the pressure to which the printing surface is subjected are closely related to each other.

Printing on the early rag papers of soft texture caused an impression of appreciable depth. The inking of the surface by hand with the mushroom-shaped balls of the period caused the inclined boundaries of the type face also to be inked, with the result that the actual inked area of the paper was appreciably greater than that which would have been obtained from a smoke print on hard-surfaced paper; it was, in fact, more nearly a parallel to the outline of the letter, the thickness of the strokes or lines being increased on the sides and in the counters. The punch cutter allowed for this effect, with the result that the old style faces of the eighteenth century appear very light when printed under the present conditions on surfaced paper, whereas the modern faces in which little or no allowance is made for the spreading of the ink appear heavier.

The Colour of the Paper.

The colour of the paper is of great importance in obtaining the necessary contrast between ink and paper. Generally, the other requirements are that the paper shall not be so rough as to obtain a ragged impression of the type, and it should not be so smooth as to reflect a definite beam of light. For ordinary printing in black ink the paper should be white or only very slightly coloured; for covers and advertisements the light green shade selected for the *Westminster Gazette* by the late Sir George Newnes, after much consultation, is generally found most restful for the eyes; the same colour is used commonly for green rooms of theatres and for the Post Office sorting vans on trains.

The Light Reflecting Capacity of the Paper.

Highly surfaced papers of the varieties known as "art" paper and "semi-art" paper, reflect light to a very great extent, and thereby diminish the contrast between the black and white of the usual printed surface. The use of these papers is usually necessary where process blocks have to be printed, but these do not enter largely into Government printing, and when they are used for such purposes as Museum catalogues, technical publications, or otherwise, it is preferable, in the interest of legibility, that the use of such paper should be limited to that necessary for the illustrations, and that these should be interleaved or placed at the end of the publication.

Where coloured paper is used for covers and for distinguishing classes of papers or forms, blue, green or yellow should be used, while violet, orange, red and brown should be avoided altogether or only used in very light shades.

German News-print Prices.

Newspaper Difficulties.

According to the Munich correspondent of *The Times*, price of paper (news-print) is to be increased this month from 28 to 84 marks a kilogramme (from about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. the lb.)

The Bavarian Newspapers Association have addressed an energetic protest to the Paper Syndicate pointing out that if this price is insisted upon it will be almost impossible for many daily papers to continue publication, and must in any case necessitate a very great curtailment in the supply of news to the public of Bavaria.

The price of the majority of daily papers was raised on the first of the month from 2 marks 50 pfennige (1-10d.) to 5 marks (1-5d.), and even at this price it is only by subsidies from the Government or from different political associations that a very large pro-

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	AUGUST.		JAN.-AUG.		AUGUST.		JAN.-AUG.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	40,861	136,018	487,410	776,257	140,159	219,756	1,979,516	1,437,631
Writings	8,224	14,210	86,980	95,662	47,810	45,773	569,999	350,782
Packings and Wrappings	10,280	30,313	79,491	154,897	17,161	27,079	229,222	180,022
Tissues	617	818	7,529	7,569	8,358	8,769	117,213	78,430
Coated Papers, Hangings	1,391	4,609	31,070	42,901	9,556	22,016	256,884	260,166
" Other Sorts	1,126	2,534	16,201	18,761	15,933	21,127	207,700	166,316
Roofing Paper	—	2	28	803	—	27	124	1,064
Envelopes	2,082	3,893	16,760	24,268	17,556	17,351	176,353	123,558
Other Stationery	10,387	11,030	90,657	80,622	195,452	108,517	1,379,936	940,334
Paper Bags	1,077	1,528	10,490	12,349	5,742	5,351	59,924	43,491
Boxes and Cartons	1,458	1,288	13,404	11,274	9,939	7,794	97,682	62,017
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	3,243	6,665	59,118	47,475	12,453	14,648	193,502	109,592
Playing Cards	55	220	682	1,467	1,537	3,724	16,567	29,399
Other Manufactures	4,156	6,526	32,360	41,646	32,621	46,210	315,040	293,755
Totals	84,957	219,654	932,180	1,315,952	514,277	548,142	5,599,662	4,076,557

Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	307	8,509	5,855	51,429	1,175	17,650	25,569	129,040
United States	777	1,475	5,496	6,084	4,889	4,353	51,972	31,200
Other Foreign Countries	10,686	27,166	88,508	178,506	45,615	46,040	390,298	372,787
B. South Africa	3,313	6,692	51,005	37,964	10,725	12,455	212,656	84,617
B. India	8,163	17,810	67,312	99,391	28,592	28,778	282,986	181,953
Straits Settlements	231	1,184	7,080	6,036	860	2,325	34,346	13,362
Ceylon	363	1,910	9,983	8,342	1,165	2,068	38,668	15,776
Australia	14,457	56,147	194,141	307,065	37,414	77,894	705,944	460,257
New Zealand	1,093	7,711	32,470	42,277	3,406	14,098	124,774	74,750
Canada	47	2,312	1,855	9,069	184	3,884	10,035	22,950
Other British Possessions	1,424	5,102	23,795	30,095	6,134	9,311	102,070	59,939

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	649	108	1,312	4,606	2,136	377	7,656	13,397
United States	77	48	591	531	859	554	7,830	6,820
Other Foreign Countries	1,052	2,468	16,158	16,656	7,518	9,704	19,983	77,293
B. South Africa	267	449	5,159	3,095	1,298	1,492	36,246	14,831
B. India	2,559	2,443	20,508	19,300	15,208	9,513	129,872	70,963
Straits Settlements	140	57	2,160	1,311	1,137	351	18,015	5,362
Ceylon	3	54	1,086	1,270	38	403	7,579	4,614
Australia	2,275	5,765	22,804	36,796	11,312	15,196	132,014	111,483
New Zealand	344	1,929	10,293	6,249	2,662	4,275	57,734	16,574
Canada	181	202	894	649	1,438	634	6,880	3,452
Other British Possessions	677	687	6,015	5,199	4,384	3,274	46,190	25,993

portion of the Munich papers are enabled to keep going.

Messages from Berlin indicate the serious position in which German newspapers find themselves.

At a meeting of the Reichsrat on Thursday, September 7th, to consider measures to assist the Press, the Westphalian representative, Herr Lensing, said that the German Press had been overtaken by a catastrophe. Numerous newspapers had ceased to exist, he declared, and the time would very soon come when all the newspapers in Germany, with very few exceptions, would disappear unless the Government took drastic measures. Herr Lensing pointed out the enormous increase in the price of printing paper, and said that although the paper manufacturers were reported to be rolling in money the Association of Printing Paper Manufacturers had raised the price of paper per kilogramme from 27 to 84 marks.

The Minister of Economies, Herr Schmidt, said he could not hold out much hope that the introduction of maximum prices for paper would seriously alleviate the present deplorable situation of the Press. No measures, he said, would be of serious avail unless the price of wood became more moderate. One difficulty, he pointed out, was that the Federal States were financially interested in the prices of timber. He suggested that the Federal Governments should be approached on the matter.

Protesting against the prohibitive cost of news-print in September, the *Buchdrucker Woche* (Berlin) announces that the price is 85 marks the kilogramme. It is pointed out that this means no less than 1.27½ M. on a sheet of 43 by 63 cm. weighing 15 grammes. Is it any wonder, asks the writer, that even old and respected newspapers throw up the sponge? He adds that of course the paper-makers do not suffer, as they are able, on account of the depreciated exchange, to obtain even higher prices for export.

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It is well known that the ordinary form of cutter which depends for accuracy upon mechanical arrangements does not always give the exact and invariable length of sheet which might be expected and which is certainly desired. The Aktiengesellschaft fur Cartonagen-Industrie of Dresden has taken out a German patent for an electrically operated device. From the front edge of the sheet to be cut, it completes the circuit which puts the cross cut knife in motion. This machine is said to reduce the variations to the vanishing point, and the machine is much simpler than the mechanically operated one.

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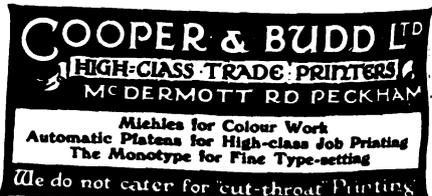
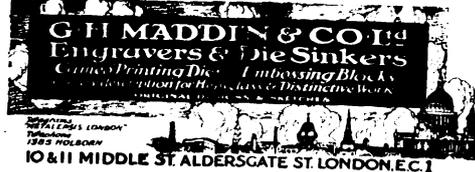
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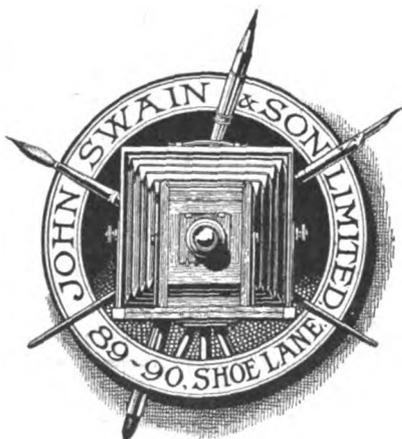
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VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 13.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 28, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

A Great Photo-Engraving Conference.

Many Vital Points Dealt with at Annual Convention
of the American Photo-Engravers' Association.

The labour situation in the photo-engraving industry, price-cutting, the cost of blocks, co-operative advertising, the rivalry offered by the offset and rotary gravure processes—these and many other interesting subjects were dealt with at the recent 26th annual convention of the American Photo-Engravers' Association, held at Grand Rapids, Michigan. The convention was a big affair, some four hundred or so representatives of photo-engraving firms, travelling anything from 100 to 3,000 miles from all parts of the U.S.A. to the north-east state amongst the lakes, and spending July 20th, 21st, and 22nd in profitable conference. The Association represents about two-thirds of the commercial photo-engraving establishments in the United States, which number in all about 600, not reckoning about 100 photo-engraving newspaper plants; it is calculated, moreover, that 85 per cent. of the United States' total output of blocks comes from members of the Association. The value of this total output is reckoned at \$40,000,000 (say £9,000,000) per year, about half of which sum is paid in wages.

The Labour Situation.

Speaking of wages reminds one of the difficult labour situation which exists at present in America, the problems presented being similar in kind to those of this country, but in some respects more difficult. One speaker at the conference referred to the industrial situation as being "loaded with dynamite." We gather that the relations between employers and trade unions are much less satisfactory than in this country, the aggressiveness of the unions having forced stoppages upon the industry, one result being a big impetus to the "open shop" movement. Since the beginning of this year 48 photo-engraving houses which formerly employed union members have become non-union or open-shop establishments, there being now 146 photo-engraving houses without the union label, which is a very serious matter for the union.

The principles for which the employers' association stands are concisely stated in recommendations on the subject which were formally adopted by the conference. These recommendations were:—

"Sound economics, which are at the base of all social, community and individual existence, contemplate and require that each individual human unit shall recognise and accept the fundamental truth that fair dealing is the basis of all social life.

"Limitation of Effort.—Such fair dealing requires that each individual shall not consciously permit either himself or others for him to limit the amount of work he may

perform in a given time consistent with the preservation of his health and efficiency; that only thus can the individual make that contribution to social success from which he has a right to expect fair treatment from others.

"Apprentices.—Fair dealing requires that the individual shall not limit or in any way handicap the opportunity or desire of others to become proficient in any line of trade or endeavor in the shortest possible time, nor permit others to do so.

"Improved Processes.—Fair dealing requires that the individual shall not oppose progress in mechanics or methods whereby the work may more readily be performed or the conditions of life be made better.

"Right to Work.—Fair dealing contemplates that the individual shall always, in whatever relation of life he is found, unalterably stand for the right of himself and others to employ or be employed or deal with or refuse to deal with others, regardless of membership or non-membership in any organisation of any kind whatever.

"Strikes.—Fair dealing further requires that the individual shall never by force, violence or intimidation attempt to force a particular view-point or course of action on others, lest he become the victim of such unsocial procedure."

Problem of Price-Cutting.

Largely as a result of the unsatisfactory industrial relations which have existed, there have sprung up recently a large number of co-operative photo engraving plants established by journeymen. Of these concerns, it is reported, some have adhered to sound business principles, and become a success and credit to themselves and the craft. Others, again, have taken advantage of their union position, drawing a wage directly dependent upon the earnings—observing neither union hours, rules nor regulations. These advantages in production have been converted into price considerations in securing business. The older standard, strictly-union shops have found it difficult, if not impossible, to meet this form of competition. One speaker at the Grand Rapids conference said he had known of an instance where a co-operative shop had run along for a considerable period, and only one man in its organisation received a salary, and he was an artist at twenty five dollars a week. Yet, this concern was soliciting business at a reduced rate from the largest agencies in the city. It is easy to see that such concerns are a menace to the trade, and rightly arouse the anxious attention of the employers' organisation.

The radical cure for unfair prices is, of course, the dissemination of accurate know-

ledge of costing, and the American photo-engravers made good use of their conference to impress this matter upon their members. The Association claims that its Standard Cost System is one of its greatest achievements. It claims that, as the culmination of efforts extending over a period of twenty-five years, it has, through its own initiative and at its own expense, created a uniform system of cost-finding that meets not only with the approval and requirements of costs accounting and good business practice, but with the Governmental approval, as well. The conference unanimously adopted a recommendation that the Standard Cost System created by the American Photo-Engravers' Association be adopted as the Standard Cost-Finding System of the American Photo-Engravers' Association, and that every member make a careful study of the report of the Cost Committee, and that all install the Standard Cost System as quickly as possible. Another recommendation was likewise unanimously adopted instructing the incoming executive committee to take such action as will lead to the employment of cost accountants to assist local organisations in the installation of the Standard Cost System.

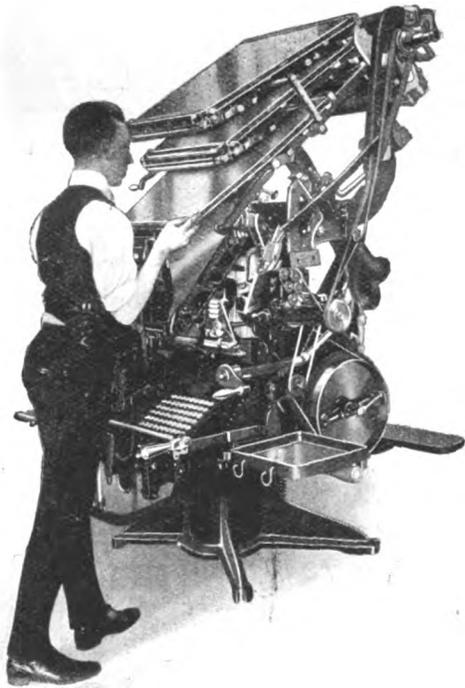
Cost of Photo-Engraving.

The costing committee submitted to the conference a mass of interesting cost data based upon members' returns covering the first four months of this year. These data, though not regarded as sufficiently comprehensive to be conclusive, are put forward as indicating the general trend of costs. It is interesting to note that the average cost of zinc etchings this year is calculated as showing an increase of 19 per cent. upon the cost for 1921, an increase of 72.4 per cent. on that for 1918, and an increase of 126 per cent. on that for 1912. The average cost of square half-tones for 1922 is indicated as showing an increase of 61.1 per cent. on the cost for 1918, and 112.5 per cent. on that of 1912. In vignette half-tones the average 1922 cost shows an increase of 3.8 per cent. on that for 1921 and of 71 per cent. on that for 1918.

Co-operative Advertising.

American Photo Engravers have evidently no doubt as to the value of co-operative advertising on behalf of the industry as a whole. The association's publicity committee has already been active in efforts to give the industry favourable representation not only to buyers of blocks but to the interested public as well. The committee has advertised widely in printing trade journals and other mediums. Lectures have been prepared and distributed for use in various parts of the country. Booklets have been issued, and

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Date..... 192

Business.....

various other means employed to let customers and others know what the photo-engravers are doing and what they think on a number of important matters.

At the Grand Rapids convention a big and keenly interested meeting of members discussed the question of extending this co-operative advertising work, and the meeting, with only four dissentients, passed a resolution putting on record that the members present pledged their respective firms in support of the collective advertising campaign, to the extent of one-sixth of one per cent. of their sales during the year 1921, the secretary calling the roll and recording each vote. A further resolution instructed the publicity committee to place the advertising campaign and financial plan before all photo-engravers not present, giving each an opportunity to pledge his support within ninety days. Failing to receive the necessary pledges for \$30,000 from all sources, the plan to be abandoned and all released from their obligations.

Slogan for the Trade.

In furtherance of co-operative advertising, the association has been running a widely advertised slogan competition, with a view to deciding upon a brief catch-phrase which would have publicity value for the industry and which could be embodied in members' advertising matter. It is stated that 15,375 slogans were submitted from all parts of America, Canada, England and other countries. Results were announced at the Grand Rapids convention. The first prize of \$200 was won by a Toledo competitor with the slogan "Your Story in Picture Leaves Nothing Unsaid"; this sentence will accordingly become very familiar to readers of American photo-engraving publicity matter. The second prize, \$100, went to a Philadelphia competitor for the phrase "No Ad. Complete Without a Picture." A Chicago competitor gained the third prize of \$50 with "Advertise in the Photo-Engraving Way." There were 15 other prizes of \$10 each.

Appropos of the subject of publicity, it is interesting to note that the Association's monthly official journal, the *Photo-Engravers' Bulletin*, which is a substantial and well-produced magazine, is an important financial asset to the Association. In eleven years' existence it has brought in to the Association \$23,406, last year's net profit being \$6,259. The Grand Rapids convention is reported in a special issue of the *Bulletin*, to which we are indebted in the compilation of this article.

A New Half-Tone Process.

The leaders of the American Photo-Engravers' Association are keenly alive to the importance of developments in the various processes and apparatus employed in photo-engraving. The Association's aim is to keep members informed of new ideas and discoveries, and to endeavour to make these the property of the whole craft rather than leave them to private exploitation. The Grand Rapids convention included a large and successful display of photo-engraving machinery, equipment and supplies.

Of very special interest was a new process of half-tone photography shown by Messrs. Knudsen and Watts. This invention promises to substitute paper negatives for the wet plates now generally used, which, when combined with a new and special screen made for the purpose, reduces the operation of half-

tone photography to a purely mechanical one, the tone gradations being obtained through the screen automatically, and not due to stop manipulations and screen distance, as is now the case. Some very excellent results were shown.

It was announced at the convention that the new process requires the use of new screens and different plate holders than those now in use. The negatives are made on paper instead of glass, the photographic plates being brought into contact with the screen. The screen itself contains various elements of light and shade, and the exposure, consequently, is purely mechanical, lasting anywhere from thirty seconds to a minute. The resultant half-tone negative contains all the gradations of tone, the films are stripped from the paper, are printed and etched in the usual way, except that the half tone negative thus made contains far more detail than those made by the present method, which in turn calls for less time in the etching and finishing. When the plates are etched to proper depth, they are practically completed. If it is wished to produce high-light plates, a different screen, based on the same principle, is used, which eliminates the high-light dots entirely.

It was stated that the Association's representatives had seen some very excellent examples of this kind of work, and had been assured by some members who had seen the plates made, that they were produced at the expense of a minimum amount of time—very much less in all cases than if the same effects were obtained by the present-day methods. The process is adaptable to combination line and half-tone plates, just as the present process is. This invention looks like a very good proposition, and the inventors have agreed with an investigating committee to put their materials into ten different plants, to be selected by the Association, to allow these ten plants to experiment with the process for thirty days. At the expiration of thirty days, the committee is to confer with them on the subject in detail. If their claims are upheld by actual practice, the American Photo-Engravers' Association will have an opportunity to make a contract with the inventors, by which the new process will be available only to members of the American Photo-Engravers' Association. The process itself will probably be put on the market on a royalty basis, although it is too early as yet to make any definite statements in that direction.

Offset and Rotary Photogravure.

Amongst the many other matters discussed at the convention, much interest was aroused on the question of the position of photo-engraving in respect of offset printing and rotary photogravure. A speaker (A. J. Newton, F.R.P.S.) who very ably introduced the subject, suggested that photo-engravers ought not to fear either offset or rotary gravure, but should thoroughly understand them and know wherein they have advantages; but particularly know where their disadvantages lie as compared with photo engraving, and be prepared to maintain the superiority of relief engraving wherever it is superior. The best quality half-tone, he thought, is not excelled by any process except in certain cases. For certain jobs either offset or gravure are superior in quality. For example, in the reproduction of pictures, or other subjects requiring the appearance of richness, photo-

gravure may be superior to half-tone. Also, the brown ink used, without any gloss, seems to appeal to the public. It might be worth the half-tone engraver's while to experiment a little more with richer inks and matt paper. In regard to speed, the speaker thought that for small editions and special jobs it is doubtful if either offset or photogravure can touch half-tone, but when it comes to large editions and fair-sized jobs, both offset and photogravure may be able to surpass half-tone in delivery time. As regards price competition he regarded it as probable that in making the actual printing surface there would not be very much difference in cost unless in large sizes, when both offset and gravure would have the advantage over engraving.

Thin Opaque Printings.

Judging from references in the *Paper Trade Review*, there exists an expanding market for a thin opaque printing, or imitation bible paper. It is necessary, however, that cost should bear, relatively, a favourable comparison with heavier grades.

Among firms holding a prominent place in the production of imitation bible papers may be mentioned the Royal Dutch Paper Mill, popularly known in the trade as "Hollandaise," established in the year 1850. This grade of paper has received close and careful study.

As is well known, there are distinctive characteristics in India paper, and these qualities, particularly that soft velvety feel, are to be found in the Hollandaise imitation bible printing. Consequently the product is in high favour for many publications such as directories, bibles, catalogues, booklets, etc., containing illustrations and heavy letterpress, where production costs are of vital consideration.

We have had submitted to us samples of the "Hollandaise" pure sulphite paper, the weight, D.C., 500s., being 17 lbs. (40 grams); also a slightly better quality, of a weight of 12½ lbs. (30 grams), D.C., 500s. The papers are the outcome of continual improvement to attain that perfection required by consumers for specific purposes, and they should also stimulate publicity campaigns made possible by the lower postal rates. It is of interest to mention that in regard to the 17 lbs. quality previously mentioned a publication of 1,000 pp. would not exceed a thickness of three-quarters to one inch.

When the mill of La Société Royale Hollandaise was first started it contained two machines. The equipment to-day, embracing seven machines, is thoroughly up-to-date, and the mill is considered one of the finest in country. The "Hollandaise" specialities find an excellent market in the United Kingdom through the agency of Messrs. E. A. Bristow and Co., Temple Bar House, 23-28, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. An extensive export trade is also done with the United States and other countries.

DEALING with the prices of paper in Hungary *La Papeterie* says: Paper prices in Hungarian crowns per kilo. are as follows: Glazed printing, 92; tissue paper, 200; brown packing paper, 51; half wood pulp paper, 135.

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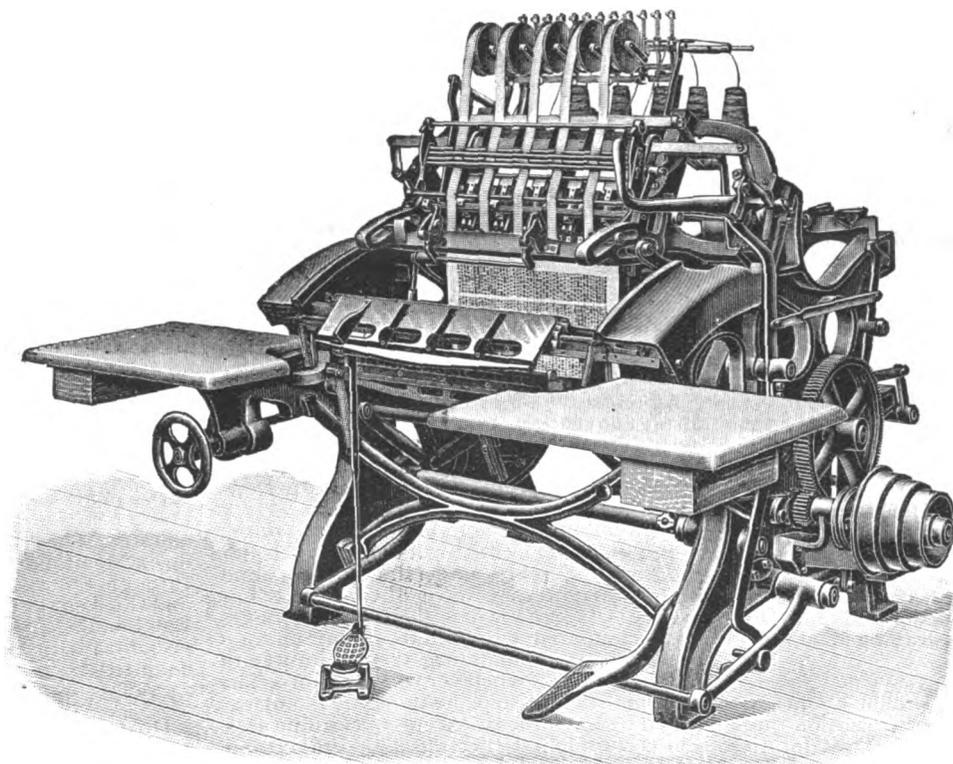
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Trade Notes.

THE rumour that Sir William Berry and Mr. Gomer Berry had acquired Odhams Press, Ltd., the publishers of *John Bull* and other papers, is authoritatively stated to be entirely without foundation.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPER SHARES.—The late Viscount Northcliffe, who held the majority of the deferred shares in the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., was thereby the principal proprietor of the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News*, *Weekly Dispatch* and *Overseas Mail*. These have now come under the control of his brother, Viscount Rothermere. The transaction was carried out on Tuesday by Sir George Sutton, the administrator of the estate, the shares being acquired by Lord Rothermere's two companies, the *Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd.*, and the *Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920), Ltd.*

L.M.P.A. PENSIONS.—We understand that a gratifying response has already been received as a result of Colonel Truscott's appeal to London master printers on behalf of the Printers' Pension and Almshouses Corporation. Those master printers who have yet to send in their response should do so without delay, so as to give sufficient time for preparation of the lists included in the report to be submitted at the annual festival dinner.

PRINTERS' DANCE.—We have seen some attractively-printed circulars which are being issued to call attention to the "Dance of the Merry Master Printers of East and North-East London," which is to be held at Stratford Town Hall on Thursday, October 19th, from 7.30 till 11.30. Tickets are 2s. 6d. each, and the hon. secretary is Mr. T. D. Hawkins, 30, Plashet-lane, East Ham, E.6. All expenses are being covered by the local Master Printers' Association, so that the whole of the ticket money goes to the Printers' Pension and Almshouses Corporation.

THE annual meeting of the London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council has been arranged for Tuesday next, and the joint secretaries will have a very interesting report to present regarding activities accomplished.

BANK NOTE THEFT.—The theft of 350 50-franc Swiss bank notes from the premises of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of Great Winchester-street last week, came to light through some of the notes having been put into circulation. It is believed that the notes were stolen in April last year, before the series was completed, as the most elaborate precautions are taken by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons to guard the finished notes and the plates, the keys of the strong-rooms being in the charge of a director of the firm. Sir William Waterlow travelled last week to Switzerland with the manager of the department in order to discuss the matter with the Swiss bank.

PRINTERS' GALA.—The Printing and Allied Trades are holding their annual gala at Shoreditch Baths on Saturday, September 30th, at 6.30 p.m. The programme will include a ladies' and gents' open handicap, a 33 yards (trade) team handicap, the championship of the printing trades, and a special event by the blinded soldiers and sailors of St. Dunstan's. There will be a diving display and a water polo match.

ON receipt of information that burglars had entered a printing establishment on the outskirts of Hull, a police inspector, with five constables, immediately cycled to the place, and on their arrival three men suddenly rushed out of a door. Two of them escaped over a wall, but the third was tackled and there was a desperate struggle. The man, suffering from the effects of a blow with a truncheon, was taken to the infirmary, where he is now under arrest.

THE *Times* (Trade Supplement) publishes letters from the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, and the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, stressing the desirability of Great Britain's entering the Pan-American Union. The potential benefits to be derived from membership of this Union were apparent at the time the Postal Conference was held in Madrid.

THE directors of the Fulham Football Club have sent a donation of ten guineas to the Newspaper Press Fund.

ONE case of lead poisoning was reported in the printing industry during August.

THERE were two fatal accidents in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades during August.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Clerkenwell, has issued as a substantial illustrated volume its "Announcements" for the session 1922-23. The classes for the day courses commence on Monday, October 2nd, and those for the evening courses on Monday, September 25th. Enrolments for the latter commenced on Monday, the 18th inst. The Institute specialises in engineering and optical subjects, but of special interest to printers are the evening classes in electrotyping and stereotyping.

HERIOT-WATT COLLEGE CLASSES.—Next week the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, opens its doors for the enrolment of students for the winter. The evening classes open on the first Monday of October. Printing and allied trades are among the numerous subjects in which courses of study have been arranged. The day classes of the college resume in October and provide full time courses in many subjects, including the printing and allied trades.

ST. BRIDE INSTITUTE.—The Governors of the St. Bride Foundation Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., announce that three courses of University Extension Lectures will be held during the coming session which begins on October 3rd. The courses of lectures on English Social and Industrial History, and on civilisations of the Ancient World, though complete in themselves, form the first year's work for the University of London diplomas in Economics and Social Science and in History respectively. The third course is "The Story of British Music." The physical training classes will begin on October 3rd, when the gymnasium, which has been re-equipped, will be opened.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS CONFERENCE.—At the invitation of the Associated Business Papers, Incorporated, of America, delegates from the Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the British Association of Trade and Technical Journals (London) will attend an international newspaper conference in New York on October 11th, 12th and 13th. A strong wish has been expressed by the commercial Press of the United States for a closer understanding with the trade and technical Press of this country, with a view to promoting good commercial relations between the two countries, and it is hoped that the conference will result in the adoption of some definite proposals in this direction.

HENRY JOHN DINEEN (48), printer, of Winchester-road, was fined £2 at Tottenham Police Court last week for assaulting his wife.

MR. HENRY SYMONS, B.A., found shot on Friday in a room in the British Museum, was Assistant Keeper of Printed Books.

The death is announced at Darwen of Miss Martha Riley, sister-in-law of Mr. John Eli Jenson, J.P. When in 1871 her brother, Mr. J. J. Riley, started his Darwen printing business she took charge of the stationery side of it.

WILLS.—Mr. Arthur Herbert Marshall, of Plaxtol, Kent, and of Paternoster-row, E.C., publisher, chairman of Marshall Bros., Ltd. (died August 15th, aged 71), £18,435; Mr. Robert John Parker, of Bury St. Edmunds, printer (died July 19th, aged 68), £5,364.

THE late Mr. Henry Serime Hill, Plymouth, for 36 years with the editorial staff of the *Western Morning News*, left £1,988.

SIR GEORGE WALTER PROTHERO (73), editor of the *Quarterly Review*, left £18,324. His armchair and books he left to the editor of the *Quarterly Review*.

FREDERICK MASON, newspaper hawker, Nuneaton, left £1,457.

MR. GEORGE R. SIMS, the famous journalist, who died recently, was reputed to have left from £40,000 to £50,000, but, according to the *Evening News*, this estimate is likely to be found sadly wrong. It is believed that, apart from his house in Regent's Park, and a considerable assurance policy, he left but little. The house, however, contains a remarkable crime museum, which should be of some value.

MESSRS. JARROLD, LTD., have published at 3s. 6d. net a useful manual entitled "Copyright Condensed and Explained," by Lewis C. Russell,

THE members of the *Sunday Times* staff last Sunday spent their annual outing at the Isle of Wight. Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., J.P., who accompanied the party, made a speech of welcome.

THE *Ilford Argus*, a weekly Labour journal, completes its first year this week.

THE Technical Executive of the Paper-makers' Association have approved a list of modern books to be purchased to form the foundation of the modern side of the Association's library. The idea is not merely to possess books on papermaking technology but to embrace scientific subjects which would be useful to students, covering such subjects as physics, chemistry, and so on.

THE problem of labour turnover is dealt with in the current issue of *Industrial Welfare*. It is well known that continual changes in personnel are a tremendous drain on the resources of industry and add many millions of pounds to the cost of manufactured articles every year. Employment departments are rapidly making their appearance in the larger firms and already their influence has been felt in reduced labour turnover.

"EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL."—The first issue of the *European Commercial*, a trade paper in English, duly appeared in Vienna on Saturday last, and contains 100 columns of commercial information gathered from all the leading European countries. The *European Commercial*, for which Sir Ernest Benn is responsible, is an appeal to the business community of the world, and indicates to them the opportunities which exist in Europe, as well as their responsibility in connection with them.

THE American Bible Society announces that for the first time in ten years they are able to produce a booklet containing the Gospel of St. John for one cent. During the war and after it cost 300 per cent. more to bring it out. This edition of St. John is already off the presses, and other gospels will be prepared in the same style in various languages, bound in heavy brown paper and containing 64 pages.

THE Press Bill was passed in the Indian Council of State at Simla on Tuesday without a division.

THE Legislative Assembly at Simla on Saturday, threw out an important Government measure, when it rejected by 45 votes to 41 the Bill providing for the further continuance of the protection afforded to the Indian Princes against seditious statements in the Press which they have enjoyed since 1910 under the Minto Act and of which they were recently deprived by the repeal of the measure.

THE Perth (Western Australia) newspaper strike has come to an end, the printers having recognised the authority of the Arbitration Court.

ALL the Polish newspapers appeared on Saturday, the printers having returned to work.

THE Stationery and Printing Company to be run on up-to-date lines by the Shanghai Commercial Press under the supervision of the Shantung authorities, has now opened in Tsinan.

BERLIN newspapers state that as a result of the assistance afforded by the provincial printing works, it will be possible to put eight milliard marks in daily circulation from the beginning of next month.

AUSTRIAN newspapers' difficulties are illustrated by the fact that the daily *Deutsches Volksblatt*, a paper partly Pan German, partly Christian Socialist, cannot continue its appearance owing to financial difficulties. Other breakdowns are foreshadowed.

UNDER the auspices of various journalist clubs in Czecho-Slovakia an international newspaper exhibition will be held in Prague from December 12th to 18th this year. The exhibition has the support of the Czecho-Slovak Government and the leading Czecho-Slovak newspaper proprietors and editors. Its object is to develop mutual interests between the press of Czecho-Slovakia and that of foreign countries.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
 No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
 Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
 Imitator: Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould—Patent.
 All Working Parts Patented, and Designs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
 Phone: Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

L.S.C. and Wage-Reduction.

Delegate Meeting Rejects Cuts.

We understand that the special delegate meeting of the London Society of Compositors held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Thursday last resulted in a rejection of the committee's report on the wages question. It will be remembered that the report reviewed the general wages position and proceeded to propose reductions of 7s per week in two instalments and 5s. per week in two instalments for hand compositors and machine operators respectively. The meeting, we understand, "turned down" these proposals.

The Society is now taking a ballot of all its members on the proposed wage-reductions of 7s. and 5s. The result is expected to be known by Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

Disparity between London and Provinces.

The committee in their report put the seriousness of the position plainly before the membership. The report stated: "The committee desire to impress upon the members the importance of the argument relating to the loss of work to London, so many of our members being already affected by the general slump in industry, and the difficulty of such members ever finding situations if the predisposing causes to unemployment are still further encouraged by this 'subsidising' of provincial competition. The situations of members in work also become less secure for the same reason." It was also pointed out: "The effect of a 7s. reduction would leave the hand compositor with a wage 125 per cent. above the pre-war rate, and the 5s. reduction would leave the machine operator with a wage 111 per cent. above. By comparison with Grade 6 towns, the difference would still be £1 5s. 6d.; and compared with Manchester and Liverpool, the difference would be 10s. 6d."

Finally, in putting the decision into the hands of the delegates, the committee remarked: "The main question, after consideration by the delegate meeting, will be submitted to a ballot of the membership. The committee have come to the conclusion that if the Society is to ignore the changed conditions consequent upon the decision of the Typographical Association accepting a reduction of 12s. 6d., then the members must themselves take the responsibility of whatever may follow. If our members are to submit to a lock-out, in face of a possible compromise, then the responsibility must rest with the members, who are their own masters."

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

FRANCE.

A French agent established at Paris desires to undertake the exclusive representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of good class writing paper and envelopes (boxed). Reference No. 269.)

NETHERLANDS.

An agent in Amsterdam desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of paper. Correspondence in English. (Reference No. 273.)

SWITZERLAND.

A Swiss firm, established in Basle, desire to secure the representation of United Kingdom firms for emery, glass and flint paper. (Reference No. 285.)

AUSTRALIA.

A British firm in Amsterdam, with head offices in Australia, are desirous of being placed in touch with a good and reliable United Kingdom firm manufacturing blotting paper, with a view to exporting same to Australia. (Reference No. 247.)

THE Ministry of Labour *Gazette* for September, reporting on employment, wages, etc., in August, state that as the result of orders made under the Trade Boards Acts, reductions were made in the minimum rates fixed for workpeople in the following trades: Paper bag and paper box manufacture.

Trade Union Matters.

LONDON UNIONS AND WAGES.—Conferences took place on Monday and Tuesday between the London Master Printers' Association and the London unions which have not yet agreed to wage-reductions, namely, the National Union of Operative Printers and Assistants, National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers (London Male Section), Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society, Association of Correctors of the Press, Amalgamated Association of Pressmen, Amalgamated Typefounders' Trade Society, and the Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society. We understand that ballots are being arranged by these unions, as a result of which it is hoped that the question of wage-reductions may be amicably agreed. A reduction is proposed of 7s. per week, the first instalment of which would be due early in October.

"NATSOPA" FOOTBALL.—Mr. Parker has accepted the challenge of the Glasgow branch of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants Sports Club to play London sports club at association football. It has been suggested that the match be played at the Memorial Home in aid of the funds of that institution.

THE latest addition to the list of trade union journals is the *Commercial Traveller*, the official organ of the National Union of Commercial Travellers. The publishing offices are Rugby-chambers, Chapel-street, London, W.C.1.

Printing Crafts Guild.

The winter session of the Printing Crafts Guild was opened with a concert, which was held in the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday last, when Mr. John Taylor, president, occupied the chair, and was supported by Major Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., director of photography and printing at the college. The Sylvan Quintette, consisting of Madame Muriel A. Bradburn (soprano), Mr. Walter H. Taylor (tenor), Mr. R. Morden Lowe (bass-baritone), Mr. Owen Grant (humorous and dramatic entertainer), and Miss Dora Neville (songs at the piano and accompanist), supplied excellent musical and humorous items during the evening.

Previous to the concert the printing and photographic departments were open to members and friends for demonstration purposes.

Miss Ada Lodge and Mr. W. M. Menzies are to be congratulated on the success of the evening's entertainments, the several hundred persons present showing their entire appreciation. WEE MAC.

Papermakers' Technical Section.

An Attractive Programme.

Arrangements are now well in hand for the autumn general conference of the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association. The dates are Wednesday, October 25th and Thursday, October 26th. A meeting of the Technical Section executive will be held on the Wednesday afternoon, followed in the evening by a film exhibition of papermaking in Sweden, kindly lent by Mr. G. Helstrom (Boving and Co.). Thursday will be devoted to papers and discussions, the readers of papers being, Mr. Frederick Kaye (on rubber latex paper) and Mr. F. O. L. Chorlton. Captain W. E. Nuttall, the chairman of the Section, will preside over the conference, which promises to be of a highly interesting and useful character.

A letter to hand from the editor of the *Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada* shows with what interest the progress of the Technical Section is being watched abroad. "It is particularly gratifying to note in your columns," he writes, "reports of the constant growth of the Technical Section. I am sure that this organisation will prove to be of the greatest value in the development and improvement in method in the British paper industry."

GETTING even isn't half as profitable as getting ahead.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Monthly Meetings Resumed.

This comparatively small but influential Association resumed its ordinary monthly meetings on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. One of the objects of the organisation is to provide opportunities for mutual entertainment and relaxation, and after an interval of two months during which the members had not met together, these amenities were freely indulged in.

Mr. A. Chadwell, the president, was unable through business engagements to occupy the chair, this position being assigned by the unanimous vote of the meeting to Mr. J. Parker.

Mr. W. Bullett (Messrs. W. H. Walbrook and Co., Ltd.), secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting held in June, which were confirmed.

Mr. Parker said fortunately his task in the chair was made simple by the fact that they had very little to engage their attention that evening. The only important item he had to bring before the meeting was the question of the annual dinner, and with regard to that it was a matter for the members to decide whether they would hold this function as in past years.

On the proposition of Mr. G. W. C. Sharvell, jun., seconded by Mr. A. E. Wood, it was unanimously agreed that the annual dinner be held as usual.

For this event Messrs. W. Crosby, W. M. Forsyth, J. Mason and A. E. Wood were elected stewards.

Mr. W. Longley, treasurer, invited to explain to the meeting the financial position of the Association, said, on going through the accounts he had come to the conclusion that it would not be a wise policy at the present time for the Association's funds to be used to meet the expenses of the dinner, as had been the practice on former occasions.

Messrs. H. Filkins and J. S. Sunderland and others expressed agreement with Mr. Longley.

Mr. G. W. Sharvell, sen., proposed that a charge of half-a-guinea be made to every member and visitor to the annual dinner, which was arranged to take place on a Saturday in November.

This was seconded by Mr. A. Wood, and agreed to.

Mr. Bullett inquired if any of those present had a vacancy for an apprentice for the son of one of their members. The member making the inquiry was willing to take any other member's son in his own foundry.

Mr. Bullett said since they last met the Association had lost through death one of their esteemed members, Mr. W. C. Mills.

Mr. W. Longley moved that a vote of condolence be sent to Mrs. Mills expressing the Association's sympathy.

Mr. W. Bishop spoke in appreciative terms of the late Mr. Mills.

Mr. Sharvell, sen., said he did not know if it was generally known amongst the members that their friend, Mr. J. S. Sunderland, had been appointed instructor in electrotyping and stereotyping at the new Central London School of Printing. With all due respect to other authorities in their particular branch of the craft, he felt that there was no one more fitted to occupy that post than Mr. Sunderland, and he was certain that every pupil who came under his guidance would benefit greatly.

The announcement of Mr. Sunderland's appointment was received with acclamation.

In acknowledging thanks, Mr. Sunderland emphasised the duty laid upon every member of the Association to encourage their apprentices to attend the new school, and asked them to impress upon the lads the importance of technical training. The principal of the school, Mr. J. R. Riddell, was not a hard taskmaster, but he was anxious to see results, and he (Mr. Sunderland) was sure these would come if the members showed their willingness to co-operate with the school staff in giving every facility in their shops to enable the lads to attend the classes.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

PAPER bags, generally of the flour bag size, are used by anglers on the towing path of the lower reaches of the Thames for the purpose of shielding their candle lights.

"Winkler" Electric Heating.

Type-Setting Machines and Stereo Metal Pots.

We are living in the age of electricity. The last decade is characterised by great achievements in this sphere. Particular consideration has been given to those processes in which the peculiar characteristics of electricity lead to an improvement in working methods from the point of view of labour saving and the quality of the product, and where the direct cost of electricity is relatively unimportant in comparison with the facilities it offers.

Specially interesting amongst the applications of electricity to the printing trade are those in connection with casting machines and stereo metal pots. We are informed that more than a thousand Winkler electric heating devices for type-setting machines have been supplied up to now, which number is surely the best proof of their utility.

Many of the arguments used to-day against electric heating are similar to those raised against electric light, electric traction, and electric power in factories. Advantages that should not be overlooked are saving of labour, saving of metal, hygienic conditions of work and improved product. The Winkler electric heating works entirely automatically. Not only the temperature regulation of the metal, but also the switching on and off of the current at set times, is done automatically, thus entirely eliminating the human element or personal factor. This means that the productive capacity of the compositor or stereotypist is increased, because on the one hand he need no longer worry himself with the heating, and on the other hand, he is no longer affected by the poisonous fumes of combustion and of excessive volatilisation of the tin and antimony.

Saving of Metal and Labour.

The temperature of the metal is automatically regulated. When the metal has once reached the desired degree of heat, the current is automatically switched off, and as soon as the temperature drops to a predetermined point, which may be about 10 degrees below the maximum, the current is automatically switched on again. By this automatic temperature regulation overheating or burning of the metal is obviated. The formation of dross and the volatilisation of the expensive tin and antimony is therefore reduced to a minimum, so that a considerable saving of metal is effected, with the added advantage of insuring at all times a solid, perfect fount.

Hygienic Conditions of Work.

It is a well-known fact that even with the best gas heating there is always a nasty smell, which sometimes gets so bad as to render working in the composing room vexatious and very injurious to health. This is caused by the fumes of combustion, the excessive volatilisation of the different constituents of the type or stereo metal (particularly tin and antimony) and the absorption of oxygen from the air by the open gas jet. These drawbacks are overcome by the Winkler electric heating because: 1, There are no fumes of combustion; 2, the volatilisation of the tin and antimony is reduced to a minimum, the temperature of the metal being automatically regulated; 3, no oxygen is absorbed from the air by the heat agent, so that a normal, healthy atmosphere is maintained.

Expenditure for the Winkler electric heating, like other efforts directed to securing the health and contentment of a valuable staff, is not loss to be put on the wrong side of a balance sheet, but a working capital by which the practical efficiency of the employees is increased.

Some Electrical Data.

As the heating element or elements used for melting the metal are arranged inside the pot itself, the heat generated is utilised to the best advantage, and without any loss by radiation. The Winkler electric heating for type-setting machines consumes on an average about one unit per hour. If the cost of the current is not excessive this consumption of current compares favourably with the cost of gas heating, particularly in those cases where supply can be taken at night when rates are the lowest.

Special care has been paid to the manufacture of the heating elements, many of which have now been in use for over three years. In contradistinction to other heating systems, where as many as six elements are used, this system only needs: (1) For linotype and

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

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Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to **STONHILL & GILLIS.**

Telegrams: Stonhill. Fleet. London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAVURE ETCHER wanted, for Cylinder and Flat Work of the best quality.—Full particulars to Box 13985.

GENTLEMEN, calling on Printers and Stationers required by old-established Waste Paper Firm to influence Waste Paper Contracts with their customers; town or country.—Apply, Box 13992.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING OVERSEER wanted immediately to undertake the complete supervision of the considerable Letterpress Printing Department doing a general commercial business and specialising in the highest class of work. Applicants should have a complete knowledge of the trade, be able to estimate and to conduct the department on up-to-date and economical lines.—Apply, in writing, giving particulars as to qualifications, experience and salary required, to Chorley and Pickersgill, Ltd., The Electric Press, Cookridge-street, Leeds. 13988

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

intertype machines—One element inside the pot for heating the metal, and one element outside the pot for heating the mouth-piece. (2) For monotype machines—Two elements inside the pot.

Metal Pot.

Whereas with the monotype machine the original pot can be used, Winkler heating apparatus for the linotype machine comprises a new pot of somewhat larger capacity, which is claimed to be of advantage to store sufficient heat. The new pot is interchangeable with the standard pot.

Rochdale Printing & Kindred Trades RECREATION GUILD.

On Saturday, September 21st the above Guild held their annual meeting. A financial gain of £10 8s. 10d. was reported on the year's working.

The trophies will be presented on October 14th, when a concert and whist drive will be held.

Arrangements for the winter session include social functions and proposed visits to various printing, papermaking and engineering works in the vicinity of Manchester and district, and the formation of a billiard league.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Mr. H. J. Haddock (president of the local M.P.A.); treasurer, Mr. A. C. Harte (Ormerod Bros.); secretary, Mr. W. A. Ashworth (Bookbinders' Union). The committee is selected from the shop secretaries of the various unions.

TENDERS WANTED.

THE BERMONDSEY BOROUGH COUNCIL invite Tenders for printing a catalogue of books in the Central Library. The specification may be seen and other information obtained upon application to the Chief Librarian, Central Library, Spa Road, S.E. Sealed tenders endorsed "Tender for Printing Library Catalogue" must reach the undersigned not later than first post on 3rd October, 1922.

FREDK RYALL,
 Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
 Bermondsey, S.E.

21st September, 1922.

16409

Situations Wanted.

BUYER, desires change; intimate knowledge Paper Market; five years Buying experience all classes Paper, Wrappings, Printings, Boards, etc.; used to controlling staff; excellent references; Edinburgh and Glasgow district preferred.—Box 14002

WORKS or GENERAL OVERSEER (disengaged); all-round knowledge; reliable; estimating and costs.—79, Topsham-road, S.W.17. 13990

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Machinery for Sale.

BREHMER and other **WIRE STITCHERS**, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9½-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

DOUBLE-HEADED WIRE STAPLING MACHINE, for Wooden Boxes, from 2-in. to 12-in. in height; fitted with Two Heads; adjustable from 2½-in. up to 8½-in. apart; Adjustable Iron Table; for Power or Treadle; latest construction; absolutely new.—Box 13997.

NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch ½-in.—Box 13998.

PERFECTION No. 6 WIRE STITCHING MACHINE, by Morrison, to stitch up to ½-in., good as new; Double-headed Brehmer Wire Stitching Machine, perfect condition; Round Cornering Machine.—Box 13999.

PERFECTION WIRE STITCHING MACHINE, by J. L. Morrison; will stitch up to 1½-in. in thickness; this machine is equal to new. No. 17½ Wire Stitching Machine, by Brehmer, will stitch up to 1½-in. in thickness; fitted for Power.—Box 14000.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
 1-3, Baldwin's-place,
 Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Litho Machines.—Box 13977.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

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



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

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York. The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

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

EDWIN W. EVANS,
 150, Fleet Street, London,
 E.C.4.
 Telephone No. CENTRAL 8678.

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Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

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Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the twelve months ending December 31, 1920, amount to **£1,235.513 15s. 9d.**

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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

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

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London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
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 United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
 Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1922.

London Wage-Reductions.

It is gratifying to note that satisfactory progress is being made towards the peaceable settlement of the problem of wage-reduction in London. In view of what has happened in the country, the very moderate proposals that are being put to the London unions would seem to deserve unhesitating acceptance not only because of the imperative need for a pacific settlement of the matter, but also because these proposals cannot be rejected without dangerously aggravating the already unsatisfactory state of affairs in regard to country competition for London work. As to the London Society of Compositors, it seems to us most unfortunate that the recent delegate meeting should have rejected the proposals earnestly recommended by the Society's leaders. How clearly those leaders recognise the necessity for the reductions suggested is manifest, first, from the wording of the committee's report on the subject, and, secondly, from the fact that the executive, in face of the attitude of the delegate meeting, have appealed to the common sense of the rank and file by taking a ballot of the Society's membership on the same proposals. The members should weigh the matter very carefully before casting their vote, which, it is advisable from every point of view, should be in favour of the terms put forward.

Postal Rates Chaos.

It is high time that the Postmaster-General found means to modify the impracticable postal regulations attaching to the rates for picture postcards and for printed matter. The historic distinction between five words of a conventional character and five words not of a conventional character has proved to be a prolific source of confusion to postmasters everywhere, of annoyance to senders and receivers of picture postcards and of hilarity amongst critics of the Post Office. That the regulations concerning printed matter are of a somewhat similar kind is suggested by a move taken this week at Sheffield. The Sheffield Chamber of Commerce have complained of the frequency with which packages through the post, particularly

halfpenny communications, are being surcharged. In many cases the reason for the surcharge was obscure. The Sheffield Postmaster, in promising to take the matter up, states that the printed paper rate is so complicated and difficult that it is generally thought that only two people in the whole postal service understand it.

German Catalogues.

OFFERS to print catalogues in Germany continue to arrive in this country. In earlier issues we have referred to the subject, pointing out that this sort of competition is a danger to both printers and papermakers in this country; in fact, the injury goes further, for it affects all who in any way handle the products of these allied industries. In the circular before us a comparison is made between the wages paid in Germany and in England. It is pointed out that the "dearest" German workmen, the machine operators, received in April 800 marks weekly. At the present rate of exchange (6,000 to 7,000 to the £), the figures work out at somewhere near 2s. a week, and it is with this that the British workman has to compete for his employment. Whether or not consumers of paper and print are accepting the apparently tempting offers from Germany, the mere fact of the existence of such propaganda has a serious effect upon the industries on this side. According to the particular circular referred to, however, orders for school books, novels, catalogues, and other forms of print have been received from foreign countries to the extent of over four million copies.

Paper Freights Handicap.

SHIPPING freights have long been a subject of grievance to the British producer, who has seen himself at a disadvantage compared with his continental rival. The position is strikingly set out in a report which has been prepared by the British Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine Republic, a report which illustrates one of the many handicaps placed upon the development of British industry. Among the articles which are particularly seriously affected are paper and pulp. Thus, we are told, a short time ago it was possible to ship paper from England to Buenos Aires via Rotterdam very much more cheaply than by the direct route, and the obvious comment is added that freight is a very important item on paper. The report goes on to say: "Paper quotations are also required c.i.f. Buenos Aires by all buyers in Argentina. When working up c.i.f. prices from the selling price a Buenos Aires firm found that it was fully covered by adding under $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a penny per lb. on goods shipped from German or Continental ports. Upon goods shipped from British ports it was obliged to add just over $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.—four times as much. On a paper worth, say, 3d. to 4d. per lb this difference of over $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a penny per lb., is a very considerable percentage, and absolutely kills trade. The latest quotation mentioned for freights on paper in bales to South America from Antwerp, Rotterdam, or Hamburg was 15s. per ton, weight or measure. From British port via Antwerp it was 32s. 6d. per ton, weight or measurement. On a consignment of gummed paper to Brazil the freight worked out at £40 via Hamburg. If shipped direct from London it would have been about £120." It is to be hoped that those who are responsible for the higher freights will have the inner meaning of this report forced upon their attention, and that some action will follow which will help the commerce of this country.

Price of News-Print.

IN the general stiffening of the paper market, news-print is a prominent feature. No price change has been made lately in this country, and the decline ceased at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a lb. This, of course, is a big difference from the 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. which was reached in 1920. During last year

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Send for Specimens and Prices.

the decline was fairly steady, but this year there has been a long breathing space at 2½d. The rising tendency has resulted in something definite in America, where the International price for September has been advanced \$5 a ton. Higher prices are looked for next year, and the upward movement of the news-print figure has had the effect of stiffening prices all along the line. Emphasis was laid upon the gravity of the present situation in the news-print paper market by the board of directors and the paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at their recent joint meeting in New York. It was the unanimous sentiment that unless consumption is immediately reduced by curtailing the size of newspapers, publishers must expect to face a harder market, with materially increased prices. An immediate decrease in consumption of 10 per cent. was urged and various recommendations to this end have been sent forward.

Latex Paper.

IF Professor Kaye's idea for the use of rubber latex in the manufacture of paper proves to be a practical proposition, it will create a new epoch in the history of papermaking. In the paper which he read recently before the Institution of the Rubber Industry, he envisaged a wide field for the uses of latex paper. Papermakers and technologists from paper mills attended in considerable numbers, and they made a useful contribution to the discussion. They do not, of course, accept all that is argued on behalf of latex. Perhaps prejudice comes in because of the nuisance which rubber particles in old rags have caused in the past. As Professor Kaye pointed out, however, these particles were not the pure rubber which he has in mind. Indeed, on Monday night, he exhibited samples of latex paper which appeared to substantiate his claims. It is, however, rather early to determine the question he submits. One thing is certain, papermakers are deeply interested in the idea, and they are experimenting with it quite seriously, not only in this country, but throughout the world. A direction in which the use of latex may be developed with special advantage is in the manufacture of wrapping papers and boards for containers; and if success is achieved here, there will be scarcely any limit to the uses which will be found for the latex products. For insulating purposes also, there are prospects.

Inter-Empire Trade.

THE value of Inter-Empire trade is evidently appreciated in New Zealand. On a recent occasion when Mr. W. F. Massey, the Prime Minister, was entertained by the members of the New Zealand Association of British Manufacturers and Agents, it was stated that for the year ended March last New Zealand had imported £17,794,895 of goods from the United Kingdom. During the same period imports of foreign goods were valued at £8,087,599, which was described by Mr. G. H. Scott, the chairman of the Association, as too high a proportion of foreign purchases. The Government of New Zealand has set an example in the direction of encouraging Inter-Empire trade by purchasing in the United Kingdom plant and machinery representing very large sums of money. Mr. Massey, while saying he would like to see New Zealand manufacturing more of its own raw materials, pointed out that there was a vast number of commodities which could not be manufactured in the Dominion and in all probability would not be manufactured there during the next hundred years. In such a case the next best thing was to purchase them from the people who bought the commodities they produced; that was, from the British people. These sentiments, which are general throughout Australasia, ought to encourage the sale of British paper goods in Oceania.

Personal.

THE Prime Minister is president of a committee which has been formed to promote a national testimonial to "Eifionydd," a well-known Welsh litterateur, who has for 40 years been editor of the *Geninen* (the *Leek*), a quarterly magazine published entirely in Welsh.

LORD BURNHAM has promised to visit Newcastle-on-Tyne on December 12th, when he will attend a public dinner organised on behalf of the Orphan Fund of the Institute of Journalists. On the following day he will address the business group of the Newcastle City Council.

LORD BEAVERBROOK has arrived in town from the Near East.

SIR CHARLES HIGHAM, the well-known advertising specialist, who is M.P. for South Islington, has informed his local association that, owing to pressure on his time, he will not stand for Parliament at the next General Election.

SIR EVAN SPICER and his daughter, Miss Muriel Spicer, are leaving for a tour in India in the first week of October. They hope to visit some of the centres of the London Missionary Society's work.

MANY years ago Sir Evan Spicer did good service to the London Missionary Society by his visit to Madagascar shortly after the island passed under French rule.

MR. MAX PEMBERTON, who was among Viscount Northcliffe's oldest friends, is engaged upon a volume, which Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will issue immediately, under the title, "Lord Northcliffe—A Memoir."

MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL has consented to open a costing campaign for London printers on Tuesday evening, November 14th. The arrangements are being made by the West and North-West District Association, and London master printers should keep the evening free.

AT the conclusion of the autumn meeting of the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association, held in Aberdeen, the members paid a visit to the Donside Paper Mills as the guests of Sir Frederick Becker and the directors of the Donside Paper Co.

SIR FREDERICK and the officials of the company received the party, who were escorted over the mills, where immense quantities of pulp from Canada and elsewhere were examined.

AN inspection was also made of the older part of the mill, and interest was taken in the various processes of preparing the pulp and its ultimate conversion into paper. The visitors were also shown the latest machinery installed at the mill, running at a speed of 600 feet per minute.

MR. G. F. WILBRAHAM (C. F. Roworth) was on Monday night installed W.M. of the Saint Bride Lodge at the Cafe Monaco, the Installing Master being Mr. G. R. Riviers, who carried out his duties in an efficient manner.

MR. W. J. STARKIE (Porritts and Spencer) is the new S.W. and Mr. E. S. Lendrum, who of course is a past master in Masonry, is J.D.

MR. G. H. ROBERTS proposed the toast of the "Visitors," to which the Rev. Dr. Rose-dale responded.

MR. A. W. FOSTER, secretary of the Papermakers' Association, accompanied Mr. A. V. Hunt (Dixon and Roe) as his visitor.

MR. A. C. A. STEVEN, a member of the directorate of the *Berwick Journal* and *Northumberland News* and son of Major Alexander Steven, editor of these papers, has been married to Miss M. C. Christmas. The staffs of the papers were given a motor trip in honour of the occasion.

YARMOUTH'S Mayor-Elect, Councillor E. J. Middleton, was a newsboy before he opened his first shop when 17, and to day he has a dozen establishments connected with his business as a newsagent, stationer and fancy goods dealer.

THE wedding has taken place, at York, of Mr. Ernest Hewitson, for many years advertising manager of the *Yorkshire Herald*, and Miss Murdell, also of the staff of that journal. Several handsome gifts were made by the staff of the paper.

MR. WILLIAM B. CONSTANTINE, who for 15 years has been associated with his uncle, Mr. R. A. Constantine, wholesale stationer of Accrington, has been married to Miss Elsie Higson, of Helmschore, Lancs.

MR. W. H. JUBB, hero of the "Hammonia," duly sailed from Southampton to take up his position at the San Rafael Paper Mills, Mexico.

BEFORE his departure he was inundated with letters of congratulation upon his heroic action on the German steamship, and he received tempting offers to describe his experiences on the stage of a music hall.

AMONG the letters of congratulation was one from a former secretary of the Papermakers' Union, who sent a golden sovereign, and expressed his pride at "belonging to a nation of which you have proved yourself to be such a true and gallant example."

MR. F. C. OVERTON, of Castle, Gottheit and Overton, New York, and one of the best known men in the paper industry of America, has been making an extended trip to Europe.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during August:—

Stationery Office.

- CLOTH, TRACING.—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.
- PERFECTING PRESSES.—Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.
- PRINTING PRESS (MIEHLE).—Lithotype and Machinery Limited, London, W.C.
- PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.—Group 15 (1922)—Scotland—*Edinburgh Gazette*, 40,000 Books, Med. 40.—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.
- Group 220 (1922)—Copperplate Printing, Schedule B.—Smith and Young, London, E.C.
- Group 220 (1922)—Copperplate Printing, Schedule C.—Warrington and Co., London, W.C.
- 10,000 Books, S.O. Book 136; 600 Books, C. and E., No. 84; 1,200 Diaries, No. 4, 1923; 40,000 Ships Blue Book C, No. 233; 600 Books, C. and E., No. 126; 3,906,000 Class A. Health Insurance Cards; 1,920,500 Class E. Health Insurance Cards; 1,000 each of 27 Collotype Plates.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.
- Binding 1,000 copies "Principal Events of the War."—J. Adams, London, E.C.
- Binding 700 copies "Berne List"; Binding 7,000 copies "Manual of Field Works, 1921."—Webb, Son and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.
- 5,600 Diaries, "S.5," 1923; 6,050 Diaries, "S.2," 1923; 1,300 Diaries, "S.1," 1923.—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.
- 7,500 Diaries, 1923; 1,000,000 Forms, P. 576.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.
- 15,000 Books, S.O. 129.—Wm. Collins, Son and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.
- 4,000 Books, Ex. 244-142.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.
- 2,315,000 Class A. Health Insurance Cards.—Howard and Jons, Ltd., London, E.C.
- 4,575,000 Class A. Health Insurance Cards; 2,367,000 Class E. Health Insurance Cards.—John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester.
- 200,000 Registry Jackets.—Metcalfe and Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C.
- 15,000 Pads "C" Telegram Forms; 5,000 Books, R.F. 72.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.
- 18,000 Show Cards.—Roberts and Leete, Ltd., London, S.E.
- Inland Revenue Forms, No. 9.—Pearce and Gardner, Ltd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

PAPER, pulp and cellulose mills in Finland have plenty of orders for the near future, reports the Finnish Central Chamber of Commerce.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 43s. 9d., 42s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 1½d.; Ascherberg, Hopwood and Crew, Pref. Ord., 3s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 20s. 3d., 19s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum., 21s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 14s. 6d.; J. Byrom, 13s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 100, 101, New, £50 pd., 49; J. Dickinson, 21s. 3d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mt. Deb., 77; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s. 3d.; Ilford, 21s. 3d.; International Linotype, 57; Marsden, Pref., 11s., 10s. 7½d.; G. Newnes, 15s. 1½d., Pref., 15s. 7½d.; Odham's Press, 6s. 10½d., 6s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 6d., 13s., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 15s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 1½d. xd.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 17½, 18½, Pref., 10 xd.; Weldon's, Pref., 10s. 6d.; Winterbottom Bank Cloth, Pref., 10; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 7½d., 19s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE announces interim dividend of 2½ per cent. for half-year to September 30th.

AIRD AND COGHILL.—Profits of this Glasgow printing firm for year ended June 30th, after providing for all working expenses, including renewals, repairs to plant and property, bad debts, managing directors' remuneration, directors' fees, income tax, interest and depreciation, was £6,707, plus £1,375 brought in, making £8,082. Directors recommend placing to property reserve £2,500, to reserve for equalisation of dividend on preference shares £1,000. Dividend on ordinary shares for year at 7½ per cent., less tax, payable October 1st, carrying forward £2,975.

BRITISH GLUES AND CHEMICALS.—Net loss for the year, after providing £31,274 for depreciation, and making provision for reduction of stocks to market values, £64,177; no dividends on preference or ordinary shares; credit balance forward, subject to taxation, £64,696. No settlement has been arrived at yet with regard to the company's liability for taxation.

SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS.—Net surplus of Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, including Lake Superior Paper Co., for year ending June 30th, after providing for depreciation \$475,975 and interest on funded debts and other loans \$959,645, was \$1,934,917. Deducting appropriation for contingencies and Government taxes, \$150,000, there remained \$1,784,917, making, with balance of consolidated profit and loss account brought in \$4,134,713. Dividends at 7 per cent. per annum on preferred and common stocks, proportion of dividend paid to bondholders, and bond sinking fund reserve absorbed \$1,687,821, leaving carried forward \$2,446,892.

NEW COMPANIES.

STANDARD PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (2,000 preference); to acquire the business of printers, publishers and manufacturing stationers, now carried on by A. J. Carpenter, A. C. Egerton, F. B. Gaydon, and C. E. Goddard as the Standard Printing Co., at South Croydon, Surrey. Private company. First directors: A. J. Carpenter, A. C. Egerton and F. B. Gaydon.

NATIONAL TRADE MONOTYPERS, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. W. Lawson, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, mechanical typesetters, lithographers, typefounders, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Tomlin and J. W. Lawson. Regis-

tered office: 8-10, Wyre-street, Ardwick, Manchester.

GRAYS PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £12,000, in £1 shares (6,000 preference); to take over the business of printers, publishers, photographers, producers and vendors of picture post cards, guide books and letter cards, carried on at 13, Gray's-Inn-road, W.C., as "Grays Publishing Co." Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. A. M. Barley and Pindo Ajelli. Subscribers to appoint directors.

PILLING AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors and publishers, printers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: R. Pilling, A. Pilling, T. Pilling and R. Ramsbottom. Registered office: 9, Newmarket-lane, Manchester.

BRENTWOOD GAZETTE PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,800, in £1 shares (1,400 preference and 1,400 ordinary); to acquire the business and assets of the *Brentwood Gazette and Mid-Essex Recorder*, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: G. S. Dunn, H. Cowper and A. J. Berry. Registered office: 14, St. Thomas-road, Brentwood.

THE NEW LEADER, LTD.—Capital of £500, in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers, advertisers, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Clifford Allen and F. Johnson. First directors: Clifford Allen (chairman), R. C. Wallhead, H. N. Brailsford, E. E. Hunter, Morgan Jones, Fredk. W. Jowett, J. Ramsay MacDonald and Neil Maclean, M.P.

KENT PUBLICITY CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer and publisher carried on by H. S. Crooke at Canterbury, Kent, and to carry on the same and the business of electrotypers, photographic printers and lithographers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: H. S. Crooke and Captain W. E. Cox.

FOOTBALL PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. First directors: T. C. Bench and W. T. Corney. Registered office: 110, Strand, W.C.

E. E. PECKHAM, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of the Imperial Music Publishing Co. carried on by Emily E. Peckham, at 31, Newman-street, W.1. Private company. Subscribers: Emily E. Peckham and F. J. Day. Registered office: 31, Newman-street, W.1.

LOXIT LOOSE-LEAF CO. (1922), LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, stationer, account book-maker, engraver and publisher, now or lately carried on as "The Loxit Loose-Leaf Co." at Birmingham and elsewhere, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. C. Chambers and P. J. Wall. First directors: J. B. Upton and J. G. S. Browett.

VARSITY PUBLICITY CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 5,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each and 2,500 preference shares of £1 each; general publicity agents and advertising contractors, etc., and to adopt two agreements; the parties to which are not named. Private company. Subscribers: C. B. Meeks, V. L. Vernon and J. R. Craig. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 68, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

WILLIAMS AND GRAY, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at 37, Hockley Hill, Birmingham, as "Williams and Gray," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of small metal goods for the jewel case and fancy leather and motor trades, celluloid paper-mâché, cardboard, etc. Private company. First directors: A. W. Williams and C. W. Gray. Registered office: 37, Hockley Hill, Birmingham.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

HOGG AND KNIGHT, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—(a) Satisfaction to the extent of £250, on August 22nd, 1922, of debentures dated January 28th, 1921, securing £350; and (b) Particulars filed of £500 debentures, authorised by resolutions of August 15th and 22nd, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

MACRAU, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on August 23rd, 1922, of debentures dated April 29th 1920, securing £1,000.

DRAKE'S PRESS, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £2,500 debentures authorised September 9th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

TERMINUS EMPORIUM, LTD. (dealers in stationery, fancy goods, etc., Eastbourne).—Debenture dated September 7th, 1922, to secure £1,200, charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holder: E. W. Thornton, 16, Southfields-road, Eastbourne.

LION TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on August 28th, 1922, of debenture dated June 13th, 1921, securing £3,000.

E. W. SAVORY, LTD. (fine art publishers, etc.) Two mortgages (1) on the Lithographic Printing Works, Park-row Studios, and at Park-row, Bristol (subject to prior mortgage for £6,000) and (2) on 2-5, Medical-avenue, and 6-9, Old Park, Bristol, both dated August 28th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the London Joint City and Midland Bank.

ELLAM'S DUPLICATOR CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £4,200 on August 28th, 1922, of debentures dated October 16th, 1919, securing £15,750.

GEO. J. POORE AND CO., LTD. (stationers, etc., Liverpool, London and Belfast).—Issue on September 8th, 1922, of £200 debentures, part of a series already registered.

SCHOOLS AND SERVICES SUPPLIES, LTD.—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures authorised August 4th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re CLEMENT JOHN LIVERMORE, printer (trading as "Livermore and Keetch" and as "The Conway Press"), 44-6, Hampstead-road, N.W.—The public examination of this debtor was held at the London Bankruptcy Court last week before Mr. Registrar Stiebel, the accounts showing total liabilities £4,205 (unsecured, £2,349), and net assets valued at £1,105 after deducting £178 for payment of the preferential claims. Replying to Mr. Vyvyan, official receiver, the debtor stated that for several years prior to 1900 he was engaged in the printing trade. He then joined another person in partnership and they commenced trading as printers under the style of "Livermore and Keetch," at 7a, George-street, Euston-road. After about two years' trading the partnership was dissolved, witness assuming the whole of the liabilities and assets. In 1913 he removed to more convenient premises at 44-6, Hampstead-road, and installed additional machinery; in consequence of the war his business was seriously affected, and in order to obtain further capital he registered "Livermore and Keetch, Ltd."

with a nominal capital of £4,000, divided into 500 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares and 3,500 ordinary shares £1 each; the company only acquired the assets, with the exception of the book debts, and as consideration witness was allotted 1,150 ordinary shares as fully paid, and appointed managing director. A receiver for the debenture holders was appointed on May 31st, 1916, whereupon witness became manager at a weekly salary. In 1918 another person purchased the plant, machinery and materials from the receiver under a hire-purchase agreement; he and witness then entered into partnership and carried on the business together until April, 1919, when the partnership was dissolved. Witness then entered into a fresh hire-purchase agreement with the receiver of "Livermore and Keetch, Ltd.," to acquire the plant, machinery and materials for the sum of £800, payable by instalments of £10 per month, and he thereafter continued the business alone until the failure. In April, 1921, he adopted the additional trading name of "The Conway Press." He attributed his insolvency to lack of capital, bad debts, over-purchase of plant and heavy overhead charges. The examination was adjourned till November 3rd, pending the trial of an action in the High Courts.

LINOTYPE EXHIBITION.—Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., inform us that they will, by the courtesy of the City of Leeds Technical School Authorities, Department of Printing, open a temporary showroom on their premises at 86 Woodhouse-lane, Leeds, on October 2nd. The showroom will remain open for two weeks. The exhibits will include two of the modern Linotypes with all recent improvements, a Centurette Press, and an automatic metal furnace. All printers in Leeds and district are specially invited to see these exhibits. This will also be a good opportunity for printers in other towns in Yorkshire to familiarise themselves with modern printing plant. Further particulars with regard to this exhibition can be obtained from Linotype and Machinery Ltd., 9, Kingsway, London, and also from their Manchester office at 4, Cannon-street.

SOME build up to a standard; others down to a price.

"Get Down to Business."

Mr. E. J. P. Benn on the European Ruddle.

Mr. E. J. P. Benn, of Messrs. Benn Brothers, Ltd., writes to the Press to plead for saner thinking upon the subject of the European trading position.

"I am one of those," he writes, "who hold that the politicians are doing enormous damage to Europe by their failure to settle the questions of indemnities and reparations, and their continual discussions of these matters. The countries of Europe are perforce divided into debtors and creditors, and all are busy explaining to the world their poverty, bankruptcy and need, the former in order to prove their inability to pay, and the latter for the purpose of demonstrating the necessity of pressing their debts. The result is, in my judgment, a totally false impression of the real European economic situation.

"The business genius of centuries has built up a Europe overflowing with wealth and offering happiness and comfort to all, if only the normal processes of exchange are allowed to function naturally. There is little wrong with Europe except its politics and its politicians. The reconstruction of Europe will be accomplished by business men and by no others, and the sooner this fact is realised the sooner will reconstruction commence.

"I have taken such steps as are open to me to demonstrate the soundness of this position and venture to give my own experience as an encouragement to others. My firm has just published in Vienna—of all places—the first issue of an English commercial weekly journal. This simple effort to deal with purely business matters in the very centre of political disaster, has met with universal support. The merchants of eight separate countries are represented in its advertisement pages, and subscriptions have been received from nearly every country in the world.

"I find everywhere the same determination to have done with conferences and get down to business. My effort is a comparatively small one, but it may suggest opportunities."



Mr. William Munday.

By the death last week of Mr. William Munday, an old and trusted employee of *The Times* passes away. Mr. Munday joined the staff of *The Times* in 1855 at the age of 19 years. Two years afterwards he was appointed librarian, and subsequently was in charge of *The Times* messengers at the Houses of Parliament. In 1904 he was transferred to Printing House-square, and he retired on a pension four years later, having completed fifty-three years' continuous service. Mr. Munday's brother Henry, who recently died, was also in the service of *The Times* for over fifty years.

Mr. John Jenkinson, J.P.

MR. JOHN JENKINSON, J.P., of Whitehaven, who died last week aged 65 years, had been connected with the *Whitehaven News* for about 52 years. He commenced as compositor, and for some time prior to his death had been acting as editor of the *Whitehaven News* and of its companion paper, the *West Cumberland News*. He was chairman of the Whitehaven Board of Guardians, and one of the best known and most respected magistrates in West Cumberland.

Mr. William Black.

THE death took place on Monday of Mr. William Black, of Chapel, Kirkcaldy, a director of the firm of Michael Nairn and Co. (Ltd.), Kirkcaldy. Mr. Black, who was a native of Udney, Aberdeenshire, early became associated with William Collins, Sons, and Co., publishers, rising to the position of secretary, and ultimately being made a director of the company. In 1892 he married Miss Catherine Nairn, eldest daughter of the late Sir Michael Nairn, and in 1893 went to Kirkcaldy, being made a director of the firm when it was incorporated as a limited company.

The Paper Trade Protection Association

BRANCH OF
THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1855.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PAPER, PRINTING, STATIONERY & ALLIED TRADES.

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Employment in the Allied Trades.

August Shows a Less Satisfactory State of Affairs.

Judging from the official statistics employment was not so good in the paper, printing and allied trades during August as in July. This hiatus in the improvement which had taken place must be attributable both to the seasonable conditions and to the effect of the printers' strike.

Thus we find in the report of the Ministry of Labour, as published in the *Labour Gazette*, the statement in regard to the paper trade that employment generally was moderate and showed a slight decline as compared with July. In the printing trades employment was generally slack, and was affected by the dispute involving members of the Typographical Association which lasted until August 17th. A slight improvement was reported among lithographic printers in London and at certain provincial centres, but much short time was still reported in this branch. Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad, with much short time, and at a few provincial centres a slight decline was reported.

The employment chart, however, indicates that with regard to unemployment generally, the decline continued through the month of August, although not so steeply as it had done between April and July. It is interesting to note that the curve of unemployment this year followed very much the same lines as the mean curve of 1912 to 1921, though the fluctuations have been sharper in the case of the present year. Everything points to an improvement in industry generally during the remaining months of the year, and in the case of the paper, printing, etc., trades, the improvement should be particularly noticeable now that the slack season has passed and the wages question is definitely settled so far as the provinces are concerned and may be expected to be amicably arranged in the case of London.

Unemployment Figures.

On the whole, the figures relating to unemployment in August are not so satisfactory, although according to particulars furnished by the trades unions there is a decrease in unemployment when compared with a month and twelve months ago. The membership of the unions reporting at the end of August, 1922, was put at 93,917, of whom 6,077 were unemployed at the end of August last, a percentage of 6.5. The decline in unemployment compared with a month earlier was 0.3 per cent. and compared with a year before 2.2 per cent. Perhaps the more correct position was visualised from the table printed in the Ministry of Labour *Gazette*, where we have details concerning the constituent trades, the figures being obtainable through the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Papermaking and Staining.

In papermaking and staining, we have an estimated number of insured workpeople of 59,380, of whom 41,320 were males and 18,060 females. The number of unemployment books remaining lodged at August 21st was 4,561, the majority, namely 3,368, being males. The total percentage unemployed was 7.7, an increase as compared with July 24th of 0.2. Short time workers claiming unemployment benefit at August 21st were 648 (476 males). The total percentage of 1.1 represents a decrease as compared with July 24th of 0.1.

Manufactured Stationery.

Insured workpeople in the manufactured stationery industry are estimated at 68,810, made up of 21,070 males and 47,740 females. Unemployment accounted for a total of 4,375, or 6.4 per cent.—1,714 males and 2,661 females. There was a percentage increase compared with July 24th of 0.2. Systematic short time claimed 241 persons, comprising 59 males and 182 females. The percentage of 0.4 represents an increase of 0.1.

Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding.

Under this heading we find the largest individual number of workpeople engaged in the allied trades, namely 213,620, of whom 137,850 are males and 75,770 females. The number of unemployment books remaining lodged at August 21st was 13,843, of which 10,078 represented males. The percentage unemployed, 6.5, showed an increase of 0.2 as compared with July 24th. On systematic short time there were 391, of whom 211 were females, the percentage of 0.2 marking a decrease of 0.2 compared with July 24th.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Agnew, T. R. D. Folding boxes. 24,751.
Bullock, C. A. H. Type-setting apparatus. 25,010.
Hutton, R. W. Means for securing stereotype plate to type cylinder. 24,586.
Hern, A. C., and Hern, N. M. Loose-leaf books. 25,056.
Lane, E. M. Letterpress cleaning compound. 24,526.
Withers, J. S. (Handley). Envelopes, letter paper, etc. 24,833.

Specification Published.

1921.

Frost, W. Machine for forming, bending, cutting, and otherwise operating on sheet metal, cardboard, and the like. 185,544.
Huebner, W. C., and Huebner-Bleistein Patents Co. Apparatus for accurately positioning the printing plates on the plate-holders of photographic printing apparatus. 185,445.
John, G. Travelling cylinder printing machines. 185,670.
Kunstadter, W. Registers for registering paper values, bank notes, loose-sheet commercial books, copying books, lists and so forth. 185,582.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Newton, S. Means for finishing curved stereotype printing plates. 185,633.
Lowther, W. F. Loose-leaf binders. 185,489.
Teare, P. Filing device for loose leaves. 185,591.
Terrey, A. Rotary printing presses. 185,458.
Wilson, H. W. V., and Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd. Inking apparatus for printing machinery. 185,651.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

Bauer, J. J. Method of and apparatus for combination printing with printing rollers of uniform or different circumferences. 185,743.
Wehrli, B. Photographic printing devices. 185,734.

A Mammoth Paper Volume.

Mr. H. A. Maddox has presented to the Papermakers' Association for inclusion in their library what he describes as an "exhibition volume" of paper samples. It is a huge tome of super-royal size, 27½ in. by 20½ in., and was published in 1855 by Mr. T. H. Saunders under the title of "Illustrations of British Paper Manufacture." This remarkable book, which was printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, was evidently intended for presentation by Mr. T. H. Saunders and sets forth the manufactures at Dartford, Darenth and Sunbridge Mills, in the county of Kent, and at Beech and Rye mills, High Wycombe. The two mills at Darenth and Rye, together with one at Hawley (near Dartford) are still in the hands of Messrs. T. H. Saunders and Co., but the others have passed to other owners. As a frontispiece to the volume there is a fine colour print of the Phoenix Paper Mills, Dartford, which are now, we understand, used for the manufacture of chemicals. The contents of the volume are divided into three classes, namely, Class A, papers made by hand; Class B, papers made by machine; Class C, special papers. The letterpress, in French and English, comprises a description of papermaking in its various aspects, and there are numerous fine illustrations. The samples of paper themselves are worthy of attention and the beautiful watermarks cover a very wide range. It is not quite clear why such a large and elaborate book of specimens should be issued. Apparently it is thought that it might have been published in connection with the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, but as this took place four years before the published date of the volume, this assumption can hardly be correct. Efforts, however, are being made to obtain some idea of the history of the volume, the inclusion of which in the Papermakers' Library is very welcome, as it will be an object of interest and instruction to papermakers.

AN Advertisement is always working.

THE NATIONAL Association of Wholesale Stationers AND PAPER MERCHANTS.

Questions Before the Industry.

The thirty-second meeting of the National Council took place at the Council Chamber of the Association on Thursday, September 14th, Mr. F. M. Carson (the president) being in the chair. Meetings of the National Writings and Printings Section (Mr. J. W. Cooke, vice-chairman being in the chair) and of the National Wrapping Paper Section (Mr. J. Harmer Dalton, the chairman, presiding) were also held on the same day.

It was reported that a meeting of the co-ordinating committee, set up to consider the question of ton weight rates, was being held at the end of the month, and that a further communication would be sent to the shipping companies in time for their next rates committee meeting on October 5th.

The question of the shipping rates charged for the shipment of paper from Hamburg to various towns in the Midland and North of England, via Hull or Goole, was under consideration, attention being drawn to the fact that these rates are very unfavourable ones. It was agreed that the matter should be taken up with the companies in question.

It was reported by various members that a circular letter had been received by them with reference to the recent institution of an Allied Trades Protection Society. The general secretary reported that for many years an enquiry register and debt collecting department had been in operation in the south, which had proved most beneficial to those members who participated in it. The president and other members pointed out the immense advantages which they have been obtaining from the scheme, and details were given of the large amounts which had been placed in the hands of the Association for collection and of the efficient and successful manner in which the department had been carried on.

The replies to the legal queries concerning matters arising out of the conditions of sale of the Scandinavian Convention were considered and these are now being further examined in detail with a view to a final report being submitted.

The present position as regards wages prevailing in the allied trades was fully communicated to the meeting.

It was reported that the final match for the National Cup had taken place on Monday, September 11th, over the Stand Golf Course, between Mr. A. Dykes Spicer and Mr. F. Timperlake, and that the latter had been successful in winning the match at the 35th hole. The cup will therefore pass into the possession of the Northern District for the current year. The attention of members was called to the Fancy Leather Goods Exhibition to be held at the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1923.

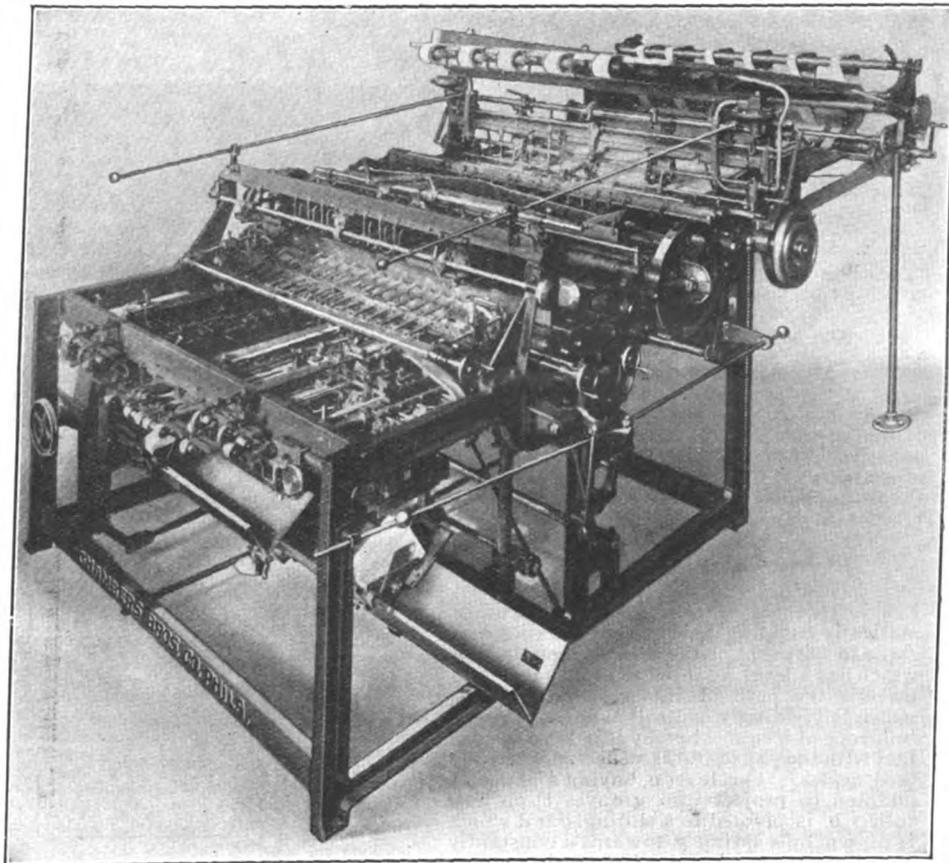
The present state of the negotiations between the Association and the various sections of mills was considered at length.

Reference was made to the recent articles which had appeared in the trade press on the subject of Standardisation, it having already been suggested last year that the matter should be discussed at a joint meeting with the Federation of Master Printers, from whom the next step was now awaited.

Attention was drawn to certain regulations which had been issued by the railway companies concerning goods sent by passenger train at owners' risk, the matter being referred to the next meeting of the co-ordinating committee already set up by this and the kindred associations for consideration and report.

The next national meetings will be held on Thursday, October 12th, 1922.

Mr. N. E. WAINWRIGHT, of Blackfriars House, New Bridge-street, London, is representative of the Howard Smith Paper Mills of Montreal, some samples of whose productions he sends us. Their Royal Record is a rag paper which both looks and is a good line for letterheads. A fine selection of bond papers—Genoa Bond, Loyalist Bond, Progress Bond and Victory Bond—is offered at attractive prices. Progress Blotting is also featured in various colours and weights. We note that Victory Bond paper is being marketed also by Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., who have prepared attractively-printed samples.



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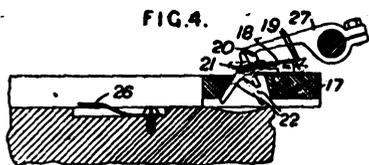
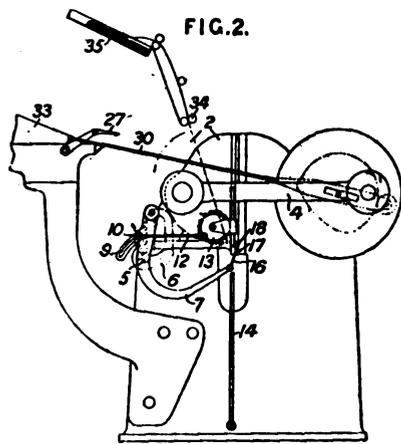
PRINTING INKS

PRINTING INKS

New Inventions.

Self-Feeding and Delivering Platen.

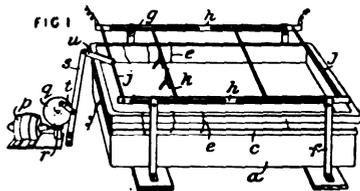
In an invention patented by G. Bornchein and Banbzer-Industriewerke Akt. Ges., a platen press is fitted with a laying-on and delivering device in the form of a reciprocating suction or gripping device which moves over the platen 2 as it is swung to and from the bed. As the platen 2 is moved from printing position by a pitman 4, and is guided by a fixed pin 5 and slot 6, a block 18 which carries the gripping device is carried by slides 17 moving in guides on the platen, and the printed sheet is delivered by rollers 34 and bands arranged above the feed table into a



receiving table 35. The grippers 18 which are normally closed by a spring 20 are opened by the action of a spring 26 fixed in a recess in the platen, on an arm 22 on a cam shaft 21 which acts directly on the grippers 19. The grippers remain open as the platen moves to the laying-on table 33, and after a sheet is supplied by the operator, a pivoted hook 27 is caused by eccentric-operated connecting-rod 30 to act on an arm on shaft 21, and cause the grippers to close. As the platen returns to printing position the slides 17 are moved to the bottom of the platen 2 and retain this position until after the printing operation. The slides 17 are operated by links 16 connected to levers 7 which are oscillated by a connecting-rod 12, and a wheel 13 which is carried by the platen and gears with a pivoted rack 14 mounted on the frame of the machine. The connection between the rod 12 and lever 7 can be adjusted by a bolt 10 secured in a slotted plate 9, and by this means sheets of various lengths can be dealt with.

Etching Printing Plates.

This invention by the Weeks' Photo-Engraving Co. relates to apparatus for electro-

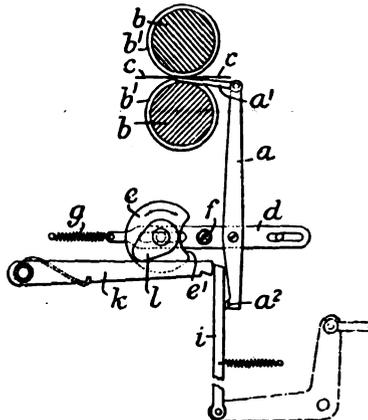


lytic etching. The plate *n*, forming the anode is suspended horizontally from a frame made of conducting material and comprising slotted

bars *h* connected by rods *j* and adjustably carrying rods *k* from which plate supports *m* connected by bars *o* are suspended. The frame is supported on rollers *g* carried by supports *f* and is reciprocated by a motor *p* through a worm *r*, wheel *q*, and links *t*, *s* and *u*, the latter of non-conducting material. A silver cathode plate *d* rests on the bottom of a tank *a* and is connected by leads *e* to an encircling negative bus bar *c*. The cathode plate *d* is larger than the plate *n* so that the portion of the cathode in active relation with the plate *n* is constantly changing.

Envelope-Making Machinery.

Messrs. Millington and Sons, Ltd., and Mr. F. May are the patentees of a device for automatically stopping an envelope-making machine in the event of the feed of paper failing which has a lever, adapted to project into and traverse the path of the paper or blanks, which is yieldingly controlled and under the influence of a cam, whereby it is kept in contact with the paper, but is deflected when the feed ceases. The lever *a*, having a finger *a'*, adapted to project into grooves *b'* on feed rollers *b*, is pivoted to a sliding bar *d* which is drawn by a spring *g* towards a constantly rotating cam *e*. A roller *f* on the bar makes contact with the periphery of the cam, part of which *e'* is indented. The lower end *a²* of

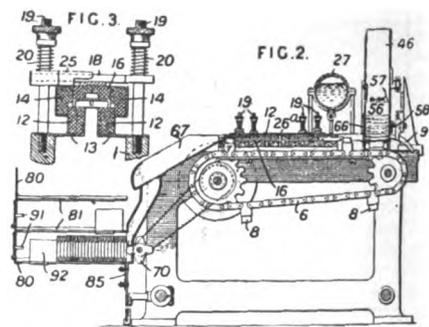


the lever engages a spring-controlled arm *i*, which controls a device for stopping the machine. A second cam *l*, secured to the cam *e*, oscillates a spring-controlled latch lever *k*. In operation the feed is so timed that a blank *c* passes between the rollers *b* when the indentation *e'* in the cam *e* is opposite the roller *f*. If a blank is not in position, the finger *a'* can rise in the grooves *b'* into the path of the blank and the bar *d* can be moved inwards by the spring *g*. The lever will then move the arm *i* into engagement with the latch *k*, and it will move downwards, thus stopping the machine. The device can be used in conjunction with the machine described in Specification 9244/15.

Cleaning Type-Bar Matrices

In this invention a machine for cleaning type-bar matrices or other articles comprises a laterally movable magazine 46 containing several stacks of matrices, etc., which are fed one by one between felt cleaning pads 12, 14, 16, Fig. 3, by pusher-blocks 8 on an endless chain 6. The blocks 8 are spring-supported and are depressed by a fixed guide 9 so as to engage only one matrix. A spring-pressed stop 66 holds back the over-lying matrices. The lower felts are carried by supports 13, Fig. 3, from the frame 1, and the side and top felts 14, 16 are carried by yokes 18, 25 which slide on rods 19 and are pressed downwards by springs 20. The felts are in two sections separated by a space 26^a, the right-hand section being partially saturated with a cleaning liquid and the left-hand section being dry. Cleaning liquid is supplied from a reservoir 27 under the control of a valve which is oscillated at intervals by a cam. When a stack of matrices is exhausted, a

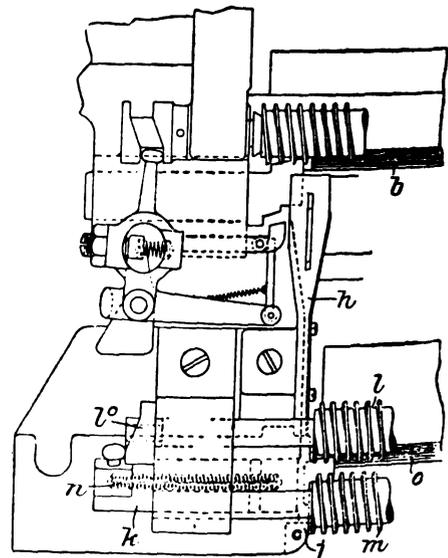
spring latch 57 carried by a weight 56 passes through an aperture in the magazine and is engaged by a reciprocating member 58 by which the magazine is moved laterally to bring the next stack of matrices into position. The cleaned matrices pass down a shoot 67 by which they are inverted so as to fall on their feet, and are pushed by a star wheel 70 into a delivery receptacle 80 having shelves 81. Sliding weights 92 support the matrices on the shelves. When a shelf is full, the weight 92 strikes a pin 91 and withdraws a stop from a supporting arm so that the receptacle falls until the next shelf is in



receiving position. A stationary door 85 closes the filled shelves. The method is patented by Messrs. J. J. Burke and A. L. Adams.

Distributing Apparatus.

Distributing apparatus for machines having two or more magazines in which the matrices are first divided into two groups is patented by Messrs. P. W. Druitt and W. R. Gilpin. The matrices of one group being delivered direct to their distributor, and those of the other group falling down a vertical shoot for delivery to the other distributor. The matrices of the second group, which fail to engage the distributor *b*, fall down a shoot *h* in front of an horizontal plunger *k*, which is reciprocated

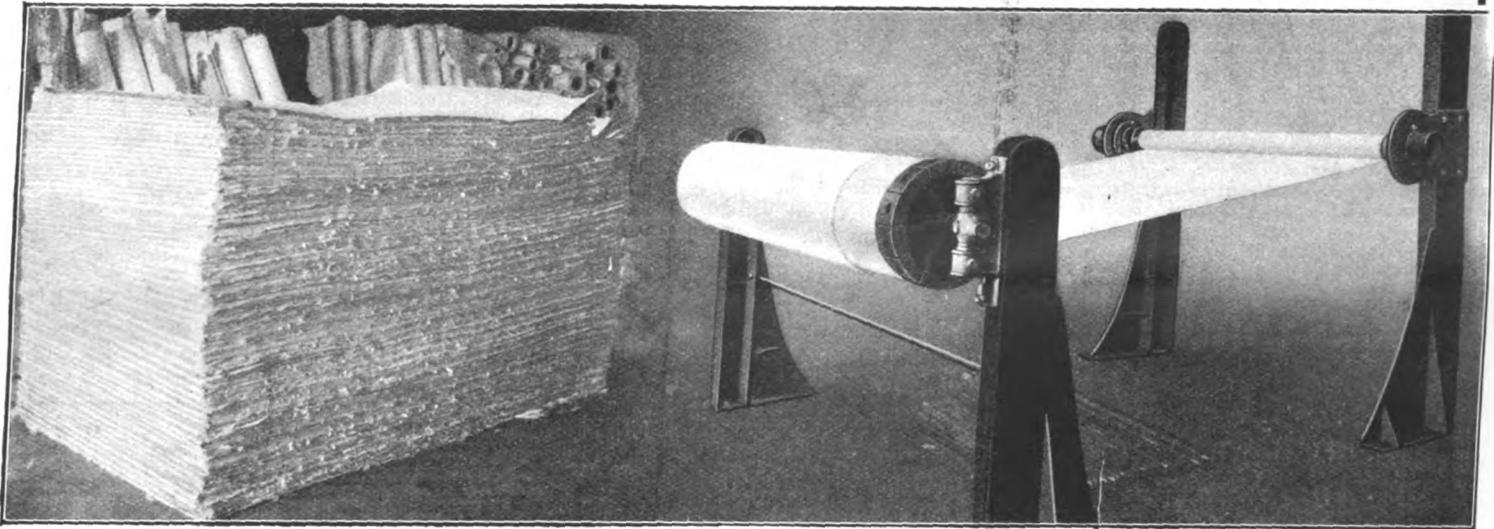


in timed relation with the rotation of the distributor screws, and advances the matrices into engagement with the screws *l*, *m* of the second distributor *o*. The falling matrices are arrested by a platform *j* of wood, etc., to diminish rebound, or may fall on to the end of the plunger before its retraction, and then on to the platform. The plunger is retracted by a cam *l^o* on one of the distributor screws, and is advanced by a spring *n*.

PAPER prices in Austria have risen in a remarkable fashion since June. For example, packing paper, 900 crowns per kilo., and glazed printing paper, 1,800 crowns per kilo. Foreign orders are quite numerous.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

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Stationers' Social Society.

The Bowling Section.

The fascinating game of bowls has created considerable enthusiasm in the ranks of the bowling section of the Stationers' Social Society. Fortunately, in the London paper trade there are gentlemen whose names are well-known in the bowling world, and their keen interest and stimulating influence has greatly conduced to the success of the season. Members have had the privilege of the use of the greens of the Malden Club, the Muswell Hill Club, and the Streatham Constitutional Club, through the kindness of Mr. Arthur Woollacott, J.P., Mr. W. S. Muir and Mr. M. Relph respectively. The meeting on the green of the Streatham Constitutional Club took place on Thursday afternoon the 14th inst., and was a most enjoyable event, the weather holding good until the finish of the game.

A Close Contest.

With bowlers of such repute as Mr. Woollacott, Mr. Harry Ling, Mr. Tom Hastings, Mr. W. Penman, Mr. W. S. Muir, Mr. M. Relph and Mr. R. S. Mason occupying the rinks a keen game is inevitable, and when it is stated that Mr. J. H. Senior, who won the Woollacott challenge cup in 1921, Mr. H. J. Burholt, the winner this year, and Mr. E. M. Fells, the runner up, were also among the players, additional zest was given to the meeting.

Messrs. M. Relph (skip), H. J. Burholt, A. Woollacott and T. C. Dryer met Messrs. R. S. Mason (skip), E. M. Fells, H. Ling and H. Haxton. During the 21 ends some excellent bowling was witnessed, the result being 17 points against 16 points, Mr. Relph's side being the winners by one point.

No less keen and exciting was the play on the adjoining rink. The sides were: Messrs. T. Hastings (skip), John Price and W. Penman against Messrs. W. S. Muir (skip), P. S. Porteous and J. H. Senior. The result was also very close, Mr. Hastings' side scoring 18 points against Mr. Muir's 17 points.

Mr. M. Relph Entertains.

During the afternoon tea was served in the ground pavilion, and following the completion of the game the visitors sat down to a cold collation, on the kind invitation of Mr. M. Relph, who in addition to being a strong supporter of the Stationers' Social Society's bowls section, is captain of the bowling club of the Streatham Constitutional Club.

Mr. Relph (chairman) extended a hearty welcome to the visitors. He regarded with pleasure the interest that had been infused

into the bowling section of the Stationers' Social Society, and he thought each year they would grow stronger and stronger. The time might come when they would be able to throw out a challenge to fellow stationers in the north. The advantage of their occasional meetings was the fostering of good fellowship.

Mr. W. S. Muir expressed the thanks of those present to Mr. Relph for the privilege of playing on the green and also for the kind way he had entertained them that evening. He agreed with their chairman that a game of bowls promoted good fellowship, and he hoped next year more games would be arranged. The weather during the past year had not been altogether favourable, but there was one advantage, the greens had benefited after the drought a year ago.

South v. North.

The question of arranging a bowling match with northern members of the paper trade was warmly endorsed by Mr. Hastings and Mr. Fells. Mr. Woollacott said they had to consider the differences in crown and flat greens, and the possibility of some of their crack bowlers coming to grief. Mr. Porteous hinted that such a match might be considered by the bowling committee. A suggestion was also made by Mr. Fells that a captain should be appointed next season.

Mr. Tom Dryer referred to the great pleasure afforded in attending the various meetings during the past season, which not only promoted good fellowship, but stimulated the desire to become good bowlers.

Mr. W. Penman hoped next year to arrange a game on the ground of the Belmont Bowling Club, of which he is president.

Mr. Relph referred in appreciative terms to the publicity given in the trade press to meetings of the bowling section. Mr. Fredk. Gillis (*World's Paper Trade Review*) thanked Mr. Relph for his kind remarks.

The toast of "The Chairman" was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and Mr. Relph, in reply, said he would always be pleased to help forward the bowling section of the Stationers' Social Society.

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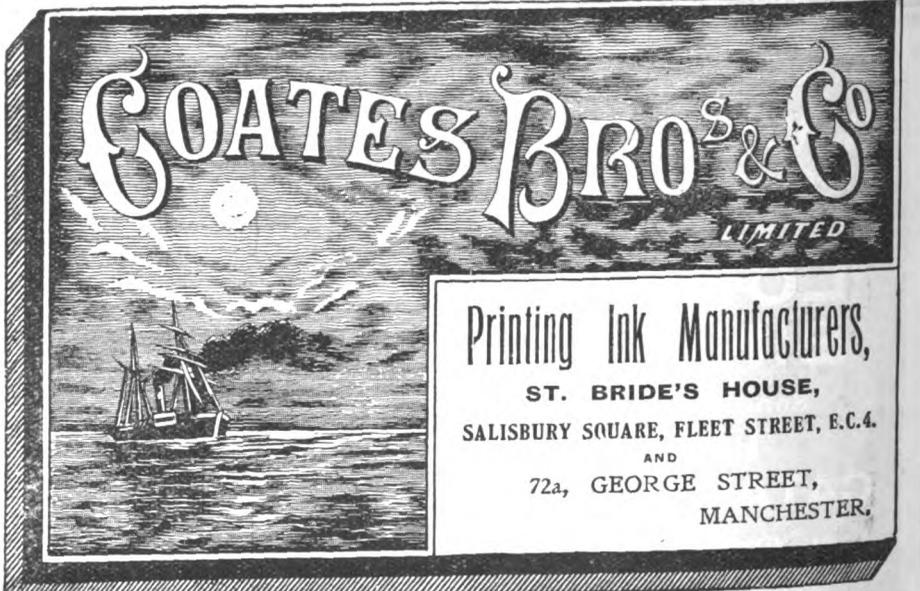
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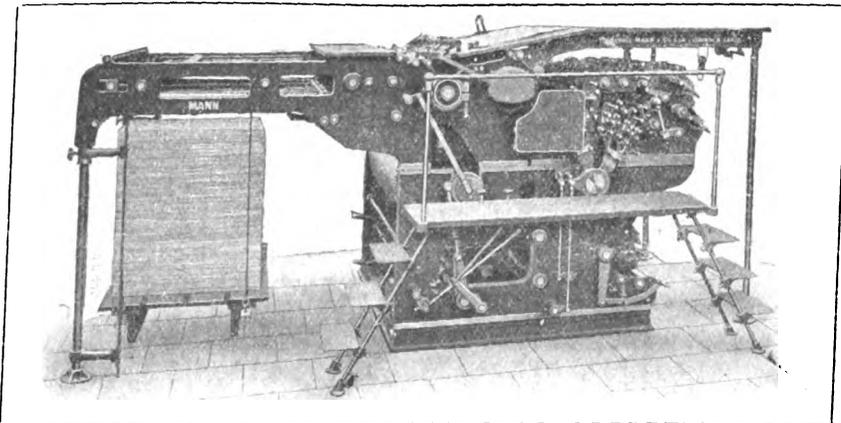
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EVERY THURSDAY.
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Processes of Engraving and Etching.

By ARTHUR M. HIND, O.B.E., M.A.

(Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of Oxford).

In treating the subject of the processes of engraving and etching, I am chiefly concerned with the technical character of the various processes in the discrimination of their several characteristics and limitations and peculiar fitness for certain kinds of work. I will omit various processes, such as mezzotint, aquatint, and other tone processes, dealing only with woodcut and wood engraving, line engraving and etching.

Nature and Use of Woodcuts.

With an ordinary woodcut the part which is cut away is merely the negative portion of the design; the surface of the block is inked in the printing, so that it is the lines and spaces left by the cutter in relief that are the black or positive parts of the design. The wood used is either the plank of a soft tree, such as apple, pear, sycamore, or beech, or a section of box wood. For work on the plank, which was usual until the 18th century, a knife was used, so that woodcut is the correct term for most earlier work. For work on the harder box wood, which may have been introduced by Papillon, though perhaps only in the plank, the graver or burin is the tool (or other tools similarly pressed before the hand, e.g., tint tools, scorpers and gouges).

The press used for printing woodcuts is practically the same as that used for type, so that a woodcut is in its very constitution perfectly fitted for printing in conjunction with type, and on that account the most suitable form of engraving for book illustration.

I have spoken of the cutting of the ordinary *black line* woodcut as being the removal of the negative parts of the design. In another style of woodcut, the *white line* woodcut, the part cut away gives the positive of the design as white line on black.

Earliest Woodblock Printing.

The earliest prints from woodblocks which can be dated with certainty are Japanese, of 764 A.D., but it is probable that the art was known earlier in China. In Europe—and my lectures are limited to European work—wood blocks were used during the Middle Ages for impressing patterns on textiles, the pattern or block cutters being called the *Formschneider*. Paper only came into common use in Europe at the end of the 14th century, and it is about that time that the earliest European prints on paper from wood blocks can be dated. During the 15th century woodcut was largely used for the popular picture of saints and other scriptural subjects disseminated by the monasteries, and for playing cards, which were introduced in Germany at the end of the

14th century, though no packs can be dated much before 1450.

The "Block Books" (*i.e.*, books in which the page, picture as well as type, is entirely cut on the wood) have generally been regarded as the forerunners of printing from movable type, but none of them can be dated with any certainty before 1460, *i.e.*, at least a decade later than the introduction of type printing. But even a single leaf woodcut with text cut on the same block possesses all the essential elements of the block book, and of these some certainly date before the earliest printed books, so that in principle at least the block book is the forerunner.

In Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) woodcut reaches its highest development. We speak of Dürer as wood cutter, but, in all probability, Dürer was only the designer of his woodcuts, and this may have been the case with the majority of early so-called woodcutters. But with black line woodcut I do not regard it as so essential that the artist should do his own cutting, so long as he designs with a clear view of the style most fitted for the process. Second only in interest to Dürer as a designer for woodcut is Hans Holbein, the younger (1497-1543). Holbein's cutter, Hans Lützelburger, is among the few craftsmen of the period whose fame has remained alongside that of the designer.

Requirements of Book Illustration.

Book illustration is undoubtedly the fittest sphere for woodcut and wood engraving. Apart from the method of printing being the same for woodcut and type, a practical convenience of great value, the strength of a woodcut impression seems to be a better artistic balance to type than the more forcible prints obtained from an intaglio plate.

The Italian publishers of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth century fully realised this, and no more beautiful illustrated books have ever appeared than those of Venice at this period. The most attractive of all is, perhaps, the *Hyperotomachia Poliphili* (printed by Aldus, Venice, 1499). But it remained for Thomas Bewick, at the end of the eighteenth and in the early nineteenth century, to develop the white line to its fullest capabilities. And comparison of Bewick's work with Papillon's is generally much in favour of the former: partly, perhaps, due to the added clearness and delicacy in engraving achieved by his use of boxwood cut across the grain.

Bewick's more famous contemporary, Wm. Blake, did little woodcut, but one series of little cuts illustrating Thornton's *Pastorals* (Virgil), 1820, are among the most perfect achievements in the whole history of the art,

A considerable part of Blake's own illustrated books are printed from relief blocks in the manner of woodcut, but they are on metal, and for the most part etched in relief, not cut or engraved.

Very different in style from these are the wood engravings of the illustrators of the "Sixties." The manner of these illustrators, of whom Millais, Rossetti and Sandys were the leading figures, was essentially that of pen draughtsmen without very definite thought of style suited to the character of wood. In spite of the charm of much of the work done, I doubt the propriety of this style of work on wood. Modern photographic processes have largely ousted its use, and most present-day wood engravers are probably right in their return to the use of a simpler method, continuing the traditions of the sixteenth century, or such later masters as William Blake. The return to Venice and her ideals, though treated in a thoroughly individual spirit, is illustrated in the woodcuts of the Kelmscott Press, in which Morris and Burne-Jones were the chief designers, and Hooper the best known engraver, while an even closer reflection of Venice is seen in the beautiful woodcuts of Charles Ricketts in the Vale Press. Easily first among the private presses still issuing books with woodcuts in England is Lucien Pissarro's "Eragny" Press, which started on the basis of the Vale fount, and has produced many books of great beauty.

Among the younger generation of artists there are a considerable number doing excellent woodcuts and a Society of Wood Engravers has recently been formed. With such material at their hand, it is to be regretted that publishers do not have more frequent recourse to this most perfect form of illustration. Process reproduction may give more freedom to the designer, but this freedom from convention generally leads to a license, by which the works produced bear no artistic relation to the page of type, and to the consequent degradation of the art of book illustration.

Printing from Intaglio Plates.

In line engraving, the line which prints black is a furrow in the plate, cut, or engraved by the graver or burin. The printing requires a different press from woodcut or type, the copper-plate press, in which the bed passes between double rollers to give the much greater pressure required. The lines of the plate are first filled with printer's ink, and the surface cleaned (so that the parts between the lines shall remain brilliant and white). The plate is then laid on the bed of the press, and, in conjunction with damped paper, placed on it and protected by blankets,

* Abstract of Cantor Lectures delivered before the Royal Society of Arts.

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is pulled through the press. The damp paper is pressed into the lines sufficiently to drag out the ink, which thus stands out on the impression in a relief corresponding to the depth of the engraved furrow. It is this relief in the line (felt by the finger passed over an impression) which gives the distinctive quality to the line of an engraving or etching, which the flat line obtained by the pen can only imitate superficially. It imparts a strength of tone quite impossible in pen work, and in the regular conventions of line engraving an unequalled brilliance of texture as well.

In its origins line engraving was a development of the goldsmith's craft; for engraving apart from printing, is one of the oldest forms of decoration on metal. A special class of goldsmith's work chiefly practised at Florence and Bologna in the latter half of the 15th century, that of *Niello*, in which the engraved lines on small silver (or gold) plates were filled with a black substance (niello) to show up the design, comes very near in style to line engraving in our sense. Vasari goes so far as to say that line-engraving was a development from niello, Maso Finiguerra, the Florentine goldsmith (1426-1464), finding in the course of his work that an impression on paper could be taken, and be of value in itself. It is doubtful whether any of the Florentine nielli are as early as certain of the most primitive Italian engravings, and in any case the earliest German engravings are probably a generation earlier than Finiguerra's first work, so that the tradition that Finiguerra was the inventor of engraving falls to the ground.

Albrecht Dürer, the son of a goldsmith, fills the central position in the art of original line engraving, as he did in woodcut. In the perfect conviction with which every line is laid on the plate, in a convention of extreme beauty and fitness in his treatment of the medium and in the imaginative force of his inventions, Dürer has never been surpassed by any other line engraver.

The use of steel plates in place of copper, introduced about 1820, but soon superseded by steel facing of the copper by electrolysis, made it possible for much larger editions to be printed from the plates, a matter of considerable value in the use of the art in book illustrations.

Line Engravings in Books.

Occasional experiments of illustrated books with line engravings are found in the 15th century (e.g., Pendino's *Dante*, Florence, 1481), but the necessity for two printings, apart from the artistic instinct that woodcut was more suited from its style, probably prevented its frequent use. But in spite of this difficulty, it became the predominant medium for book illustration in the 17th and 18th centuries, when the tendency may have been to slight woodcut as an inferior art. This may have arisen from the fact that the wood cutters in the earlier periods belonged to the same guilds as the carpenters, probably something less in the scale than the goldsmiths and line engravers. And a side light on the status of the line engraver is provided by an edict of Louis XIV., obtained by the efforts of Nanteuil, raising engraving to the position of one of the Liberal Arts.

The most attractive school of line engraving in book illustrations is that of France in the latter part of the 18th century. No more accomplished work in miniature portrait engraving has ever been done than by Etienne Ficquet.

Comparatively little original work has been done in line engraving during the 19th century, and William Blake's *Book of Job* (1825) is pre-eminent in its isolation, fit to take its place as a work of the highest imagination, done in the best conventions of the craft, beside the work of Dürer.

At the present time, the photo mechanical processes have largely ousted engraving from the field of reproduction, and the medium is used little except for heraldic work. In many respects these more exact reproductions may have helped towards a wider knowledge of the history of painting, but with all its exactness there are occasions when the artist's vision is able to render in monochrome the values of a painter's colours with much truer effect than the camera. And beyond this, the quality and texture of his reproduction is generally immeasurably more interesting than the best of the photographic processes.

For heraldic work line engraving is not likely to be superseded, though woodcut is always a good second in original book-plate design. Mr. J. F. Baddeley and the late Mr. G. W. Eve and Charles Sherborne are notable names in this field.

With its qualities, so distinctive in the

dignified conventions proper to its style, and in the peculiar force of the clear cut line printed from an intaglio plate, I feel convinced that the day of line engraving in the broader fields of composition, whether for original or reproductive work, is not past.

Etching.

By etching, as by line engraving, we get prints taken from intaglio plates, but in the present case the furrow in the plate is bitten by acid, not cut with the graver. The popular confusion of etching with pen drawing is still too common, etching being, of course, by derivation eating, i.e., biting with the acid. I have already emphasised the qualities of relief of the line printed from an intaglio plate, from which pen drawing differs so essentially in quality.

To help in the description of the process, I refer to the plate showing etchers at work from the 1758 edition of Bosse's *Traicté des manières de graver*. On one side an assistant is seen covering the plate with the etching ground, bringing a little silk bag of the substance in contact with the plate, which is being heated on a stove; the melted wax is then laid evenly over the surface of the plate by repeated taps with the dabber. In the centre this grounded plate is seen suspended from the ceiling, and another figure is passing lighted tapers beneath it to blacken the ground. Then at a table on the left the artist is seated drawing through the ground with the etching needle. In the background two other assistants are represented biting the plate in a bath of acid, the edges and back of the plate having first been protected by varnish.

The other process which inevitably enters into any discussion of etching, as it is so used in conjunction with etching, though in its principle it is more allied to engraving, is *dry-point*. Here the furrow is obtained by means of a strong steel point, somewhat of the shape of a pencil, drawn through the surface in the same way as the draughtsman uses a pencil. The resultant furrow is not so deep as that obtained by the graver, and the curl of metal which the dry-point throws out at the side is generally left, and not scraped away as in line engraving. For the aim of the line engraver is clearness of line, and this curl of metal would hold ink, which adds a deep cloudy effect at the edge of the line called the burr, one of the characteristic qualities of dry-point. This burr is very delicate and comparatively few impressions (fifty or not much more) wear it away, so that late impressions of dry-points are mere ghosts of the rich earlier effect. On the other hand, the clear furrow of line engraving or etching, particularly in plates with broad open line, will outlast many hundreds of impressions (on the copper—apart from the added life steel facing would give) without any rapid deteriorations, as long as care is used in the printing.

The origin of etching may be traced back to the armourer's craft, in whose workshops the process of etching decoration on iron was certainly known at the beginning of the fifteenth century and probably at a much earlier period. Daniel Hopper, an armourer, who worked in Augsburg between 1493 and 1536, was probably printing etchings from iron plates as early as 1500, but there are no dated etchings before 1513. Dry-point goes back somewhat earlier than etching, the interesting plates of the anonymous Master of the Hausbuch, of which Amsterdam has the best collection, belonging to the latter half of the fifteenth century.

Etching was used to a considerable extent during the sixteenth century, though it never came into its own until the succeeding century.

Perhaps the greatest danger to recent etching has been its popularity; the public

has preferred a bad etching to a good wood-cut or lithograph, leaving these other arts a safer though less prosperous field. It is perhaps on that account that some of the best etchers are those who have exhibited least. But there is every reason to be proud of the achievement of the present day in etching.

Paper Box and Bag Wages.

The Ministry of Labour *Gazette* reports the following changes in the wages of the paper boxmaking trade of Great Britain, which took effect from August 1st under an agreement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.:

Males: Die makers, forme setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine), machine minders and head stock-keepers 18 years and over, decrease in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week; piecework basis time rate of 1s. 3^d. per hour, previously fixed, cancelled. Minimum rates after change range from 3s. 6d. at 18 to 19 years to 7s. 6d. at 23 years and over.

Other workers (except learners), decrease of 1s. 6d. per week in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts (5s. to 5s. 6d.), and decrease of 1s. per week in piecework basis time rate.

Learners, decrease in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Board Acts, of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change range from 13s. 6d. at under 15 years to 46s. at 20 to 21 years.

Females: Other than learners, decrease of 1s. per week in the minimum time (33s. to 32s.) and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts; learners, new scale of minimum weekly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of 6d. or 1s. per week.

The change in the wages for the paper bag making trade of Great Britain, taking effect from the same date and under a similar agreement, are as follows:

Males: Machine tackers, decreases in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 2s. to 4s. 6d. per week for those 18 years and over; and minimum rates fixed for those 16 to 17 and 17 to 18 years, of 24s. and 28s. 6d. respectively. Minimum rates after change range from 24s. at 16 to 17 years, to 72s. at 23 years and over.

Paperbagcutters, decreases in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change range from 3s. 6d. at 18 to 19 years, to 65s. at 23 years and over.

Hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers 21 years and over, decreases in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 1st year, 57s. 6d., increasing to 62s. after three years' experience.

Other workers (except learners), decrease of 3s. per week (61s. to 58s.) in the minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

Learners, decrease in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change, from 15s. 6d. at under 15 years to 50s. 6d. at 20 to 21 years.

Females: Other than learners, decrease of 1s. per week in the minimum time rate (33s. to 32s.) fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts; and decrease of 1s. 6d. per week in the piecework basis time rate; learners, new scales of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week for some workers.

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M	10	6233127	M	10	7243228	M	10	8253329	M	10	9263430	M	10	0273531	M	10	1283632
M	11	7243238	M	11	8253339	M	11	9263440	M	11	0273541	M	11	1283642	M	11	2293743
M	12	8253349	M	12	9263450	M	12	0273551	M	12	1283652	M	12	2293753	M	12	3303854
M	13	9263460	M	13	0273561	M	13	1283662	M	13	2293763	M	13	3303864	M	13	4313965
M	14	0273571	M	14	1283672	M	14	2293773	M	14	3303874	M	14	4313975	M	14	5324076
M	15	1283682	M	15	2293783	M	15	3303884	M	15	4313985	M	15	5324086	M	15	6334187
M	16	2293793	M	16	3303894	M	16	4313995	M	16	5324096	M	16	6334197	M	16	7344298
M	17	3303904	M	17	4314005	M	17	5324106	M	17	6334216	M	17	7344308	M	17	8354419
M	18	4314015	M	18	5324116	M	18	6334226	M	18	7344318	M	18	8354429	M	18	9364530
M	19	5324126	M	19	6334236	M	19	7344328	M	19	8354439	M	19	9364540	M	19	0374641
M	20	6334236	M	20	7344338	M	20	8354449	M	20	9364550	M	20	0374651	M	20	1384752
M	21	7344348	M	21	8354459	M	21	9364560	M	21	0374661	M	21	1384762	M	21	2394863
M	22	8354459	M	22	9364570	M	22	0374671	M	22	1384772	M	22	2394873	M	22	3404974
M	23	9364580	M	23	0374681	M	23	1384782	M	23	2394883	M	23	3404984	M	23	4415085
M	24	0374691	M	24	1384792	M	24	2394893	M	24	3404994	M	24	4415095	M	24	5425196
M	25	1384802	M	25	2394903	M	25	3405004	M	25	4415105	M	25	5425206	M	25	6435307
M	26	2394913	M	26	3405014	M	26	4415115	M	26	5425216	M	26	6435317	M	26	7445418
M	27	3405024	M	27	4415125	M	27	5425226	M	27	6435327	M	27	7445428	M	27	8455529
M	28	4415135	M	28	5425236	M	28	6435337	M	28	7445438	M	28	8455539	M	28	9465640
M	29	5425246	M	29	6435347	M	29	7445448	M	29	8455549	M	29	9465650	M	29	0475751
M	30	6435357	M	30	7445458	M	30	8455559	M	30	9465660	M	30	0475761	M	30	1485862
M	31	7445468	M	31	8455569	M	31	9465670	M	31	0475771	M	31	1485872	M	31	2495973

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Art Electros.
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C. H. PERRY.

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Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine

**HIGH SPEED
 SIMPLE ADJUSTMENTS
 INCREASED OUTPUT.**

Insure the lowest possible
 production costs.

Are you satisfied with your
PROFITS?

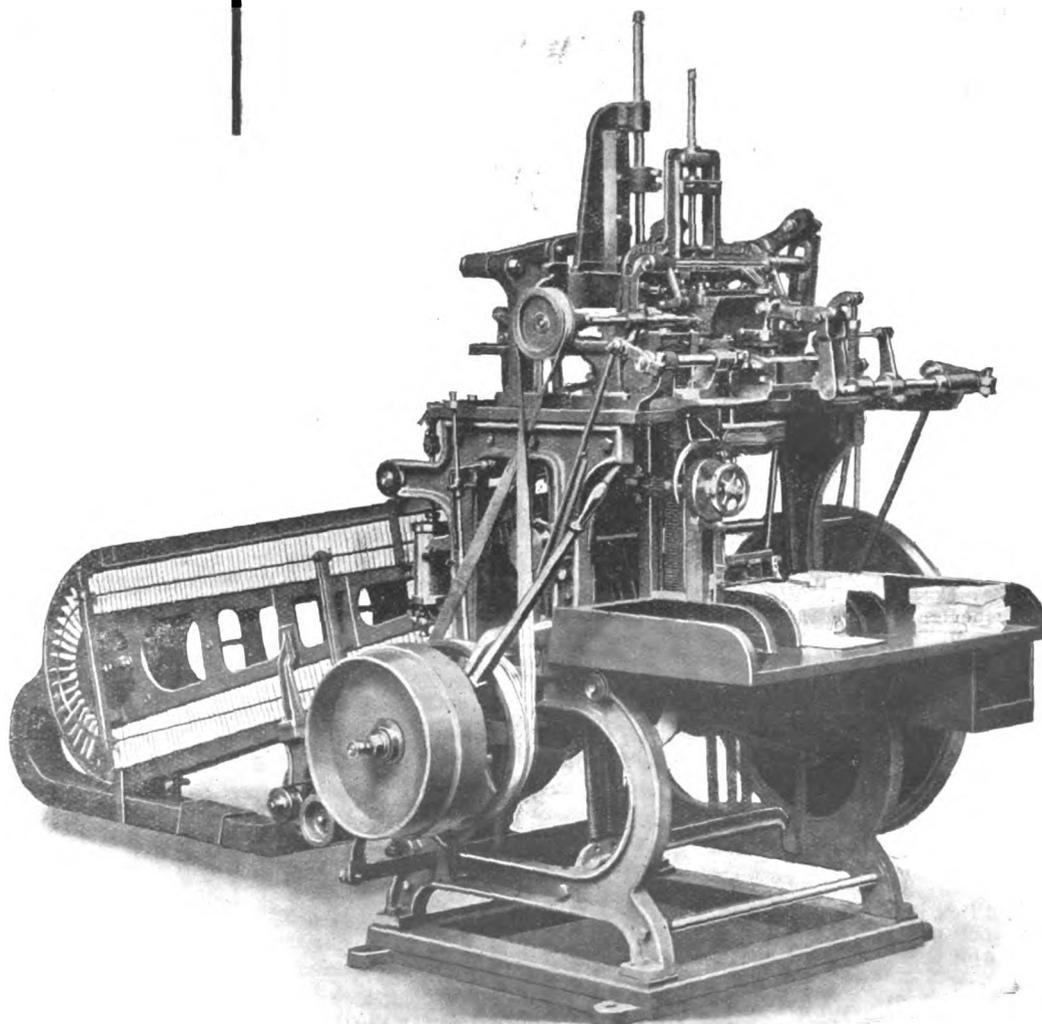
Let us send you particulars of our
FAST RUNNING MACHINES.

David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.

**31, Finnieston Street,
 GLASGOW.**

London Representatives:—

**Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd.,
 Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.**



Trade Notes.

MASTER PRINTERS AND COSTING.—A meeting of a committee of district officials of the London Master Printers' Association was called for yesterday (Wednesday) to discuss arrangements for a costing campaign throughout London. Mr. Alfred Langley was to preside and Mr. W. Howard Hazell and Mr. A. Williamson to speak.

THE North London Master Printers' Association commences its winter session on Tuesday next, October 10th, at the Central Library Hall, 89, Holloway-road, at 7 p.m. sharp. Mr. John D. Wise, president of the South-West London Association, is to give a paper on "How a Small Printer Benefits by the Use of the Federation Costing System," and Mr. Williamson, the costing secretary to the Federation, has promised to attend if in London.

PAPER WHOLESALESMEN AND PRINTERS' CUSTOMERS.—We understand that further objections have been made in the matter of wholesale paper merchants supplying paper to printers' customers instead of to the printers. It is expected that a conference will shortly be held between the Wholesale Stationers' Association and the London Master Printers' Association with a view to reaching an understanding on the matter.

PRINTING RACING TIPS.—At Blackburn, on Wednesday of last week, Ellis Wynn Morris, 156, Cranborn-place, Witton, was summoned for unlawfully publishing and displaying certain printed papers known as Dunlops Gems Racing Tips, not having on them the name and address of the printer. Arthur Barton, newsagent, Darwen-street, was also summoned for unlawfully publishing or displaying, or assisting in publishing or displaying, certain of these papers on these dates. Defendants pleaded ignorance of the need for imprint, but Morris was fined 20s. in each of the three cases, and Barton 10s. in each case. Each defendant was also ordered to pay £1 1s. advocate's fee and 15s. special costs.

BOOKBINDERS' GRIEVANCE.—The Books Committee of the Edinburgh Public Libraries received last week a deputation from the National Printing and Bookbinding Union, who contended the binding of all books for the Edinburgh libraries should be executed in the city. At the present time a certain portion of the work is done outside Edinburgh. At the General Committee meeting that followed, Mr. William Cowan stated that the matter would be referred back to the Books Committee, that a special sub-committee might be appointed to co-operate with the bookbinding trade, in order to decide what fresh arrangement it would be possible to make.

AMATEUR BOOKBINDERS.—In the South Down villages of East Dean and Friston, near Eastbourne, many of the people are trying their hands at bookbinding. Church hymn books have been renovated, and the Rev. A. A. Evans hopes that someone will be able to repair fitly the ancient Bible in Friston Church, which has several leaves torn and some corners of leaves missing. This old Oxford Press Bible has been in use in Friston Church for over 200 years.

PRINTING IN LEICESTER.—The weekly trade report of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce states that during the past few weeks the printing trade generally has improved. While competition has become keener, there seems to be a much more hopeful outlook, although in some districts short time is still being worked. Locally, owing to the slump in the boot trade some depression is being felt, particularly in the letterpress, but this will doubtless improve when the two staple industries pick up. Most of the local firms are working full time, and the lithographic trade is busy.

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING.—The new London School of Printing at Stamford-street has now started its first winter session. Though the school's activities are somewhat hampered by the fact that the decorators are still about, a good start has been made, some 1,500 or so students having been enrolled.

L.C.C. CENTRAL SCHOOL.—This year, as previously, a very useful "School of Book Production" is included amongst the training facilities provided by the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, London, W.C.1. The subjects taught cover

a wide field, and the school's object is twofold: First, to preserve and encourage skill and appreciation of fine bookwork and the closely allied arts of engraving and lithography; second, to strive for the artistic enhancement of the many commercial uses of these crafts which continually arise.

A CONSIDERABLE number of ex-service men have been trained for library work at the School of Librarianship at University College, London, said Sir Gregory Foster, the Provost of the college, in an address there on Monday.

NEWSPAPERS AND "CONTEMPT."—Mr. Edward Bell, speaking at the Law Society's Conference at Leeds last week, described the present law of contempt as penalising newspapers. He submitted that the quasi-criminal jurisdiction now exercisable against newspapers should be materially modified to prevent the frequently unwarranted invocation by certain hypersensitive complainants. Providing that comment be impartial, unmalicious, and non-partisan, reference to pending causes should be allowed.

THE Post Office has completed arrangements for advertising in post offices. A contract with an advertising firm confers the right to display until December 31st, 1925, announcements on the interior walls of between 1,400 and 1,500 public offices of post office buildings.

REUBEN BIGLAND has published his account of the famous Bottomley case. "What has the fight cost me?" he asks. "It cost me over £2,000 in cash, won by hard toil as a printer in Birmingham. It cost me the risk of penal servitude."

NEW premises have been secured by the Society of Women Journalists at Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C.

A NEW quarterly review entitled the *Criterion*, devoted to "literature, the arts and general ideas," will be published by Mr. R. Cobden-Sanderson on October 15th.

THE first number of the *New Leader*, formerly the *Labour Leader*, is due to appear to-morrow, the 6th.

COMMENCING with the first week in October, the *Era* will be published on Thursday instead of on Wednesday.

PRESSMEN AT GOLF.—Teams representing Pressmen of Yorkshire and Lancashire met at golf on the Hopwood Course at Manchester on Thursday last. The Yorkshire side, which included Mr. A. E. Grime, the editor of the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, and Mr. D. C. Levy, of the *Sheffield Telegraph*, lost on the singles by 5 games to nine.

THE death occurred on Friday of Mr. Jonathan H. H. Barnard, associated for 34 years with Messrs. Longmans.

THE death has taken place at Sittingbourne of Mr. Philip Taylor, who was an employee of Messrs. Ed. Lloyd, Ltd., for 58 years prior to 1916. On the occasion of the Duke of York's visit to the Sittingbourne Paper Mills in July, 1921, he was presented with a gold watch on behalf of the firm in recognition of his length of service. The deceased gentleman died as a result of a severe fall in his house, Glenmore, Park-road, Sittingbourne.

THE death is announced in Montreal of Mr. Alexander L. MacLaurin, vice president and general manager of the St. Maurice Paper Co., Ltd. He was a prominent figure in the lumber, pulp and paper trades.

LATEST WILLS.—Mr. Robert Eadon Leader, of Whetstone, Middlesex, and formerly of Moorgate, Sheffield, at one time editor of the *Sheffield Independent*, and a member of the family who founded and owned the paper, at one time chairman of the committee of management of the Press Association, who died on April 18th, left £68,582, with net personalty £35,293. Mr. Frank Gladding Willmott, of Stamford hill, Stoke Newington, managing director of Messrs. Willmott and Sons, Ltd., printers and stationers, left £1,008.

THE late Mr. Horace E. Hooper, of New York, U.S.A., publisher, proprietor of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (estate in United Kingdom), left £10,678.

THE late Major James Baldwin, J.P., late Worcester Yeomanry, of Groveley, Northfleet, Worcester, and of James Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., who died on August 8th, has left estate of the value of £54,413, with net personalty £18,501. He gives £100 each to Fredk. Jones, chief clerk, and Samuel Hayes, works manager, at James Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., and left some charitable bequests,

MESSRS. FREDERIC W. GOUDY and Joseph Pennell have been chosen to head a new school conducted by the Art Students' League of New York, with headquarters in the Fine Arts Building, New York City. The school will fill the useful roll of instructing art students in the various methods of practical art reproduction by etching, lithography, fine hand-coloured printing, etc.

THE American Antiquarian Society has just printed in its "Proceedings" William McCulloch's "Additional Memoranda" to Isaiah Thomas's "History of Printing," 1810.

IN 1909, 6,615,046 workers in America produced goods of the value of £4,134,421,000, while the output in 1907 of 6,019,746 British workers represented a value of £1,617,340,000.

THE Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has notified the American Paper and Pulp Association of a proposal of France to increase the protective tariff on foreign paper. The French paper manufacturers are asking the Minister of Commerce for increased protection, urging a coefficient of 3 for the coarser grades of news-print and book paper, which now pay the basic rates.

PULP and news-print mills will be in operation in northern Alberta within the next decade, it is prophesied.

THE death is announced at Millinocket, Me., of Mr. Charles E. Pope, founder of the Japanese Tissue Mills, and the inventor of many devices for improving the production of paper.

STATISTICS furnished by the Hungarian Statistical Office show that paper and paper ware were among the principal imports during the period January-June of this year, the quantity being 231,816 quintals, of the value of 1,969 million kr.

THE Russian Government is endeavouring to encourage the production of paper in the country, but it will be some time before the industry regains its pre-war position.

THE need of straw is reducing activity in the strawboard industry of Holland.

MESSRS. CHAS. PAGE AND CO., LTD., of 47-51, King William-street, E.C.4, have lately taken over the sole sales agency to Astroms Fabrikker Osakeyhtio, Abo, Finland, who make printing inks.

MESSRS. JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD., are issuing a varied selection of standard papers which are always in stock. They include printings, imitation arts, lustre art, antique wove, cream laid, tinted papers, blottings, and mould-made papers, all of which can be delivered immediately on receipt of order. The prices command attention.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. T. Mould and T. H. Throsby, printers and stationers, 12½, Applegate-street, Leicester, under the style of the Clarence Press.

W. J. Town and E. J. Cross, manufacturers' agents and general stationers, 82, Mark-lane, E.C., under style of Cross, Town and Co.

C. B. Tee, L. S. Tucker and A. S. Powell, artists and photographers, 12A, St. Martin's-court, W.C.2, under style of the Garrick Studios.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

J. W. Dearlove, lately carrying on business at 71, Skeldergate, York, as a wholesale paper bag and general merchant.

S. A. Skrender, 20, Queenhithe, London, paper merchant.

H. Moore, Tadworth, Surrey, lately Baron's Court, carrying on business at 9, St. Martin's-court, W.C.2, journalist.

C. Thraves (widow), residing and carrying on business at 446, London-road, Sheffield, wall-paper dealer.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
 No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
 Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
 Imitators Warned Against Monometer Patents.
 Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould—Patent.
 All Working Parts Patented, and Designs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
 Phone 1 Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

Developments in Photo-Litho.

Assistance for the Printer.

Progressive printers who are introducing photo-litho, machine intaglio and other modern processes into their works are showing much appreciation of the expert assistance that is offered them by a new department which has been added to the business of Messrs. Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., of 7, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1. The aim of the new department is to provide expert information and advice upon the many questions that arise in the adoption of the newest developments in process work, and the company's staff of demonstrators and instructors now includes the following:—Mr. Frederic T. Corkett, F.R.P.S., who is an authority upon photographic appliances for the graphic arts, deals particularly with the "Lithotex" process and "Step-and-Repeat" machine, also with matters relating to fine art machine intaglio printing and fast newspaper intaglio printing; Mr. J. H. Benton demonstrates the Douthitt Diaphragm Control, and advises on photographic lenses for photo-mechanical work; Mr. J. Flaherty is a specialist in cameras

cards is printed at a single impression per colour. With the positive control which the Step-and-Repeat machine gives, it is possible to get exactly the same exposure-time in the case of each exposure of the 56 that have to be made in repeating the photograph over the surface of each plate. The samples of these cards which we have seen were printed in six colours and gold—i.e., seven printings in all, involving the use of a series of seven progressive plates. In view of the fact that these plates have each to contain 56 repetitions exactly similar in every respect, and that the register of the 56 repetitions has to be perfect in all seven plates, it is not surprising that the United States Playing Card Co. did a lot of searching and experimenting before finding an entirely satisfactory process. It speaks volumes for the "Lithotex" process that the company is now using a Step-and-Repeat machine for the making of its multi-negatives. These cards, we are assured, have their picture-backs printed at the rate of a regular 2,500 sheets per hour by the offset process, the Harris feeder being employed. The company prints some sixty million packs per annum.

The "Pictograph" Cameras.

Amongst the classes of apparatus in which Messrs. Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., are special-

make a feature in their business of giving service to users as well as supplying plant. They have a staff of expert craftsmen who can render great assistance in the development of the new processes, particularly in photo-litho and machine intaglio and the new newspaper development in photo litho.

This service has been very much appreciated by visitors, especially printers from our colonies and overseas dominions, who are thus provided with formulæ of real utility and helped along paths of work which are none too easy.

Stationers' Company School.

Close Touch with Printing Trade.

A report of a very satisfactory character with regard to the Stationers' Company School was given on Tuesday at the annual prize distribution which took place in Stationers' Hall. The building was crowded with the boys and their parents, who gathered under the chairmanship of Dr. H. B. Brackenbury, chairman of the governing body. Accompanying him on the platform were Lord Riddell, Mr. Herbert Fitch (Master of the Company), and the members of the governing body of the school.

Major Huck, the headmaster of the school, in the course of his report, stated that the number of pupils had risen from 400 in 1919 to 540 at the present time. This was the utmost number that could be accommodated. Incidentally Major Huck mentioned that during the last two or three years it had been difficult to find employment for really well-educated boys on leaving school, and, in addition to doing the work of a schoolmaster, he had to do that of a Labour Exchange. In order to help boys at the school the Stationers' Company had decided to open a register at Stationers' Hall, on which would be entered the names of boys who wished to enter the administrative or mechanical sides of any of the various crafts comprised in the Company. The register would be available to members of the company requiring boys in business.

The prizes having been distributed by the Master of the Company,

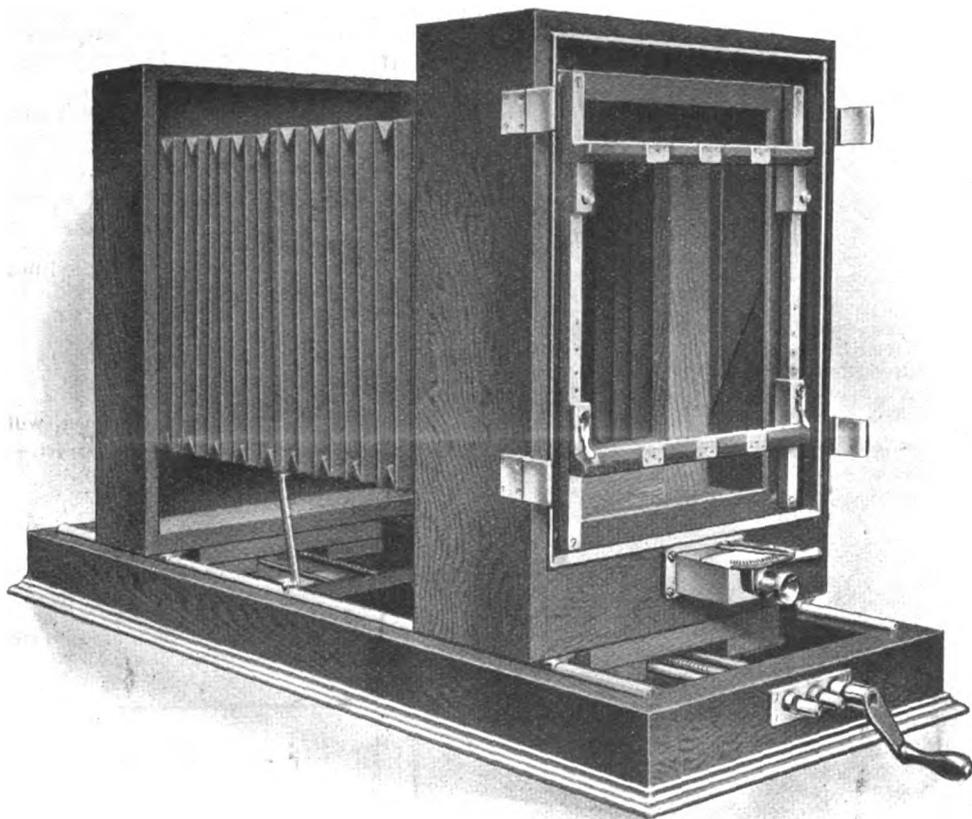
Lord Riddell, in the course of a short address, mentioned that he was president of a great printing school which had just been established in Stamford-street, Blackfriars. It was founded by the London County Council in conjunction with the printing trade, and it was going to be, perhaps, the finest printing school in the world. One of the uses of the register to which Major Huck had referred would be to pass on boys through this new school to the printing trade. The Stationers' Company's School was going to keep in close touch with the great trade out of which it had sprung. The printing trade offered a very good career for an educated boy with energy. It combined three different things—craftsmanship, commerce, and the artistic side. A great printer was a man of vision and not a mere setter of type, and the object of the new school was to turn out printers of the very best type.

Craft Lectures at Stationers' Hall.

The first of the series of Craft Lectures arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board is to be held at 6.30 p.m. on Friday, October 13th, when the Right Hon. the Lord Riddell will give an address entitled "The Printing Business as a Career." Lord Riddell will speak on the importance of the printing industry; the commercial developments of printing; the printer as an artist; suggestions to the young craftsman on reading, thinking, concentration, observation and application.

The chair will be taken by the Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, Mr. Herbert Fitch, and all who are interested in craft training whether or not they are engaged in the printing industry, are invited to attend. Tickets of admission can be obtained (free of charge) on application to Stationers' Hall or from the secretaries of the various trade organisations.

TWO-THIRDS of the imports of paper bags and stationery entering Fiji come from Australia.



A Notable Process Camera: "Pictograph No. 1."

and special apparatus; and Mr. Felix Choice deals with the "Pictograph" continuous tone photo-litho process, with printing down for photo-litho and with rotary and flat-bed machine intaglio.

Remarkable Playing Card Printing.

The striking successes of the "Lithotex" process and the "Step-and-Repeat" machine are now well known. Some magnificent photo-litho work is being done by Messrs. Blades, East and Blades and other printers in this country who have installed Lithotex plant. We doubt, however, if we have yet seen anything in this line quite so striking as the delightful series of picture-backed playing cards produced by the United States Playing Card Co., of Cincinnati. The very exacting demands of playing card manufacture are obvious. In order that a pack may be absolutely uniform, and thus give no assistance to the card sharper, the board used must be absolutely uniform in thickness and quality, the cutting must be done with precision to within one-hundredth part of an inch, and, above all, the picture which is repeated on the backs of the whole pack must be multiplied without the slightest variation in respect of register, tone, or other characteristic. The Step-and-Repeat machine has triumphantly demonstrated its unique capabilities in the production of the multi-negatives for making the plates from which a complete pack of

printing, an important one is that of cameras for process work. The firm is now producing, in its own factory, some really noteworthy apparatus. The endeavour to apply in the case of process cameras some of the principles that have resulted in the well-known precision of the Step-and-Repeat machine, has had some interesting results. Such precision in a process camera is a most desirable feature—though this is perhaps not sufficiently realised in the trade: it makes reproduction work as nearly as possible mechanical, and saves a lot of skilled labour, particularly by eliminating correction of plates. We illustrate herewith the Pictorial Machinery Co's "Pictograph" Process Camera No. 1. The great feature claimed for these cameras is that the construction is such that the screen is maintained at absolute parallelism, no matter what the distance from the plate. Other notable characteristics are that the dark slide drops easily into position upon metal bearing surfaces that hold it firmly and truly in perfect register with the focussing glass, obviating inaccuracies due to working loose; a magnifying screen distance indicator is fitted, and greatly simplifies exact adjustment; moreover, special smoothness of motion is secured throughout, as all movements are on double runners.

A point specially emphasised by Messrs. Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., is that they always

Printers' Medical Aid Association.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association was held at the offices of the London Society of Compositors, St. Bride-street, London, E.C., on Friday, September 29th, 1922, the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., J.P., presiding.

The secretary, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, presented the committee's report, which again showed considerable progress both from a financial aspect as well as from the point of view of usefulness.

The total income for the year was £8,186 3s. 5½d., an increase over that of the preceding year of £615 11s. 7½d. The income was as follows: Subscriptions and donations, £7,682 9s. 11½d.; part payments by patients, £316 13s. 11d., made up as follows—surgical appliances, £235 19s. 8d.; convalescent homes, etc., £72; and spectacles, £8 14s. 3d.; interest upon investments, £37 3s. 7d.; matinee concert, £118 6s. 6d.; and by the sale of "Gadgets," £31 9s. 6d. On the expenditure side—paid to hospitals and similar institutions, £1,377 18s. 6d.; for appliances, £1,725 10s. 7d.; for convalescent homes and sanatoria, £1,333 11s. 8d.; for spectacles, £2,275 4s.; and for the upkeep of first aid boxes, £73 18s. 7d. The management expenses totalled £1,249 9s. 11½d., a figure which does not reach one-sixth of a penny. The cash in hand at the end of the year was £2,897 4s. 6½d., an increase over the previous period of £150.

Letters to the number of 13,897 was the year's issue, and shows a weekly issue of 275—a record of which the members are justly proud, and this brought the total issue since the inception of the Association to 86,325. Letters for surgical appliances numbered 3,000; convalescent homes, 326; sanatoria, 42; spectacles, 300; and special hospitals, 2,277. The success of the massage treatment was also referred to, and the usefulness of the Association's first aid equipments, which now number 212, was amply demonstrated by the information that some 7,000 cases of accident were attended to by the first aid box custodians. The Northcliffe flower show and the various printing trade unions, as well as the several auxiliaries, were especially thanked for their continued help, and Mr. Bob Leathart was also thanked for his "Gadgets," not only for their financial assistance, but also for the genuine humour contained therein. The information that a new "Gadget" was in the course of preparation was greeted with cheers.

The proposal of the committee to appoint an assistant secretary was well discussed, and ultimately Mr. Catford moved, and Mr. Welch seconded, that the recommendation be adopted, and this having been agreed to, Mr. J. E. Simcocks explained the committee's view, and the fact that after looking around for a suitable individual their choice had fallen upon Mr. W. S. Lintern, who had decided to stand. The selection was supported by Mr. W. Vandy, Mr. C. Gordon, Mr. B. H. Stafford and others, and Mr. Lintern, having been unanimously elected, suitably thanked the members.

The Chairman referred to the usefulness of the first aid equipments, and the advantage they conferred upon firms wherein they were installed, and expressed the possibility of their making some monetary recognition of such useful work, and this was supported by Mr. A. D. Maskell, Mr. E. W. Griffin, and Mr. A. Reeves, the secretary being instructed to send out a circular letter to employers of houses where such equipments are installed.

The following elections were then declared: Mr. Arthur O'Connor, secretary; Mr. Geo. A. Isaacs, J.P., treasurer.

The committee were as follows: C. Blich, Machine Managers; H. E. Burgess, L.S.C.; E. J. Flowerday, Machine Managers; J. Furst, Bookbinders and Machine Rulers; E. W. Griffin, L.S.C.; Miss A. Hook (Women's Section) Paper Workers' Union; W. Keen, Paper Workers' Union; Mrs. Lawrence (Women's Section) Paper Workers' Union; J. Mead, N.S.O.P. & A.; W. F. Moore, P.M. & O.A.; C. H. Oliver, Amalgamated Lithos; Geo. H. Peters, N.S.O.P. & A.; S. W. Perry, L.S.C.; Geo. T. Richards, A.C.P.; W. J. Salmon, Paper Workers' Union (Wholesale Newsagents' Branch); J. E. Simcocks, A.C.P.; W. L. Terry, Ambulance Section; W. Vandy, L.S.C.; E. J. Wickens, A.C.P.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Stereotypers' Society regarding adequate representation upon the committee.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines	s.	d.
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Situations Wanted	1	6	
Situations Vacant	3	0	
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0	
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The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

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Sales by Auction	2	0	
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Patents for Sale	2	0	
Legal and Financial Announcements	2	0	

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill. Fleet. London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAVURE ETCHER wanted, for Cylinder and Flat Work of the best quality.—Full particulars to Box 13985.

GENTLEMEN, calling on Printers and Stationers required by old-established Waste Paper Firm to influence Waste Paper Contracts with their customers; town or country.—Apply, Box 13992.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

BUYER, desires change; intimate knowledge Paper Market; five years Buying experience all classes Paper, Wrappings, Printings, Boards, etc.; used to controlling staff; excellent references; Edinburgh and Glasgow district preferred.—Box 14002

YOUNG MAN (20), expert Shorthand, knowledge Economics, Literary, seeks Journalistic opening.—Box 13941.

Machinery for Sale.

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

The business of the 14th annual meeting having concluded, the 53rd quarterly report was then taken, and showed that the progress of the Association was still maintained, and that the receipts for the quarter were £1,973 4s., an increase of £88 upon the corresponding quarter of last year. The letters issued also showed an increase, the quarter's total being 4,305. At the end of the quarter the funds of the Association stood at £2,517 14s. 4d., and were made up as follows: Funding Loan, £400; War Loan, £94 9s. 4½d.; Consols, £290 8s. 6d.; Co-operative Wholesale Bank, £641 7s. 6d.; deposit account, £428 1s. 5d.; current account, £660; in secretary's hands, £3 7s. 7d.

The report referred to a circular letter that had been sent out to hospitals where, in addition to letters that patients may have, charges are also made, the circular letter desiring to remove such an anomaly.

Mr. W. Vandy then moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bowerman for presiding, and for his expressions of appreciation of the committee's work. Mr. Bowerman, in reply, stated that the report spoke volumes, and that it was always a pleasure for him to attend the P.M.A. meetings, more especially in view of the prevalent idea amongst some organised workers that he was too old for work. (Loud laughter.)

The meeting then terminated.

TENDERS WANTED.

Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras.

To Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers.

THE Council invite tenders for the supply of Printing, Bookbinding and Stationery, for a period of 15 months, commencing 1st January, 1923. Forms of tender, which contain all the necessary information, can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Samples may be inspected at the Town Hall on any week day from the 16th to 27th October, 1922. Tenders are to be delivered to me, not later than 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, 9th November, 1922, in envelopes endorsed "Tender for Printing, etc."

C. H. F. BARRETT,
 Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
 Pancras Road, N.W.1. 16414

BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9½-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

DOUBLE-HEADED WIRE STAPLING MACHINE, for Wooden Boxes, from 2-in. to 12-in. in height; fitted with Two Heads; adjustable from 2½-in. up to 8½-in. apart; Adjustable Iron Table; for Power or Treadle; latest construction; absolutely new.—Box 13997.

NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch ¼-in.—Box 13998.

PERFECTION No. 6 WIRE STITCHING MACHINE, by Morrison, to stitch up to ¼-in., good as new; Double-headed Brehmer Wire Stitching Machine, perfect condition; Round Cornering Machine.—Box 13999.

PERFECTION WIRE STITCHING MACHINE, by J. L. Morrison; will stitch up to 1½-in. in thickness; this machine is equal to new. No. 17½ Wire Stitching Machine, by Brehmer, will stitch up to 1½-in. in thickness; fitted for Power.—Box 14000.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
 1-3, Baldwin's-place,
 Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.
 Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing; Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, dealing with the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, are wanted by Advertiser.—Communicate, stating terms, to Box 13882.

NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Litho Machines.—Box 13977.

Monks and Printing.

No craft retains so many traces of its Catholic ancestry as does that of the printer, says the *Catholic Times*. The monks were the early printers, as they were the copyists and illustrators before the invention of movable type and zincography. And, although the modern printer does not invariably order his life after the manner of the monastics, he still employs in his calling a number of words which he derived from his ancestors in the craft. "Long primer" was the size and style of type employed by the monks in setting up the Office of Prime, and "brevier" was that used in the printing of the breviary. The "Father of the Chapel" is a term which, to this day, designates the doyen of the printing shop.

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 HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
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£1,235.513 15s. 9d.

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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

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can-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2,
Høllønderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT,
190, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10,
East 89th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1922.

London and Wage Reduction.

It is regrettable to learn that whilst the
disturbing question of wages has been settled in
the country, London is still left with the
wages controversy in a critical condition.
The rejection by members of the London
Society of Compositors of their committee's
very forcibly expressed recommendation of
acceptance of wage reductions—coupled with
the refusal of the Machine Managers' Society
to take a ballot on the subject—is a distinct
set-back to the hopes that were entertained of
a speedy entry upon more settled conditions
in the London trade. We understand that
the Labour Committee of the London Master
Printers' Association is, as we go to press,
giving the position its very earnest con-
sideration.

The Halfpenny Post.

PUBLIC dissatisfaction continues in regard
the working of the regulation that provides
that postal matter for dispatch at halfpenny
rate must be posted before 3.30 p.m. in Lon-
don, or in the provinces, not later than such
hour as is fixed by the local post office, if
delivery is to be made by the first post on the
following morning. A strong protest on the
matter is made to the Press by a Southamp-
ton trader, Mr. Allan Cooper, who says that
it is time that the traders of the country were
made fully aware that their communications
for transmission through the post at the half-
penny rate are being kept back by the postal
authorities, with the result that they are de-
livered at their destination 24 hours late.
Moreover, the recipient is mystified by the
time of posting being omitted upon the dating
stamp by the postal authorities. Mr. Cooper
cites one instance where it took 44 hours for
a business order to get from Southampton to
London and another where it took 48 hours for
a business advice to get from Southampton
to a town in Somerset. The Post Office case
in respect of such complaints is that the
cheaper postage is designed to encourage
early posting, and that where this is imprac-
ticable the simple way out of the difficulty is
to use a threehalfpenny stamp. This is poor
satisfaction, however, to those who realise the
uncertainty and annoyance often resulting

from the present regulation, and who look to
the Post Office to pay due regard to the
great assistance this department has in its
power to render to the country's commerce.

Paper Prices.

No FURTHER reductions in paper prices have
come to our notice just lately, although we
had been, and are still, waiting to hear of a
slight drop in the price of certain high grade
tub-sized grades of writing. One represen-
tative has it that in face of certain adverse
balance sheets, reductions are unwarranted;
but against this can be set the argument of
solid fact, that this is precisely the process
that has been in vogue for two years. The
cost of living is about 75 per cent. over the
figures of 1914, and the common man has an
unfortunate, but not unnatural, habit of
applying the percentage comparatively. Of
course, it is not fair or reasonable; but the
fact remains that these index figures do cast
their influence around. There are some papers
below the figure and many above it. All the
time the tendency is down, and will continue
to be down, unless another war comes along.
It can also be claimed now that for each suc-
cessive drop in price there has really followed
a slight increase of consumption. We believe
that the makers of T.S. ledger papers will
stand to gain increased custom when they
can see their way clear to drop their prices
near to the ratio of the index figure.

The Shop Assistants Bill.

ALL printers and stationers will be
well advised to keep a close watch on the
progress of the Shop Assistants Bill, which
will come up before the House again during
the next session. A considerable amount of
opposition has fortunately been generated
against the measures which prohibit or cur-
tail the hours of clerks and assistants within
certain limits. If our information is correct,
it would be necessary to limit the hours of
work to between 9 o'clock and 5 o'clock pro-
vided the Act is carried as it stands on the
paper. In face of a passive attitude, there is
nothing to show that the Act would not go
through in its entirety, despite the hopeless
lack of business sense which characterises it.
All the more reason, therefore, that its pro-
visions should be studied, not only by repre-
sentative organisations, but by individuals
whose interests it would affect.

The United States Tariff.

DEALERS in paper are considerably exer-
cised over the new United States tariff which
is now in force. There is considerable uncer-
tainty at present as to how the new rates will
affect paper. The effort to protect the home
industry would naturally tend to check
importations, and it is those who are engaged
in supplying America with paper who are
anxious to know to what extent the new
tariff will influence imports, both from the
point of view of quantity and price. It has
been assumed in some paper circles on this
side that the paper duties are not much
different from what they were before, which
is probably true in view of the fact that the
Canadians, who would naturally be chiefly
interested, and would have done most of the
squealing, have been perfectly quiescent since
the decision was come to to place pulp and
standard news on the free list. On the general
subject of the tariff, a good deal of criticism
has been offered and the impression prevails
that the measure will not last very long.
Important financial interests in the States are
said to be apprehensive as to the working of
the tariff. In the first place, there is bound to
be a general raising of prices of American
goods, while the barrier to importation will
render the payment of our indebtedness to
America more difficult. It is asserted, there-
fore, that the experiment is one which is
likely to defeat the object for which it was
tried, besides being contrary to the economic
experience of the world.

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38, FARRINGTON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

London Compositors' Wages.

Reduction Proposal Rejected.

As we go to press we learn that the ballot taken by the London Society of Compositors on the committee's proposal of wages reductions of 5s. and 7s. in respect of machine and hand compositors respectively has resulted in rejection of the proposal. Moreover, a further inquiry on the same ballot paper as to the agreeing of any compromise on the wages question has also been answered in the negative. The majorities on both points were, we understand, substantial, but not large.

With regard to the Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society, it is understood that agreement has not been reached between the Society and the London Master Printers' Association on points other than wages, and in view of this the Society has refused to take a ballot on the question of wage reduction.

Joint Industrial Council.

London District Committee.

The annual meeting of the London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council was held on Tuesday, when the reports of the joint secretaries (Messrs. W. Whyte and E. Buckton) and of the treasurer and various sub-committees were presented and adopted. Prominent in the discussion was the subject of welfare amenities, and the general opinion seemed to be that the national J.I.C. was effectively dealing with this matter, also that in view of the large extent to which house Committees had been established in London the need for the introduction of works committees was less evident.

Mr. E. Unwin was elected chairman of the committee, with Mr. F. A. Davies (retiring chairman) as vice-chairman.

Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM is taking a keen personal interest in the Hospitals of London Combined Appeal.

His Lordship will again preside at the fourth International Labour Conference at Geneva on October 18th.

At a wardmote of the inhabitants of Cripplegate Without on Tuesday, both the Alderman and the Deputy Alderman were too ill to preside, and the Lord Mayor had to fill the breach. He had the pleasure of declaring his son, Mr. J. W. Baddeley, and another gentleman, Mr. J. D. Mounsey, elected to fill vacancies on the Corporation of London.

MEMBERS of the Press of Manchester were the guests at dinner on Saturday of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, who had invited some representative public men to meet them.

The toast of "The Press," proposed by the Lord Mayor, was responded to by Mr. E. T. Scott and Mr. J. Cuming Walters. Mr. A. Paterson proposed "The City of Manchester," and the Lady Mayoress replied.

MR. F. E. HAMER, of Messrs. Benn Brothers, Ltd., is attending the international newspaper conference in New York on October 11th, 12th, 13th as the representative of the *European Commercial* (Vienna). He will be the bearer of messages of greeting to the commercial Press of America from Lord Riddell, Lord Burnham, Sir Ernest Benn (chairman of Benn Brothers, Ltd.), and other representative British publishers.

LADY BENN (wife of Sir Ernest Benn) is now in America, and in a message just received she speaks very warmly of her reception in the States as associated with a well-known British publishing house, and of the eagerness of American publishers to welcome their British guests next month.

MR. JOHN GEDDES (of H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd.), was accorded a very hearty reception when on Tuesday evening he addressed the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association on "Some Printing Developments."

MR. W. K. MACKAY, formerly of the staff of Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Manchester, and now general manager of Messrs. Heywood and Co., the well-known Manchester publishing firm, has been invited to join the directorate of the latter concern.

MR. S. H. M. KILLIK, one of the new Sheriffs of the City of London and chairman of Messrs. Cropper and Co., was admitted to office with his colleagues at the Guildhall last week.

Lord Mayor Starts Printing Machine

Sir John Baddeley Visits "Mirror."

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir John J. Baddeley, and the Lady Mayoress paid an interesting visit to the offices of the *Daily Mirror* on Wednesday of last week. His Lordship was, on this occasion, photographed in the act of starting up a printing machine, as seen in the accompanying illustration. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress made a tour of the premises and showed great interest in the present-day methods of producing a great picture paper.



"DAILY MIRROR" PHOTO.

Sir J. J. and Lady Baddeley in "Mirror" Office.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The secretary of the Printers' Medical Aid Society, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, has had his faith sorely tried with regard to human nature generally, and recently expressed himself as 'properly fed' with the various brands of 'ear biters' and 'twisters' with which Fleet-street abounds, but he had not a word to say for himself when a member recently stopped him and requested his acceptance of a pair of pearl and silver sleeve links as a slight appreciation of innumerable kindnesses. Up to the time of writing the P. M. A. secretary has not yet fully recovered his power of speech."

MRS. CECIL CHESTERTON, assistant editor of the *New Witness*, and sister-in-law of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, is lying ill in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, after an operation for appendicitis.

AN interesting event in the history of the Sittingbourne Paper Mills is the completion by Mr. Frank Lloyd, chairman and governing director of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., of fifty years in the firm. The half-century was reached on Thursday, September 21st, when telegrams of hearty congratulations from the officials and employees of the Sittingbourne Paper Mills were sent to Mr. Lloyd.

MR. RUTHERFORD JOHNSTON, the son of the late Mr. J. W. Johnston, has become a partner in the firm of Johnston, Horsburgh and Co., 20-21, Queenhithe, London, E.C.

MR. RUTHERFORD JOHNSTON has had paper-making experience both in this country and on the Continent and has been acting as inside manager for the firm for the last two years.

MR. M. H. J. MISTARY, import and export merchant, Bombay, is on a visit to the United Kingdom negotiating with papermakers and exporters for their representation in India. Mr. Mistary has had over twenty-two years experience of the Indian paper market.

In writing, later, an expression of his pleasure at the visit, the Lord Mayor stated:—

"It is impossible to say what particular department impressed us most, for everything was so wonderful. I have had considerable experience in printing and process work, but I had no idea that photographs could be reproduced, and newspapers printed, with such rapidity. My visit to the *Daily Mirror* was a revelation to us, and I shall never forget the things I saw."

Readers' Pensions Dinner.

The 28th annual dinner in aid of the pension fund of the Readers' Pensions Committee (St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4), will be held on Saturday, October 21st, in the Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant. Lady Hulton has consented to take the chair. Reception is at 6.30 p.m. for dinner at 7. Last year, as a result mainly of the efforts of Sir Wm. Berry, two pensions were established. It is hoped that, with the help of those who appreciate the work of the printer's reader, this record may be maintained in the future, as, notwithstanding the progress already made, the committee are quite unable to keep pace with all the calls for assistance made upon them. The 15th pension which will be established this year is to be named the James Feldwick Pension, in recognition of the work of Mr. Feldwick, first as member of the executive committee, then as hon. secretary, and later as chairman.

THE "FIELD."—With its issue of last week the *Field* celebrated its 70th birthday, and many felicitations on this interesting anniversary have been received by Sir Theodore A. Cook, the editor. Amongst those sending congratulatory messages were the King and Queen.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 40s. 9d., 42s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s., 24s. 7½d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 23s. 4½d., 22s. 6d., Pref., 19s., 19s. 3d.; Byrom, 13s. 9d.; Country Life, Pref., 14s.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 3s. 9d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 90, New, £50 pd., 48½, 49½; J. Dickinson, 22s., 2nd Pref., 74½, 73½; Financial News, Pref., 11s. 3d.; Ilford, 21s. 6d., 22s., Pref., 18s. 4½d.; International Linotype, 58; Lamson Paragon, 21s. 9d., Pref., 18s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 3d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 10s.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 21s. 6d. xd.; George Newnes, 15s. 7½d., Pref., 15s. 3d., 15s. 9d.; Odham's Press, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 1½d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 19s., 19s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 1½d., 22s. 3d. xd.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 18, 18½, 4 p.c. Pref., 7½ xd.; Weldons, 35s., Pref., 20s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 2½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 3d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Deb., 103½, 103; Wyman and Sons Pref., 15s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

R. W. CRABTREE AND SONS, LTD., announce a loss on trading for the year 1921 of £15,964. After writing off £44,755 from stocks and meeting interest charges, etc., the loss is raised to £83,000. There was a further loss of £73,684 arising from the sale of the holding of the company in British Ensign motors, whilst the new factory in connection with that company was also sold at a loss of £98,421. Negotiations in regard to Excess Profits Duty have not been settled, but the report states that the company has sufficient profitable orders in hand to keep the works employed for several months.

ODHAMS PRESS.—A circular to the shareholders dated September 28th states: "In the usual course a half-year's dividend on the 10 per cent. cumulative 'A' preference shares of this company would be paid on the 30th inst. Although the accounts for the six months to the end of June last show substantial profits, in view of the general conditions prevailing the directors consider it prudent to postpone the payment of the dividend in question until the audited accounts for the full year to December 31st are available." For the year 1921 the company paid 8 per cent. on its ordinary shares.

JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD., have paid an interim dividend of 4 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares.

WALL-PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—The directors announce that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending August 31st, 1922, will be paid to the preference shareholders on October 31st, 1922.

BURNLEY PAPER WORKS, LTD.—A final dividend is announced of 2½ per cent. actual, making 5 per cent. for year, tax free, on ordinary shares.

NEW COMPANIES.

ALEXANDRA ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares. Private company. First directors: J. D. Mugford and W. Greene. Registered office: 7, East India-avenue, E.C.

PALATINE DISPLAY SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £800 in £1 shares; advertising agents and publicity agents and contractors, display artists and decorators, manufacturers of display fixtures and fittings, wood and glass signs, etc. Private company. First directors: R. Goulden, F. Davidson and H. J. Davidson. Registered office: 45, Dutton-street, Manchester.

QUICK GRIP PASTE CO., LTD.—Capital £200 in £1 shares (50 preference); to adopt an agreement with R. A. Chalmers and H. M. Edmonds, and to carry on the business of importers, exporters, merchants, etc., manufacturers and distributors of paste, glue, gum, etc. Private company. First directors: R. A. Chalmers, H. M. Edmonds and J. W. Lussigne. Registered office: 621a, Salisbury-house, London-wall, E.C.

F. MORRELL AND CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with F. Morrell, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cardboard, wooden and other boxes of all kinds, manufacturers of and dealers in paper and articles made from paper or pulp, stationers, printers, publishers, drapers, hosiers and general outfitters, etc. Private company. First directors: F. Morrell and B. S. Grainger. Registered office: Hanover Mills, Berry-street, London-road, Manchester.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

T. FISHER UNWIN, LTD.—Issue on September 22nd, 1922, of £2,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

RAITHBY, LAWRENCE AND CO., LTD. (Printers, etc.)—Mortgage on certain land at West Humberstone, Leicester, dated September 14th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and Midland Bank.

LINCOLNSHIRE CHRONICLE, LTD.—Particulars of £2,750 second debentures authorised July 14th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to prior debentures), the whole amount being now issued.

CHORLEY NEWS CO., LTD.—Debenture, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated September 5th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Union Bank of Manchester, Ltd.

MEADOW MILLS, LTD. (Paper mill and leatherboard and asbestos manufacturers, leather tanners and curriers, strap manufacturers, boot and shoe makers, Stonehouse, Glos.)—Debenture dated September 8th, 1922, to secure all moneys not exceeding £2,500, which the mortgagees may be called upon to pay under their guarantee to the company's bankers, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, also debenture of even date to secure £1,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: F. W. Daniels, Coleridge Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham, and A. J. Daniels, Meadow Mills, Stonehouse, Glos.

MEADOW MILLS, LTD. (Paper mill and leather board manufacturers, etc., Eastington, Glos.)—Satisfaction in full (a) on July 31st, 1919, of mortgage or charge dated September 14th, 1909, securing £500 (b) on July 31st, 1922, of mortgage or charge dated June 27th, 1908, securing £1,000, and (c) on September 8th, 1922, of mortgage or charge dated April 20th, 1907, securing £2,000.

F. BENNETT AND CO., LTD. (Booksellers, stationers, etc., Sherborne).—Mortgage on certain land and premises in Cheap street, Sherborne, Dorset, dated September 18th, 1922, to secure £1,616 19s. 10d. (subject to prior mortgage). Holders: Colonel Chas. C. French and R. S. Herries, both of 1, New-street-square.

C. GEO. KEMP, LTD. (Manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Issue on September

6th, 1922, of £70 debentures, part of a series already registered.

MILLWARD AND HUGHES STAMPINGS, LTD. (Manufacturers of metal, wood, paper and cardboard stampings, etc., Smethwick).—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated September 14th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclay's Bank.

LUMINOR SIGNS (BRITISH), LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £500 debentures authorised June 22nd, 1922, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

The "Daily Mail" Trust.

The Daily Mail Trust, Ltd., was registered on September 27th as a public company, with a nominal capital of £1,600,000, in £1 shares, the first directors being Rt. Hon. Viscount Rothermere, Hemsted, Benenden, Kent (chairman and permanent director); Sir Robert L. Harmsworth, Bart., M.P., Moray Lodge, Camden Hill, W.; Sir Samuel H. Lever, Bart., K.C.B., 64, Eaton-square, S.W.; F. A. Szarvasy, 21, Park-crescent, Portland place, W. (chairman British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd.); and Sir Mayson M. Beeton, K.B.E., Gower Lodge, Weybridge. The registered office is at 23-29, Bouverie-street, E.C.

Offer was made on Monday of £1,600,000 7 per cent. guaranteed 15-year first mortgage debenture stock of the Daily Mail Trust and has been very successful. The application lists were opened at 10 a.m. and closed ten minutes later, by which time the amount had been many times over-subscribed.

It was stated in the prospectus that the due payment of principal, premium and interest payable on the debenture stock would be unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by the Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd., and the Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920), Ltd.

"DAILY MIRROR" SHARES.—Public dealings have begun in the ordinary shares of the Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd. This development is the outcome of a private sale of a large block of shares, and it has no connection with the issue that has just been made by the Daily Mail Trust. The Daily Mirror Newspapers, whose ordinary share capitalisation consists of 700,000 shares of £1 fully-paid, owns half the ordinary share capital of Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920), Ltd., namely, 375,000 fully-paid ordinary shares.

RE A. W. LESLIE.—A meeting of the creditors of A. W. Leslie, of 8, Paternoster-row, E.C., was held on the 18th ult. Liabilities to the amount of £1,934 comprised trade creditors £520, and cash creditors £1,414. The deficiency amounts to £1,778. The debtor, on being demobilised, commenced business in February, 1919, with a capital of £250. With the exception of the year 1920, losses on trading were made. On the understanding that certain cash creditors withdrew their claims, it was agreed that the debtor should execute a deed of assignment, with Mr. A. Houghton as trustee and a committee of inspection.

To mark the occasion of its 50 years jubilee, the well-known publishing firm of H. Aschehoug and Co., Christiania, has allotted Kr. 150,000 to various institutions for the foundation of scholarships, and Kr. 100,000 to a pension fund for its employees.

AMONG the exhibitors at the Canadian National Exhibition, which has been held in Toronto, were Messrs. Cross and Co., Dunstable, who displayed lace paper goods.

U.S. Tariff.

Alterations in the Completed Bill.

Several alterations were made in the paper schedule of the U.S. Tariff Bill, which is now in force, from the rates as they appeared in the earlier draft.

The coated paper manufacturers won a victory over the agricultural bloc in that the rate on casein against which the manufacturers were waging war was reduced from 4 cents per pound to 2½ cents per pound.

The conferees of the Senate and House of Representatives made a change in the bleaching powder rate so that that paragraph reads: "Bleaching powder or chlorinated lime, three-tenths of one cent per pound."

Mechanically ground wood pulp and standard news-print were both left on the free list, but the reciprocal clause was stricken out in both instances. Chemical pulp is free.

There was no alteration from the paragraph given in our issue of June 22nd last in the rate suggested for printing papers not specially provided for, viz. ¼ of 1 cent. per lb. and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Boards.

Alterations, however, were made in regard to the item "board, wallboard and pulp-board," the rates of duty being 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wallboard, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; sheathing paper, roofing paper, deadening felt, sheathing felt, roofing felt or felt roofing, whether or not saturated or coated, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Paragraph 1303 reads as follows: Filter massé or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton or other vegetable fibre, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; indurated fibre ware, masks composed of paper, pulp or papier-mâché, manufactures of pulp, and manufactures of papier-mâché, not specially provided for 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Other paragraphs were altered to read as follows:—

Tissue Paper.

Paragraph 1304.—Papers commonly known as tissue paper, stereotype paper, and copying paper, india and bible paper, condenser paper, carbon paper, coated or uncoated, bibulous paper, pottery paper, tissue paper for waxing, and all paper similar to any of the foregoing, not specially provided for, coloured or uncoloured, white or printed, weighing not over six pounds to the ream of 480 sheets on the basis of 20 x 30 ins., and whether in reams or any other form, 6 cents per pound, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; weighing over six pounds and less than ten pounds to the ream, 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; india and bible paper weighing ten pounds or more and less than 18 pounds to the ream, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; crêpe paper, 6 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*: Provided that no article composed wholly or in chief value of one or more of the papers specified in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon the component paper of chief value of which such article is made.

Coated Papers.

Paragraph 1305.—Papers with coated surface or surfaces, not specially provided for, 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; papers with coated surface or surfaces, embossed or printed otherwise than lithographically, and papers wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions (except as herein provided), or with gelatine linseed oil cement, or flock, 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; papers, including wrapping paper, with the surface or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern, or character except designs, fancy effects, patterns or characters produced on a paper machine without attachments, or produced by lithographic process, 4½ cent-per pound, and in addition thereto, if embossed, or printed otherwise than lithographically, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatine or flock, 17 per cent. *ad valorem*: Provided that paper wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, and weighing less than 15 pounds per ream of 480 sheets, on the basis of 20 x 25 ins., shall pay a duty of 5 cents per pound and 17 per cent. *ad valorem*; gummed papers, not specially provided for, including simplex decalcomania paper not printed, 5 cents per pound; cloth-lined or reinforced paper, 5 cents. per pound and 17 per cent. *ad valorem*; papers with paraffin or wax-coated surface or surfaces, vegetable

parchment paper, grease-proof and imitation parchment papers which have been supercalendered and rendered transparent or partially so, by whatever name known, all other grease-proof and imitation parchment paper, not specially provided for, by whatever name known, 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; bags, printed matter other than lithographic, and all other articles, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing papers, not specially provided for, and all boxes of paper or papier-mâché or woodcovered or lined with any of the foregoing papers or lithographed paper, or covered or lined with cotton or other vegetable fibre, 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; plain basic paper for albumenising, sensitising, baryta coating, or for photographic processes by using solar or artificial light, 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; albumenised or sensitised paper or paper otherwise surface coated for photographic purposes, 3 cents per pound and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; wet transfer paper or paper prepared wholly with glycerine or glycerine combined with other materials, containing the imprints taken from lithographic plates or stones, 65 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The paragraph 1307, writing and note papers, remains as it appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer* of June 22nd.

The only alteration in regard to paper envelopes was to make the duty on "printed, lithographed, dyed, or coloured" 1½ per cent. per pound and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Playing cards, which were to have borne a duty of 10 cents per packet and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, were taken out apparently.

As to papers and paper boards (paragraph 1313) the rate is 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; test and container boards 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and wall pockets as described 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Catalogues, etc., Received.

TECHNICAL BOOKS.—Messrs. W. and G. Foyle, Ltd., of 121-5, Charing Cross-road London, send us their Catalogue No. 7 of technical and scientific books, amongst which are included a number on printing and paper technology.

TYPE, ETC.—From Messrs. John Haddon and Co., Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, we have received a well produced pamphlet entitled "Dainty Type Faces." The type faces shown—selected as being light and attractive for newspaper advertising, booklet work, etc.—comprise the Hushing, Hushing Italic, Healey, Haddonian, Haddonian Italic, Hurlingham, Hurlingham Italic, Hotspur, Hotspur Italic, Halley, Haddon Old Style, and Haddon O.S. Italic. Well-designed specimen advertisements are reprinted showing these faces in actual use.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS.—Mr. A. E. Bawtree, F.R.P.S., of 7, Manor Park-road, Sutton, Surrey, sends us a very useful card containing a number of scales for use in finding instantly and without calculation metric equivalents and mensuration results. There are 16 scales in all, printed on the inside of a card, which, when folded, measures 5 inches by 4. Each scale is like two foot rules, placed accurately edge to edge, so that a reading on one can be instantly observed on the other. Into their metric equivalents Nos. 1, 2 and 3 convert miles, yards and inches; Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 convert square yards, square inches, cubic yards and cubic inches; No. 8 deals with pressure in lbs. per square foot; Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 deal with tons, pounds, grains and fluid ounces and also indicate gallons. Nos. 13, 14 and 15 compare Fahrenheit and Centigrade thermometer scales over a range from absolute zero to 2,000 deg. C.; No. 16 gives the circumference of a circle when the radius is known and from this information with regard to sphere, cylinders and cones is readily found. The price of the card is 1s. each, post free.

MESSRS. MARTIN AND CLARKE have sent us a copy of their new monthly stock list, and we should imagine that, notwithstanding present difficulties, this firm has some confidence in the trade, as they continue to add new lines to their warehouse stock. Their confidence in the possibilities of paper is also evident from the name which they have adopted for their premises, viz., "The Paper House." This is one of the firms that believe in the power of advertising, and we are of the opinion that such enterprise is bound to tell in the long run.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during August:—

Crown Agents.

PAPER.—Spalding and Co., London, E.C.
STATIONERY.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Stationery Office.

BAGS.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Smith and Young, London, E.C.
BLOTTING PADS.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

CARBONS.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.

ENVELOPES.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Millington and Sons, London, N.

INDIA TAGS.—F. Hewitt, Prestwich.
PACKING CASES (FIBRE BOARD).—Containers, Ltd., Thatcham; Thames Paper Co., Purfleet; H. Stevenson and Sons, London, S.W.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—Spicers, Ltd., London, E.C.4; Thomas and Green, Wooburn Green; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Wiggins, Teape and Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Wooburn Green; British Patent Perforated Paper Co., London, E.; A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., Accrington, Lancs; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; J. Wild and Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; C. Turner and Co., Ltd., Belmont, Lancs; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Adcocks, Ltd., London, N.; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Neptune Waterproof Paper Co., Ltd., Cowley, Middlesex; S. Jones and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Fourstones Paper Mills Co., Fourstones, Northumberland; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd., Tonbridge; Tullis, Russell and Co., Ltd., Markinch; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; E. Collins and Sons, Ltd., Maryhill.

Air Ministry.

WALL-PAPER.—W. N. Froy and Sons, London.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Bamber, W. Collapsible boxes of paper, etc. 25,336.
- Burden, T. Correction of type in printers' galleys. 25,543.
- Burroughs, E. S., and Burroughs, H. O. Loose-leaf binding mechanisms. 25,757.
- Croll, I. Le M. Envelopes. 25,384.
- Gitsham, W. A., and Whitting, C. C. Extendable stick for locking up printers' type, etc., in chases. 25,197.
- Murray, S. M. Envelopes for coins, etc. 25,309.
- Norman and Son, T. Folding boxes. 25,432.
- Richards, G. L. Printing and distributing machines. 25,366.
- Thomson, N. Stationery. 25,493.
- Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Machines for printing from engraved plates or dies. 25,170.
- Watts, C. I. Folding boxes. 25,432.
- Watts, C. I. Cardboard, etc. boxes. 25,433.
- Whitting, C. C. Combination extensible furniture and stereo mounting board for printers. 25,568.
- Wishart, A. B. Letter cards. 25,691.

Specifications Published.

1921.

- Ellis, R. E. (Johnson Fare Box Co.). Ticket printing and checking means for fare systems. 185,770.
- Feeney, V. F. (Winkler-Fallert and Cie., Soc). Means for holding stereotype matrices in casting boxes. 185,955.
- Runge, G. Printers' inking rollers. 185,901.

1922.

- Rockstroh, M. Platen presses. 178,080.

PAPER and stationery imported into the Malay States in 1921 reached a value of £234,214, comparing with £220,930 in 1920.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

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 Telephone: 25620.

T. G. & J. JUBB

(Proprietor - THOS. JUBB),

Manufacturers of Stereo, Lino, Mono & Typograph
Metals. - - Leads, Clumps and Furniture,

 Glasgow Office & Store:
 15 & 17, CLYDE PLACE.

. . . LEEDS.

DEAR SIRS,

September 29th, 1922.

Kindly allow us to bring to your notice the following information.

You will no doubt recollect the War with Germany, and that everyone tried in their own sphere of usefulness to do their "bit."

The Printing Public were presented in the trade papers with a beautiful picture of several Aeroplanes flying over London causing destruction and our guns firing shells to bring those monsters down. These Shells were filled with Bullets made from Printers' Dross

Our "bit" consisted of the manufacture of 4,700 tons of Shrapnel Bullets from Lead and Antimony and Antimonial Lead supplied by the Government. Over 1,600 tons of Antimonial Lead was sent to us without any pretense of cleaning, made direct from the ore, thus containing all the impurities which were in the ore. This Antimonial Lead along with our Dross Metal was made into Bullets (of course it was good enough to kill Germans), and it is now being hawked up and down the Country at £17 per ton. Since the Armistice we have not had one ton or even one pound of Shrapnel Bullets or Bullet Metal in our Works, and we do not wish for any We, however, have reason to know that Antimonial Lead has been used in making Type Metal. This Antimonial Lead, as we say previously, costs £17 per ton, and contains 12 per cent Antimony, so that our adding Antimony and Tin to raise this Bullet Metal to our Standard formulas would enable us to sell at the following prices:

Lino Metal:	Flat Bed Stereo:	Autoplate Metal:	Mono Metal:	} Free on rail Leeds, Net.
£26 per ton.	£30 per ton.	£34 per ton.	£36 per ton.	

We are always on our Metal, however, and we do not use this Antimonial Lead.

Our to-day's prices for our Standard formulas with Jubb's guarantee are as follows:

Lino Metal:	Flat Bed Stereo:	Autoplate Metal:	Mono Metal:	} Usual Terms.
£41 per ton.	£46 per ton.	£49 10 0 per ton.	£48 per ton.	

We have on hand 600 tons of Printers' Dross, accumulated since the War, which we are prepared to sell to the first comer at £14 per ton, our works. This we could have made into Bullets but, fortunately, there is no War requiring them, and our trade in the Midlands is very slow or they are using this cheap Antimonial Lead,

JUBB'S KNOW SOMETHING—THEY MADE BULLETS.

Yours faithfully,

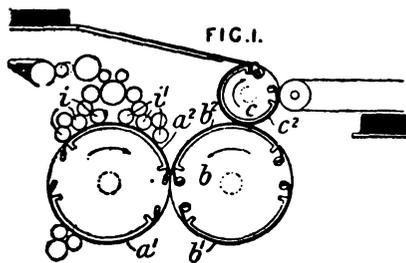
T. G. & J. JUBB.

P.S.—The above quotation of our prices is subject to Market fluctuations.

New Inventions.

Offset Printing Machines.

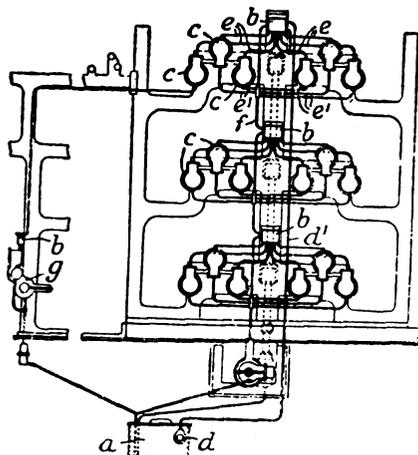
An offset machine of the kind in which the impression cylinder *c* is fitted with a rubber blanket *c'* for receiving an impression from a rubber blanket *b'* on an offset cylinder *b* fitted with a second blanket *b'* which prints on the outside of a sheet, the inside receiving an impression from the blanket *c'*, is constructed with an inking apparatus comprising six inking rollers *i, i'*, all of which are used to ink the plate *a'* which transfers its impression to the blanket *c'*, and two of which are tripped when the plate *a'* is passing the inking rollers.



The plate *a'* is thus inked more heavily than the plate *a*, and the impression on the underside of the sheet obtained from the blanket *c'* is thus caused to be of equal intensity to that on the outside of the sheet as printed directly from the blanket *b'*. The machine may be used for printing on one side only of a sheet by substituting an ink-distributing plate for the printing plate *a'*. The invention is in the name of the Leipziger Schnellpressenfabrik Akt.-Ges. vorm. Schmiere, Werner und Stein.

Lubricating Printing Presses.

According to the specification of an invention patented by Messrs. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., and Mr. A. Terrey, in printing presses particularly of the kind described in Specification 146,638, the engaging elements of the worm or other driving gears in the machine are enclosed in casings through which lubricating oil is continuously circulated. In the multi-deck press shown, each deck is provided with an oil tank *b*, communicating by pipes *e* with the gear casings *c* which are connected by pipes *e' f* to the tank *b* of the deck next below, the casings of the lowest deck communicating with a reservoir *a*. Con-

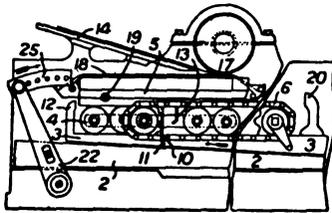


tinuous circulation of the oil is effected by gravity and by a pump *d* which supplies oil to the top tank *b* by a pipe *d*; a part of the oil may pass through the gear casings of the folding apparatus *g*. The gear casings are in two parts bolted together, and the shafts of the gears are mounted on roller thrust bearings which are arranged within the casings so as to be accessible to the oil.

Imitation Typewriting.

Mr. A. Hoffmann and Messrs. Hoffmann and Co. have patented a machine for printing letters in imitation of typewriting which

comprises a reciprocating bed *5* provided with an ink ribbon *18* over its forme, the bed *5* being reciprocated by a roller on an endless chain *6*, and being formed with a projection *19* which actuates a wedge *3* so as to depress the bed out of action after an impression has been taken. The bed *5* is mounted on rollers *4* supported by the wedge *3*, and in the position shown the bed is nearing the end of its idle stroke to the left which is effected by a



projection *10* on the chain *6* acting on a projection *11* of the bed. At the completion of this movement of the bed the projection *19* acts on an arm *12* on wedge *3* and raises the bed to printing position. A sheet is then fed from the table *14* to the bed, and as the bed is moved to the right by the action of the chain on a projection *13*, printing occurs owing to the sheet being gripped between the impression cylinder *17* and the bed. At the end of this movement, the wedge *3* is moved to the right by the action of the projection *19* on an arm *20* of the wedge, and the printed copy is detached. The actual printing pressure may be varied by adjusting the position of a lower wedge *2* on which the wedge *3* rests by means of an arm *22* which is adjustable over a segment *25* and has a pin-and-slot connection with the wedge *3*.

Folding Boxes.

An invention patented by Messrs. A. E. Shill, A. Richmond, and H. W. Rose provides that a collapsible cardboard, etc., container is constructed from a main body blank *a*, Fig. 1, to which inwardly folding end pieces *b*,

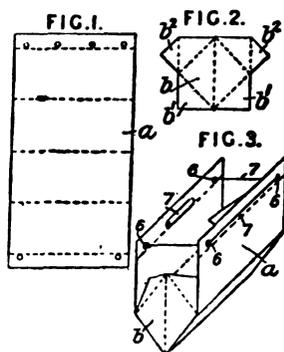
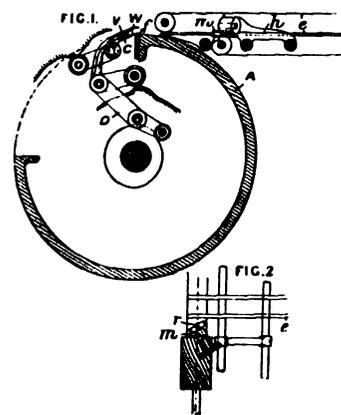


Fig. 2, are attached, the end pieces being formed with projecting pieces *b', b''* adapted to be secured to appropriate parts of the main blank by adhesive. The completed container has the appearance shown in Fig. 3; the strips forming the upper edges are provided with holes *6* for the accommodation of a cord *7* to which a carrying handle is secured. When filled and closed the ends flatten out and the container assumes a rectangular form. The container when empty can be folded flat by pushing in the ends.

Feeding Sheets.

In an invention patented by Messrs. A. B. Evans and R. P. Payne sheets are fed to the impression or sheet-carrying cylinders of printing presses at a speed substantially the same as the cylinder, and are registered in side and front or longitudinal register while in motion. The sheets are forwarded by belts *e*, and before reaching the impression cylinder *A* are registered against a side gauge *m* by an inclined plush-covered roller *r* which is driven by helical gearing and is dropped into contact with the sheet so as to cause the

sheet to engage the fixed side gauge *m* which is carried by a laterally adjustable bracket *h*, or a moving gauge may replace the gauge *m*. The impression cylinder *A* is fitted with a pair of grippers *V, W*, which are carried by an oscillating lever *O* and act to grip the sheet



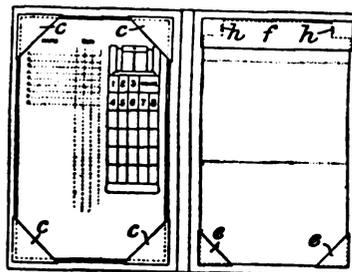
lightly and draw it against a gauge *f* mounted on the gripper ledge of the main gripper *C* which is actuated by a cam to grip the sheet after it has been thus registered in a longitudinal direction. The gauge *f* may be formed on the gripper *C*.

Light Printings on Dark Grounds.

An invention patented by Mr. G. F. Holder refers to a method by which light coloured letters are printed on a dark background by pressing a thin sheet of white or coloured paper coated with a composition which becomes adhesive when heated upon the surface of a black or other card board by means of electrically heated type, the paper adhering at the area of contact only and the remainder tearing away freely. The composition may consist of gelatine and barium sulphate. The invention is stated to be particularly applicable to printing the titles for films used in kinematograph projectors.

Loose-Leaf Binders.

Temporary binders, pocket-books, wallets, etc., of the kind having four fixed corner pieces on one side for detachably holding papers, etc., and a movable gripping device on the other side for detachably holding other papers, etc., as patented by Mr. F. G. Warne, are provided with two other fixed corner pieces at the bottom of the side provided with the movable gripping device. As shown, the wallet, etc., is provided



with corner pieces *c* on one side to hold plans of a charabanc, theatre, etc., and on the other side a flap *f* and elastic band *h* at the top, and corner pockets *e* at the bottom to hold loose sheets of paper, tickets, etc. The block of sheets, etc., may have a stiff back or tab to fit the pockets.

SPICERS, LTD.—Encased in a green cover, Spicers, Ltd., have issued a miscellaneous selection of samples for their stocktaking clearance sale. The firm command a very wide range of papers, envelopes, cards and tags at competitive prices. In fact, anything in the paper line is available through this house.

Davies and Royle, Ltd.

Recent Developments in an Old Established Business.

The registration, among the new companies, of Messrs. Davies and Royle, Ltd., is an interesting development in an old-established



MR. T. C. ROYLE, Founder.

paper business, whose headquarters are at 7, Old Swan-lane, London, E.C. The object of the formation of a limited company is to define the interests of the members of the firm, which have increased enormously in recent years by reason of the growing activities of the undertaking. The business was originally established in 1867 by the late Mr. T. C. Royle, who was a member of the Common

Council of the City of London and a very well-known figure in the paper trade. He was subsequently joined by Mr. Davies, but on his death in 1899 Mr. T. E. Royle, his son, who had previously been in the business, continued to carry it on.

Under the new scheme Mr. T. E. Royle is chairman of the company, and his co-directors are Mr. W. A. Dewsnap and Mr. J. Mutimer, both of whom have been associated with Old Swan-lane for many years. Mr. Dewsnap entered the business in 1900 and Mr. Mutimer commenced his career in the paper trade with McMurray's Royal Paper Mills, Ltd., Wands-worth, 21 years ago and joined Messrs. Davies and Royle some 12 years since as head traveller. He and Mr. Dewsnap now become joint managing directors of a concern in whose recent developments they have had a very large hand.

These two gentlemen are widely known in the paper trade, not only of this country, but of Scandinavia and Finland. Both possess an intimate knowledge of the paper trade in all its phases, and they are constantly passing up and down the country, while they pay visits to Scandinavia sometimes as frequently as three and four times a year.

Messrs. Davies and Royle handle every kind of paper, with the exception of "news," and they have a reputation for the speedy and reliable carrying out of contracts. While the major portion of their activities is associated with the home trade, they also have a large export connection. For many years they have had a branch office at Glasgow, and more recently they opened branches in Leeds and Manchester. It is one of the boasts of the firm that they pay exceptional attention to their customers' requirements during times of crisis, as indeed at all times.

Carrying on a purely agency business, the firm have for many years represented well known mills in Scandinavia, such as Ranneheim and Greker in Norway and Katrinefors Akt. in Sweden. In 1919 they took over the important agency of the Finnish Paper Mills Association, controlling the sale in the United Kingdom of all papers, with the exception of "news" and wall paper. Practically since the establishment of the business the offices have been in Old Swan-lane, a very convenient centre of the paper area in London.

As business has grown, more accommo-

dation has been required. At the outset the offices comprised but a small section of what is now the general office, but with expanding business floor after floor was taken in until now the whole of the four floors are occupied, while the staff has grown to a total of about 40. Naturally with such extensive operations to direct, the members of the firm have developed a very fine system of office routine. By this arrangement all the departments are



MR. T. E. ROYLE, Chairman.

apprised of the business which is passing through, and a careful record is kept of all orders. An efficient telephone system also connects the departments, so that no time is lost in handling any inquiry. On the ground floor the general correspondence is handled, embracing the three departments—London, Scotland and Ireland and the country. The first floor has been fitted up as a particularly

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which has been indifferent for the past year or so. But in his co-directors, Mr. Dewsnap and Mr. Mutimer, he leaves behind him two gentlemen who are thoroughly capable of carrying on the undertaking. Both are comparatively young men, although with a long and thorough experience of the paper trade. They possess the keen business instinct and work together with perfect harmony and understanding. Under the style of the limited company, the business will be conducted precisely in the same manner as in the past, and there will be no less incentive to enterprise and development.

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The directors are enthusiastically supported by a loyal staff, and to specify the various departments with their managers is to indicate to some extent the size of the business carried on from Old Swan-lane.

We have already referred to Mr. A. W. Burgess, who is in charge of the shipping department, and who has been with the firm all his business career, namely 26 years.

Another gentleman well known in the paper trade is Mr. A. D. D. Bird, whose service extends to more than 15 years.

Mr. A. N. Dewsnap has spent practically the whole of his business career with Messrs. Davies and Royle, after two years' sojourn with the Ranheim Papirfabrik in Norway.

Mr. Elsworth, who gained his knowledge of the paper trade with Messrs. H. Huber and Co. and afterwards with Messrs. Powell Lane and Co., at Gloucester, has had experience of the paper trade in England extending over a period of 25 years.

Mr. Scott is the export manager, a position for which he very well qualified by spending many years with the Borregaard Mill in Norway, and Molnbacka Trysil in Sweden.

Mr. Irvine is the chief bookkeeper and cashier, and he has spent 13 years with Messrs. Davies and Royle.

Mr. Mellis is in charge of the Glasgow office and has had 25 years experience of the paper trade.

Mr. Cuss, who controls the Leeds office, was formerly in the Stationery Office, where he obtained valuable experience in paper affairs.

At the Manchester office we find Mr. Attoe in charge. He has ripe experience of the

paper trade, having served for many years with Messrs. E. M. Fells and Co.

The sampling department is carried on by Mr. Targett and Mr. Hance, both of whom graduated in English mills.

The sum of experience represented by the gentlemen mentioned is a big item, and in addition there are on the clerical staff many



MR. J. MUTIMER, Director
members who have been with the firm for over 10 years.

A REPORT from the British Consulate-General at Munich states that in the paper and paper-working industries of Bavaria the shortage of raw material is making itself felt, but envelope makers still have plenty of orders in hand. In general, the opinion is that the industrial situation is far from encouraging, in spite of outward signs of prosperity.



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NUMBER 15.

[REGISTERED AS]
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LONDON: OCTOBER 12, 1922

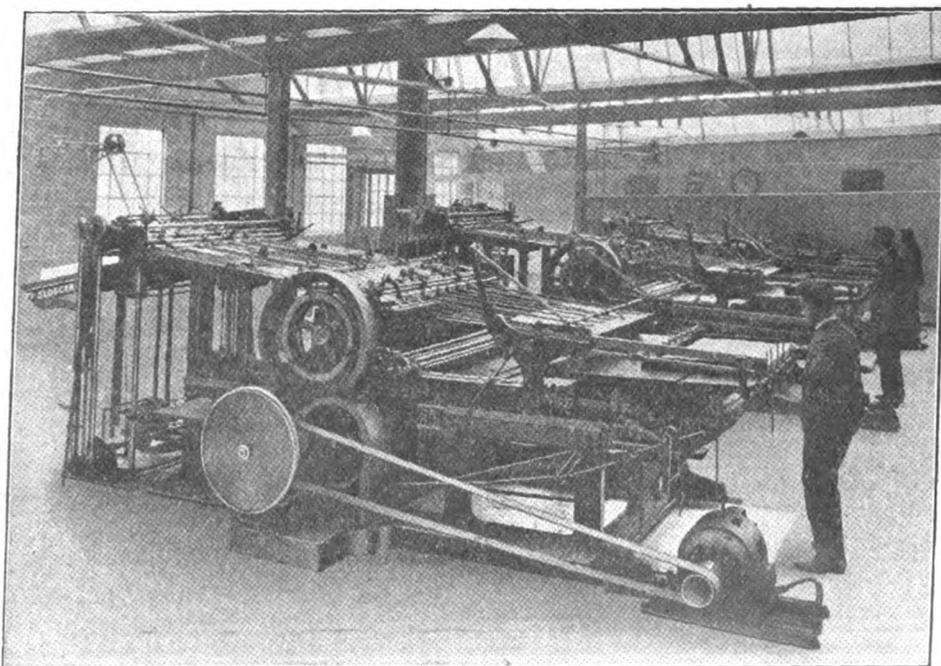
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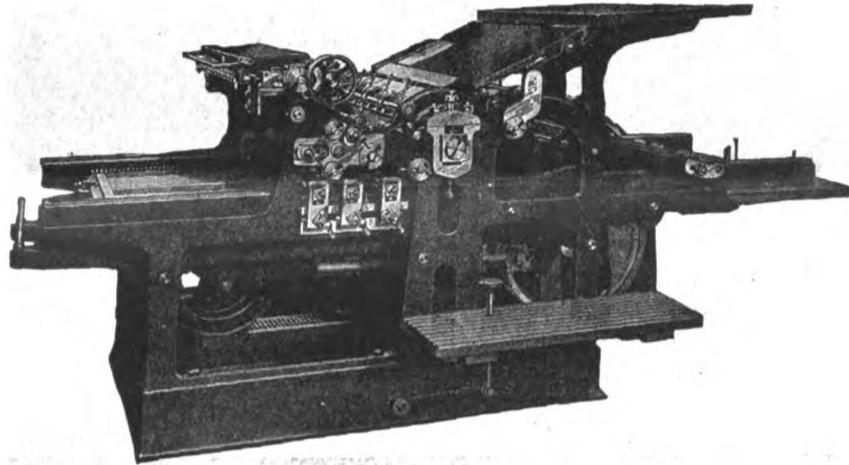
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EVERY THURSDAY.
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Some Printing Developments: Mechanical and Technical.

Mr. John Geddes (H. W. Caslon & Co., Ltd.) Talks to Printers' Managers on Many Points of Practical Interest.

The main feature of last week's meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association was a "Talk on Some Printing Developments, Mechanical and Technical," by Mr. John Geddes. The speaker's remarks covered a very wide field and contained a great number of interesting points. The following abstract of the address does not purport to be a full account, but summarises some of the principal matters discussed.

Letterpress Impression.

The first subject dealt with was letterpress impression, which the speaker considered at some length. He laid special emphasis upon the fact that not only does impression vary with the type of machine employed, but it varies also with the size of the job. The difference between the application of the impression used on the two-revolution machine with the rising and falling cylinder compared with the cylinder fixed in its journals was explained, and stress laid on the fact that no machine could be made with an absolutely unyielding impression. The speaker affirmed that the impression on different machines of the same type varied. He invited those present to investigate this question as it ought to be investigated, with, as he put it, two magnifying lenses, the lens of investigation superimposed upon the lens of experience. It was frankly admitted that the variations referred to were in one-thousandths of an inch, but emphasis was laid upon the fact that although printing can be done on machines with defects, the printer ought to know these defects, so that he can make adequate arrangements to compensate for them.

Very interesting reference was made to the thorough investigations conducted by Mr. Horace W. Hacker, of Chicago, in 1915, into the whole question of impression. Mr. Hacker made a series of specially designed compressible steel pieces, which, of course, had to be of extreme accuracy. These were put in a line between the cylinder and the bed with the impression on, and the deviation from true impression was then measured by a micrometer, the results being plotted out diagrammatically. A series of plotted diagrams were on view showing the actual effect of the springing of the cylinder under heavy impression, and the extent to which this was rectified by a permanent make-ready, which it was strongly recommended should be kept for each machine in accordance with the faults of that particular machine.

Another very interesting discovery of Hacker's was that, as shown by the testing

method described, impression varied according to the size of job done in the machine, and that it was therefore advisable to have a separate permanent make-ready for each size of job done on each machine. It was found, for instance, that, in a quad crown machine with full-size job, 95 per cent. of the impression was solid, the impression variation being in the centre to the extent of from one to three thousandths of an inch. With a job half the size, only 45 per cent. of the impression was solid. With a smaller job still, the impression varied still more, until with, say, a demy folio job in a very large cylinder machine, it was actually found that the bed rose. Thus it was claimed that to ensure machine efficiency a permanent make-ready for machine faults alone should be kept for every size job done on each machine. The lecturer suggested that an even better method of testing this variation of impression would be to have a solid type tint forme of new founders' types, this forme to be used as a test forme. The danger of overpacking of the cylinder was specially emphasised and the resultant mechanical troubles explained.

Criticism was made of the statement that the line of impression is all the same, no matter what size the cylinder may be, the speaker stating that this theory would undoubtedly be correct if there were no yield in the impression, but if there was yield, the line, instead of being strictly a line, varied in thickness according to the yield. Hence the importance of having proper size cylinders, not only for impression, but also, of course, for correct peripheral speed.

The Hacker Plate Gauge.

A very interesting device discussed was the Hacker Plate Gauge. This instrument, the speaker claimed, was the most striking scientific and practical device ever offered to the trade in connection with this matter of impression. The instrument is based upon a new discovery, namely, that a block or plate, even if type high, may still show a difference of '002 to '009 in. varying all over the face under printing impression. The Hacker Plate Gauge is a very simple apparatus consisting of a micrometer gauge mounted upon a cantilever. This cantilever has at its far end a weight equivalent to printing impression, so that when a block or plate is put into the gauge the exact printing height is shown in one-thousandths of an inch over or under. '001 in. is the thickness of tissue, and a supply of underlay papers is provided with the machine from '001 in. to '010 in. Blocks underlaid upon this system give an accurate print-

ing impression, abolishing all underlaying on the machine so that the machine-minder has only to overlay for effect, not for defects. In addition to the very important saving in machine time, it was claimed that this apparatus, giving as it did for the first time, an exact knowledge of the printing values of each plate, enabled the printer to get results much more quickly. Obviously correct underlay did away with any tendency to overpack the cylinder, which latter practice was a very serious matter, as any increase in the diameter of the cylinder, by adding sheets, altered the peripheral speed, causing tendencies to slur, rub or wear on the block, undue wear of top sheet, draws in the forme, etc. When underlaying by this process, if a block happens to be low in the centre, interlay is used, as underlay would have a tendency to cause rock. The reason for light blocks marking the paper, the proper amount of underlay and overlay, etc., were also discussed.

Printers' difficulties on account of the inequalities of blocks, especially of mounts, was dwelt upon, and in this connection, especially in regard to colour work, the importance of pulling proofs by different methods from those at present employed was stressed. It was contended that proofs of colour blocks for cylinder machines ought to be pulled on a properly constructed cylinder press, with, if possible, the same quality of paper and ink as would be used in the job. Thus the machine minder would have a proper guide, instead of, as at present, having to waste time and endeavour to match proofs produced under conditions which he can never command.

The Hacker Test Press.

Another interesting piece of apparatus referred to was a new contrivance for use in the production of electrotypes. The speaker said that up to the present there had been no method by which prints of electrotypes could be taken in accordance with a fixed standard, the usual method being to rub the electro with grit and to hammer the plates out from the back. Mr. Hacker discovered that in a machine where the cylinder was packed, the extreme pressure produced by the electro caused the packing to yield and come up again, so that the resultant proof did not show the real defects of the plate. The new Hacker test press is almost a scientific instrument of precision. The printing of the proofs is actually done from the naked cylinder so that any defects are immediately shown. Where very accurate colour proofs are required successive prints can be taken and the register shows absolutely dot and dot without any

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Printing Speeds.

With regard to speed of printing, in respect of high class half-tone work, the lecturer claimed that, speaking from a wide experience of conditions in various countries, he had never seen first-class half-tone work produced in large sizes at a greater speed than 1,500 impressions per hour. The reasons for this were detailed, the speaker maintaining that in the matter of speed the engineer was a long way ahead of the printer and that whilst the former could supply machines that would run at higher speed, the quality of the work could not then be maintained, which clearly showed that the underlying defects were technical rather than mechanical. A strong appeal was made to all interested to investigate the technical possibilities, even if this led to demanding more from the engineer, the blockmaker, and the supplier generally. Whilst the lecturer maintained that 1,500 was the highest practicable speed for first-class half-tone work, specimens were shown done in the McKie machine, printed in four colours at the rate of 3,000 sheets per hour. This seemed to vitiate the statement as to a limit of 1,500, but the explanation was that the McKie machine is a rotary, and, with its slower printing speed at the same running speed, it was actually, as regards peripheral speed, not running so fast as a flat bed, doing 1,500. Reference was made to the McKie system of make-ready by which it was possible to get all the different thicknesses required actually in the printing plate itself.

Mention was made also of so-called "Soft-tone" printing, a speciality of the De Vinne Press of New York, specimens of this being shown and arousing considerable interest. It was explained that the peculiar character of the work was due solely to the kind of ink employed.

Amongst other interesting subjects referred to was the question of type, it being pointed out that English type was very much deeper than American type, giving longer printing life. Mention was made by the lecturer of the fact that nickel is largely added to English type, giving it increased hardness and ductability. It was claimed that for accuracy, quality and durability, English type was the best in the world. Samples of offset printing shown included the first newspaper work done in the United States, in 1915. These were compared with examples printed in this country, and reasons were suggested for the disuse of the process for newspaper supplements in the States. The subject of photogravure, the Typolith process, special blankets for newspaper machines, a new type of moulding blanket for newspaper work, were also referred to, and a number of interesting specimens by different processes were set forth for inspection, these including some remarkable periodical work emanating from South America, Madrid and elsewhere.

(Some account of the discussion which followed Mr. Geddes' lecture will be found in a general report of the meeting which appears on another page).

Printers Wanted in Australia.

We have recently on different occasions mentioned the fact that there is a shortage of linotype operators in Queensland and also the fact that the New South Wales Master Printers' and Connected Trades' Association is advertising for boys to be apprenticed to the printing and allied trades. A communication which now reaches us through a London papermaking house having connections in Australasia emphasises the demands of Sydney, N.S.W. A Sydney correspondent of the firm in question writes as follows:—

"Prospects in Sydney are particularly good for competent linotype operators, more especially jobbing men. An attempt is being made (by the trade linotype houses particularly) to extend the scope of the work handled, but there is a distinct shortage of good tradesmen to deal with the work offering. Provided the men were available the amount of linotype work done could be greatly increased. Good jobbing operators desirous of making a change would be well advised to communicate with the secretary of the Trade Linotypers' Association, 340, Pitt-street, Sydney, N.S.W. Conditions of living in Sydney are most congenial, with many pleasure resorts available by easy means of transit. Minimum wages (which are generally much exceeded in the case of really proficient men), 2s. 5d. per hour (day),

2s. 8d. (night); piece rate, 4 16/17d. (day), 5 1/7d. per thousand (night). Cost of living is not unduly high."

Kent Municipal Trading.

Newspaper Men Visit the Stores.

At the invitation of Sir Mark Collet, Bart., chairman of the Kent Education Committee, about a score of representatives of Kent newspapers visited the committee's central offices at Maidstone on Tuesday of last week. The object of the visit was that, in view of the widespread criticism that has been made of the committee's municipal trading, the case for the committee might be placed before the newspaper men, and opportunity provided them to gain fuller information. It will be remembered that printing and stationery are included in the field of the committee's trading activities, and that printers have been much concerned at the committee's inclination to set up its own printery and bindery, a definite proposal to this end being rejected by the Kent County Council a couple of years ago.

Meeting at the Stores Department, Union-street, Maidstone, the newspaper representatives were received by Sir Mark Collet, Lord Sackville (vice-chairman of the County Council and Kent Education Committee) and Mr. C. H. B. Marsham (chairman of the Stores sub-committee), with Mr. E. Salter Davies (director of education) and Mr. E. Corbridge (superintendent of the Stores Department).

Sir Mark Collet first addressed the gathering, inviting the fullest inquiry from the Pressmen, and handing them what he described as a "concise statement of the method of working of the Stores Department." In this statement it was indicated that the chief function of the Stores Department is to obtain and distribute school supplies, the committee being responsible for the equipment and maintenance, either directly or indirectly, of about 1,000 schools and institutions, which are attended roughly by 100,000 pupils. It was remarked that, owing to the special character of school supplies, practically none of these has been obtained from tradesmen in Kent since the passing of the Education Act of 1902. On the other hand, the committee's policy is to purchase, not from the contractors, but from the manufacturers direct; and purchases are made, so far as possible, from Kent manufacturers. Arguments were put forward in favour of a centralised stores system, and it was stated that the Kent Committee were paying on an average 33 per cent. less than the other County educational authorities for articles of the same quality.

The visitors were next conducted through the various departments of the Stores. At the stationery department, Mr. Corbridge explained that a supply of 35 tons of paper lasted the committee about three months. Asked whether any of this paper was bought in the county, the superintendent replied: "We, of course, always buy in the cheapest market, and wherever possible, from Kentish paper mills. Some of our supplies come from Springfield and Turkey Mills, from Messrs. Busbridge's at East Malling, Messrs. Reed's, Tovil, Messrs. Lloyd's, Sittingbourne, and the Ivy Mill Board Co. Producing a packet of brown paper, comprising 100 sheets, used for chalk work Mr. Corbridge said: "That paper cost us 4d., but the contract houses are selling it at 11d."

The school-books are kept in a separate building, situated in Station-road, and it was elicited that the committee obtained from 25 to 40 per cent. discount in purchasing some of these books.

Balance Sheet Asked For.

The question was pressed whether there was any possibility of presenting a balance sheet of the Stores Department for the information of the ratepayers generally of the county.

Sir Mark insisted that this was practically impossible, owing to the committee not selling the articles which they sent out.

"What we want to know," said the questioner, "is whether we can have a comparative statement of the prices which the committee pay for their goods and the prices charged by the ordinary contractor. And we also want to know how the committee arrive at the basis of their overhead charges."

Mr. Salter Davies explained that the committee satisfied themselves that the overhead charges were adequate. If they found that those charges were not sufficient, they would increase them.

"Couldn't you ask for prices from the ordinary contractor for the purposes of comparison?" Sir Mark was asked, and he replied: "We are always prepared to buy in the cheapest market. If a person was prepared to take less we should go to him."

Mr. Corbridge remarked that the contractor is out for what he can get. He added that some of the great educational houses worked together in order to fix prices to the various authorities. In proof of this he stated that practically the whole of Scotland was mapped out, and portions of that country were given to certain contractors, and that system was developing in England.

After further discussion, Sir Mark Collet promised that the committee would do their best to obtain prices from some of the large contractors for the purposes of comparison with their own prices.

Allied Trade Union Membership.

Comparison of Figures.

Some interesting figures relating to the membership of trade unions appear in the September issue of the Ministry of Labour *Gazette*. According to an analysis by groups of trades representing the composition of the recent Trade Union Congress, the number of paper, printing, etc., organisations was 12, the delegates 36, and the number of members 168,477. In 1921 organisations and delegates were the same, but the number of members was 190,450.

In a table covering all industries is set out the number of trade unions and the membership from 1913, greater detail being given in respect of the years 1920 and 1921. The paper, printing, etc., group of trades shows the number of unions at the end of 1921 to have been 27. The total membership at the same date was 195,391, made up of 138,002 males and 57,389 females. At the end of 1920 the total membership was 220,746, of whom 148,793 were males, and 71,953 females. Thus the decrease in membership at the end of 1921, compared with the end of 1920, was 11.5 per cent., the decrease in the case of males being 7.3 per cent. and in females 20.2 per cent.

It is pointed out that in the paper, printing, etc., trades, in spite of the reductions during 1921, the union membership was 51,000, or 35 per cent. greater in that year than in 1918. The increase in female membership was 39 per cent.

In another table there is given a comparison of membership (male, female and total) for the five years 1913 to 1921. From this we find that the total membership increased from 85,000 in 1913 to 221,000 in 1920, and declined by 1921 to 195,000. The male membership increased as follows:—1913, 79,000; 1918, 103,000; 1919, 132,000; 1920, 149,000, decreasing in 1921 to 138,000. Female membership took the following course: 1913, 6,000; 1918, 41,000; 1919, 61,000; 1920, 72,000; 1921, 57,000.

American News-Print Production.

The monthly bulletin of the News-Print Service Bureau, N.Y., states that all the companies reporting produced 215,580 tons and shipped 216,830 tons during August. Shipments exceeded production by 1,250 tons. Production figures include 1,757 tons of hanging, of which 1,114 tons were made in Canada.

The average daily production of news-print paper by mills reporting for August amounted to 95.0 per cent. of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1920 or 1921, with allowances for new machines.

Comparing production during the first eight months of 1922 with that of the same period for 1921, the United States companies reporting show an increase of 153,535 tons or 22 per cent.; the Canadian companies an increase of 189,802 tons or 37 per cent.; and the total of all the companies reporting shows an increase of 343,327 tons or 29 per cent. Strikes at the mills in 1921 largely account for the big difference in production during these periods.

Stocks during August decreased 1,882 tons at United States mill points and increased 300 tons at Canadian mills. Total stocks all reporting mills amounted to 27,185 tons or 1,582 tons less on August 31st than on July 31st and were equivalent to 3.3 days maximum production.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

 Head Office and Works:
JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

 Telegrams: "Metals, Leeds."
 Telephone: 25620.

T. G. & J. JUBB

(Proprietor THOS. JUBB),

Manufacturers of Stereo, Lino, Mono & Typograph
Metals. - - Leads, Clumps and Furniture,

 Glasgow Office & Store:
 15 & 17, GLYDE PLACE.

. . . LEEDS.

September 29th, 1922.

DEAR SIRS,

Kindly allow us to bring to your notice the following information.

You will no doubt recollect the War with Germany, and that everyone tried in their own sphere of usefulness to do their "bit."

The Printing Public were presented in the trade papers with a beautiful picture of several Aeroplanes flying over London causing destruction and our guns firing shells to bring those monsters down. These Shells were filled with Bullets made from Printers' Dross.

Our "bit" consisted of the manufacture of 4,700 tons of Shrapnel Bullets from Lead and Antimony and Antimonial Lead supplied by the Government. Over 1,600 tons of Antimonial Lead was sent to us without any pretense of cleaning, made direct from the ore, thus containing all the impurities which were in the ore. This Antimonial Lead along with our Dross Metal was made into Bullets (of course it was good enough to kill Germans), and it is now being hawked up and down the Country at £17 per ton. Since the Armistice we have not had one ton or even one pound of Shrapnel Bullets or Bullet Metal in our Works, and we do not wish for any We, however, have reason to know that Antimonial Lead has been used in making Type Metal. This Antimonial Lead, as we say previously, costs £17 per ton, and contains 12 per cent. Antimony, so that our adding Antimony and Tin to raise this Bullet Metal to our Standard formulas would enable us to sell at the following prices:

Lino Metal:	Flat Bed Stereo:	Autoplate Metal:	Mono Metal:	} Free on rail Leeds, Net.
£26 per ton.	£30 per ton.	£34 per ton.	£36 per ton.	

We are always on our Metal, however, and we do not use this Antimonial Lead.

Our to-day's prices for our Standard formulas with Jubb's guarantee are as follows:

Lino Metal:	Flat Bed Stereo:	Autoplate Metal:	Mono Metal:	} Usual Terms.
£41 per ton.	£46 per ton.	£49 10 0 per ton.	£48 per ton.	

We have on hand 600 tons of Printers' Dross, accumulated since the War, which we are prepared to sell to the first comer at £14 per ton, our works. This we could have made into Bullets but, fortunately, there is no War requiring them, and our trade in the Midlands is very slow or they are using this cheap Antimonial Lead.

JUBB'S KNOW SOMETHING—THEY MADE BULLETS.

Yours faithfully,

T. G. & J. JUBB.

P.S.—The above quotation of our prices is subject to Market fluctuations.

Trade Notes.

AN item of general interest to be noted in our "Special Prepaid Advertisement" columns this week is the fact that the London Master Printers' Association is inviting applications for the post of organiser.

PRINTERS' PENSION CONCERT.—Under the auspices of the North London Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation a particularly good programme has been arranged for the concert to be held at the Castle Tavern, Holloway-road, N., on the 21st inst. For this event, the Auxiliary has been fortunate in securing three gentlemen prominently associated with the trade to share the chairmanship, and Messrs. J. E. Dixon, Bert Harrison and Hugh MacKay, if given adequate support, will more than justify their selection. Subscriptions to this worthy object will be gratefully accepted, and may be sent to Mr. J. E. Dixon, 100, Hubert-grove, S.W.9, or to the same gentleman at the Amalgamated Press, Lavington-street, Southwark-street, S.E.1.

THE result of the election to the Alms-house Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation is as follows:—Elected: B. Giles (5,435 votes); W. H. West (5,329); R. Cluse (3,773). Not elected: E. Ward (2,826); H. J. Pearson (2,753); W. Carter (760). The latter three candidates have received a gratuity of £1 each from the South London and North London Auxiliaries.

PICTURE POSTCARD CENSORS.—Blackpool Education Committee has asked the Chamber of Trade to revive its Postcard Censorship Committee, and is asking the Watch Committee to co-operate in the censoring of pictorial postcards.

BIBLES in hundreds of tongues and freak Bibles, like "Breeches," "Bug," and "Treacle" Bibles—so-called for the funny translations or misprints—are on view at a Church Congress exhibition, opened at Sheffield by the Bishop of Sheffield.

"**METHODIST TIMES.**"—A new departure was made last week by the *Methodist Times*, which was founded nearly 40 years ago as a "journal of religious and social movement." The journal now combines in its columns the interests of the three churches many of whose adherents are striving after Methodist union—the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church, and United Methodist Church. The Rev. Benjamin Gregory will continue as editor of the *Methodist Times*, with the Rev. Samuel Horton (Primitive Methodists) and the Rev. J. H. Squire (United Methodists) as associate editors.

HUDDESFIELD Socialist Newspaper Society has been compelled to sell its plant owing to the trade slump, says the *Daily Herald*.

ON October 21st the *Spectator* will return to its pre-war price of 6d. per copy. It will be considerably enlarged.

AN exhibition of original prints by the Colour Woodcut Society opened on Saturday at the Macrae Gallery, Fulham-road, London, admission being free.

MR. T. IBBOTSON, a papermaker at Sittingbourne Paper Mills, has secured the Down Cup by gaining the championship of the Mills' Bowling Club, for which over 100 players entered.

THE weekly trade report issued by the Leicester Chamber of Commerce states under the heading of paper boxes: The requirements of the shoe trade continue very quiet indeed. The demands of the hosiery trade are well maintained, and there appear to be indications of slightly increased business from the spinners.

C. DAVIDSON AND SONS, LTD.—Mr. W. D. Davidson, presiding at the annual meeting on Saturday at Aberdeen, mentioned that the directors had appointed Mr. H. Gordon, junr., as secretary in succession to the late Mr. W. E. Grassick. Moving the adoption of the report, the chairman suggested that the worst period of the slump in the paper trade had been reached, and that business would now improve. They thought that good results would follow from the starting of the department for the manufacture of patent paper barrels and drums. They had to complain not only of the slump of prices in the paper trade and the abnormal state of trade in the country generally, but also of the heavy burden of taxation, and of the large sums which had to be spent on insurance and in health and unemployment contributions. Mr. W. Allison seconded, and the report was approved.

IT was stated at the inquest on Monday that Mr. Thomas Handley, aged 60, a Liverpool master printer, died at a fancy-dress ball from heart failure.

THE sudden death is announced at Grand Mere, Quebec, of Mr. Bradley C. Bouter, for the past ten years master mechanic and foreman of the Laurentide Paper Co., Ltd.

THE late Mr. William Fieldhouse of Otley, Yorks, a director of Messrs. Fieldhouse, Crossfield, and Co., Ltd., printers' engineers, left £2,831.

MESSRS. BARLOW AND CO., wholesale paper merchants, Manchester, have removed to 157, Rochdale-road, Harpurhey, Manchester.

ON the subject of the injurious effect of high railway rates, Mr. A. W. Foster is quoted by the *Westminster Gazette* as saying: "The burden of high railway rates on the paper trade is especially emphasised by the fact that shipping rates from competing countries, such as Finland and Scandinavia, to British ports are frequently less than the railway carriage from British mills to the same ports."

ACCORDING to the *Paper Mill* (N.Y.), the Tidewater Paper mill, located at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, has been sold by the *New York Times* Co. to a syndicate composed of Perkins-Goodwin Co. and Acer Paper Sales Co., Inc. The mill is turning out over 30,000 tons of standard news-print paper per annum.

THE French Veterans' Association call upon the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to endeavour to attach all cash receipts that accrue from the ex-Kaiser's book of memoirs, so that the portion to be attributed to the ex-Kaiser shall be diverted to France's reparation account.

THE Leipzig editor who published the memoirs of the ex-Kaiser says the author only received a fee for his work in accordance with the value of the book, the greater part of which has been divided among charities.

Reporting on the state of Prussian industry in August, the Commercial Secretary at H.M. Embassy, Berlin, says: The paper industry complained of the scarcity of working material, particularly of coal and cellulose, but inland sales were satisfactory. Foreign orders were received, but very little business was transacted, as the factories are hardly able to cover the inland demand, and sales with long terms of delivery involve too great a risk. The stock of orders is satisfactory.

SWEDISH industrial interests are greatly relieved by the fact that wage agreements in the printing, bookbinding and various other trades, affecting 40,000 workmen, have now been renewed, so that next year should be marked by freedom from unrest in Swedish home industry.

The M.P. Federation Council.

A meeting of the council of the Federation of Master Printers was held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday, and was very well attended. The president, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh had an encouraging statement to present on the report of the organisation committee as to the active steps that were being taken to secure new members and to consolidate the organisation. The report of the Labour Committee dealt with the T.A. Settlement, negotiations with the Electrotypers and Stereotypers, and the position of the London wages negotiations. It was decided that the whole question of apprentices' wages and training of apprentices should be referred to the Apprenticeship Committee, to be called together at an early date. The Costing Committee's report was presented by Mr. Howard Hazell, and a suggestion that a costing conference for the sons of master printers should be arranged at an early date was warmly approved. Other suggestions for carrying on a vigorous costing campaign during the ensuing months were adopted. Considerable interest was taken in the question of State printing works and in the report of the Auditor-General on the losses that had been incurred; the council passed a resolution urging that the inquiry that had been promised into the working of this experiment in State control should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment. The Railway Rates Committee reported that any objections should be submitted by members without delay, and it was stated that a guide showing the proper classification of traffic for printers would be issued at the end of this month.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. DIAMOND JUBILEE.—Consideration is being given by the London Society of Compositors to the question of signalling in suitable fashion the 1st of January next, when the L.S.C. as at present constituted reaches its 75th anniversary.

A "NORTHCLIFFE Memorial Garden" is to be constructed at the "Natsopa" Memorial Home by members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants employed at the various offices formerly controlled by the late Viscount Northcliffe.

VOTING OF T.A. BRANCHES.—Some interesting details are divulged by the publication by the Executive Council of the Typographical Association of the branch figures of the ballot whereby the original award of the Industrial Court was rejected by 14,032 against 8,199. Newcastle, Oxford, Hull, Cambridge, Derby, Bath, Redhill, Portsmouth, Frome, Scarborough, Tunbridge Wells, Accrington, Yeovil, Hastings, and other branches accepted the award by a majority of votes. The voting of the larger branches, however, was heavily against the award, and secured the rejection of the terms by a majority of the full membership, the principal adverse votes being Manchester (1,395 to 634), Birmingham (1,023 to 214), Liverpool (940 to 358), Leeds (682 to 269), Bristol (533 to 108), Cardiff (374 to 53), Sheffield (405 to 98), and Bradford (329 to 126). It will be remembered that eventually, after the stoppage of work, the revised award was accepted by 14,983 votes against 5,483.

T.A. STRIKE LEVY.—The Typographical Association strike levy of 5s. in the £ should have been paid weekly. The Executive Council have, however, extended the payment time to the end of the next quarter—December 30th.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Cole, A. Corrugated fibre board. 26,176.
 Godwin, A. E. Devices for cutting out washers of rubber, paper, etc. 26,100.
 Hart, H. (Duplex Printing Press Co.) Rotary web printing presses. 26,121.
 Haughton, A. J., and Haughton, H. W., and Hubbard, W. G. Bookbinding clips and rings. 25,950.
 Jackson, J. E., Evans. (Hesser Maschinenfabrik Akt.-Ges.) Making paper tubes. 26,438.
 Moore, C. F., and R. F. Slide for printers' composing sticks.
 Peacock, H., and Waddilove, A. Perforation, etc., of paper in printing machines. 26,407.
 Pulvermacher, O. Ink containers. 26,210.

Specifications Published.

1921.

- British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. (General Electric Co.) Printing machines. 186,212.
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.) Distributing mechanism of typographical composing machines. 186,214.
 Lewis, L. H. Safety fastening for securing envelopes, bags, parcels, and the like. 186,263.
 Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Goulding, B. J. J. Typographical line-casting machines. 186,168.
 Linotype and Machinery Ltd., Drake, T., and Field, J. G. W. Escapement actuating mechanism of typographical composing machines. 186,217.
 Lunn, J., and Wright, J. Albums, binders, or the like. 186,179.
 Robertson, J., Brown, T. W., and Orrell, A. Photographic printers' composing machines. 186,255.
 Spiess, G. Paper or the like sheet-feeding mechanism. 168,069.
 Taylor, J. H. Memorandum and like tablet. 186,146.

MESSRS. SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD., are issuing another novelty in paper. It is a coated writing which has been specially prepared so that large firms can advertise their wares on memoranda. Taking writing as well as line and half-tone illustrations in colour, the paper enables commercial correspondence to be combined with publicity.

Losses on State Printing.

Demand for an Inquiry.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, has made a statement to the Press concerning the criticisms contained in the report of the Controller and Auditor-General in connection with the printing works conducted under Stationery Office management. The following particulars regarding works have been taken from the Blue book published last week on "Trading Accounts and Balance Sheets, 1920-21":—

Dugdale-street.—Loss, £8,648 15s. 5d.; turnover, £65,350 13s. 7d.

Farringdon-road.—Profit, £1,411 os. 9d.; turnover, £27,737 11s. 4d.

Foreign Office Press.—Profit, £4,455 10s. 11d.; turnover, £40,217 3s. 2d.

Hare-street.—Profit, £5,365 13s. 1d.; turnover, £164,223 4s. 1d.

Harrow Printing Works.—Loss, £32,839 11s. 11d.; turnover, £101,773 18s. 2d.

Kingsway Press.—Profit, £1,524 13s. 3d.; turnover, £4,644 9s.

Shepherdess-walk.—Profit, £211 4s. 11d.; turnover, £4,929 11s. 10d.

Underwood-street India Rubber Stamp Factory.—Loss, £362 5s. 6d.; turnover, £949 1s. 8d.

"With regard to these figures," Mr. Goodwin states, "the accounting officer points out that 'selling prices have been based mainly on rates ruling in contracts for similar work between the Stationery Office and private contractors, and exceptional cases of special work have been charged upon a cost basis at hourly rates below or approximating to those published by the Master Printers' Federation.' Accepting this statement as correct, the only explanation that can be offered for such a loss as that occasioned at Harrow is that the methods of State control are no more suitable to the printing than to any other industry. The ridiculously low charge for supervision of £1,730 9s. 4d. is shown in respect of an expenditure of approximately £170,000. On the other hand, the profits shown as made at the Foreign Office Press and the Kingsway Press, where the supervision charges are £1,218 7s. 2d. and £26 4s. 10d. respectively require explanation if the system of accounting was the same at these works.

"It is interesting to compare the costs of wages and materials in relation to output as between the Hare-street and Harrow works. They are approximately as follows:—

"Hare-street.—Wages and purchases, £142,000; production, £167,000.

"Harrow.—Wages and purchases, £147,000; production, £136,000.

"Also, it is interesting to note that the profit of £1,411 os. 9d. shown as made at Farringdon-road Works is only arrived at by crediting profit amounting to £5,162 7s. on transfer and sale of plant, the latter item being a capital profit. Actually a net trading loss was made of £3,751 6s. 3d.

"No trader could possibly carry on business on the lines indicated in the accounts published by the Stationery Office, yet the trader is able and willing to do the work at prices at which the Stationery Office state they have charged their work out. The reason for this is that the printer is the master of his own business and knows how to get the maximum production at a minimum cost and how to arrange work, even if taken at severely competitive prices.

"For many years past the Government had the advantage of buying their printing and stationery from the trade at particularly low rates, thereby benefiting the taxpayer. In existing circumstances, the Government are making the taxpayer pay the losses occasioned by this change of method, whilst the trader is in many instances compelled to look on whilst he has men and machinery fully capable of doing the work to the best advantage and at the lowest cost to the public. The necessity for an inquiry has been repeatedly impressed upon the Government. Surely it should now be instituted at the earliest possible moment."

The Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen, have appointed as their sole selling agents for the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham and Westmoreland William H. Vickers and Co. (Manchester), Ltd., 27, Mosley-street, Manchester.

Postage of Picture Post Cards.

Presentation to Sir Adolph Tuck.

Before a gathering representative of the picture post card trade and the printing industry generally, Sir Adolph Tuck's untiring and successful efforts in the cause of cheaper postage for picture post cards received recognition on Monday afternoon by his being presented, on behalf of his fellow-traders, with a handsome silver cigar box, on which his monogram and an inscription were engraved. The presentation took place at the London Chamber of Commerce.

The chair was occupied by Mr. C. H. Mason (of Messrs. E. T. W. Dennison and Sons), who, in the course of his remarks, said the picture post card industry had done its best to get the postage back to the original rate. The reduction made by the Post Office was a step on the road to the old rate, which they looked forward to as the basis of success in their industry.

Mr. Lambert paid a cordial tribute to the strong pioneer work carried out with characteristic energy by Sir Adolph Tuck, and, in making the presentation, expressed the thanks and good wishes of his colleagues in the trade.

Effect of Postage on Trade.

In acknowledging the gift, Sir Adolph Tuck said that whatever success had attended his efforts was, in the main, due to the united front presented by the trade and by the whole of the picture post card industry on this postage question, and particularly must it be ascribed to the loyalty of the post card committee elected to fight this question, with whom he (Sir Adolph) had the honour of working. They had a good cause. The arguments they were able to bring forward were simply unanswerable, seeing that as soon as the increase came into force their prediction was immediately verified that the prohibitive three-halfpenny postage on picture postcards would not only prove ruinous to the picture post card industry, but would actually entail a loss to the postal revenue itself. The decrease, it would be remembered, averaged upwards of 50 per cent. It was this vital information, sent by him periodically to the Postmaster-General and, what was of equal importance, to the 19 members of the Post Office Council of Business Men appointed by the Government to confer with Mr. Kellaway on his postage policy, which proved so convincing. They were naturally grateful to the Postmaster-General, continued Sir Adolph, for at last seeing eye to eye with the picture post card trade, but, unfortunately, he had thought fit to load the concession of the ½d. rate of postage, when but five words were used, with a proviso that these words must only consist of formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character. A large section of the public, however, was unable to differentiate between these formulas, and this could scarcely be wondered at, seeing that many postmasters themselves were apparently unable to discriminate between general messages and those of courtesy or convention, and, as loyal servants, gave the Post Office the benefit of the doubt in these cases by surcharging even the correct five word messages. The natural result was that the public still fought shy of making general use of this ½d. postage rate, and thus the hoped-for extension in the sale of picture post cards was kept down, for it was obvious that where to day one picture post card was sent at the 1d. rate of postage three or more such cards would be sent at the five-word ½d. rate if the danger did not exist of annoying friends by an irritating 1d. surcharge. Sir Adolph added that his own company had made a large bid to secure the abolition of the restriction upon the nature of the five words allowed by means of a Postcards Postage Competition, which involved not merely the expenditure of many thousands of pounds but of many months of sustained attention and labour. He ventured to assert that the success of their competition would spell success for the entire picture post card industry, and he sincerely hoped that they would be in a position to prove to the Postmaster-General by the large number of replies sent in by competitors to Question B—"What message would you send to the Postmaster-General to urge him to allow any five words to be sent on a picture post card for a halfpenny?"—the full strength of popular feeling in favour of rescinding the present useless and harassing limitation. (Cheers.)

Progress in White Metals.

Lecture at Institute of Metals.

At the meeting of the Institute of Metals on September 20th to 22nd at Swansea, there was a large attendance to hear a paper on "White Metals" by three members of the technical staff of Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry, A. H. Munday, C. C. Bissett and J. Cartland. The paper was all the more appreciated through the authors' choosing to treat their subject pre-eminently in its practical, as well as in its purely academic aspects.

An example of the up-to-date methods made use of by the authors of the paper was afforded by the presentation of a film showing the actual production of various classes of white metals at the London works of Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry. This was the first time a film had been shown before the meeting of the Institute of Metals.

First the whole family of white metals was reviewed; then the authors proceeded to deal in detail with bearing metals whose predominant constituent is either tin or lead. Analysis and the exact physical properties and characteristics in practice were given of nine anti-friction alloys, ranging from a tin-base alloy containing 93 per cent. tin to a lead-base alloy with 80 per cent. lead. Among the points emphasised was the fact that a homogeneous metal is unsuitable for bearings. Either a metal with soft matrix and hard crystals embedded, or a hard metal interspersed with veins of a softer constituent, will provide the surface essential to the maintenance of the oil film.

The second portion of the paper was a scholarly treatise on the manifold application of white metal alloys to the art of printing. Naturally, the authors had much of interest to say on that subject and they said it with a simple lucidity and graphic exposition that heightened the inherent value of the paper. As with anti-friction alloys, the authors rightly stressed the vital importance of casting temperatures and rate of cooling. Also, they pointed out that the evil consequences of over-heating are frequently intensified by the remedies applied after the event.

Subsequently, various solders, acid-resisting alloys for chemical work, fusible alloys, die-casting alloys, and production and refining generally were touched upon and the authors concluded by thanking Mr. John Fry for permission to present the paper and for facilities in its preparation.

In the general discussion which followed the presentation of the paper, it was remarked that the paper was a welcome change from the secretive methods so often adopted by manufacturers.

The co-operation exemplified by Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry between the engineer, the metallurgist and the manufacturer is of considerable benefit to the actual consumer of metals whilst it must also result in an ultimate benefit to the metal trade in general.



Thin Opaque Printings.

SIR,—With further reference to your recent remarks regarding thin opaque printings suitable for directories, Bibles, catalogues, booklets, etc., we claim that we can produce a paper similar to "Hollandaise," to which you refer, and we enclose sheets for your inspection.

This paper is made on the original cylinder machine erected by the late John Dickinson, and possesses the qualifications so necessary for this class of work, i.e., opacity, evensidedness, and refined character.

It can be made down to double crown 17 lbs. substance, so that it is particularly suitable for the production of folders and advertising pamphlets which will reduce postage and incidentally considerably lower cost of production.

It can also be supplied with a supercalendered finish, so that printers should experience no difficulty in obtaining good illustrations on this paper.

Yours, etc.,
For JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD.
H. K.

Croxley Mills, October 4th,

Printers' Managers and Overseers
ASSOCIATION.

Various Technical Matters Discussed.

The announcement of a "talk" on "Some Printing Developments, Mechanical and Technical" by Mr. John Geddes, of Messrs. H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., attracted an overcrowded attendance of members to the October meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, held at the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday of last week. Members' interest in the lecture was further evidenced by the keen discussion which followed, and by the fact that the proportion of members leaving early was unusually small.

The president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, being unavoidably absent, the chair was taken by the vice-president, Mr. R. H. Berry, who conveyed Mr. Bateman's apologies to the meeting.

The month's candidates for membership numbered four, and the following were duly elected: Mr. J. B. Fitzpatrick (St. Luke's Printing Works (Bank of England), Old-street, E.C., Overseer—letterpress machine department); Mr. D. Flanagan (the Britannia Folding Box Co., Ltd., Dace-road, Old Ford, Overseer—litho department); Mr. F. C. Gange (Messrs. Lowe and Brydone, Willesden, N.W., Overseer—litho department); Mr. A. W. Irvine (Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., Long Acre, W.C., Overseer—composing department).

Mr. E. W. Whittle, general secretary, suggested that members transferred from provincial centres to London should be introduced to the Parent Association as was the case with new members. He drew attention to the presence among them of Mr. L. C. Mennell, just transferred to London from the Yorkshire centre, of which he had been president. Mr. Whittle proceeded to mention that Mr. Mennell had been a very live member for about twelve years, and he recalled the cordial reception always given to London members visiting their Yorkshire confreres. He called upon the meeting to join him in giving Mr. Mennell a hearty welcome on his coming to settle in London, he having accepted a position as instructor at the London School of Printing.

The meeting having made a cordial response, Mr. Mennell briefly replied, emphasising the many friendships which his membership of the Association had brought him.

The general secretary also drew attention to the presence amongst them of Mr. J. Acton for the first time since his recent accident.

Mr. Acton, in reply, expressed his pleasure at being able to attend once more, especially in view of the subjects to be discussed that evening.

Mr. Geddes was then called upon to address the meeting, which he did in informal but able fashion. His remarks, which we summarise elsewhere in this issue, were followed with close interest and evoked a good deal of discussion.

The chairman, in throwing the meeting open for discussion, remarked that though the Association was accustomed to lectures of a high order, he thought the lecture that evening had surpassed any he had had the pleasure of listening to previously.

Mr. Platt had some interesting remarks to make on several of the points touched upon. He described a very simple form of block gauge which he had used, and also detailed his own methods of dealing with impression difficulties.

Another speaker emphasised the difficulty of reckoning in thousandths of an inch in view of the "give" in wood mounts and the inaccuracy of metal backs.

Mr. Acton, emphasising the importance of the subject of impression, touched further upon the difficulties attending it. He referred to the impossibility of getting two lots of paper from two different mills to print with the same impression from the same forme. He dwelt also on the fact of soft pine being used for mounts, the differing consistencies of inks, and suggested that the subject of impression should receive fuller treatment on a later occasion.

Mr. Mennell agreed that the subject of impression had not in the past been taken sufficiently seriously. He told of his own long and successful practice, when printing a heavy forme of blocks, of having the blocks a trifle above type-high.

Mr. Frank Colebrook suggested that the temperature of the machine room might have

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines
Agencies	3 0
Situations Wanted	1 6
Situations Vacant	3 0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Shares for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Partnerships and Investments ...	3 0

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line
Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
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BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

a good deal to do with a difficulty of paper variation which Mr. Mennell had mentioned; and if so the trouble should not be beyond cure. The speaker congratulated the Association on starting the season with such a strong series of technical lectures. Mr. Geddes had laid them all under very great obligation, not for the first nor second time. He represented the famous house of Caslon; and there was more to say—there was something which marked Mr. Geddes out in his own class, as a salesman of printing equipment. It was this—that twice Mr. Geddes had at his own cost visited the United States and inspected great numbers of establishments in its printing world, all to the end of extending his efficiency in the service of the printer. They had had focussed for them in the com-

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pass of that hour's talk many things of much value, which it had cost their friend years of labour and many months of travel, and most enterprising outlay, to enable him so to present to them. (Applause.) The appreciation they manifestly felt, he (the speaker) individually and enthusiastically shared. He could say after about twenty years' knowledge of Mr. Geddes, that hardly anyone stood higher in his regard.

Mr. Geddes having briefly replied to points raised in the discussion,

Mr. Whittle proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, this being cordially seconded by Mr. Berryman.

Those present endorsed the vote with enthusiasm and the meeting then concluded with a brief response from Mr. Geddes.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1922.

State Printing Losses.

ATTENTION is drawn on another page to the
report of the Controller and Auditor-General
in connection with the printing works under
Stationery Office management. This report
is of great interest to the printing trade, and
it makes clear what printers have been say-
ing all along, namely that printing works run
under competitive commercial conditions are
more efficiently managed than can be the case
under red-tape Governmental control, and
that it is in the public interest that printing
contracts should be made open to competi-
tive tender and not merely be handed to a
State-supported printery. The outstanding
fact made plain by this report is that very
heavy losses have been saddled upon the tax-
payer through State-aided printing activities.
In one establishment, apparently, no less than
£32,839 net loss has been incurred in a period
of only 9½ months. The printing trade, to-
gether with the general public, is now faced
with the question of how long this is to go
on. This official report brings into the lime-
light the necessity for an inquiry into the
whole question of State printing, and no stone
should be left unturned to make the Govern-
ment realise that an inquiry must be insti-
tuted and without delay.

British Industries Fair.

PREPARATIONS are now proceeding for the
British Industries Fair, which will be held at
the White City from February 19th to March
2nd, next year. Manufacturers who have not
yet applied for space are advised to do so
immediately, in order that the necessary
arrangements may be made. Incidentally it
may be mentioned that the cost of the space
is now 6d. cheaper than it was last year,
namely, 3s. per foot, instead of 3s. 6d., while
the Department Stand Scheme, by which
firms can have their stands erected, is cheaper
by 20 per cent. It is hoped once more to have
a strong stationery and printing section,
which will embrace paper, printing, publish-
ing, stationery and stationers' sundries, and
office appliances. In view of the disturbances
which occurred recently at the Leipzig Fair
over the question of prices, it is anticipated
that there will be a larger attendance of

foreign buyers at Shepherd's Bush next year
since there will be no dispute as to exchange
values. In connection with the Fair, strong
propaganda is being conducted as usual. A
16-page leaflet is being printed in nine
different languages and distributed broad-
cast, while letters are being sent overseas for
the purpose of advertising the exhibition.
The fact that there are some 50,000 names on
the Fair index of addresses indicates the pub-
licity which will be given to the Fair. Last
year there were visitors from the United
States, South America, the Far East, the
Balkan States, and European countries, not
to mention British Dominions, and it is anti-
cipated that in 1923 a still larger number of
visitors will attend. Apart from the pub-
licity given at the exhibition itself, it is
claimed that the catalogue provides an oppor-
tunity for extensive advertising, since copies
find their way into the hands of some 40,000
persons, many thousands going abroad, and
being used as a directory. It is pointed out
that for the past three years over 1,000 British
firms have exhibited annually in the London
section alone, which is quoted as a good
demonstration of the value of the Fair. In
addition to the exhibition at Shepherd's Bush,
there will be a Birmingham Section at the
same time, and here again active propaganda
service supplements that of the Department
of Overseas Trade.

The Salesman and the Advertiser.

GRADUALLY firms in this country are coming
to realise the importance of advertising,
and even British print and paper people are
beginning to recognise the fact. Attention is
drawn to the matter by a lecture at Manches-
ter last week, in which Mr. Thomas Russell,
president of the Incorporated Society of
Advertising Consultants, devoted himself
to the subject "How Advertising Helps the
Salesman." Mr. Russell emphasised the fact
that people have now learned to buy, and he
attributed this to the developed art of sales-
manship, which itself was primarily influenced
by press advertising. Until advertising
through the powerful aid of the press had
taught them the art of shopping, people had
to buy whatever was put before them, said
Mr. Russell, but now they told the shop-
keeper what they wanted. Newspaper adver-
tising had not only taught people how to buy,
but had made it worth while for manufac-
turers to maintain a standard of quality, so
that their wares might be recognised as worth
buying. Advertising and salesmanship, as the
lecturer pointed out, are intimately bound up
one with the other. Advertising is not only a
means of introducing a new line of goods to
the public, but it is essential in maintaining
a reputation which may already have been
established. The extent to which people
nowadays are influenced by the press is extra-
ordinary, and it cannot pay any manufacturer
or merchant to neglect the service which press
advertising gives so readily. In the case of
trade and technical journals, for instance,
announcements go direct to the people who
are interested, and have a very special value.

Influence of Good Notepaper.

A CASE in the courts the other day again
emphasises the effect which good notepaper
has upon a likely customer. This fact is fully
appreciated by printers, but it is not so
well understood among the general consumers
of paper. Of course, it is not desirable that
good notepaper should be put to doubt-
ful use as in the case referred to, which con-
cerned an alleged bogus business. But it was
not the fault of the paper that the business
was open to question. What the case did
prove was that good quality paper and sta-
tionery do make a good impression. It does
not follow, of course, that commercial accu-
men should be misled by elaborate notepaper.
But good, honest business is all the more
likely to succeed and get its due reward by
the use of paper which bears the stamp of
quality and taste.

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The London Wages Negotiations.

As announced in our columns last week, the ballot of the London Society of Compositors on the proposed reduction of wages resulted in a rejection of the proposals, and the Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society declined to take a ballot on the question of wage-reduction. Since then, we understand, other London unions have adopted a similar attitude. The Amalgamated Typefounders' Trade Society and the Amalgamated Association of Pressmen have rejected the proposals by ballot, and the Association of Correctors of the Press have taken the same course at a representative general meeting.

The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants has also, by a ballot majority of 1,370 against 100, rejected proposals for wage-reduction.

The Council of the London Master Printers' Association is to meet to-day (Thursday) to review the situation.

A conference has taken place between the Federation of Master Printers and the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, but no statement has been made for publication. We understand, however, that the conference resulted in a decision to submit certain proposals to the membership of the Society.

The L.S.C. and Wage Reduction.

A Glimpse at the Recent Delegate Meeting.

Our readers will probably be interested in the following report of the recent special delegate meeting, at which, as we duly reported, representatives of the London Society of Compositors rejected their committee's recommendations in the matter of wage reduction. The report, which appears in the Society's *Typographical Journal*, is signed "F. C."—presumably one of the delegates present.

"A special delegate meeting of the London Society of Compositors was held on Thursday evening, September 21st, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, for the purpose of considering the committee's latest report on the wage reduction question. Mr. T. Timberlake (chairman of the society) presided.

"It having been moved and seconded that the committee's report, as printed and circulated among the members generally, be received, an animated discussion ensued, in which about a dozen delegates took part, nearly the whole of them strongly urging the meeting to have nothing whatever to do with the report, and to make it clear beyond the possibility of doubt that they (the delegates) were as strongly opposed as ever to any reduction of wages. One speaker thought the L.S.C. Executive, in the printed report, had put the employers' case better than the employers themselves had ever put it! Other speakers held up to derision the old bogey of work leaving London, and described the Board of Trade cost-of-living figures as 'deliberately cooked.' Still another speaker ventured to predict that the delegates were going to turn down the report by 'the biggest majority of modern times.'

"The Secretary dealt with the position as seen from the committee's viewpoint. It was admitted (even by some of the speakers that evening) that a great change had taken place in the situation, a change which was, in his opinion, sufficient to justify a modification of the Society's attitude. He outlined what would probably happen in the event of an actual lock-out, and indicated that, even if the fight should prove successful, it must of necessity be extremely costly—most likely so costly from the point of view of employment, as to make victory little better than defeat. Though the Society was in a very much better financial position relatively than some other big unions, the outcome of such a lock-out must be detrimental to its interests. In any case a ballot of the members would be taken.

"The discussion was continued by a few other delegates, one or two of them apparently being influenced by the secretary's estimate of the position. Others, however, insisted that the need for a bold attitude was greater than before, that the appetite of the employers for reductions would grow stronger

with each successful effort, and must be fought. One delegate, in an effective speech, said he thought the secretary had been before the employers so often and so much that he had become bemused, and urged him to come back to his old fighting form.

"When the show of hands was taken, it was seen that there was a very large majority against 'reception' of the report; and the Chairman intimated that the business of the evening was at an end."

Personal.

LORD RIDDELL, in lecturing at Stationers' Hall to-morrow (Friday) at 6.30 on "The Printing Business as a Career," will cover a wide field, incorporating some of his wise observations on such subjects as reading, thinking, and concentration—in connection with which he has recently been very prominently before the reading public.

THE chair is to be taken by the Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, Mr. Herbert Fitch.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., whose post as secretary to the Trade Union Congress has to be relinquished under an age-limit rule passed at the recent Southport Conference, will continue in his present office until September next year, when he will complete 50 years of trade union service.

THE next Congress will be asked to nominate a successor, and the delegates will also be invited to initiate a national testimonial to Mr. Bowerman on his retirement.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, president of the Federation of Master Printers, entertained the Federation and Alliance secretaries to dinner on Monday evening at the Café Marguerite, where a very pleasant evening was spent. A *recherché* repast was followed by a highly interesting and helpful discussion on ways and means for improving the organisation of the Federation and increasing its usefulness to the trade.

MR. H. SEYMOUR BERRY, of Merthyr, has purchased Buckland, an historic estate of 3,000 acres in Breconshire.

MR. J. R. RIDDELL, principal of the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, has been invited by Lord Morris to act on the Printing Committee of the British Empire Exhibition (1924).

COUNCILLOR G. A. ISAACS (general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants) is conducting a vigorous campaign as prospective Labour candidate for the Gravesend Division.

MR. G. J. THRASHER, who started work as a printer's apprentice, and retired from Hazell, Watson and Viney's a few years ago, is to be the new Mayor of Aylesbury.

MR. G. E. DUNSFORD, the veteran York journalist, who has attained the age of 74 years, recently celebrated his diamond jubilee as a journalist, and, to mark their appreciation of that event, his journalistic colleagues have presented him with a wallet of bank and Treasury notes.

MR. FRANK COLEBROOK, a critic of no mean order, pays a compliment to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. Referring to its contents, of variety and interest, he says, in a recent letter, the paper well reflects the waking up in the craft. Words of appreciation and encouragement stimulate further endeavours.

MR. F. H. OSBORN, the commercial editor of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, has been presented by his colleagues on that journal with a case of cutlery on leaving to take up a post on the *Johannesburg Star*. Mr. Osborn is an executive member of the National Union of Journalists.

MR. J. KEMP, the advertising manager of the *Sheffield Independent*, and Mrs. Kemp, who have just celebrated the 25th anniversary of

their marriage, have been presented with a solid silver fruit basket by the members of the advertising department of that journal in honour of the occasion.

MR. W. V. MARCHANT, who is a well-known and esteemed member of the London paper trade, will be installed as Worshipful Master of the Papyrus Lodge of Freemasons on Wednesday, November 1st, succeeding Mr. George Buchanan, who has had a most successful year of office, full of pleasant reminiscences.

CAPTAIN J. A. NEWTON, at one time with the house of Lepard and Smiths, and well known for many years in the London paper trade, has been appointed manager of Messrs. Gordon and Gotch's Tasmanian Paper Department, under Mr. Pollard, the general manager in Launceston. He will at all times welcome trade information.

MR. T. OKAWA and Mr. K. Saton, Japanese paper manufacturers, have concluded an interesting visit to America, and are due in this country. They propose to visit paper mills in Europe.

THE golf championship of Western India, the competition for which was held in the first week of September, was won by Mr. David Walker, assistant editor of the *Times of India*, Bombay.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. W. MCKENZIE, C. J. CLAYTON, W. MARSHALL, C. E. MINSON and F. G. STELJES, printers' valuer and fire loss assessor, etc., 114-115, Holborn, London, E.C.1, under the style of H. W. McKenzie.

A. W. POPE, T. W. GILMAN and G. W. BRADLEY, printers and stationers, 11 and 11a, Leen-side, Nottingham, under the style of Pope and Gilman.

S. M. LANE and L. M. STEVENS, paper and paper bag mill agents, 110, Cheapside, London, and 16, Catford hill, under the style of S. Lane and Co.

Linotype Operator and His Notice.

In the Mayor's and City of London Court on October 6th, the Record Composition Co., Ltd., typesetters, 3, West Harding-street, sued Mr. Arthur F. Facey, linotype operator, for £42 for leaving their employment without notice.

Mr. Du Cann (for plaintiffs) said defendant was paid £6 10s. a week, but as he said he was doing more work than any other operator on plaintiff's premises his wages were raised to £7 10s. There was a great difficulty in getting skilled workers for linotype machines. There was a working agreement between the plaintiffs' trade association and the Society of Compositors that a fortnight's notice should be given on either side to terminate employment. On July 24th defendant asked Mr. Yates, plaintiffs' managing director, if he could release him from his post as he had a job offered him on the *Daily Express* and he was anxious to go there immediately. Mr. Yates treated the matter in a sympathetic spirit and said he would allow the defendant to go if he could find a satisfactory substitute and if the substitute was found satisfactory after working one night with the defendant. The next night the defendant did not work and no substitute appeared. That necessitated rearranging the whole work of the place and plaintiffs were put to great inconvenience as well as loss. The next night defendant sent a man to take his place, but he proved to be such an unsatisfactory worker that the plaintiffs could not keep him.

Defendant said that plaintiffs agreed to his leaving if he found a substitute, and one was supplied.

Judge Jackson said that the plaintiffs could not possibly recover for consequential damage involved by defendant's absence. But they were entitled to a fortnight's wages, less two days' holiday to which defendant was entitled. Judgment for the plaintiffs for 10s. and costs.

THE staunchest trees must needs have the staunchest roots.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Ord., 1922, 42s. 6d., 42s. 7½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s., 23s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 18s. 9d., Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 22s. 6d., 22s. 3d.; Byrom, 14s., 14s. 3d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 67s. 6d., 68s. 1½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 10½d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 100½, 101, New, £50 pd., 49; J. Dickinson, 23s. xd., 2nd Pref., 76; *Gentlewoman Illustrated*, 6 p.c. Non-Cum. Part. Pref., 2s. 9d., 2s. 10½d.; Ilford, 21s. 9d., 22s., Pref., 17s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 1s. 10½d., Pref., 11s.; International Linotype, 58, 59 xd.; Kelly's Directories, 25s., 25s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 22s., 22s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s., Pref., 18s. 6d.; George Newnes, 16s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 3d.; Odham's Press, 4s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 7½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s., 12s. 10½d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 9s. 9d., 10s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 77s. 6d., 2s. 10½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 20s. 3d., 20s. 6d.; *Times* Publishing, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s., 11s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 9d., Pref., 83s. 1½d., 85s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 18, Prefd., 10½, 4 p.c. Pref., 7; Weldons, 36s. 3d., Pref., 19s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 13s. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s.; Wyman and Sons Pref., 16s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

EDWARD LLOYD.—Interim dividend on ordinary shares of 3d. per share, free of tax, payable 9th inst.

NEVETT BOOKBINDING.—For year to June 30th last accounts show a profit of £5,300, and £922 was brought in, making £6,222. Further dividend of 5 per cent., making 7½ per cent. for year, tax free.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY.—Owing to continued trade uncertainty the directors of the Lamson Paragon Supply Co have decided not to pay an interim dividend on the ordinary shares, but to await the result of the final accounts at the close of the company's financial year (January 31st). The half-yearly dividends on the 5½ per cent. and 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares have been paid on their due dates. The interim ordinary dividend last year was passed also, but 10 per cent. was declared in March last for the whole year ended January 31st, 1922.

BRITISH GLUES AND CHEMICALS, LTD.—At the annual meeting of British Glues and Chemicals, Ltd., Mr. T. Walton, the chairman, who presided, said the issued capital shows no change from the previous year; the reduction of creditors and credit balances from £226,292 at May, 1921, to £86,097 at May, 1922, is due mainly to payments in discharge of the taxation liability of the vendor companies; and the depreciation reserve account has been augmented during the year by £31,274, bringing up the total provision to £67,077. The £31,274 is, of course, charged in the accounts in arriving at the loss for the year, and the buildings and machinery have been maintained in an efficient condition out of revenue. There is practically no change in the company's investments in subsidiary undertakings, the value of stock-in-trade is less by £41,500 than 12 months previously by reason of falling markets, and debtors and debit balances show a small reduction.

HARTLEPOOLS PAPER MILL.—After providing £11,250 for debenture interest, £1,630 for repairs and maintenance, and £5,000 reserved for depreciation, accounts for year ending April 21st last show loss of £113,587, which increases debit balance to be carried forward to £150,574. Previous year loss of £36,987, after providing for interim dividend of 6½ per cent. actual.

BROWN, STEWART AND CO., LTD.—Dividends nil. Debit balance, £31,254.

NEW COMPANIES.

ROBERTS AND NEWTON, LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares (2,000 6 per cent. cum. pref.); to acquire the business of wholesale and export stationers carried on by W. Shaw at 7, Victoria-terrace, Tottenham-lane, Hornsey, N., as "Roberts and Newton." Private company. Directors: F. W. Baker and Mabel A. Shaw. Registered offices: 7, Victoria-terrace, Tottenham-lane, Hornsey, N.8.

GAZE AND GARSIDE, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; wholesale or retail chemists, booksellers, stationers, printers and publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. E. Gaze. Private company. First directors: Dr. J. E. Gaze, W. E. Gaze, and A. W. Garside. Registered office: 92, Turner's-hill, Cheshunt.

HILLS PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; publicity, news and press agents, printers, publishers, and general advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. A. Hills and C. Hills. G. Hills is first director. Registered office: 150, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

PHILIP S. BRAUND, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 2,500 preference and 2,250 ordinary shares of £1 each and 5,000 management shares of 1s. each; manufacturers, importers and exporters of, and dealers in stationery, office furniture, equipment and supplies, paper, cards, cardboard, inks. Private company. Subscribers: P. S. Braund and Emma Hammond. Registered office: 5, King-street, Covent garden, W.C.2.

SNACKS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in 4,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each and 1,800 10 per cent. non-cumulative preference shares of £1 each; manufacturers of, and dealers in, food specialists, advertising and press agents, commission and insurance agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. Glenisty and E. A. Smith. Directors: J. W. Nicholson, J. C. Fairbairn, S. J. de Biere and C. F. Miles. Registered office: 18, Old Compton street, Westminster, W.

HORTON KIRBY PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Capital £145,000, in £1 shares; to obtain an agreement with Albert E. Reed and Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of papermakers, cutters and dealers, makers of, and dealers in pulp and materials used in the manufacture of paper, dealers in timber and wood or other fibre, stationers, printers, lithographers, bookbinders and account book manufacturers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: B. R. Bayliss and H. W. Easun. First directors: G. J. Maddick, Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Cox, D.S.O., A. R. Reed, E. P. Reed, and W. C. Nisbett.

"REX" PASTE, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; manufacturers of or dealers in adhesive pastes of all kinds, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. J. Whitehouse and A. E. Gliddon. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 36-8, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

CALVERT AND CO. (WEST HARTLEPOOL), LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; milliners, dealers in stationery and fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: J. W. Calvert and A. Sutton. Registered office: 8, Stockton-street, West Hartlepool.

AXIOMS, LTD.—Capital £150 in 1s. shares; financiers, manufacturers of, agents for or dealers in machinery, advertisement contractors or agents, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Wrentmore and A. T. H. Clarke. Registered office: 39, Victoria-street, S.W.

EXPERT PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Byre and S. Byre. Registered office: Ulster-chambers, Regent-street, W.

DORIC CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; export and import merchants, manu-

facturers of and dealers in woollen goods, paper, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. G. Trent, W. C. Ralph, Muriel Douglas, C. M. Eames and J. Douglas.

CHAS. H. RALSTON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a manufacturer of waterproof packing materials carried on by C. H. Ralston at Corbett-street Works, Bradford, Manchester, as "Chas. H. Ralston and Co.," and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of roofing felts and waterproof, wax and other papers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. H. Ralston, T. Horrocks and J. M. Horrocks. Registered office: Corbett-street Works, Bradford, Manchester.

CAVE (WEMBLEY), LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; to acquire, work, develop, manage and in any way deal with a concession granted to Moss Joseph by the British Empire Exhibition (1924), Incorporated, to work and deal with all further concessions or contracts which the company may obtain from the said exhibition, and to carry on the business of advertising contractors and agents, printers, general merchants, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: M. Joseph, L. Joseph and G. Joseph. Registered office: Audrey-house, Ely-place, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

JAMES ENGLISH AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of card and cardboard and photographic mounts, paper merchants).—Debenture dated September 28th, 1922, to secure £2,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: U. Hopton, 81-7, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

KEY AND WHITING, LTD. (bookbinders, Canonbury, N.).—Issue on September 18th, 1922, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

EMERY AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., Hove and London).—Particulars filed of £500 debentures authorised September 14th, 1922; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to £500 first, £500 second and £2,500 third debentures); the whole amount being now issued.

THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO., LTD.—Charge on all sums due or to become payable in respect of £400,000 mortgages debenture stock (released by bank) from the respective allottees thereof, as substituted security dated September 22nd, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London County, Westminster and Parr's Bank.

CHIVERS AND CHIVERS, LTD. (printers, Clapham Junction, S.W.).—(a) Satisfaction in full on September 8th, 1922, of mortgage dated February 10th, 1919, securing £480; (b) registered land registry charge on 36, Plough-road, Battersea, dated September 8th, 1922, to secure £700. Holder: Mrs. C. Gann, 18, Langscote-avenue, Putney, S.W. And (c) filed particulars of £700 debentures authorised August 11th, 1922, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital; whole amount issued.

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P.M. & O.A. Manchester Gathering

Visit to Linotype Works at Broadheath.

To enable members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association to familiarise themselves more fully with the ramifications of Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited—whose name is a guarantee as to the efficiency of their productions—the Manchester Centre of the Association arranged a visit, open to all members of the Association, to the company's works at Broadheath, Manchester, on September 30th. Over one hundred members supported the Manchester president (Mr. Thos. Rignall), amongst the visitors being the general secretary (Mr. E. W. Whittle) from London.

Upon arrival at the works the general manager (Mr. B. Goulding) had ready an able staff of guides, and as soon as each visitor obtained some refreshment, he joined a guide and was escorted to the various departments. The Linotype in its latest improvements was thoroughly demonstrated by several specialists, and the number of questions put by many of the visitors made some persons believe that Socrates had sent forward a few of his disciples.

The "Miehle," which first came into popularity about a quarter of a century ago, still holds a premier position amongst letterpress printers. The continual call for this machine must necessarily make for higher perfection, both as regards finish and accuracy, than can be attained by any firm having only occasional orders. One great advantage to the printer is the resumption of the pre-war arrangement in case of accident, so that he can rely upon receiving any particular part almost immediately, and have his machine again running with the minimum loss of time, all parts manufactured by the company being interchangeable. High-grade presses live upon their racks and gears, and if not perfectly made and fitted, there is liability to undue wear and strain. Each individual part is tested, so that when the machine is finally placed in the printing office it may be confidently expected to give every satisfaction. As Mr. Goulding stated, if by any chance there should be the slightest hitch, send to the makers and it will be at once put right. When such a thorough expert as Mr. Stern gives his O.K. to any machine you may, to use an American phrase, "bet your bottom dollar on it."

The "Centurette," built on the models of two machines, the Century and the Miehle, embodies the main features of the parent presses, at the same time possessing features of its own. It is constructed primarily for speed and has a maximum capacity of three thousand per hour. It is built with the purpose of doing away with a good deal of the tedious process of making-ready, has good distribution and effective rolling power for high-class work. Its small number of working parts and adjustments, along with the solidity of frame and the mechanical advantages of bed movement enable it to be run with perfect safety at the high speed that is claimed for it.

The L. and M. rotary will probably have attention in a later issue as Mr. W. E. Dalby is giving a special demonstration to the Manchester members this month.

The Autoplate, whose advent was boomed in 1900, consists of casting mechanism and a series of finishing devices which automatically co-operate in one machine to make the casts and finish them. The matrix is placed in the casting mechanism at one end of the machine, and, by the turn of a lever, the operator starts the casting. This proceeds automatically, there being no further attention until the plate is finished.

After three hours' following the patient guides, the party had only secured a bird's-eye view of the various processes and departments, which left many desires for knowing more and more about the productions at Broadheath. Another adjournment, when tea afforded the satisfaction needed by the inner man, and a hearty vote of thanks—given by President Rignall and replied to by Mr. B. Goulding—ended an instructive afternoon for all those who believe in everything that matters about print. Such are the interpretations conveyed to

WEE MAC.

SOCIETE SPALDING AND PIRIE.—The capital of this company (formerly reduced) has been raised to 1,800,000 by 6,250 ordinary shares and 6,000 preference shares of 100 francs.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Members' Annual Smoker.

In order to give a fillip to the season's activities this Association has for years past made the October meeting a members' smoking concert, and accordingly this year's event took place at the Talbot Restaurant, London-wall, E.C. The function, which was presided over by Mr. A. W. Hunt (president) and Mr. H. Milton (vice), was supported by a large gathering, and proved in every way a great success.

Music started at 7 o'clock sharp and went merrily along without a dull moment right up to 10.30. Miss Alice Sims opened with a pianoforte solo which was brilliantly played, and throughout the evening this lady efficiently accompanied the vocal items provided by Messrs. Archer, Bothwick, Daniels, Digby, Fox, T. Hunt, Harold Hunt, Pegan and Tod, whose turns, both grave and gay, met with much appreciative applause. Mr. Jones also gave a couple of songs that added to his prestige, already gained, in his role of steward and as a provider of many good things. Two other vocalists added their share to the programme, Miss D. Glover deserves special mention, her sympathetic, well modulated voice being used with telling effect in songs that met with much commendation, and Miss Fox proved a very interesting entertainer with songs at the piano. Other items were an instrumental trio (piano, violin, 'cello), played by Mrs. Mordaunt, Mr. Cox and Mr. Miles. This last-named gentleman also gave a 'cello solo, which was enthusiastically encored, and Mr. J. Lee provided the elocutionary turn of the evening. Mr. J. Esler, as a variation from music and song, was entertaining as a manipulator of folded paper, from which he produced many wonderful things; he also met with much success as a trickster with a pack of cards, astonishing his audience exceedingly.

The stewards were Messrs. A. J. Jones and A. C. Ware, who carried out their duties with much approval.

The singing of Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem brought a noteworthy gathering to a close.

CORK

Newspapers and Malicious Damage.

Damages Awarded Totalling £50,000.

The proprietors of the *Cork Examiner* and allied papers, Messrs. Thomas Crosbie and Co., Ltd., claimed, before the Recorder of Cork last month, £39,203 5s. 6d. for the destruction of their plant on August 8th last, and loss of business resulting from the raid on the offices by armed forces. On the same days, September 28th to 30th, the claims of the proprietors of the *Cork Constitution*, Messrs. News and Sons, for £16,587 4s., for destruction of machinery and plant, and £14,000 for consequential losses, were heard. Mr. Edwin W. Evans, newspaper valuer, of 150, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4, assessed the damages in both cases. The claim made on behalf of the *Cork Examiner* included the loss of three printing machines, 14 linotypes, and the stereo plant. This was a claim for the value of the machinery destroyed, not for the cost of replacement. The *Cork Constitution* had temporarily suspended publication before the date of the destruction, but contemplated re-issuing when the affairs of the country had settled down, and the estimated cost of re-establishing the paper was £6,000. The Recorder awarded £35,000 in the case of Messrs. Crosbie and Co. In awarding the *Cork Constitution* £15,000 for damage to machinery, the Recorder said he was not sure that if the attack on the offices and plant had not been made, the paper would now be in course of publication, so he would not allow that part of the claim.

SECTION eight of the *Manchester Guardian* (Commercial's) "Reconstruction of Europe" is another fine production, and deals with the problem of reparations and the devastated area in an exhaustive manner.

The Publicity Club of London.

Visit to Fry's Metal Foundry.

The Publicity Club is to be congratulated upon the excellent educational schemes which its committee provides for its members. In addition to many excellent lectures and discussions, it arranges visits to works of a representative character, each at the head of its particular branch of trade, and what is, if possible, more important still, every establishment visited has a direct bearing upon the work of the publicity specialist.

In the case of a recent visit the venue chosen was Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry, where the members were received by Mr. A. H. Munday (London manager), Mr. P. M. Parish (secretary) and Mr. W. L. Sarjeant (works manager). After a short preliminary account of the principles of metal refining and mixing, especially for printers' alloys, the party was conducted around the works, and saw the practical application of the most modern metallurgical science.

The up-to-date furnaces in operation for refining, melting and mixing were inspected, and the processes carefully explained. The ingenious methods of labour-saving, and also of safeguarding the operatives were noted with great interest. The modern die casting plant, die-shop, the casting of printers' spacing material and rolling of printers' leads, and also the recently perfected method of manufacturing lead yarn were all seen and explained. A demonstration in the chemical laboratory of the estimation of a number of constituents of the alloys was much appreciated.

The members were then entertained to tea by Mr. John Fry, who formally welcomed them, and stated in very cordial terms the interest and pleasure the visit gave to him.

Mr. W. M. Young voiced the thanks of the members of the Publicity Club to Mr. John Fry and his staff for their kindness and hospitality, and assured them that the highly interesting and instructive visit had been fully appreciated.

Marking of Books for America.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, the Customs House put into final effect on September 15th the ruling of May 6th that hereafter all imported books must be permanently and conspicuously marked with the country of origin. This rule of Customs procedure has been in past years construed to allow use of the regular printer's marks, which very often are found on the last page of text instead of on the title page and sometimes give city of origin rather than country of origin.

When this new order was first promulgated, the Customs House insisted that the marking should be on the title page, but in the last communication to the National Association of Book Publishers, the Chief of the Division of Customs states that this will be interpreted to mean also on the back of the title page. Rubber stamping books is not considered a substitute for printing, as the regulations call for permanent marking rather than what might prove temporary. Old and rare books will be accepted under the regulation which provides that imported merchandise need not be marked when such marking would have any effect on the artistic value.—*N.Y. Publishers' Weekly*.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

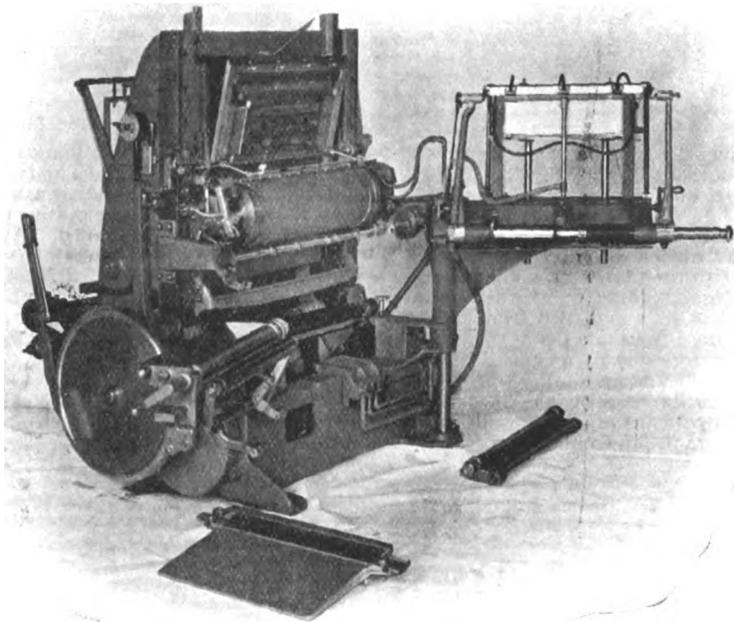
SOUTH AFRICA.

A manufacturer's agent established in Cape Town desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of wall paper. (Reference No. 329.)

NETHERLANDS.

An agent in Amsterdam is desirous of obtaining the representation of United Kingdom firms for the sale of the following goods, particularly for export to the Netherland East Indies: aium, formaldehyde, caustic soda, soda crystals, manuscript paper, school exercise books, etc. (Reference No. 341.)

The . . .
American Miehle Company's VERTICAL Job Press.



Three quarter view, showing method of inserting forme: showing also pile-table and fountain swung back and forme roller unit removed from Press.

SPECIFICATION.

Inside Chase Measurement, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
 Type matter locked in chase, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 19 in.
 Largest sheet which can be delivered,
 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 19 in.

Distribution—2 forme rollers with geared steel vibrator, 2 composition distributors with geared steel vibrator, 10 in. full length ink plate, ductor roller, full length ink fountain.

Over-all Measurements :
 Width, 4 ft. Length, 5 ft. Height, 4 ft. 6 in.
 Net weight, with motor, approximately 2,600 lbs.
 Speed Range 2,000 to 3,600 per hour.

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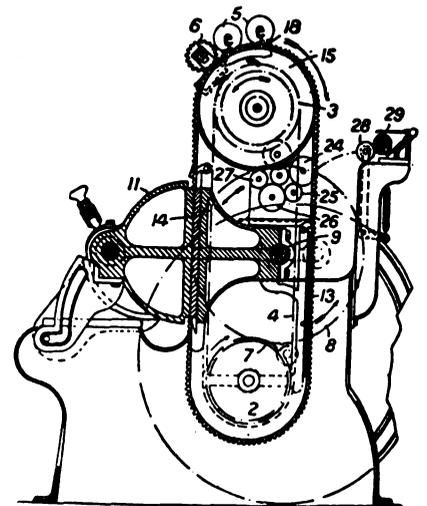
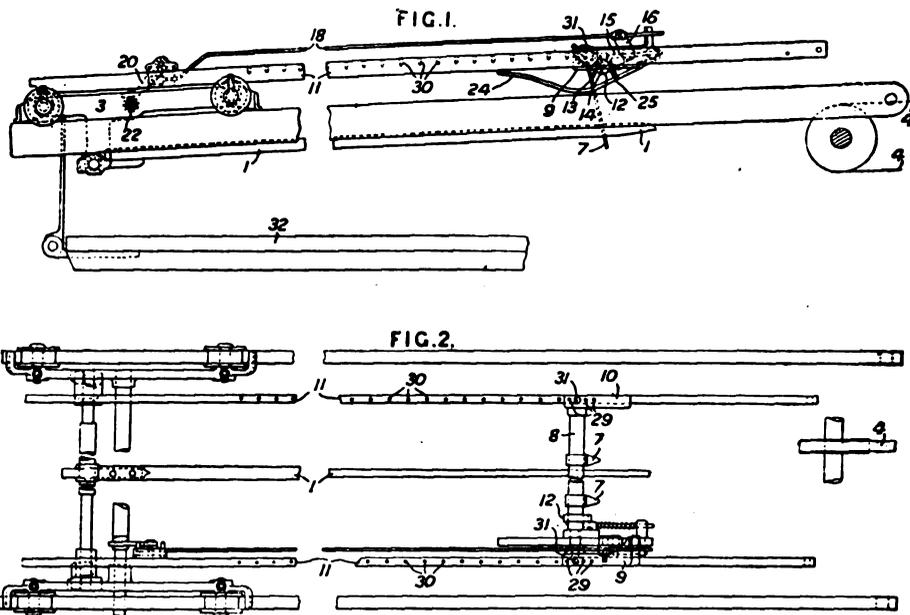
New Inventions.

Sheet Delivery Mechanism.

A patent granted to Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Mr. C. L. Stern and Mr. A. V. Bugler, relates to sheet-delivery mechanism for printing machines of the kind comprising a reciprocating carriage on to which a sheet is delivered by tapes during the outward travel of the carriage, and from which the sheet is swept on to the delivery board during the inward travel of the carriage by fingers projected between the bars of the carriage, these fingers being carried by a rock shaft supported in brackets adjustably fixed to bars located at the side of the machine by means of pins insertable into holes in the brackets

inking rollers over the type bed and the transfer roller over both beds, and also for lifting the transfer roller clear of the beds during its return movement. The type bed 13 is inked by rollers 5, and the impression is transferred therefrom by a transfer roller 6 to the bed 14 co-operating with the platen 11. The rollers 5 receive ink from a roller 67 at the angle between the two beds and also from other rollers 34 receiving ink from a drum 35, which also supplies the roller 67 by means of an intermediate roller 81 and an endless apron 82. The inking roller carriage 70 is reciprocated over the bed 13 by means of a bell crank lever 62, link 60, and crank pin 69 on a gear 68 en-

passed about them by endless bands or chains carried by sprocket wheels. The type bed 13 is vertical and opposite the transfer bed 14, which co-operates with the platen 11 rocked by a crank on the main shaft 9. An endless band 4 passing round sprockets 2, 3, driven from the shaft 9 by gears 8, 7, carries the transfer roller 6 and inking rollers 5 by means of carriages 18, the latter being controlled by



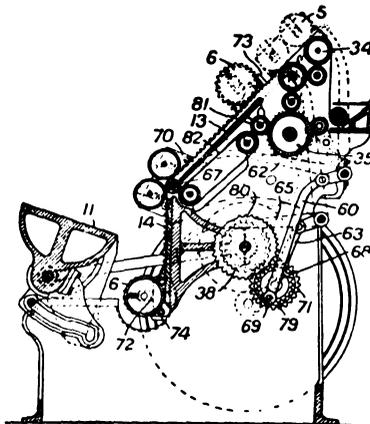
cams and guide rails, so that the inkers contact with the type bed 13 only and the transfer roller with both beds. The rollers 5 are inked by a drum 15, to which ink is distributed by a set of rollers 24, 25, 26, 27, receiving ink by means of a transfer roller 28 from a duct roller 29. In a modification, the beds are arranged horizontally.

and holes along the side bars, and consists in obtaining a finer adjustment of the finger rock shaft by providing a plurality of holes in the brackets spaced apart by a distance differing from the intervals between the holes in the side bars. As shown, the fingers 7 are carried by a rock shaft 8 supported above the path of the reciprocating carriage 3 by brackets 9, 10, adjustable along side bars 11, series of holes 29 being provided along the brackets closer together than the holes 30 in the side bars, so that for almost every possible position of the brackets one of the holes 29 registers with one of the holes 30 in a manner resembling the graduations of a vernier scale. Pins 31 secure the brackets in position. The shaft 8 is rocked by means of an arm 12, provided, as already proposed, with a non-radial slot 13 engaged by a stud 14 on one arm 15 of a bell-crank lever, the other arm 16 of which is connected by a rod 18 to a cam lever 20 actuated by a roller 22 on the carriage to lower the fingers 7 into position between the bars 1 of the carriage ready to sweep off the sheet on to the delivery table 32. As the carriage approaches the limit of its inward travel the roller 22 strikes against a curved lever 24, having a projection 25 bearing against the arm 15 of the bell-crank, thus raising the fingers 7 out of the way of the next sheet delivered from the tapes 4 on to the carriage.

Offset on Platen Presses.

An invention patented by Mr. E. Grosse relates to platen printing presses of the kind adapted for offset as well as direct printing, and comprising a number of beds, one of which co-operates with the platen for producing impressions transferred to this bed from another bed by means of a transfer roller, and consists in arranging the type bed and the transfer bed at an angle to one another at opposite sides of an ink distributing roller, means being provided for reciprocating the

gaging a mutilated gear 80, so that the carriage dwells at each end of its stroke. The transfer roller 6 is reciprocated over both beds by a bell crank 65, link 63, and crank pin 79 on a gear 71 driven by a gear wheel 38. Stops 73, 74 co-act with wedges 72 supporting the bearings of the transfer roller to lift it away from the beds during its return stroke and to move it into contact therewith for the down stroke. When used for direct printing, the forme is arranged on the bed 14, and the bed 13 may be used as an ink table, the transfer roller being replaced by an inking roller. Another invention by Mr. Grosse refers to an



offset platen printing press of the kind wherein a transfer roller transfers the impression from the type bed to a second bed fitted with an offset blanket, this second bed co-operating with the platen, the two beds are arranged parallel and opposite each other, and the transfer roller and inking rollers are

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Paper Man's World Tour.

Interview with Mr. J. R. Brough.

Mr. J. R. Brough (A. J. Brown, Brough and Co.) has returned from a world tour with many interesting impressions. A man of wide public experience, he was able to look upon the municipalities in the colonies with a trained eye.

In Australia he was very much impressed by the general character of the principal towns. Their buildings, their tramways and railways, and other amenities struck him as being very much up-to-date.

"It is marvellous," he says, "what has been done in 100 years in the development of Australia and New Zealand, thriving cities taking the place of what was formerly bushland." Hobart, Tasmania, struck him as likely to develop into a very important centre, because of the fact that it possesses the cheapest electrical power in the colony.

Industrial Conditions in Australia.

Australia and New Zealand have suffered a similar trade depression to that which has been experienced in this country, but they are beginning to see an improving state of affairs.

"One of the main points that developed from the war," said Mr. Brough, "was this: the colonies, but Australia and New Zealand more than Canada, being unable to get as much as they had been in the habit of doing from the old country and elsewhere, were driven in upon themselves, and started to make many goods which they would not otherwise have made. These new industries have to be safeguarded, and accordingly the policy of protection has been widely introduced. They, however, carry it to an absurd point, because it means that consumers have to pay pretty dearly for the articles which they make, their own market being but a small one representing as it does only six or seven millions of people in Australia and in New Zealand about 1,250,000. Accordingly they cannot hope to manufacture on a sufficiently big scale to compete with the prices of goods produced elsewhere. Therefore they have to resort to heavy tariffs.

"It is true they give the Mother Country in many cases a lower duty than is placed upon goods from other lands, but by the time you have paid freight from here and the duty, even at the reduced rate, it is a particularly heavy handicap for British manufacturers. To that extent I think we must be prepared to do less business with Australia for the time being, speaking generally, of course. Another factor which is helping to keep up the price of goods in Australia is the basic wage, which has followed the advent of Labour governments."

In the course of interviews and addresses at fairly big assemblies in Adelaide and elsewhere, Mr. Brough pointed out that the protective policy of Australia would cut both ways, and it would have the effect before long of decreasing the colonies' ability to export to this country.

Protection and Paper.

Asked if he had any information with regard to the manufacture of paper in Australia, Mr. Brough mentioned that there were one or two mills and he had seen their products.

In the matter of paper, Mr. Brough again came up against the policy of protection, and one gentleman put it to him this way: "I am a manufacturer myself and you offer me a paper which is cheaper than I can get locally; but if I buy from you instead of from a domestic house, the fact becomes known and manufacturers here will naturally look upon me as something in the nature of a blackleg. Therefore, we manufacturers are bound to hold by one another, and anything that we can make in Australia we must buy, even if the price is high."

"That was the attitude I found in several cases," remarked Mr. Brough. "One New Zealand man said to me that 'rightly or wrongly, we have to depend not only upon agriculture, but upon manufacture as well.'"

Mr. Brough found that a good many Scandinavian mills had been dumping paper at very cheap prices into Australia, owing to the absence of a sufficient demand in Europe. This, of course, upset the market very considerably. The Scandinavian mills, however, perhaps under pressure from their banks or otherwise, were determined to get rid of their products, and having sold what they could to Great Britain, they shipped the rest off cheaply to Australia.

In New Zealand Mr. Brough found the people there were ready to treat Great Britain

and Canada rather better than they did the Australians. The fact was that Australia had handicapped some of New Zealand's products and New Zealand had retaliated by not allowing Australian goods to enter the country so easily and by giving favourable treatment to the Mother Country and Canada.

"Did you find much Japanese or American paper in Australia?"

"No," said Mr. Brough, "I did not come across it. I did come across one big parcel of American 'news' paper, but that was merely surplus goods and they used Australia as the dumping ground."

As illustrating the attitude of the Australians at that time to German goods, Mr. Brough mentioned that in going through the Customs House at Adelaide, the officials confiscated a parcel of German samples which he was carrying. Although Mr. Brough pointed out that these were merely samples being taken into the country for purposes of comparison in the event of German goods being admitted after August 1st, he could not alter the decision of the officials who retained the samples. Since then, of course, it has been decided to admit German goods, but on certain terms.

The Commonwealth, Mr. Brough mentioned have an anti-dumping measure which operates according to the fluctuations of the exchange. With the German mark at a discount, as it is, Mr. Brough does not anticipate German goods being sold in Australia on any large scale.

Visit to Canada.

Passing on to Canada, Mr. Brough paid a visit to several paper mills in British Columbia, being induced to do so by the fact that he had seen some of their products in New Zealand.

He found that the mills in the Dominion, and especially in British Columbia, were practically sold out. This Mr. Brough attributed to a selling organisation established among the paper mills. Accordingly he found the plants full of orders for a long time to come. In catering for the Australian market, Western Canadian mills have the added advantage of cheaper freights and more direct transport.

Mr. Brough was impressed with Canada as a papermaking country, where new mills are starting up.

"Canada," he said, "will be one of the biggest papermaking countries, so far as I can see, and it is only a question of time when they will beat Scandinavia. They possess the raw materials in the shape of wood pulp and they have inexhaustible water-power. Some of the new mills are being laid out on a magnificent scale, and they have every facility for transporting materials and converting them into pulp and paper."

"My general impression is that Canada weathered the storm of depression quite as well as, if not better than, Australia and New Zealand. It, too, is a wonderful country, and the industrial possibilities are immense."

Poor Bank Note Paper.

It would be interesting to know the source of the paper used by the State Reserve Bank of South Africa, since serious complaints are made as to the quality of the paper.

"The present issue of notes by the State Reserve Bank has only been in circulation a month," says the *South African Printer and Stationer*, "and they are already showing very definite signs of wear and tear. The paper is quite unsuitable, and it is positively dangerous to fold up a ten-shilling note, for, if kept compressed in a note-case for a few days, the crease develops into a tear. As the result of a test, the paper is proved free from wood, but does not contain the correct percentage of rag. The proportion of rag and cotton usually used in bank note paper is not present. From a casual examination, it seems that there is about 60 per cent. esparto to 20 per cent. rag and cotton, whereas the latter should form nearer 90 per cent. Furthermore, the paper is machine-made instead of hand-made as should be the case. The ease with which the ten-shilling note of the present issue can be torn is most disconcerting. It seems as soft as cheap 'bank' paper."

Following a reference to spurious notes which are said to be in circulation, the same paper remarks: "It is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs when the whole country is looking askance at the first note issue of our Reserve Bank."

Paper Industry in Austria.

In a report on the economic and commercial situation of Austria to July, 1922, by Mr. O. S. Phillpotts, Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation, Vienna, some interesting figures and references are made to the paper industry of Austria. Naturally since the changes which followed upon the war, the paper production of Austria occupies a very much smaller position than it did before.

Reporting generally on the paper factories of the country, Mr. Phillpotts states that these are fully employed, chiefly for export. He adds that there are export restrictions and a kind of export duty is levied in order to secure paper under cost price for the Austrian newspapers.

In a series of appendices statistics of Austrian paper trade are given. Dealing first with the industrial production, a comparison is made with the month of May of the last three years. In May, 1920, the percentage of full production was 15 in the case of paper, and in the case of cardboard 50 per cent, and wood pulp 80 per cent. These three classes are bracketed together in the month of May, 1921, when the percentage of full production was 60 to 70. In May last the percentage of paper production was 67, cardboard 59 and wood pulp 78.

Paper Exports and Imports.

The figures relating to the export of paper and paper goods are furnished for the years 1920 and 1921. Under this heading the figure for 1920 is 95,706 tons and for 1921 114,430 tons. These figures include paper 37,302 tons in 1920, 47,891 tons in 1921; cardboard 24,515 tons in 1920 and 24,486 tons in 1921; paper goods 8,421 tons in 1920 and 9,689 tons in 1921; paper pulp, 3,993 tons in 1920 and 13,249 tons in 1921.

Exports of paper are made chiefly to Hungary, but 33.8 tons came to this country in 1920 and 795.6 tons in 1921. Cardboard goes chiefly to Poland, while the share of the United Kingdom in 1920 was 10 tons and in 1921 107.7 tons. For paper goods, Jugo-Slavia is the chief destination, while 24.3 tons came to the United Kingdom in 1920 and 133.3 tons in 1921. Paper pulp apparently finds its chief customers in Italy, but in 1921 71.4 tons were dispatched to the United Kingdom.

Austria is now a considerable importer of paper and paper manufactures, these being obtained chiefly from Czecho-Slovakia. Total imports under this heading in 1920 represented 20,481 tons and in 1921 25,012 tons. The United Kingdom supplied 17.4 tons in 1920 and 28.4 tons in 1921. Of the total imports packing, photographic and other kinds of paper represented 6,985 tons in 1920 and 6,642 tons in 1921.

Present Position of the Industry.

A report from Mr. Foster, the American Consul at Vienna, gives the following information concerning the paper industry in Austria:—

Paper is one of the most important exporting industries in Austria, as wood is abundant in this Republic. Of the former Austro-Hungarian paper industry, 60 per cent. has remained to the Republic, 20 per cent. was taken over by Czecho-Slovakia, and 10 per cent. went to Jugo-Slavia. The industry, however, is still controlled from Vienna, and a lively exchange of semi-manufactures is carried on between Austrian and Czecho-Slovak factories. In 1921 about 50,000 quintals of wood pulp were forwarded to Czecho-Slovakia in return for 100,000 quintals of cellulose, which were required by the Austrian mills. When working at full capacity it is estimated that the annual output of the three countries will reach 1,600,000 metric quintals of paper, 1,680,000 quintals of wood pulp and cardboard, and 1,200,000 quintals of cellulose.

During 1921 the Austrian paper industry worked at only about 65 per cent. of capacity, one of the chief obstacles in the way of full production having been scarcity of coal. While most of the factories are run by water power, coal is required for certain processes, such as drying, and the serious shortage experienced during 1920 and 1921 greatly handicapped the paper industry.

Austrian exports of paper products during 1921 amounted to about one-third of the total output. The principal countries of destination, in order of quantities, were: Hungary, Italy, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, and Germany, but Austrian paper was sold also to the Balkans, Egypt, Persia and the United States, declared exports to the latter country having been valued at \$207,377.

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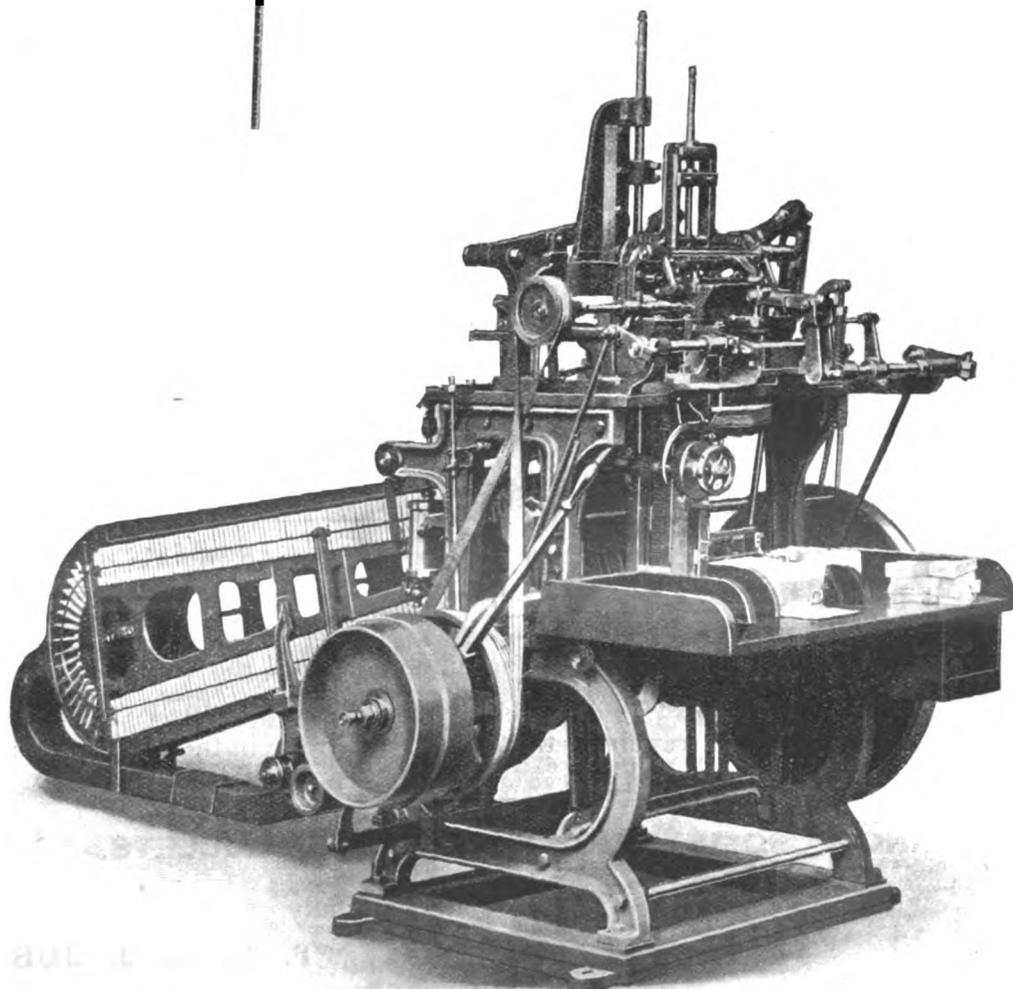
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You will no doubt recollect the War with Germany, and that everyone tried in their own sphere of usefulness to do their "bit."

The Printing Public were presented in the trade papers with a beautiful picture of several Aeroplanes flying over London causing destruction and our guns firing shells to bring those monsters down. These Shells were filled with Bullets made from Printers' Dross.

Our "bit" consisted of the manufacture of 4,700 tons of Shrapnel Bullets from Lead and Antimony and Antimonial Lead supplied by the Government. Over 1,600 tons of Antimonial Lead was sent to us without any pretense of cleaning, made direct from the ore, thus containing all the impurities which were in the ore. This Antimonial Lead along with our Dross Metal was made into Bullets (of course it was good enough to kill Germans), and it is now being hawked up and down the Country at £17 per ton. Since the Armistice we have not had one ton or even one pound of Shrapnel Bullets or Bullet Metal in our Works, and we do not wish for any We, however, have reason to know that Antimonial Lead has been used in making Type Metal. This Antimonial Lead, as we say previously, costs £17 per ton, and contains 12 per cent Antimony, so that our adding Antimony and Tin to raise this Bullet Metal to our Standard formulas would enable us to sell at the following prices:

Lino Metal:	Flat Bed Stereo:	Autoplate Metal:	Mono Metal:	} Free on rail Leeds, Net.
£26 per ton.	£30 per ton.	£34 per ton.	£36 per ton.	

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We have on hand 600 tons of Printers' Dross, accumulated since the War, which we are prepared to sell to the first comer at £14 per ton, our works. This we could have made into Bullets but, fortunately, there is no War requiring them, and our trade in the Midlands is very slow or they are using this cheap Antimonial Lead.

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LONDON: OCTOBER 19, 1922.

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The Printing Business as a Career.

Lord Riddell has some Interesting Things to Say concerning Various Phases of the Industry.

The first of a series of craft lectures (arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board) was given at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, on Friday, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell, the subject chosen by His Lordship being "The Printing Business as a Career." The chair was occupied by Mr. Herbert Fitch (Master of the Stationers' Company), and there was a very large attendance of members of the trade, among whom was present a considerable representation of the student section of the industry. Besides Lord Riddell and Mr. Herbert Fitch there were also present:—Mr. Edward Unwin (Past Master of the Stationers' Company), Mr. Henry Hill, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. Ernest B. Judd, Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, Major Husk, Mr. Frank Colebrook, Mr. G. A. Eden, Mr. H. Wilson Howes, and Mr. J. R. Riddell (principal, London School of Printing).

In a few preliminary remarks the chairman said he was agreeably surprised at the large audience that had assembled, not to listen to what he had to say, but to hear their right hon. friend give one of his learned and illuminating and interesting addresses. He was very glad, as Master of the Company, to extend to His Lordship and to all those present a very hearty welcome at that first lecture of a series which is being given for the promotion of the best aspects of the great art and mystery in which they were all interested. They were also fortunate that Lord Riddell, in spite of the innumerable claims upon his time and energies, had been good enough to attend there that evening to deliver the inaugural address, and they were gratified to think that this new enterprise had been launched under such auspicious circumstances. The Stationers' Company was more than ever alive to the necessity of promoting the best interests of the great trade of printing and its cognate industries.

The Right Hon. Lord Riddell, who was very warmly received, said it was not his intention to deliver a lecture, but to offer a few remarks on the subject announced. If one made inquiries of most master printers, continued His Lordship, he would be told that the printing trade was one of the most anxious and harassing trades in the country. Those engaged in the trade would acquiesce in that. If any of those present thought of entering the printing trade they should ignore observations of that sort. His experience was that everyone took an exaggerated view of his own worries and anxieties as compared with other people's. Therefore, those entering the industry would be well advised to consider the printing trade on its merits,

irrespective of the gloomy remarks made by dissatisfied printers who had not received from their customers as good conditions as they considered, themselves entitled to receive.

Trades which gave the workers engaged in them an opportunity of expressing themselves were especially interesting, and the printing trade was essentially one of these. As compared with other trades, printers were certainly—he would not say more—*intelligent*. (Laughter.) He did not suggest the printing trade was one in which to make great fortunes, but it was one in which they could live a very interesting and useful life.

A Tribute to Trade Union Leaders.

Their trade was a very highly organised one, both in respect of masters and men. He had had the honour of attending many discussions regarding trade questions between masters and men, and these were characterised by eloquence, geniality, and statesman-like qualities which did credit to their country. They all knew Mr. Bowerman. (Applause.) They knew what he did for the trade. When other trade unions were in their infancy the London Society of Compositors was a highly organised institution. It was not for him to say what results had been achieved. He believed that the London Society of Compositors was successful and that other trade unions were also successful because those who had led those unions had early appreciated that, interesting as political theories may be to them, their job was to get good wages and good conditions of labour. The result of the policy of the sagacious leaders who established these great unions had at any rate been that the workers received higher rates of wages than workers in any other industry in the country. It was thought that with the introduction of the modern composing machine, the linotype, that the position of the worker would be seriously interfered with, but experience had shown nothing of the kind. The compositor earned more money than ever. The same could be said of the men who worked the rotary presses. They earned more money than their predecessors who worked similar machines. The more highly complicated the machine the higher the remuneration to the men who operated it. When we saw the vast masses of papers turned out from the rotary presses, it was very difficult to appreciate the manifold operations and the skill and energy and patience displayed by those who produced them.

They sometimes heard reflections upon the British press. A gentleman not engaged in

the industry—an ecclesiastic—recently made some derogatory remarks about British brains of to-day as compared with one hundred years ago. That, thought Lord Riddell—was a libel, for if they were prepared to pay a proper price for printing they could get it in this country just as good as that produced anywhere else. If they compared present-day printing with that of the past they had nothing to be ashamed of, for as far as the printing trade was concerned, it stood as high to-day as it ever did.

The Trade's Educational Facilities.

During the next week or two they would see the completion of a great enterprise. The London County Council and the printing trade, with great foresight and liberality, had established a new printing school in Blackfriars, which, when fully equipped, would be the largest and most up-to-date printing school in this country. He congratulated the London County Council and the printing trade on what had been done, for it was not a slight matter to make arrangements whereby a great authority like the London County Council together with the masters and men in the industry, should join in what was not only a pious movement to establish a printing school, but what meant also contributions of so many thousands of pounds a year from the employers and employed, and meant the London County Council agreeing to contribute the balance required.

The printing trade in this country, the speaker continued, was one of the largest industries, employing 214,000 people, there being also 60,000 engaged in papermaking and 68,000 in the manufacturing stationery section. It was gratifying to those engaged in the industry that owing to the action of the Stationers' Company a body had been set up for examining students, consisting, he thought, partly of representatives of masters, men, and local authorities. It was a most efficient body, and although it had only been in operation for some three years, it had given evidence of its value. There was no doubt that, in conjunction with the Printing School, the printing trade would shortly become very highly organised in the matter of education. The trade had many phases, and many classes of people were engaged in it.

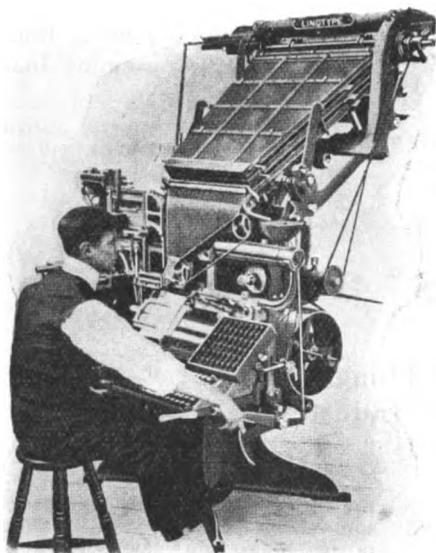
A great printing business required financial, commercial, technical and artistic ability, and it required men in each of these departments who were experts in them. The head of a great printing business required to be a man of vision and a good organiser, so as to be able to judge of the capacity of those serving under him. He had in his possession

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a statement which proved what he had previously said regarding wages paid in the printing trade. A compositor, for example, in the general printing business could earn somewhere about £5 a week; a compositor on a daily newspaper somewhere about £8 a week, and a compositor on night work considerably more. When they came to the commercial side—and a good commercial traveller was a great asset—he had reason to know that some commercial travellers earned large sums of money, ranging from £1,000 to £3,000 a year. Of course these were exceptional men. He did not wish to suggest to any of his hearers who might be meditating upon a choice of business that they would earn such a salary as that. He was often asked if the printing trade offered a good opportunity as a career for a boy, and he always answered unhesitatingly that it did. The opportunities in that trade were, he considered, quite equal to those in almost any other.

During the last twenty years a great revolution had taken place in the printing trade, and he did not know any other, except perhaps the electrical, where so many changes had taken place. The introduction of the rotary press, coupled with the introduction of cheap paper, had entirely altered the newspaper section of the business. Before these innovations circulations were comparatively small. To-day, as they knew, coupled with insurance—(laughter)—newspaper circulations ran into millions, and although many comments had been made as to the advisability or otherwise of insurance schemes, it was necessary, at least, so he understood, to print the papers. (Laughter.)

The Printing Trade's Attractions.

He could remember the first half-tone blocks perfectly well, and the introduction of these had opened up a great field for labour and a great field for artistic work. He wanted to emphasise the fact that the printing trade was not only a great craft—it was an artistic trade, and it was because the trade had that peculiarity that it was attractive. They all knew from experience that printers were perhaps the most intelligent people in the country. (Hear, hear.) They took great interest in public affairs, and were always prepared to argue any question in which they might be interested. He could point to six men in London, heads of great businesses, who started life in the composing room. Many of the most prominent personages in the newspaper world to-day graduated as compositors. The printing trade had a way of pushing capable people forward, and it had a charm of its own.

In all newspaper offices there existed a spirit of camaraderie which, except in times of strife, led everyone in the office to be anxious that the job should be done well, and that fact made him look forward with the greatest hope to the future of the trade. His friend, Mr. J. R. Riddell, had done a great deal for the trade. If students wished to become really good printers they must learn not only from the practical work of everyday life, but they must be prepared to go to technical schools where printing was taught. Printing had a literature of its own, and it had great traditions. Many great men had been printers. The president of the United States is the proprietor of a newspaper in a small country town, and the American ambassador was another newspaper man. Though these men were newspaper men, the whole of the printing industry was bound up together.

Before concluding, Lord Riddell said there was one observation he wished to emphasise: the printing trade was distinguished by one very desirable thing. There might be disputes as to wages and conditions of labour, but when it came to the charitable side of the trade they found masters and men all stood shoulder to shoulder in trying to help the "lame dog." (Cheers.)

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, in moving a vote of thanks to Lord Riddell, congratulated both the Worshipful Company of Stationers and the Printing Industry Technical Board on the success achieved at the opening of the season in securing Lord Riddell to give the first lecture. Referring to outstanding examples of success achieved by those trained in the printing craft, Mr. Austen-Leigh mentioned that the late President of the Irish Free State began life as a compositor, whilst Benjamin Franklin was also a printer.

Mr. Henry Hill, seconding the vote of thanks, spoke of the wonder of a book. It was more wonderful, he thought, than even a house, a ship or an aeroplane, in that it contained in a few pages the thoughts of men of two or three hundred years ago.

The vote of thanks was put to the meeting in Parliamentary fashion and carried with hearty applause.

Lord Riddell briefly replied to the vote of thanks, and with this the meeting closed.

Market Prices of Paper.

Current and Pre-War.

	Current Price. Per lb.	Pre-war Price. Per lb.
"News" offcuts ...	1 1/2	1 1/4
Common M.F. printing ...	2 1/2	1 3/4
Seconds ...	2 1/2	2
Fine ...	3 1/2	2 1/4
Esparto ...	3 1/2	2 1/2
Antique printing, 1st quality ...	4 1/2	2 1/2
" " 2nd quality ...	3 1/2	2 1/2
S.C. printing, pure ...	3 1/2	2 1/4
" " 2nd quality ...	2 1/2	2
Imitation art, 1st quality ...	3 1/2	2 1/4
" " 2nd ...	3 1/2	2 1/4
Coated art, 1st quality ...	7-8	4
" " 2nd ...	5 1/2	3
M.G. poster, pure ...	3 1/2	2 1/2
" " seconds ...	3	2
Glazed coloured printing, English ...	3	1 3/4
Glazed coloured printing, Foreign ...	2 1/2	1 1/2
M.G. envelope manilla ...	2 1/2-3	1 1/2-2
Label manilla ...	4-4 1/2	2 1/2
Fine white pulp board ...	4	
Common Bank (white) ...	4-5	2 1/2-3
" (tinted) ...	5-6	3
Duplicating paper, ...	4	2 1/2
Common blotting ...	5	4
E.S. drawing cartridge ...	4	2 1/2
Cover paper, 1st quality ...	8	4
" " 2nd quality ...	6	3
E.S. writing, contng. M.W.P. ...	2 1/2	2
" " seconds ...	3	2 1/2
" " fine ...	3 1/2	2 1/2
" " esparto ...	4	2 1/2
E.S. A.L. a/c book, com. ...	4	2 1/2
" " seconds ...	5	3
T.S. " " plain, seconds ...	7	4
T.S. " " stndrd. makes ...	9 up.	4 1/2 up.
Hand-made ledger papers ...	1 10-2 3	10d.-1 6

Prices refer to not less than 3 1/2 cwt.

The Boxboard Market.

The 1921 Year Book of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom contains a host of information concerning the activities of the Chamber and various phases of industry in which the members are likely to be interested. The reviews of market conditions are very well done, being short and to the point.

The following comments are made concerning the Swedish boxboard market during 1921:

The close connection between the boxboard market and the export trade was again demonstrated during 1921, the sales curve following faithfully the Board of Trade returns. It need scarcely be emphasised, therefore, that there was a considerable falling off in boxboard orders, compared with previous years.

The home trade was responsible for most of the orders which were placed, but even here the position was stagnant for the first few months of the year. Some of the more important box-using industries again, such as the margarine trade, suffered a serious setback, which was naturally reflected in the lessened demand for whitewood boxes. Altogether, the boxboard business shared to a great extent, if happily not to the full, the depression which ruled throughout the timber trade, and indeed most other trades.

So far as prices were concerned, the tendency was downwards until September, when there was a slight reaction. The drop in values at the end of the year amounted to about 50 per cent. in cost, freight and insurance, compared with the previous year, and there was every indication that at all events a temporary norm had been reached. This fact will, it is hoped, restore to buyers the confidence which they lacked during 1921, when purchases were on a hand-to-mouth basis.

The disappearance of the exchange and freight basis clauses from boxboard contracts during this year afforded satisfaction both to buyers and agents.

A feature of the year which naturally had a repercussion on Swedish boxboard mills was the appearance on the British market of boxboards of Central European origin, their main recommendation being that of cheapness. It is possible to predict with confidence, however, that this competition will not survive the abnormal conditions which led to their introduction. Granted the better trade conditions which appear to have set in with the turn of the year, the average buyer will invariably prefer the better finish and the superior appearance of the Scandinavian box, even at a slightly higher price.

Two UNEMPLOYED engineers were brought up at Barrow last week on charges under the Forgery Act, 1913, the charge on the warrants being that defendants were in possession of certain paper intended to resemble and pass as special paper, such as is provided and used in making bank notes. In a secret chamber had been found various implements and portions of 20s. and 10s. forged Treasury notes; also part of a letter from a London firm of stationers as to supplying special paper. Mention was made of a letter to a firm of stationers stating that one of the defendants was starting a process and printing plant.

If you try you may; if you don't you won't.

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

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

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

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

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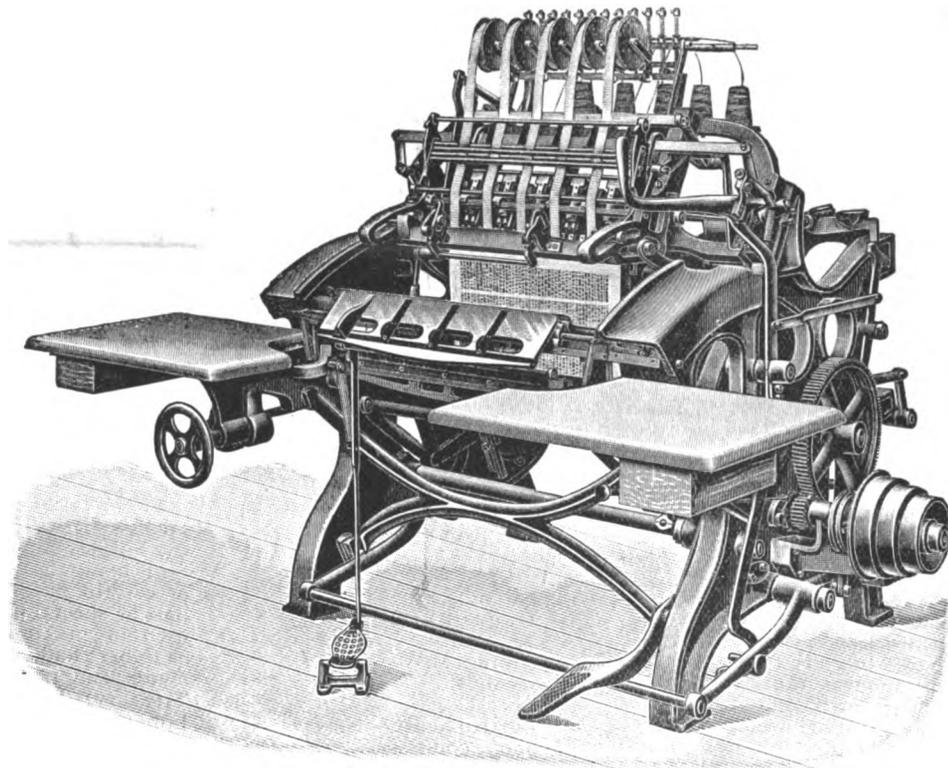
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Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms :

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

'Phone:
CLERKENWELL 3126.

Trade Notes.

BINDERS' DOCKETS.—A meeting is arranged to take place in Manchester to-day between the Federation of Master Printers and the bookbinding section of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers to consider the question of the application of the time docket in Manchester bookbinding establishments.

FOLLOWING up the good start made by the London Master Printers' Association in tackling the question of the competition between certain wholesale stationers and printers for the supplying of printers' customers with paper, the Federation of Master Printers is now taking the question up as a national matter. A Federation committee is being formed to go into the problem with a view to conferences being arranged with the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants.

At last week's meeting of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association, which was devoted to discussion of Association business, an interesting suggestion was made by Mr. Alfred Langley, vice-president of the L.M.P.A. to the effect that a ladies' committee should be formed with a view to assisting the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

NEWSPAPER AND BETTING ACT.—“The words ‘one shilling’ on the front page of the *Sporting Echo* do not represent the price of the paper. They are a device to evade the Ready Money Betting Act.” This was the decision of the magistrate at Merthyr on Tuesday in fining John Long, editor, and Edward Emmanuel, printer, of the *Sporting Echo*, published in London, £25 each for publishing an advertisement for “ready money” football betting. H. Pearce, the circulation manager, was fined £10, and all three received the option of one month's imprisonment. The newspaper contained coupons for forecasting the results of football matches. One shilling had to be sent with each coupon and one shilling for the next issue of the paper. “The

shilling is not a stake or a wager, but merely the price of the paper,” said Mr. Reed, who represented Long, Emmanuel and Pearce. The magistrate agreed to state a case for High Court opinion. It is the first prosecution under the Ready Money Betting Act of 1920.

MORE NOTE FORGERY.—Two former members of a theatrical touring company—James Page, 28, and Harry Fuller, 26—were sent to prison at the Old Bailey on Friday for having in their possession apparatus used for making £1 Treasury notes. Mr. Justice Roche said that as it was their first offence he would deal lightly with the men. He sentenced Fuller to eight months' and Page to six months' imprisonment, both in the second division.

AN outbreak of fire occurred last week at 15, Catherine-lane, Glasgow, occupied by the publishing firm of Messrs. Wood and Gibb. The damage is estimated at about £800.

ROCHDALE and District Printing and Kindred Trades Guild held their annual whist drive and concert on Saturday at the Provident Hall, Lord-street, Rochdale. During the evening the cricket shield and bowling cup were presented by Mr. Hancock, president of the local Master Printers' Association. Substantial prizes were offered for the whist drive.

THE South London Caxton Musical Society opened their thirtieth winter season of concerts in aid of the Caxton Home, at the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham, on Saturday last, when the chair was occupied by representatives of the *Daily Telegraph*, Messrs. S. Bryant and F. R. Rayment. Generous contributions to the “plate,” which realised over forty guineas, were received from Viscount Burnham and the companionship of the *Daily Telegraph*. The popularity of the concerts has induced the committee to hold them weekly during the season.

CAXTON HOME CONCERT.—The Caxton Home Committee is holding its fifth annual concert at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W., on Saturday afternoon next, for which an excellent programme has been arranged. The proceeds of this effort will be placed to the reduction of the debt on the War Me-

morial Extension, and donations towards this object will be gratefully received by the hon. secretaries, Messrs. G. Chapman and W. F. France, at the Caxton Home Office, 3, Cursitor-street, E C 4.

Trade Union Matters.

THE annual report of the printing and Kindred Trades Federation discloses that the year's income was £10,455. The year's working showed a gain of £5,068, the total funds of the Federation now being £14,653 12s. 5d.

“NATSOPA” SPORTS.—It is proposed by the Executive Council of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants to provide a shield and medals for competition in a football tournament. The plan adopted will be for each town to play inter-office matches until the winners are found who are to represent the town or for each town to select a team and towns meet on the knock-out principle. Entries for the charity shield competed for by the London branches are now asked for.

THE North Wales Coast branch of the National Union of Journalists loses a valuable member by the sudden death, at Colwyn Bay Railway Station, on Monday, of Mr. D. Clwyd Griffiths, who for many years has represented the *North Wales Coast Pioneer* and associated journals. Mr. Griffiths was only last week re-elected hon. secretary of the North Wales Coast branch, a post he had occupied since the branch was formed.

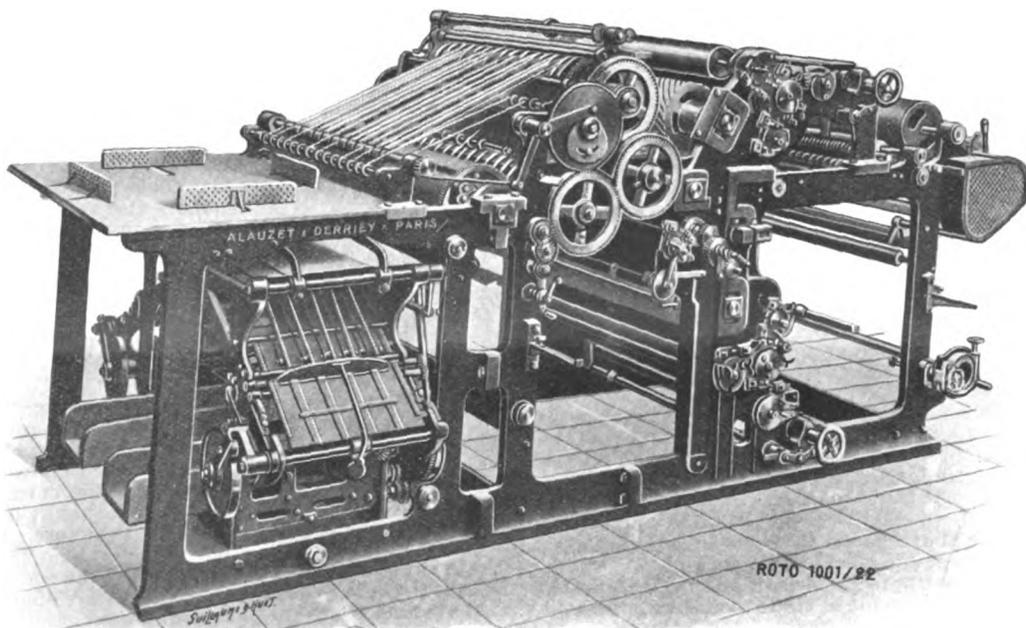
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ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

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Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Offset Discussed at Manchester.

The October monthly general meeting was held in the "Mitre" Hotel, Cathedral Gates, Manchester, on Saturday evening last, when Mr. Thos. Rignall (president) occupied the chair, being supported by Mr. Fred Robinson (vice president) and a large gathering of members, particularly from such distant places as Blackburn, Bolton, Rochdale, Stockport and Oldham.

The minutes were read by the secretary, and after a slight recommendation from Mr. Robert Marshall, were then approved.

Correspondence.—Mr. E. W. Whittle, general secretary, had that evening wired for a collection to be taken on behalf of P. M. and O. A. Pension No. 3, and the members immediately subscribed £2 10s.

The Yorkshire Centre reported their be-fogged experiences whilst travelling between Manchester and Yorkshire on September 30th.

Mr. Jos. Orrell, who was desirous of being transferred to London, was optimistic about the new city of his adoption.

Mr. Leonard Taylor wrote from Peking, North China, informing the president of his three years' experiences where East is so different to West.

The Industrial Welfare Society sent an open invitation for the members to attend a series of lectures running from October to March.

Messrs. H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., having arranged demonstrations of printing machinery and appliances at 9, Mosley-street, Manchester, the members agreed to pay a visit on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst.

The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., invited the members to a demonstration of a new member of the Miller family which would take place in the Municipal College of Technology, Sackville-street, Manchester, on Saturday afternoon, November 11th next, and this was agreed to.

The annual report and balance sheet came under discussion, but it was resolved to postpone comments to a later meeting.

Auditors.—There being required another person to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Orrell going to the metropolis, Mr. Geo. H. Rider was elected co-auditor with Mr. Charles N. Knowles.

Echoes of the recent trade disputes.—Several members mentioned irritating experiences since the settlement, therefore it was agreed that a special general meeting be called for Saturday evening, October 28th, at seven o'clock sharp, to consider grievances in connection with the recent dispute, the training of apprentices in technical schools, endowment of a ward at Ancoats Hospital, the annual balance sheet, and anything else requiring special attention.

The president having put the closure to a very critical meeting, he said he was pleased to announce that a Manchester member would give the first lecture of the session, and he called upon Mr. W. E. Dalby to explain his title, "How and Why of an Offset Machine."

How and Why of Offset.

Mr. Dalby then said he would throw on the screen a number of illustrations of the single-colour offset and the two-colour offset machines. The former machine was built on the two-revolution principle, thus allowing more time for feeding in the sheet than could be obtained with a single-revolution machine, and further, it allowed a forward delivery to a position where the sheets could be easily examined. The essentials of an offset machine capable of producing any class of work, from the highest to the lowest, at high speeds were: Rigidity, dead register, rolling power, perfect damping, accessibility, efficient blanket stretching device, control, smooth running and clean delivery, all the above points having been achieved by Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Rigidity was not fully appreciated by the earlier makers of offset machines, and many were the troubles directly attributed to this defect, it causing bad register, gear marks, uneven impression, rolling of the machine, etc. Good register was essential on work with any pretension to quality. Bad register on an L. and M. machine in capable hands was an unknown quantity. Half-tone work in ten colours, prints on satin and linen, high class show-cards, and work of a similar nature that required the most exacting register was being daily produced on the L. and M. machines. Register was built into

the machine, yet the engineers had provided certain adjustments which came within the province of the printer. The feed board could be raised or lowered to the impression cylinder, the front guides were of assistance to the operator in setting his job, each gripper finger had its own adjusting screw, as the setting of the grippers had a direct bearing on the register. The tympan on which the grippers rest were designed to reduce the margin required for gripper room on the sheet even as little as 3-16ths of an inch, and further, the aluminium adjustable stops compensated for wear. The inking arrangements were over the plate cylinder, and on a quad demy machine which took a sheet 52 x 37½ ins. there were 6 inking rollers, 3 steel vibrators, 2 transfer rollers, 3 distributors with 3 steel riders and 1 ink ductor roller. The movement on the vibrators could be stopped altogether, or set to give a little or the full amount of vibration. The ink fountain was fitted with a flexible steel blade, the ink feed being regulated by a cam and ratchet wheel working from zero up to 25 teeth. The damping apparatus was positioned underneath the feed board and below the plate cylinder, and easy of access. There were two plate damping rollers, one feed roller, one brass vibrator roller, one large brass fountain roller, which could be worked either automatically or independently, the water feed being regulated by a pawl and ratchet wheel fitted with a patent index-plate showing the teeth feed per impression. To secure even tension on rubber blankets, and to avoid creep, gear marks or loss of tone values, a device is provided for pulling up the blanket hard and tight. To effect parallelism absolutely positive between the front and back edges of the blanket a special blanket square was provided in which holes were drilled corresponding exactly with the studs in the reel rods, the pressure being applied from both gripper and back edges of the cylinder. The impression cylinder trip when being thrown in was so timed that it never came into operation until the plate was fully linked up and the immediate print completed, so that no half-print or half-inked up impression was possible. The machine was smooth running without any rocking motion, it being due to the fact that all cylinder and driving gears were cut on the Sunderland system. Mr. Dalby also fully described the two-colour offset.

Graining of Plates.

The graining of plates did not always receive the attention its importance demanded, and it was no uncommon thing to find a plate put into the graining machine, marbles put over it, then sprinkled with water and sand, the machine started up, and left without any further attention until the plate was required. The plate, under those conditions, was bound to receive an indifferent grain, and later on surprise might be expressed at the work not remaining sharp and clean during subsequent operations. For good results the plate should be grained evenly all over, and examined through a strong glass before being sent to the transferer. Where care was taken, the graining machine was preferable to the sand blast or chemical grain methods. When the plate was properly sensitised, washed and dried quickly to prevent oxidation, it was then ready for the transfer.

When transferring from an old original or new drawing the first thing to do was to thoroughly clean the original, bearing in mind that every defect, large or small, would be multiplied according to the number set up on the sheet. Use good ink, and pull the transfers slightly fuller than for stone, being careful to avoid finger marks when patching up. Then ascertain the correct distance to lay the patched sheet from the gripper and side lay edges of the plate, and then lay every job down in the same relative position, especially for register work. Wherever possible, dirt should be chemically removed rather than by abrasion; and key work, which had been put into a printing black for the guidance of artists, should be eliminated before pulling the transfers. Beautiful colour work could be produced from half-tone transfers, specially made for offset work, combined with transfers from collotype plates. The camera and its adjuncts were steadily advancing photographic transferring, as it was possible to obtain absolute replicas sharp and clean. Lithotex, which had been dealt with in a previous lecture by Mr. Garrett, produced quad demy work, 200 up, with a crispness, uniformity and register that could not be achieved by the old method of transferring. Mr. Dalby also emphasised that

a good ink was by far the most economical in the long run, and the difference in the price of ordinary and good offset ink was soon eaten up if the operator was continually stopping his machine to fake up his job. An offset ink being more concentrated and ground up finer than the ordinary litho ink, it naturally cost more, but the worry being eliminated and the results being perfect, compensated for all the care taken.

The Subject Discussed.

Mr. Rignall pointed out that the specimens around the room showed what could be done by lithography. The photographic method was "it," and the short space of time that was occupied by the American Directoplate process mentioned by the lecturer showed the wonderful strides photography was making into the lithographic business. There was a deal to be learned before the photographic method became a business proposition and its use could only be valuable where big orders were concerned.

Mr. Edward McVay did not agree that the photographic cost was exorbitant, as minimum plates cost only 7s. 2d. for four square inches, whilst the cost of a man transferring would be much for the same work, say 10s to 12s, therefore the photographic method was within the reach of all.

Mr. Winstanley admired the fine specimens of offset work, but objected to the idea that the flat-bed printer should forget his knowledge in order to become a good offset printer. The man of common sense who was a good flat-bed printer would be the most likely person to make a good offset printer.

Mr. E. Garrett said the offset process was the finest and most flexible method the lithographer had. A printer who turned from flat-bed to offset had a lot to learn and should have an aptitude for his trade. A great many persons ran away with the idea that they only had to buy a machine and all would be well, but they eventually learned that it was a dear proposition. No one should introduce a rotary offset for work where runs were continually under 5,000 as it would prove a white elephant. Such machines swallowed up the work and therefore there should be a continual flow of large orders. Flat-bed machines on small runs gave as fine work as rotary without carrying such heavy overhead expenses.

Mr. W. E. Dalby replied that many flat-bed machinemen were unfitted for rotary offset, as the fast running of the latter machine appeared to bewilder them. Being used to printing direct from stone to paper, they did not realise or understand the transferring from the plate to the rubber and then to the paper. Rubber blankets might run perfectly one day and the next became tired, thereby necessitating a change. The pressmen should be mechanically minded for an offset machine owing to its fine adjustments. On flat-beds the play was not of much account, but when he had to deal with cylinders ground true to the 1,000th part of an inch, and he had to conform to the maker's specification for certain plates and blankets, a 5,000th part of an inch would upset all calculations. Flat-bed machinemen did not appreciate such facts, owing to so much latitude on the older method of printing.

Mr. Chas. N. Knowles and several other members also spoke, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Dalby for his able and valuable lecture. WRE MAC.

Industry and Alcohol.

Industry, ignorant of physiological laws, failed in the past to provide means for taking food during working hours, writes Prof. E. L. Collis, the well-known expert on industrial medicine, in the current issue of *Industrial Welfare*. The result by common agreement was not satisfactory. One of the most notable actions taken by the Liquor Control Board during the war was the effort made to remedy this state of affairs by instituting industrial canteens. This action was taken boldly on the strength of the faith the Board possessed that taking adequate food during the working day lessened fatigue and consequently the craving for alcohol. No one will gainsay that this action was wise and far-seeing. More and more employers are coming to appreciate its wisdom. In many factories to-day the tea trolley goes round the shops mid-morning and mid-afternoon, while excellent accommodation is provided where good food can be obtained cheaply and eaten in comfort during the meal intervals.

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TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

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BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9½-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

DDOUBLE-HEADED WIRE STAPLING MACHINE, for Wooden Boxes, from 2-in. to 12-in. in height; fitted with Two Heads; adjustable from 2½-in. up to 8½-in. apart; Adjustable Iron Table; for Power or Treadle; latest construction; absolutely new.—Box 13997.

NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch ½-in.—Box 13998.

PERFECTION No. 6 WIRE STITCHING MACHINE, by Morrison, to stitch up to ¾-in., good as new; Double-headed Brehmer Wire Stitching Machine, perfect condition; Round Cornering Machine.—Box 13999.

PERFECTION WIRE STITCHING MACHINE, by J. L. Morrison; will stitch up to 1½-in. in thickness; this machine is equal to new. No. 17½ Wire Stitching Machine, by Brehmer, will stitch up to 1½-in. in thickness; fitted for Power.—Box 14000.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
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Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

IMPOSING SURFACE (Second-hand), about 72-in. by 32-in.—Particulars to "Observer" Office, Accrington. 14003

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NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Litho Machines.—Box 13977.

REMINGTON Latest No. 10 TYPEWRITER, coded, self-starter model, absolutely unused, as new; sacrifice, £14; cost nearly double.—White, Arcade, Northampton. 14008

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THE Proprietors of British Patent No. 7,098 of 1914, relating to CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINES, desire to enter into arrangements by way of license or otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of developing and practically working the same in this country.—Inquiries should be addressed to Sefton-Jones, O'dell and Stephens, 285, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1. 14007

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Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
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IT PAYS

to Advertise in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer!* The following is one of many unsolicited testimonials we have recently received.

Under date of May 10th Mr. E. P. Woodman, Managing Director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., writes:—

"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with your Journal."

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General Engravers
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PRINTER**
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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1922.

Hopes of Reduced Postage.

THE Postmaster-General continues to hold out hopes that lead the public in general and the long-suffering printing trade in particular to maintain an attitude of *nil desperandum* in respect of the burden of postal rates which it is so desirable should be mitigated without further delay. Mr. Kellaway was right when he said at Bedford last Thursday that the business world would not be content, nor would the general public, until they had succeeded in restoring to the country the benefits of the penny post. This, together with the restoration of the universal half-penny rate on post cards and a removal of the annoying restrictions that hamper the rates on printed matter, would confer immense benefit not only upon the printing industry but upon commerce generally. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, has done the trade a good service by making plain in the public Press that much of the unemployment in the printing trade is due to high postal rates and that, whilst the natural order of things is that trade improvement follows improved postal facilities, Mr. Kellaway's speech indicates that we have to wait for a revival before a revision of rates can be effected. This is a disappointing proposition, and it is to be hoped Mr. Kellaway may find himself able to give early effect to the improvements he has in mind, and thus assist in bringing those better times which he and all of us desire.

The Merchandise Marks Bill.

OF the several pieces of legislation which the House of Commons will have to consider when it reassembles, one of the most important is the Merchandise Marks Bill. Though little news has yet been made public as to last week's meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the printing industry, it is gratifying to learn that the Council passed a resolution urging that the Merchandise Marks Amendment Bill should be pressed forward in order that all printed matter, when sold, should clearly convey to the public the country of origin. The need for such legislation is evident when it is realised, as the secretary

of the Federation of Master Printers has stated to the Press, that printed posters are imported with the country of origin printed on the edges, and the edges bearing the imprint are then cut off, enabling the posters to be sold as British goods. Christmas cards and the like are delivered from abroad in parcels on which the country of origin is stated, but the cards themselves bear no indication that they are of other than British manufacture. Foreign makers of cartons print the country of origin on the carton, but in such a position that when the flaps of the packages are turned in there is scarcely a possibility of the printing being seen.

Loose-Leaf Binding.

WE find the loose leaf ledger people deeply concerned over the problem of hinging their sheets. It has been customary with the majority of them to crease or crimp the loose leaves near the binding margin with the object of inducing flexibility and consequently flatness in the lay of the leaves when the book is open. There are strong objections to this method, not the least of which is the increased bulk created. A progressive firm has solved some of its difficulties by a system of calendering the bending area. Still there is room for the ideal method, which we are given to understand has yet to be discovered. There is, of course, a process of chemical treatment in vogue, but that is under patent, and, so far as we know, is not in use in this country. Is there any simpler way of producing flexibility at a given part of a sheet of paper without adding bulk or detracting from the strength or durability of the product? Personally, we regard it as a paper-making proposition.

Account Book Paper.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND GREEN, LTD., have improved the shade of their ledger laid paper by deepening it a little. The change is all to the good, if our experience of the account book paper section is well founded. There is always a preference for the definite azure tint, provided it does not overstep bounds. The great trouble with some of the cheaper azure laid E.S. writings is that their tint is ephemeral. A day in sunlight is sufficient to restore them to an unnatural whiteness. It is almost amazing to what an extent these cheap papers are supplanting high class tub-sized makes in the account book trade. Times innumerable we have heard of and seen specifications for contracts substituting papers at 4½d. to 6d. for those costing 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., and hitherto in use. In pursuit of economy the change is sometimes a very mistaken policy on the part of the user, but the process of paring inevitably creates opportunities for experience to teach its lesson.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

H. V. Beeson and F. J. Mason, general and commercial printers, 6, Foulden terrace, Stoke Newington, under the style of the Foulden Press (H. V. Beeson and F. J. Mason).

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDERS.

C. Nixon, 13, Walker-street, Oldham-road, Manchester, compositor; and G. Townley, 28, Thompson-street, Broughton, Salford, compositor, carrying on business in co-partnership under the style of the Rusholme Printing Co., 339, Great Western-street, Rusholme, Manchester.

G. R. Davies, 4, Baron-road, Blaenau Festiniog, carrying on business at The Carlton, 51, High-street, Blaenau Festiniog, stationer and photographer.

A. J. Ireland, 36, Stanhope-road, St. Albans, journalist.

J. N. Firth, 38, Shoe-lane, London, residing at Hillside, Rectory-road, Broadstairs, journalist.

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London Unions and Wages.

Following a recommendation made by the Joint Industrial Council last week calling upon master printers and those unions which had not yet reached agreement on the subject of wage reduction to renew negotiations with a view to obviating any stoppage, a conference took place on Tuesday between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors. The outcome, we understand, was that the L.S.C. has undertaken to call another special delegate meeting and make the latest position clear to their members. The L.M.P.A. is also holding further conferences with the other unions which have not yet agreed to reductions of wages.

Personal.

AMONG those attending the opening of the new Port of London Authority House by the Prime Minister on Tuesday were Lord Riddell, Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., Sir Philip Waterlow, Mr. W. Lindley-Jones, Mr. C. J. Morgan (Foy, Morgan and Co.), and Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P.

SIR EDWARD ILIFFE, head of the firm of Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., has been passing through Canada on his way to Japan and will return to this country via India.

MR. H. SEYMOUR BERRY, opening an industrial exhibition at Merthyr on Monday, said he regretted the necessity for his impending departure to his new Breconshire home. In any case, however, his interest in his native town would continue.

MR. W. THORNTON SHARP, who was secretary to the Newspaper Press Fund for a period exceeding thirty years, and later a vice-president and honorary adviser to the Council, has been elected treasurer of the institution, in succession to the late Viscount Northcliffe.

MR. OSCAR C. GRIFFITH, principal of the firm of W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., has intimated his retirement from the Council of the London Master Printers' Association on the ground of ill health.

AT last Thursday's meeting of the Council, Mr. Griffith's resignation was accepted amid warm expressions of appreciation of the many years of very useful service which Mr. Griffith has rendered to the L.M.P.A., the hope being also expressed that his health might show early improvement.

MR. CEDRIC CHIVERS, the well-known Bath bookbinder, who is an alderman of the city, has been chosen as Bath's next mayor.

MR. R. LUNDY, district secretary for the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, is a Labour candidate for the November elections in Manchester.

MR. R. M. LANCASTER, the ex-secretary of the Leeds Typographical Society, was at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Centre of the Industrial League re-elected to the presidency.

MR. JOHN WILKINSON, who recently retired on a pension after having served fifty years (twenty-seven of which he was foundry overseer) in *The Times* office, was on Saturday invited to meet his late colleagues at dinner and presented by them with a gold watch, suitably inscribed.

MR. EDWARD PRICE BELL, London correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News* since 1900, and one of the best-known American journalists in Europe, has left this country to take up permanent residence in the United States.

MR. JOHN CLAYTON, special correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* Foreign News Service, has been threatened, says that journal, with arrest and expulsion "as an undesirable alien" by the British military authorities at Constantinople. The charge against him is that he violated the orders of the Allied generals at Constantinople in going to the Mudania Conference. By doing so he provided the world with important news which would not otherwise have been available.

MR. S. HEALEY, who has been with the United Newspapers, Ltd., for a period of close on twenty years, was on Tuesday presented with a travelling trunk on the occasion of his leaving the firm. The presentation was made by Mr. A. Elan, father of the chapel, on behalf of the overseers and staff of the United Newspapers.

MR. HEALEY is going to California, where he intends to take up fruit farming, and is followed on his new enterprise with the best wishes of many friends for his future success.

MR. A. HULL, who for seven years has been on the literary staff of the *Chester Courant*, has been the recipient of a presentation from the staff of that paper on leaving to become chief reporter of the *Darlington Guardian*.

MR. CHARLES J. SEYMAN, who for nearly twelve years has been on the staff of the *Draper*, has been appointed editor in succession to Mr. J. E. Hall, who has held the position for 18 years.

MR. J. PENDEREL-BRODHURST has resigned the editorship of the *Guardian*, which he has held since April, 1905. He will be succeeded by the Rev. F. A. Iremonger, and the change will take effect on December 31st.

MRS. H. F. WOOD has been appointed a director of Messrs. Samson Clarke and Co., Ltd., the advertising specialists, who are shortly to occupy their new headquarters in Mortimer-street, W. She is a daughter of the late Mr. Quintin Hogg, famous as the founder of the Regent-street Polytechnic.

We understand that Mr. Squire Riley is resigning from his position as manager with Messrs. Jno. Wild and Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe, at the end of the present month.



Pensions: An Appeal to Master Printers.

SIR,—His Royal Highness The Duke of York has graciously consented to preside at the ninety-fifth anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation on November 15th, thus maintaining the interest in its work which the Royal Family have shown on so many occasions.

Knowing so intimately the enormous responsibility this institution has undertaken, and the great financial strain involved, I have had no hesitation in consenting to act as steward on this occasion, and as president of the L. M. P. A. I have recently issued the customary annual appeal, trusting implicitly to the never-failing response which it has in the past received.

May I, through your influential journal, appeal to those master printers who have not yet responded to my appeal or to similar appeals of my fellow stewards, to support me by sending a contribution, or a promise to contribute, to me at the address given below.

I also make this appeal to master printers who are not members of the L. M. P. A. to do their share in providing the funds to enable this Institution to carry on its work. Every master printer should realise that the work of the Printers' Pension Corporation is his responsibility, but I am afraid that in the past this has not been recognised in the way it should have been. Our craft is the only craft in England, probably in the world that has an institution of this kind. Let us therefore endorse in a practical way the labour and self sacrifice of our predecessors in establishing this proud record.

Yours etc.,

J. R. TRUSCOTT,

President.

The London Master Printers' Association, 24, Holborn, E.C.1.

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(REGISTERED).

To Printers and Stationers.

I am advertising "Boldefigger" Calendars very extensively this season, and you will probably have many enquiries for them from your customers.

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The Bookbinder.

Special Papers for the Binder's Use.

Vast Field of Choice for Covers and Ends.

The bookbinding branch of the allied trades is perhaps hardly fully awake as yet to the great developments which, of recent years, have been made in the art of paper-making. The art has now attained to such a pitch of efficiency that many of its products are not readily recognised as being paper at all—so closely do they approximate in appearance, in feel and in wearing quality to leathers, satins, cloths and other materials of a much more costly character than paper. Moreover, in stuff that is manifestly only paper, the choice tints and artistic designs that are now available make it unpardonable to continue the stereotyped use of dull conventional styles which ought properly to be outgrown or at least in part superseded.

Modernist Paper Boards.

The most striking instances in which we have seen modern papers applied for book-making purposes have emanated from the Continent, chiefly from Germany. Post-war paper board covers as produced by German bookbinders include quite startling examples. Some are not only startling but very pleasing as well, and, whilst many are not satisfactory either in taste or wearing quality, their wholesale production suggests a direction in which British bookbinders might show more enterprise than has hitherto been manifested. It is true that poor quality paper boards may have but little durability, yet they constitute a distinct advance upon the mere paper wrapper, the use of which leads to immediate damage being done to the book itself if the volume is handled to any considerable extent before it is sent to the binder. Moreover, the additional attractiveness both to the eye and the hand which artistically papered boards can bestow should be in

itself a strong selling factor; and the wearing quality of the cover can, of course, be increased either a little or a great deal by the choice of better quality papers, or by the use of more durable material for backs and corners.

Some Wonderful Papers.

British bookbinders would do well to make sure that they are adequately acquainted with the immense range of choice in colours, designs and substances of the various kinds of papers which the papermaker can nowadays offer to those members of the trade who care to test the public feeling in regard to paper board editions of new and tasteful style, or who wish to introduce novelty and increased variety into their range of end-papers.

There are, of course, various makers who provide large selections of fancy papers for the bookbinder's use, but our attention was drawn very strongly to the vast field available in this direction when we had the pleasure the other day of examining the wonderful variety of samples of papers for bookbinders which are produced by the famous Société des Papiers, of the Keller-Dorian Mills, Lyons, France. Although amongst boxmakers the name of Keller-Dorian is familiarly regarded as a hall mark of quality and original design in fancy papers for covering, etc., it is not generally recognised that these mills also specialise in the manufacture of papers essentially suitable for the bookbinding and allied trades. We were agreeably surprised to discover the impressive series of samples which the English branch of the firm, Messrs. Keller-Dorian (G. Baker and Co.), Ltd., can show to the bookbinder at 158, Bishopsgate, London, to which address their head office has recently been removed from Manchester. The papers

shown us there had many features of attractive freshness, and bore evidence to the assiduity of the firm's large staff of artists continually at work evolving new creations.

Of papers particularly suited for end-papers this firm stocks upwards of 300 different designs and shades in the cheaper grades, whilst they have also a series of "Reliures Riches" containing 100 qualities of the richest hand-made end-papers, which are now being used for the binding of the more expensive editions. When it is stated that, in addition to the above-mentioned, they stock upwards of 3,000 different designs of fancy papers (offered at per ream price, by the way), it will be clear that the bookbinder in search of something new in cover papers, has a satisfactorily wide field of choice open to him. Imitation leathers, leatherettes (including some embossed in most elaborate and artistic designs), imitation cloth papers, a big range of velures, metallic papers, a variety of marbled papers—these are some of the outstanding features of interest noted amongst the samples inspected.

Why Not Brighter Books?

The cry of "Brighter London" which has been so much to the fore of late, is but a symptom of the general spirit of revolt from the conventional drabness that has been too much associated with the past century or so of our national life. The same spirit is showing itself in the pictures of present-day artists, and is reflected in feminine attire and in furnishing fabrics. There is no reason why the realm of books should be debarred the touch of the gayer fashion, and a little more enterprise on the part of the bookbinder might well reap its financial reward besides contributing to the creation of a brighter Britain.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The State of Trade.

Trade is keeping very quiet in the book-binding industry. Orders of any magnitude are few and far between. Official requirements are restricted, and the larger banks and companies are working the policy of economy to perfection. Unemployment figures have no real value because they do not set forth the percentage of short time in the trade. Just a few of the large houses are entering upon their Christmas annual rush, but mainly publishers are finding the demand for books very apathetic.

The Cut-Price Illusion.

Price-cutting is rife on the commercial bookbinding side of the industry. With the great bulk of work, small or large, put out to a wide circle of competition, keenness is inevitable. Some houses appear to have adopted the policy of getting work at any price for the sake of finding employment, a laudable notion which breaks down in face of the fact that if the work is placed employment is found somewhere. The truth is rather that selfish anxiety impels a lot of master binders to fill their own place even at the cost of dragging the trade down to a losing level. Every binder who takes work at a loss sets the lead to his neighbour to take it at a greater loss. It is not much use attempting to solve the problem of price-cutting until the organisation and loyalty of the

trade makes it possible to work to a standard system.

Bookbinders' Dockets.

The question of bookbinders' dockets is entering upon its final phase. Outside Manchester there are few places in the country where the bookbinding industry is prohibited from ascertaining its real costs through the agency of the docket record. Even in Manchester there is a majority of intelligent opinion, in favour of the adoption of the docket. In fact, the only bar to the docket is a standing clause in the local rules to the effect that men filling dockets will be fined. All that is necessary is the deletion of that clause. We do not for a moment believe that the privilege of using dockets would be exercised by many firms for some time for the simple reason that they are not progressive or well organised enough. That, however, does not affect the issue. By the time these notes appear there will have been held a meeting of both sides of the trade at which we hope the question of the time docket will be settled once and for all.

Prices of Materials.

There is no new trend in the market for bookbinders' materials. Leathers are steady and are more likely to harden than otherwise. American buyers have made inroads into the best quality hides and skins, and their action

has lifted auction values of the raw pelts and hides. For the bookbinding trade the figures given last month will stand.

Lined Book-cloth.

A London house is experimenting in the production of lined book-cloth suitable for club book-covers, etc. There is nothing new in the idea, of course, for the leading manufacturers of book-cloth have long had a market for it. More recently there has been some cheap foreign lined cloth about, but it lacks the strong substantial backing which is necessary. No doubt the new product is aiming at something in the way of an advance in price for the consumer.

Paper Backed Novels.

Paper backed novels are having a trial once again, and once again we are told that this is the way the French publishers produce many of their volumes. That may be so, but the facts remain that the only purpose of the cheap paper wrapper is to facilitate re-binding. We already have paper backed novels embellished with a picture and printed on common paper, and these are made that way because they are to be read and destroyed. Then in the pocket novels we have cloth casings to make them last long enough for their purpose and go on a bookshelf if necessary. Nobody wants to pay for binding the light stuff which constitutes the great

proportion of modern fiction. For the library there is the higher class literature already produced in good binding at a cheap price. One in a thousand of readers can afford to have books bound in his own way, and then there is a requirement for downright good paper and print, and a paper wrapper possibly. But is there sufficient inducement here for any publisher to embark on the paper cover enterprise?

Ink on Parchment Paper.

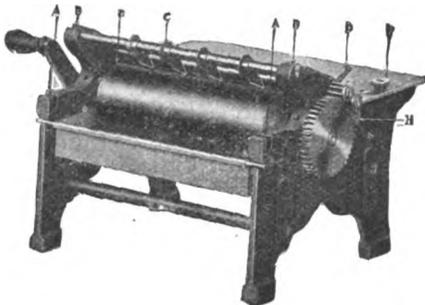
A parchment manufacturer gave it as his opinion that a great mistake was being made in using paper parchment as a substitute for the animal product where documents of permanent importance were at stake. His reasoning was that the engrosser actually incised his character on real parchments and the ink became embodied and part of the skin. On paper he claimed that the writing lay on the surface and became subject to atmospheric influence. Our own view is that everything depends upon the ink. There are in existence books printed on paper in the 14th century in which ink inscriptions are to be found which, although slightly mellowed by age, still retain all their legibility.

Some Bindery Accessories.

Bookbinders and boxmakers will be interested in several useful pieces of auxiliary apparatus of which we have received particulars from Messrs. Fell and Hill, Ltd., 26, Hatton-wall, London, E.C. A speciality of this firm is machinery for glueing, gumming, and varnishing.

Their latest machine, put on the market this year, is the "Reversible," a machine supplied with glueing rollers ranging in width from 16 in. to 40 in., suitable for bench or power, and adaptable for use with stand, if desired. The makers claim that it is equally suitable for paper, cloth or board. It is made on the single roller system, the glue being regulated by a scraper, and it should prove a valuable accessory in the small factory, where many kinds of paper, cloth or board may need to be dealt with, and glued or varnished in any week.

A smaller machine, for hand operation, is illustrated herewith. Known as the



"Universal," it is strong and compact, and meets the demand for a low-priced but reliable machine, being far the cheapest practical little machine on the market. It also is made on the single roller system, with instantaneous gum regulator and scraper. The machine can be cleaned in a few minutes without the use of a spanner or screwdriver. The glue container is removable for cleaning and recharging. The feed rollers are both geared, and paper or thin cardboard labels pass on to the gumming cylinder equally well. Special pickers release the gummed article from the cylinder.

Messrs. Fell and Hill, Ltd., make also other models of glueing, gumming and varnishing machines, including the "Speedie," the "Expert," and the "Express," whilst the simple hand-gumming rollers known as the "Rolla" and the "Improved Rolla" are specially useful for strip or edge gumming.

Bindery Items in U.S. Tariff.

The American mail brings further news of the final passing of the United States Tariff Act of 1922.

The dutiable list contains the items relating to printing paper, paper boards, filter stock, tissue papers, and coated papers, as printed in our issue of October 5th, together with the paragraphs concerning writing, drawing, hand-made paper, etc.

Other items which were not fully dealt with in our previous issue are detailed below.

Of special interest are several items of importance to the bookbinding trade.

Leather Bindings.

The increased duty on leather bindings will undoubtedly cause considerable complication in some fields of importing. Under the new law, the book and the binding will be taxed separately, and bindings of less than twenty years old, whether full leather or part leather, all fall under the 30 per cent. levy. When the binding is five to twenty years old and has been used, it will be difficult for anyone to gauge the age.

Gold Leaf.

With regard to gold leaf, which bears a duty of 55 cents per 100 leaves, it is explained that this rate applies to leaf not exceeding in size the equivalent of 3 1/2 in. by 3 1/2 in., additional duties in the same proportion being assessed on leaf exceeding in size said equivalent.

Embossed Papers and Boards.

Par. 1313.—Papers and paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard and leather-board or compress leather, embossed, cut, die-cut, or stamped into designs or shapes, such as initials, monograms, lace, borders, bands, strips, or other forms, or cut or shaped for boxes or other articles, plain or printed, but not lithographed, and not specially provided for; paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard and leatherboard or compress leather, laminated, glazed, coated, lined, printed, decorated, or ornamented in any manner; press boards and press paper, all the foregoing, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; test or container boards of a bursting strength above sixty pounds per square inch by the Mullen or the Webb test, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; stereotype-matrix mat or board, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; wall pockets, composed wholly or in chief value of paper, papier-maché or paper board, whether or not die-cut, embossed, or printed lithographically or otherwise; boxes composed wholly or in chief value of paper, papier-maché or paper board, and not specially provided for; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for, all the foregoing 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Jacquard Cards.

Par. 1309.—Jacquard designs on ruled paper, or cut on Jacquard cards, and parts of such designs, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; hanging paper, not printed, lithographed, dyed, or coloured, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; printed lithographed, dyed, or coloured, 1 1/2 cents per lb. and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; wrapping paper not specially provided for, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; blotting paper, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; filtering paper 5 cents per lb. and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; paper not specially provided for, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Par. 1310.—Unbound books of all kinds, bound books of all kinds except those bound wholly or in part in leather, sheets or printed pages of books bound wholly or in part in leather, pamphlets, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing not specially provided for, if of *bona fide* foreign authorship, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; all other, not specially provided for, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; blank books, slate books, drawings, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps and charts, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

bookbindings or covers wholly or in part of leather, not specially provided for, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; books of paper or other material for children's use, printed lithographically or otherwise, not exceeding in weight twenty-four ounces each, with more reading matter than letters, numerals, or descriptive words, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; booklets, printed lithographically or otherwise, not specially provided for, 7 cents per pound; booklets, wholly or in chief value of paper, decorated in whole or in part by hand or by spraying, whether or not printed, not specially provided for, 15 cents per pound; all post cards (not including American views), plain, decorated, embossed, or printed except by lithographic process, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; views of any landscape, scene, building, place or locality in the United States, on cardboard or paper, not thinner than eight one thousandths of one inch, by whatever process printed or produced, including those wholly or in part produced by either lithographic or photogelatin process (except show cards), occupying thirty-five square inches or less of surface per view, bound or unbound, or in any other form, 15 cents per pound and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; thinner than eight one-thousandths of one inch, \$2 per thousand; greeting cards and all other social and gift cards, including those in the form of folders and booklets, wholly or partly manufactured with text or greeting, 45 per cent. *ad valorem*; without text or greeting, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Par. 1311.—Photograph, autograph, scrap post card and postage stamp albums, and albums for phonograph records, wholly or partly manufactured, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Par. 1312.—Playing cards, 10 cents per pack and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Bookbinding in Persia.

"In the beginning was the Word." This—translated into the Iranian tongue—seems to have been the fundamental concept underlying Persian art, the genesis of Persia's artistic expression—says a writer in the house organ of an American firm (Gane Bros. and Lane). For her finest art sprang from her love and reverence for the written word, which led her kings to enshrine in rare and costly volumes these precious heritages of poet and sage, and made the collecting of books the most princely of artistic manias.

The rich Persian bibliophile often commanded four artists to embellish a book, the *calligrapher* (for the text was, of course, written by hand in Arabic characters, and this writing was considered an art), the *binder*, the *illustrator*, and the man who adorned the title page with arabesque.

In the early sixteenth century these volumes were generally cased in morocco, decked with tooled or impressed patterns, and sometimes gilded. But a little later it became customary to coat the morocco binding thinly with lacquer, so that it might be decorated with a brush; and these painted covers are the unique glory of Persian binding. They are richly wrought with flowers, birds and animals, or intricate and beautiful arabesques; and sometimes even the insides or doublures of the binding are treated likewise.

The Mohammedan faith forbids the representation of human or animal forms, but Persian clergy fostered a less orthodox belief, so that, although copies of the Koran were treated devoutly in arabesque and pure design, secular writings are bound between enchanted gardens, where slender stags and rhythmic birds disport themselves among fields of asphodel.

Persia yielded slowly to the advance of printing, which seemed to her an offensively mechanical thing; and only since the mid-nineteenth century have books been printed in Persia. With this adoption of occidental methods, her ancient beautiful art of binding has come to an end.

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CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Ord., 1922, 42s. 42s. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 24s., 21s., Pref., 19s., 19s. 9d.; Jos. Byrom, 13s. 9d.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pfce., 3s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 62s. 6d., 64s. 4½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pfce., 22s. 10½d., 22s. 9d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 83, 82½, 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 100, 101, (New), £50 pd., 48; J. Dickinson, 22s. 9d., 23s. xd., 1st Pref., 73, 2nd Pref., 73; Gentlewoman Illustrated, 6 p.c. Non-Cum. Part. Pref., 2s. 9d.; Ilford, 22s. 7½d., 22s. 9d., 23s. 1½d., Pref., 18s.; Illustrated London News, 2s. 9d., Pref., 11s.; International Linotype, 55½; Lamson Paragon Supply, 20s., Pref., 18s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s.; New Pegamoid, 6s. 3d.; George Newnes, 15s. 9d., Pref., 15s. 4½d.; Odham's Press, 5s., 4s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 1½d., 12s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 10s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d., 22s. 7½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 18, 18½, 18½, Prefd., 10½; Weldons, 36s. 3d., 33s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons, 23s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.—Accounts of Eyre and Spottiswoode for year to March 31st, 1922, after providing £4,727 for debenture interest, £1,200 for sinking fund, £662 for leaseholds sinking fund, £9,828 for depreciation of plant, type, fittings, etc., and writing off £1,000 from cost of issue of mortgage debenture stock, show loss of £15,666; to this must be added £12,500 which directors have decided to provide as additional depreciation, making loss of £28,166; deducting £14,723 brought in after payment of 1½ per cent. on preference shares in November, 1921, leaves debit balance of £13,443 to be carried forward.

EDWARD LLOYD, LTD.—At the meeting of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., on Monday, Mr. Frank Lloyd, who presided, stated the fall in value of the stocks of raw material on hand on January 1st, coupled with the reduced production of paper owing to the coal strike in the first half of the year, had resulted in a serious loss to the company, and it was evident that, even after recovery of the estimated amount of the claim for return of Excess Profits Duty, the accounts would show a heavy loss for the year. The company would consequently be unable to declare any dividend on the ordinary shares for 1921. They were, however, now making a fair profit on a largely increased production, sufficient to justify them in paying the interim dividend of 1½ per cent. which had recently been declared on the company's ordinary shares for the current year.

NEW COMPANIES.

PATRICK BROS., LTD.—Capital £6,000; to take over the business carried on by H. and T. Patrick at Station-street, Belfast, as "Patrick Bros.," printers' engineers and furnishers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Patrick, T. Patrick and P. Patrick. Registered office: 5, Station-street, Belfast.

WILLIAM THOMPSON AND SONS (STOCKPORT), LTD.—Capital £5,000; to take over the business of a printer, stationer, bookseller and dealer in fancy goods, carried on by W. Thompson at St. Petersgate, Stockport. Private company. First directors: W. Thompson, J. T. Thompson, Jane E. Thompson and Margaret M. Meadowcroft. Registered office: 34, St. Petersgate, Stockport.

AINTREE PRINTING Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000; general printers and stationers, publishers and bookbinders, manufacturers of, and dealers in labels, seed bags and pockets, sample bags and other commodities used in the horticultural trade, etc. Private company. First directors: E. E. Edwards, M. R. Scanlan, and A. J. Corfe. Registered office: 455, Rice-lane, Walton, Liverpool.

SHOW CARD MOUNTERS, LTD.—Capital £500; show card mounters, printers, lithographers, advertising contractors, agents and designers, manufacturers of, agents for, and dealers in, advertisement novelties, engravers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: L. Stone and Barbara Smith.

J. W. NUNN Co., LTD.—Capital £1,500; to adopt an agreement between C. R. Jefferies, and J. W. Nunn and T. W. Blomfield for the acquisition of the business of printers and publishers, carried on by the said C. R. Jefferies and J. W. Nunn at Colchester, Essex. Private company. Permanent directors: J. W. Nunn, C. R. Jefferies and T. W. Blomfield. Registered office: St. Peter's Chambers, High-street, Colchester.

"LEADER" PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Capital £100; to acquire the business carried on by F. Reader, and to carry on the business of publishers of sporting periodicals, promoters of sporting competitions and general sporting and racing printers and publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. Reader and R. E. A. Shaw. Registered office: Newport House, Great Newport-street, W.C.2.

S. LANE AND Co., LTD.—Capital £2,000; manufacturers and brokers of, agents for and dealers in paper, cardboard, timber and all kinds of commodities containing paper, cardboard, metal or wood, paper bag and account book makers, boxmakers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. M. Lane and E. P. Heard. Registered office: 110, Cheapside, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

EAGLE PRINTING WORKS (LINTON), LTD.—Deposit on September 30th, 1922, of deeds of certain freehold land and premises in Linton, Cambs, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclay's Bank.

FORD PAPER WORKS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £20,000 debentures authorised October 3rd, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; subject to existing debentures; the whole amount being now issued.

PORTALS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, Whitchurch, Hants).—Satisfaction in full on September 2nd, 1922, of second mortgage debentures dated September 9th, 1921, securing £32,000.

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New Inventions.

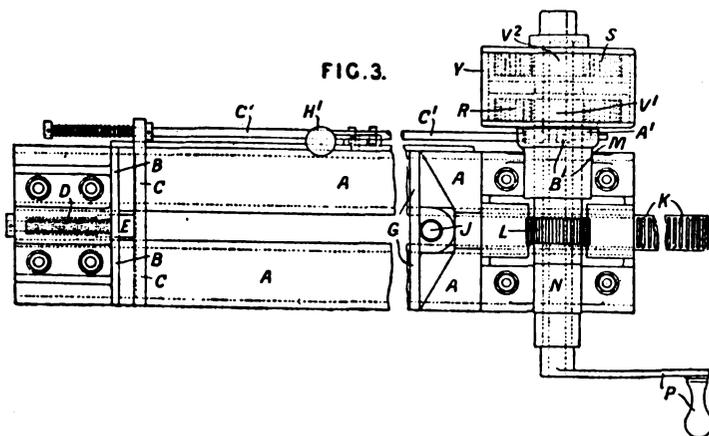
Bookbinding Presses.

In a bookbinders press of the kind having a fixed head and movable platen and alternative means for advancing the platen rapidly and slowly, means controlled by the pressure exerted between the platen and the head are provided for automatically operating the control of the platen motions. The platen G carried in guides in the table A is provided with a verticle handle J for the rapid advancing and retiring motion, and carries a rack bar K operated by gearing from a shaft N and

Covers for Loose-Leaf Binders.

A patent that relates to loose-leaf binders of the kind in which flexible thongs, tapes and the like are threaded through the sheets and a top clamping bar, and are then bent or drawn down over the clamping bar and secured by wedges, etc., is in the name of Mr. F. James. According to the invention, a series of teeth is provided on the edge of the slot over which each thong is bent. As shown, a clamping bar of C-cross section is provided with slots 2 in its lower flange and notches 3 in the upper

given, and development effected with a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and glycerine. In another example, an alcoholic solution of shellac is similarly employed. The sensitiveness of the resin layer may be increased by adding to it (1) 15 per cent. of carbon disulphide, or (2) 10 per cent. of a solution of albumen obtained by boiling one part of maize or wheat with 10 parts of alcohol under a reflux condenser for several hours. After development, the backing material may be etched, or the developed layer may be used for direct printing. The process is suitable for all photographic reproduction on non-absorbent backings in monochrome and polychrome printing, and for lithography.



handle P for the slow and pressure-applying motion. Planetary pinions R, S are supported from the central web of a casing Y attached to the shaft N. The pinions S engage a pinion V² fixed to a sleeve M having on it the pinion L meshing with the rack K, and the pinions R engage a pinion V¹ attached to the ratched-wheel A'. A fixed head B at the end of the table has a face-plate C resiliently maintained at a short distance in front of it by a spring D arranged in a cavity in the head and engaging a plunger E. The material to be pressed is placed on the table against the face-plate, and the platen is run rapidly forward so that its impact causes the face-plate to retire, thus giving an horizontal motion to a tappet rod C¹ having a slotted link at its end which imparts a vertical movement to a pawl B¹, causing it to engage the ratched-wheel A'. On turning the handle P, the casing Y and pinions V², L revolve and the rack K is fed forward. The pawl is disengaged when necessary by a handle H¹ on the tappet rod, and the platen can then be withdrawn rapidly. The invention is patented by Mr. J. Murray.

Metal-Coated Paper.

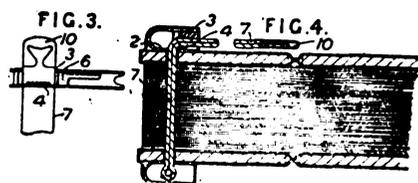
An invention by Mr. K. Wickel has reference to the preparation of metal-coated or metalised paper impermeable to water, oil, and air, and suitable for packing food or as a substitute for gold leaf; bituminous substances are employed as a binder. The bituminous substance, such as "Vulka-bitumen" may be employed in the melted condition; or it may be dissolved in hydrocarbons, carbon tetrachloride, trichloride of ethylene, or similar solvents, and the powdered metal (bronze), may be mixed with the solution and applied by rollers, brushes or scrapers, or by atomisers; or the dry process may be used. The product may be made pliable or stiff according to the hardness of the bitumen used. By applying high temperatures as by heated dies, the metal coating may be transferred to other articles.

Gelatine Printing Surfaces.

Mr. H. Renck has invented a method whereby in the production of gelatine relief printing surfaces, an exposed, soaked, and hardened gelatine plate is submitted to a heat treatment in order to obtain a permanent relief in a dry state with a printable depth and which can be used without the necessity of moistening. The heat treatment may be done by pouring a heated mass upon the exposed, soaked, and hardened plate.

flange, a series of teeth 4 being provided on the front edge of the slots. A pivoted wedging member 6, which may have a rounded or inclined under surface, wedges the thong 7, and is secured against the edge of the notch; sliding pins, plates, or wedges may be em-

ployed. The clamping bar may be made of sheet metal and partly filled with wood, or it may be of wood with metal reinforcements adjacent to the notches and slots, and it may be positioned below the cover so that the thongs are not exposed. The thongs may be provided with metal tags 10.

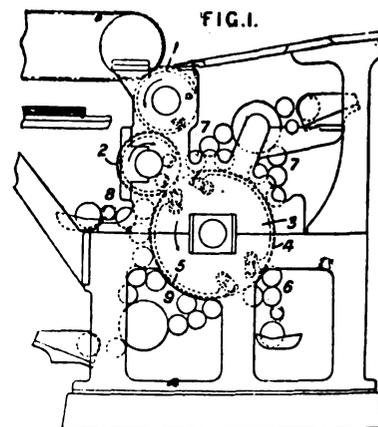


Producing Process Blocks.

An interesting method of producing process blocks is the invention of Mr. E. Doelker, and consists in a process in which a layer of natural or artificial resin, or a mixture thereof sensitised, for example, with a chromate, is exposed under a negative until the portions exposed are rendered insoluble in a developer comprising (1) an alkali or a substance having an alkaline reaction, or (2) alcohol or other organic solvent, with or without the addition of alkaline substances. The light-sensitiveness of the layer may be increased by adding thereto (1) carbon disulphide, either pure or containing sulphur, or (2) albumen decomposition products. Numerous examples of resins, sensitisers and developers are given. In one example of the process, 50 to 200 grm. of a non-sticky artificial resin, for example, a condensation product of phenol and formaldehyde, are dissolved in 1,000 cc. of alcohol coloured with Schweinfurt green. 100 to 250 cc. of this solution are agitated for 1 to 5 minutes with 2 to 10 grm. of ammonium bichromate and filtered through cotton wool. A polished zinc plate is roughened with a solution containing nitric acid and alum, rinsed, dried and warmed. The resin solution is then applied to the plate, exposure under a line or screen negative is made in sunlight for 3 to 5 minutes, and development effected with a 1 to 15 per cent. solution of caustic potash. The plate is rinsed, dried and warmed, and the resulting reproduction etched in fairly strong acid. Alternatively, an exposure three or four times as long is

Printing Machines.

According to an invention patented by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Mr. T. R. G. Parker, rotary offset machines of the two-revolution type are provided with one or two plate cylinders, each fitted with



two printing surfaces provided with separate dampening and inking apparatus arranged to damp and ink the plates successively in different colours during a single revolution of the printing cylinder. As shown applied to a machine for printing one side of a sheet in two colours, the impression cylinder 1 and offset cylinder 2 are each of half the diameter of the plate cylinder 3, which is fitted with two plates 4, 5, provided with separate dampening apparatus 6, 8, and inking apparatus 7, 9, which are tripped by known means so as to act on one plate only during each revolution of the cylinder 3. The cylinders 1, 2, 3 are so arranged that the vertical plane passing through the horizontal axis of the cylinder 1 lies between the corresponding planes for the axes of the cylinders 2, 3. In action, the cylinder 2 receives an impression from each plate 3, 4 during every two revolutions of the cylinder 2, and it transfers these on to a sheet fed to cylinder 1 at every alternate revolution, the cylinder 1 being tripped away from it for alternate revolutions. In a modification, one impression cylinder is arranged to co-operate with two offset cylinders similar to 2 and plate cylinders similar to 3. Such a machine may print four super-imposed impressions for each alternate revolution of the impression cylinder 1, or if desired this cylinder may be arranged for perfecting work by constructing it as described in Specification 26195/12 to rock alternately into and out of contact with the offset cylinders. Such a machine may be arranged to print one or two colours on either side of a sheet.

Coating Printing Rollers.

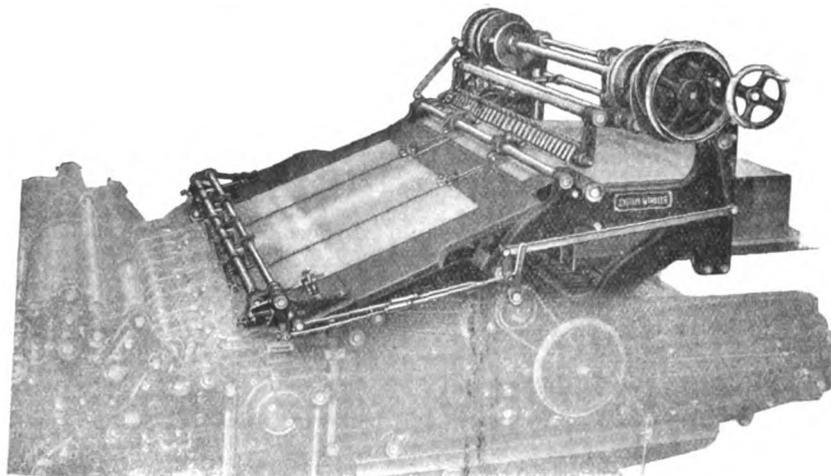
In an invention by Mr. R. Lamp¹ cylindrical surfaces such as those of printing rollers are coated with solutions by rotating them in front of a reciprocating spray; or the spray may be fixed and the surfaces be reciprocated as well as rotated. The specification states that the process will produce granulated as well as continuous coatings.

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"THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER CONTAINERS: A TEXTBOOK ON PAPER BOX AND BAG MAKING." By P. E. Verstone. London: Verstone and Co., 29, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4. 10s. 6d. net.

A practical treatise dealing with an important industry such as paper box and bag making has hitherto been lacking in the United Kingdom, and the author of the work under review is to be congratulated on meeting a distinct want on the part of many engaged in the various operations connected with a large and expanding industry.

It is evident that a keen and close study has been made of the developments in connection with the manufacture of paper containers, and the information presented will no doubt strongly appeal to practical workers and also to technical students. The industry is essentially a modern one, but its growth, traceable to technical processes and ingenious mechanism, has certainly been most marvellous.

The opening chapter deals with the raw material—strawboard, leatherboard, paperboard, wood pulp board, corrugated boards, and box and bag papers. Then follow details of the various operations that attend the production of machine-made boxes, the upright covered box, the folding box or carton, the upright wire stitched box, the collapsible wire-stitched or taped box, the round box and the hand-made box.

Three interesting chapters deal with paper bags, hand-made and machine-made. From the earliest types—the "flat" variety—the progress is recorded of the developments in this branch of industry due to the introduction of mechanical appliances which make and print the paper bag complete from the reel of paper.

Waterproofing materials and adhesives are fully covered by the author, and a valuable chapter is that dealing with organising the factory. Another valuable feature is the set of tables giving the approximate number of

sheets to the cwt. in various kinds and sizes of cardboard used in the manufacture of paper boxes. At the end of the book is an ample glossary with cross references.

"The Manufacture of Paper Containers" is not only to be recommended for the fulness of detail that characterises the entire work, but for its wealth of illustrations, which cover over 100 technical diagrams and designs and over 60 representative types of machines in use at the present time.

A CENTENARY TYPE SPECIMEN BOOK.—Type specimen books are always of interest to the printer, and form welcome additions to the office library, which is often all too short of works of a technical character. The new specimen book issued by Messrs. Pavvys and Bullens, Ltd., 119, Cromer-street, W.C.1, will be appreciated not only on account of the excellent assortment of faces which it shows, but on account of the long standing of the house from which it is issued, the firm boasting a connection of over 100 years with the printing trade, and the two houses that now form one foundry having built up a reputation for their products in the printing fraternity that has established their place in the trade. The book contains an excellent selection of news and jobbing faces in a wonderful variety of styles, and really comprises within its pages examples of all the types that a printer need have. Among the display founts there are the Woodstock family, comprising old style, bold, bold condensed, and gothic; the Wren family gives a series of light, bold, light expanded, and bold expanded, and is a face that in its various sizes can be used in an extensive variety of work. Other faces are the Cheltenham, Spartan, Chelwin, Westminster, and Ivanhoe, and there is a full selection of antiques, clarendons, ionics, egyptians and latins. The lining Gothics and Tudor blacks are noticeable for their clearness of cut, and the display scripts are of a useful character. A section of the book is devoted to ornaments, corners, emblems, etc., and there is a good selection of borders in the modern style. The volume is well got-up and easy of reference, and should be a welcome addition to the printers' collection of type specimen publications.

Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Keen Play for the Hall Caine Cup.

The autumn meeting of the Paper Trade Golfing Society was held at the Temple Golf Club, Maidenhead, on the 7th inst., and the following members took part:—

Messrs. E. W. Allen, C. Baker, A. S. Batchelor, R. A. Beer, Major F. H. Bowater, G. Buchanan, E. B. Fiske, R. G. Harvey Greenham, B. J. Hall, G. R. Hall Caine, F. C. Harding, S. A. Harding, G. H. Hedley, C. E. Higgins, H. F. Higgins, W. A. Houstoun, R. Hubble, J. W. S. Johnston, P. Jones, D. H. Kentish, E. C. Lait, N. H. Leander, L. C. Lewsey, K. S. Mason, W. C. Powers, E. H. Raynham, G. C. Robertson, S. G. Saunders, Harrison Savory, G. W. Shilcock, F. A. Skerratt, W. Sommerville, A. Dykes Spicer, J. C. Tennant, H. E. Unander-Scharin, H. S. Wescott, J. L. White, and E. Lewis Winn.

In the morning a foursomes competition took place for the "Foursome Challenge Cup," presented by Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, C.B.E., with the following results: Mr. C. Baker and Mr. H. F. Higgins and Mr. A. Dykes Spicer and Mr. E. H. Raynham tied for first place; Major Frank H. Bowater and Mr. R. G. Harvey Greenham and Mr. Digby H. Kentish and Mr. N. H. Leander tied for second place; and Mr. S. A. Harding and Mr. B. J. Hall returned the third best score.

The couples tying for first place afterwards played off a deciding match, which resulted in Mr. A. Dykes Spicer and Mr. E. H. Raynham beating Mr. C. Baker and Mr. H. F. Higgins after a strenuous contest at the 19th hole. Mr. A. Dykes Spicer and Mr. E. H. Raynham therefore become the holders of the cup for the first year.

During the afternoon a medal round competition took place, in which Major Frank H. Bowater and Mr. H. S. Wescott were successful in tying for first place with net scores of 74. Amongst the scores returned were the following: Mr. H. E. Unander-Scharin, 75 net; Mr. F. C. Harding, 79 net; Mr. A. S. Batchelor, 79 net; Mr. W. C. Powers, 79 net; and Mr. G. Buchanan, 80 net.

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Transport of Paper.

Development of an Intricate Business in London.

The handling and transporting of paper is an intricate and delicate operation, and the extent of its development in recent years is comparable only with the extended uses of paper. Few people, even among those who consume paper products in their manifold forms, realise the amount of work involved in conveying paper and boards from mill to ultimate destination. One wonders, perhaps, when a trolley of news-print passes by, how the huge reels were lifted on to the vehicle and by what device they are prevented from rolling off. But of the vast organisation required to ship paper overseas and from port to customer, there is scarcely time in these hurrying days to contemplate.

Nevertheless, transport of paper is itself almost an industry, especially in London, where the handling of paper represents every phase of a very complicated and responsible undertaking. In more recent times road transport has taken an increasing share of this work. For a large proportion of it, of course, it is the only suitable method.

An instance of the extent to which this industry has grown is indicated by the progress of the firm of Messrs. John Harris and Son, Ltd., wharfingers, contractors and forwarding agents, of 136-138, Ben Jonson-road, Stepney, London, E.1. The business was established some 40 years ago by Mr. John Harris, who, at the age of 70, still takes a very active interest in the concern, being chairman of the company. He is fortunate in having the assistance of four sons, who, with Mr. W. J. Cearns and Mr. John R. Anderson, constitute the board of directors. Thus we find a Harris in each department, ensuring a person of authority in charge. In fact, Messrs. John Harris and Son, Ltd., have established their enviable reputation on the reliability and thoroughness of their service. Mr. W. F. Harris, the general manager, has been right through the business—carman, wharf hand, and so on—so that he understands every

phase of it. In the handling of goods honesty and integrity are of the first importance, and Messrs. Harris insist upon this virtue, not only in themselves, but from every member of their extensive staff.

From the very outset Messrs. Harris and Son, Ltd., have dealt with paper, and their long experience has rendered them exceptionally proficient in the task. Handling of paper demands particular care and ingenuity, for in a moment pounds worth of damage may be done, as, for instance, if a hook or other instrument enters a reel of news-print, or, on the other hand, if damp is allowed to reach the paper in bundles or reams. Messrs. Harris have studied every one of the numerous operations, and there is no contract too small and none too large for them to undertake. Every facility is provided for dealing with the carriage of paper. They possess a wonderful fleet of motors, supplemented by horse traction. Indeed, they claim to have the finest motor depot in London at Saxon-road, Bow. Thus they are able to dispatch quickly and safely any consignments which may be committed to them. It is some indication of the extent of their operations to know that they run a regular service of motors to Southampton three times a week, and on this route and several others they are able to carry goods more cheaply than the railway company. Not only so, but by this method of transport, the amount of handling is reduced and at the same time the risk of damage is minimised.

In taking charge of paper landed in the Port of London, Messrs. Harris have provided exceptional facilities, and, moreover, have the expert knowledge which ensures accuracy. There are many ways in which paper merchants may be let in for claims which can be avoided by knowledge of routine and the exercise of care, especially in taking consignments from vessels arriving from overseas. As indicative of the intricate character of the work it may be mentioned that on a recent occasion one shipment which Messrs. Harris had to direct consisted of no fewer than 3,236½ cwt. bundles, or somewhere about 80 tons. This consignment consisted of paper representing 124 different substances and sizes, and these had to be sorted out and delivered to customers. Of course, unless experienced men were engaged upon the task, the correct

distribution of the bundles would be impossible.

Apart from their experience in receiving shipments of paper in the river, Messrs. Harris have provided exceptionally fine wharves at Stepney and Old Ford for the reception and warehousing of goods. The Birdsfield Wharf at Old Ford has been erected at a cost of £10,000. The structure is fitted up in every way to protect the paper. There is a floor area of 22,000 square feet super, and the height is 30 ft. With a solid concrete foundation extending to a depth of 4 ft. the accommodation is emanently suited to the purposes for which it is intended. Altogether Messrs. Harris have a total carrying capacity of 12,000 tons, and they are able to handle per day something in the neighbourhood of 200 tons.

At Old Ford the firm have their own staff of engineers, electricians and carpenters, who are able to direct the paper traffic efficiently. The stacking of paper goods, which may reach the whole height of the building, necessarily requires experience, and this is possessed by the whole of the staff. Heavy news reels, which may weigh anything up to a ton, require particular care. Messrs. Harris' work-people, however, are able to deal with paper either in huge reels or bales or in reams with equal skill, and the quantity of paper goods passing through the hands of the company represents the growth of paper handling in recent years.

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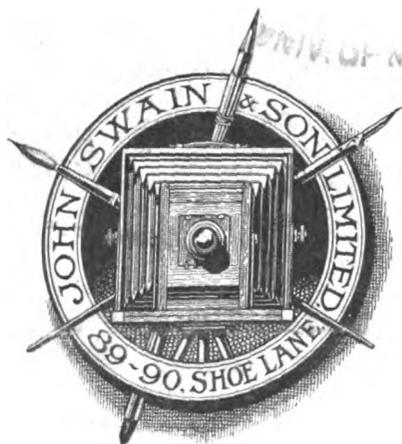
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[REGISTERED AS
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EVERY THURSDAY.
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Paper for Intaglio-Printing.

By WILLY GRÜNEWALD (Technical Editor of the "Papier-Zeitung").

The largely confirmed habit of making and putting papers on the market without regard to their use or to the particular requirements of the printing process to be applied to them has found little favour with the intaglio printer. Ignorance, during the process of making, of the fact that the paper is to be used for intaglio printing, renders its adaptability for that purpose in most cases very doubtful, especially in view of the very exacting requirements of this process. These are so manifold and peculiar that only by a very close examination can the printer test such papers thoroughly, and in order to be able to give the paper manufacturer appropriate hints the user should have knowledge of the making of such papers. Thus might the printer learn the limits which price, raw materials and papermaking machines are apt to put upon the satisfaction of his desires.

The copper intaglio plate and its ink filled engravings, no matter by which process it was made and inked, is at first sight an inconsistency to the paper manufacturer, who is expected to provide a paper with a perfectly smooth surface, in some instances with a high-grade, super-calendered surface, in order to preserve the good appearance of the paper and give the proper effect of the press product—a paper, moreover, which will lie flat on the dead plane printing plate. Notwithstanding all this, it is expected that the paper shall lift the ink out of the engraved lines without a fault, or, at least, in equal proportions.

Paper Must Lift the Ink.

To overcome this seeming impossibility the paper manufacturer and the printer must join forces. The printer should before all else reduce the adhesive power of the ink as much as possible, for the ink sticks to the metal of an intaglio plate especially closely, the reason being that in this process the quantity of ink needed for a certain impression is attached to a surface much larger and rougher in proportion than, for instance, in relief printing. The same quantity of ink adheres to a plate of 10 sq. cm. in size much more than to a plate only 1 sq. cm. in size. In the processes of relief and intaglio printing the proportion of the inked metal surface is as the diameter of a circle to one half of the circumference, i.e., as 1 : 1.57. Supposing, for simplicity's sake, that the lines are semicircularly sunk in, and supposing a circular dot has been sunk in semi-globular form, the proportion would be even, as 1 : 2. In any case, the enlargement of the inked surface of the engraved plate as compared with that of the relief block remains a fact, while the amount of ink needed for giving a sharp impression of the picture-element does not differ greatly in either of these processes.

Appreciation of this fact will teach the printer to weaken his ink considerably, whereby the effect of adhesive power, increased by the larger metal surface, is reduced. Furthermore, the paper is applied under high pressure on the copperplate, and on account of its elasticity is pushed into the engraved lines of the picture. The suppleness of the paper may be increased by damping before using, whereby also its absorbency is somewhat enhanced. To push the paper into the hollow lines of the engraved plate a soft elastic pad (i.e., rubber) is overlaid, so that by its elastic properties the paper may be still further pressed into the intagliated picture, whereby the ink is subjected to a certain pressure. The accompanying diagram shows the effects of these conditions and energies.



Weakened ink, soft overlay and dampening of the paper (in certain limits) comprise the printers' means to bring about a quick lifting of the ink and the adherence of it to the paper while going through the press. Taking off the sheets slowly, drying over hot cylinders or interleaving with set-off sheets may be the cause of ready drying of the readily lifted inks, but they cannot bring to bear any influence on the finished product of the press.

As is seen, the printer is limited in the selection of his means. Even the most favourable conditions cannot enable him to push the paper to the very bottom of the engraved lines, on account of the proportionally small elasticity of paper. But this is not required, provided the paper manufacturer has done his duty. Though his means are likewise limited, he is able to give to the paper the very property which obviates the necessity of much forcing of the paper into the intagliated plate; that is, by giving absorbing property to the paper.

On account of the characteristics inherent in all vegetable fibres (of which paper is made), not only of retaining water and oily liquids in their texture, but also of sucking them up into the inner tissues, all kinds of paper (Pergamyn not excepted) are absorbent; capillary action in and between the fibres greatly increases the faculty of absorbing; and these capillary effects the papermaker is enabled to largely increase during the making of the paper.

Increasing Paper Absorbency.

The absorbing power of fibres used in

papermaking is not always the same. Cotton fibre possesses it most; soft worn-out linen fibres are not far behind; but new linen cuttings are less apt in this respect. Of cellulose, that obtained from deciduous trees (especially soda poplar pulp and esparto cellulose) is the best adapted for absorbency and is mostly used. The mechanically treated harsh wood pulp is the poorest medium to satisfy the demands for greater absorbency, though with a particular process of manufacture and the choice of a well adapted kind of wood, (e.g., of the poplar tree) an absorbing power above the average may be realised.

In regard to the manufacture of blotting and filter paper, the fitness of the raw materials for such can be stated in the same order as above. If the absorbing properties alone were to be considered, blotting papers would, indeed, be more or less the best adapted for intaglio printing, subject to the value of the raw materials used therein. The immense absorbing properties would be augmented by its elasticity, enabling it to take up even the last particle of ink. But the absorbing power is not the only thing to be considered, for too much of it would render the paper unfit. If an ink line is drawn on blotting paper, it is no easy task to keep its edge clear cut and to prevent its blurring. The absorbing property of the paper is too great. There is danger in rotary press work, for instance, that the lettering in large fat types and the deep dark shadows should appear with blurred, irregular edges, giving the result a very disturbing aspect. With lightweight papers there is the danger of blotting or showing through in increasing measure. With regard to the absorbing power, it is easy to overdo this.

Besides, there are other reasons why blotting paper could not be recommended. To increase its absorbing properties considerably its firmness to a certain extent must be neglected. The flabby feeling, the rather rough surface and the frequent throwing-off of fibres and fluff render such paper unsuited for intaglio printing, quite apart from the excessive absorbing power of paper made of best materials. To prevent or to reduce these said properties presents no difficulty to the papermaker. To paper pulp of good absorbing capacity he adds other materials which give to the finished product a certain firmness and stiffness, but no rattle, and he treats the whole fibrous mixture in such a way that the right degree of absorbing property may be attained.

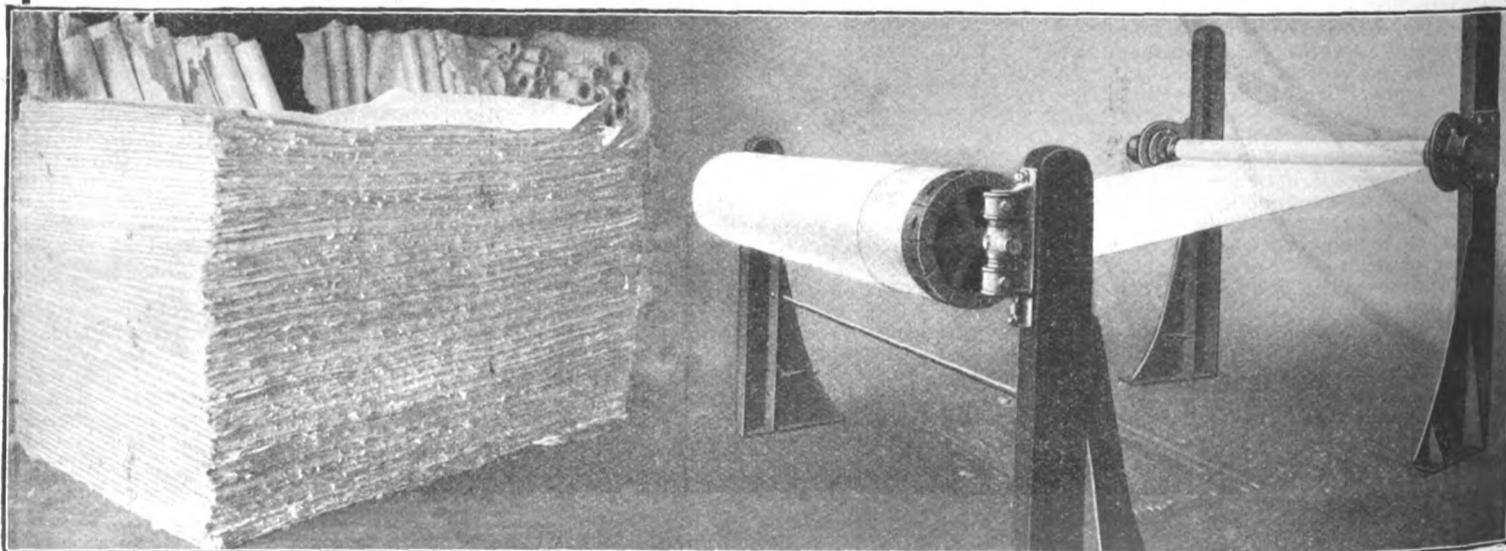
The usual sizing with rosin, which covers the fibres with a water-rejecting film and pastes them together, must of course be dispensed with. Papers made for use in intaglio printing are not sized. With poorer raw material, for instance, pulp containing little

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cellulose, and such as is used at present largely for the making of cheaper grades of "news" for intaglio printing and rotary presses, not only must sizing be sacrificed, but a sufficient degree of the absorbing property of the paper, which the mixture of the raw materials does not contain in itself, nor may be given by a suitable treatment in the beater, must be sought for by the addition of larger quantities of fillers, such as China clay. By this means a greater absorbing quality and softness of paper is attained; also the spaces between the fibres and the surface of the paper are closed up. Without fillers such papers could not be made suitable for rotary intaglio printing. According to the weight of the paper, this filling material is in the proportion of 12 to 15 per cent. up to 20 to 25 per cent. and even more. The best intaglio papers made of rags for artistic purposes contain no fillers beyond what is sufficient for a perfect surface.

Manufacturing Paper for Intaglio.

The making of such paper of best quality, of which heavier weights are mostly desired, can be effected as follows:—The half-stuff (of soft linen rags and cotton, each one half) is thinned out and, with a proportionally large amount of water, carried into the beater. Here the fibres are, if possible, separated by the knives of the bedplate and the roll, so that they may be clean cut rather than squeezed. It is intended to give that property to the stuff which the papermaker calls making it "fast or free," and the sign of such a condition is the fast giving off of water on the wire of the paper machine. Such finished paper is of good bulk and possesses porous softness and absorbing capacity. Heavier weight papers demand also a cutting of the paper stock to a certain shortness, otherwise an even settling of the fibres on the wire is rendered difficult or made altogether impossible. After a few hours of beating, the stuff has obtained those properties which render it ready for the machine, after having been tinted blue, red or yellow as the case may be. Other colourings for intaglio printing are in little demand.

Half-stuffs for papers of poorer quality (e.g., 30 per cent. cellulose, 70 per cent. wood

pulp) must not be beaten at all; here the stroking-out of the fibres must suffice. As already mentioned, such papers are used today in large quantities for supplements by the great daily papers on their rotary presses and are largely loaded with fillings to increase their small intrinsic absorbing property and to soften the hard structure. Absorbing power and firmness are properties which may only be obtained by compromise.

The work on the paper machine offers nothing specially remarkable. Even so, however, the making of super-calendered and readily absorbing rotary intaglio paper of sufficient tensile strength in the quality and weight of news-print is not always an easy matter. All unavoidable failings of the paper machine, of the calender and winding apparatus are to be brought into such coordination that they are not multiplied, but eliminated in the finished product.

For real artistic purposes and *editions de luxe* some mills manufacture genuine hand-made papers. Cardboard, which on one side is faultless in its absorbing property, whilst the off side is finished as writing, is being made—though as far as I know it is made for intaglio printing by one mill only. For this kind two different papers are pasted together.

Difficulties from Unsuitable Paper.

From the above it can be seen that hard-sized or coated papers are unsuitable for intaglio printing. If paper must be used which has little absorbing capacity, the following difficulties may confront the printer: The ink cannot be thinned enough to facilitate its being taken out of the cuts and hollows of the engraving; thicker ink cannot be used, for the hard-finish paper could not be pushed into the engraved lines, and, therefore, would not take on the ink. The printer seeks his salvation by giving more pressure, but injures his machine thereby and gains a result that is unsatisfactory, especially in the deep shadows. Moreover, the waste occasioned thereby, considering the high price of paper, is not a very satisfactory addendum.

For this reason the attention of the printer is called to the necessity of advising his paper dealer or manufacturer of the purpose to which he intends to put the paper and of the

particular properties expected from it, so that it may not become useless to him. Whether or not these demands are compatible with the price allowance will certainly be made known to him.

As to the testing of intaglio paper, this is a simple matter. If appearance, firmness and surface conditions are satisfactory, its main requirement—sufficient absorbing power—may be ascertained with surety by applying pen and ink. In doubtful cases compare with samples of other papers known to be good, and there will be no need for testing it on the hand press.

An Old Berkshire Paper Mill.

In William Cobbett's "Rural Rides" there is the following interesting note on the paper mill at Whitchurch, near Thatcham, Berks: "Whitchurch is a small town, but famous for being the place where the paper has been made for the Borough Bank. I passed by the mill on my way to get out upon the downs to go to Alresford, where I intended to sleep. I hope the time will come when a monument will be erected where that mill stands, and when on that monument will be inscribed "the curse of England." This spot ought to be held accursed in all time henceforth and for evermore. It has been the spot from which have sprung more and greater mischief than ever plagued mankind before."

In this connection, Mr. Mat. Henry writes: "Evidently after the Peninsula Wars, etc., they had to use paper money." As a youngster some 45 or 50 years ago, I well remember my father driving over to Whitchurch some ten miles from Thatcham to see the then proprietor, Mr. Giles, who had a 36 in. machine, and made the paper for the Government for Post Office orders. I suppose this mill was cleared out many years ago."

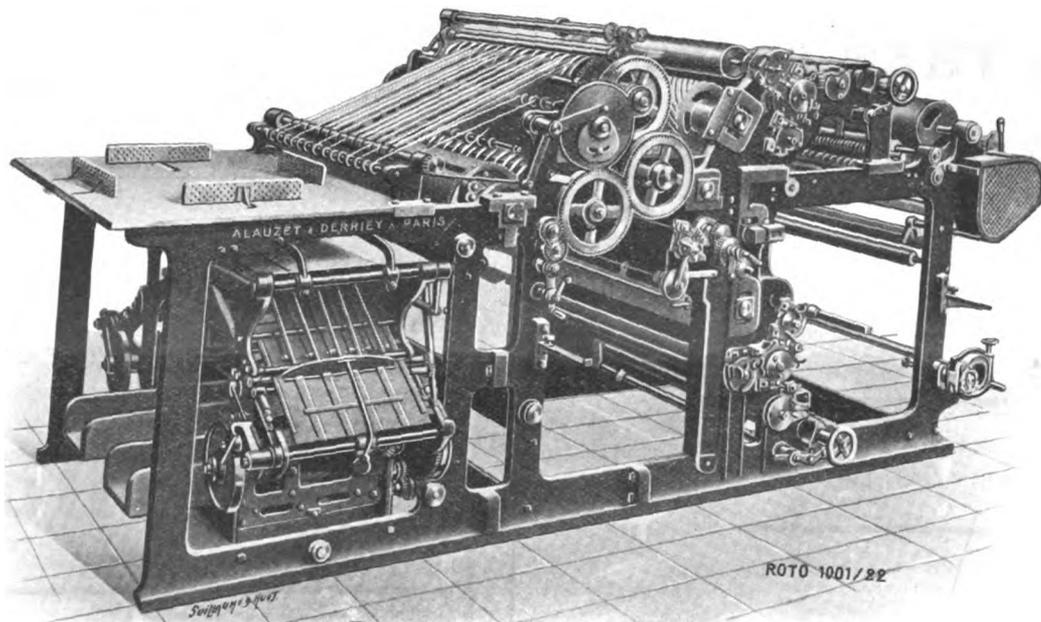
The late Mr. William Cyril Beaumont, of Palgrave, Suffolk, journalist, for 27 years managing director of the *Statesman* newspaper in India (died August 6th), left £26,753.

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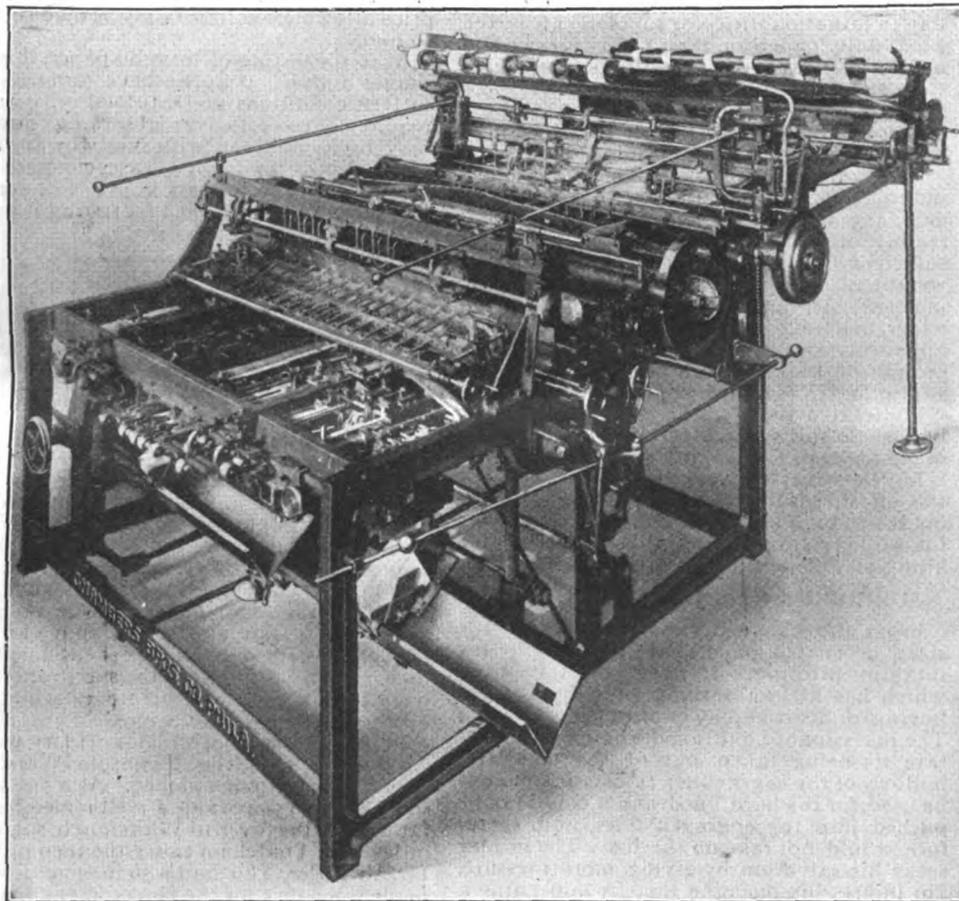
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Trade Notes.

F.M.P. ANNUAL MEETINGS.—It has now been decided that next year's annual meetings of the Federation of Master Printers will be held in London from May 26th to 29th. The London Master Printers' Association is taking the arrangements in hand, and an attractive programme is being drafted.

SUCCESS attended the "Dance of the Merry Master Printers of East and North-East London," held at Stratford Town Hall on Thursday last, the large number of participants spending a very jolly time. The principal organiser, Mr. T. D. Hawkins, is to be congratulated upon the happy outcome of an enterprising project, as the result of which a considerable contribution accrues to the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

RECEIVING ORDER.—Amongst the week's announcements of receiving orders under the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, is one relating to W. J. White, 27, Replingham-road, Southfields, London, stationer.

LECTURE BY MR. GAMBLE.—The Association of Master Printers of the Central London Districts have arranged a meeting of special interest for Wednesday, November 1st, at the Stationers' Hall, at 6 for 6.30 p.m. An address is to be delivered by Mr. William Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S., on "The Influence of Photo-Offset and Rotary Photogravure on the Future of Letterpress Printing."

The Liberals in the Chertsey Division have adopted Mr. Samson Clark, of Molesey, of the firm of Samson Clark and Co., advertising agents, London, as their candidate.

An interesting event will be commemorated at Caxton Lodge, Grove-lane, Stamford-hill, N., on Thursday next, November 2nd, the occasion being the celebration of the 60th birthday of Mr. W. H. Burchell, the well-known hon. secretary of the Association of Master Printers, Central London Districts.

A **CHEQUE** for £387 was presented at Dover Town Hall on Monday to Mrs. Jenner, widow of Mr. George William Jenner, of Dover, the ship's printer on the ill-fated liner *Egypt*, who was drowned after giving his lifebelt to a woman passenger.

HOME OFFICE PRINTING CUT.—At Peterborough Quarter Sessions last Thursday the clerk reported that the Governor of Leicester Prison had returned stamped addressed wrappers which were usually used for sending calendars to justices, stating he had received notification from the Home Office that in the interests of economy the custom of issuing calendars beforehand to justices should cease.

NEW OWNERS OF "THE TIMES."—It is announced that the shares in *The Times Publishing Co.* owned by the late Lord Northcliffe, as well as those owned by Sir John Ellerman, have been acquired by Mr. John Walter, and that Major the Hon. John Jacob Astor is associated with Mr. Walter in their acquisition. According to the balance-sheet issued on June 30th, 1921, the capital of *The Times* consisted of 320,000 £1 fully-paid preference shares and 645,000 £1 fully-paid ordinary shares, and in accordance with the directions contained in the late Lord Northcliffe's first will Mr. John Walter, the great-great grandson of the founder of the journal and chairman of the company, was to be given the option of acquiring his lordship's holding, which was stated at the time to be 506,970 shares.

NEWSPAPER AMALGAMATION.—Negotiations have been completed for the amalgamation of the *Aberdeen Free Press* and the *Aberdeen Daily Journal* and of the *Evening Gazette* and the *Evening Express* and the weekly issues of the *Free Press and Journal*. Subject to the approval of the shareholders of the *Aberdeen and North of Scotland Newspaper and Printing Co., Ltd.*, the amalgamated papers will be formed into a company to be styled *Aberdeen Newspapers, Ltd.*, and the accounts will be merged from November 1st next, the fusion of the newspapers taking place at a later date.

The concert held on Saturday at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W., in aid of the funds required in connection with the building and furnishing of the Caxton Convalescent Home War Memorial Wing was attended by a large representation of members of the printing and kindred trades. Amongst well-known artistes who contributed to a capital programme were the following:—Mr. W. Rayment Kirby, Mus. Bac., Miss Maisie Cuthbert, Miss Cissie

Simmons, Miss Francis Davidson, Mr. Charles Walbourn, Mr. Rex Harold and Mr. Sid. Gartell.

PRINTERS' BOXING.—Under the presidency of Major Arnold Wilson, the Printing and Allied Trades will hold their annual amateur boxing competition on Friday, November 17th, at the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, E.C., at seven p.m. Competitions at three weights: 8st., 10st. 4lb. (open to all amateurs), and 9st. 9lb., novices. There will also be exhibition boxing by the leading professionals. Entry forms, tickets, etc., can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 3, Ongar-road, London, S.W.6.

PRINTING TRADES FOOTBALL.—The handbook issued by the Football Section of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association is an excellent and useful publication in that it gives all the information necessary for the printer to be kept *au fait* with the various football fixtures to be held in connection with the industry during the coming season. The handbook is a great improvement on last year's issue, and gives ample evidence of the zeal displayed in its production by Mr. George H. Marks (Fry's Metal Foundry). In addition to a league of two divisions, two cup competitions are to be played for. "Pull together" is the key-note of the secretary's appeal, and if this is done, a successful year's programme is sure to ensue.

The Deptford Works Committee recommend the Borough Council to accept the offer of an advertising agency to erect approved advertising signs on lamp standards in the borough, and to pay to the Council £20 per sign for the first year and £15 for the second and third years, with a minimum of fifty signs.

FOUNDED on October 20th, 1822, the *Sunday Times* has just celebrated its centenary, and publishes a number of messages of congratulation received on the occasion, including one from his Majesty the King.

The *Spectator* returned on Saturday to its pre-war price of 6d. per copy. In response to the requests of many readers, the type of the *Spectator* has been enlarged throughout.

"THE BUCKS STANDARD," of Newport Pagnell, has just installed in its printing office the Lanston Monotype, with jobbing attachment, and announces that the whole of its eight pages are now Monotype set, whilst the office's resources for general printing are much increased.

The *Guild Socialist* for October is specially devoted to the printing industry, and contains articles from various authorities on the industry.

TWO ENGINEERS, John Carnaby Marshall and John Paxton, were committed for trial at Barrow last week, on a charge of being in unlawful possession of certain paper intended to resemble and pass as paper used for making a banknote. A woman witness alleged that Marshall had told her he was trying to make notes, but could not get the numbers right. In a signed statement, however, she said she had not discussed the matter with the two men.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE CADBURY.—We regret to announce the passing of Mr. George Cadbury, which occurred at his residence in Birmingham on Tuesday evening. Mr. Cadbury, who had entered his 84th year, had been in failing health for some time. It was Mr. Cadbury's zeal for social reform that led him into field of newspaper proprietorship. He had bought four papers in the Birmingham district in 1891, and ten years later Mr. Lloyd George and others persuaded him that he would give substantial support to the cause he held dear by taking over the part-proprietorship of the *Daily News*. After some hesitation, he put a considerable sum of money into the paper, which came under the management of a board of directors including the late Dean Kitchin, the late Mr. J. P. Thomasson, and others. Later circumstances compelled him to assume the sole responsibility for the paper; but some years afterwards he transferred his interests to a trust administered by his sons.

The death took place suddenly on Sunday of Mr. William Clark (66), of Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The deceased had been 53 years in the service of Messrs. R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., wholesale stationers and printers, and was at business as recently as Saturday, apparently in his usual health.

The death has occurred of Mr. Arthur Garside, for 42 years on the staff of the *Manchester Evening News*.

The death is announced in New York of the Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor-in-chief of the *Outlook* and the author of many books.

The death has occurred in Dublin of Mr. Alexander Phillips, one of the best known journalists in Ireland. A member of the staff of the *Irish Times*, and previously chief reporter of the *Dublin Daily Express*, he was for many years Dublin correspondent of the Press Association.

FIRE broke out last week at the building occupied by the Paris evening newspaper *Intransigeant*, and the damage caused was considerable.

The suit brought by the ex-Kaiser against Herr Emil Ludvig, the author of the drama "Dismissal," in which the ex-Kaiser and Bismarck appear among the characters, has been decided by the Prussian Court in favour of the defendant. The publication of the play in book form, as well as its dramatisation, is now consequently permitted.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN'S well-known political weekly *Die Zukunft*, says a Berlin telegram, has ceased publication owing to pecuniary difficulties.

Trade Union Matters.

MEMBERS of the National Union of Journalists on Plymouth and Exeter daily papers and North and South Devon and Cornwall weeklies, meeting at Plymouth, unanimously instructed the National Executive to reject the Newspaper Society's proposed wage cut, and pledged themselves to support the Executive in any step necessary to maintain the present position.

AFTER being remanded on the charge of stealing £534, the money of the Typographical Association, James Waters (60), the Newcastle treasurer of the Association, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Government Contracts.

Crown Agents.

- BOOKS.—Hugh Rees, Ltd., London, S.W.
 PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.
 I.R. Demand Notes 1.—M. Carr and Co., Ltd., Manchester.
 5,000 Books, R.F. 72.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.
 I.R. Demand Notes 1.—Pearce and Gardner, Manchester.
 15,000 Tablet Diaries, 1923.—Isle of Wight County Press, Newport.
 Post Office Books, P. 1022.—J. Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.
 3,000 Books, P. 1166; 3,000,000 Forms A/cs. 455 Revd.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.
 10,000 Books, Army Book 127.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.
 Bdg. 11,791 Copies London Telephone Directory.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.
 220,000 Tax Forms, No. 23.—R. Dinwiddie, Dumfries.
 31,050 Income Tax Receipt Bks.; 23,000 Pads, Form 96.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.
 14,000,000 Telegram Forms, B. or C. 3.—H.M.S.O. Press, London, E.
 Bdg. 8,000 cps. "R.A.S.C. Training, Part II. 1922"; Bdg. 3,940 cps. London Telephone Directory; Bdg. 2,000 cps. "Africa Pilot, Part II."—J. Adams, London, E.C.
 SHORTHAND NOTE BOOKS, No. 5.—Fish, Hall and Co., London.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
 Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
 Imitators Warned Against Monometer Patents.
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 All Working Parts Patented, and Designs Registered.
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 Phone 1 Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

DATE BLOCKS

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

Printers' Readers at Dinner.

Lady Hulton Presides at the 28th Annual Festival of the Readers' Pensions Committee.

There was a large gathering in the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday, on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Readers' Pensions Committee. Unstinted praise was meted out to the importance of the work of the printer's reader, and encouraging references to the energies displayed by the Pensions Committee were made by many of the speakers, who included a number of distinguished authors and journalists. Lady Hulton, who presided, made an excellent chairman, and among those present were the following: Sir Neville and Lady Pearson, Sir G. Rowland Blades, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. J. Gomer Berry, Mrs. C. S. Peel, Dr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. J. Heddle, Miss Hulton, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Frankau, Prof. H. J. Spooner, Mr. J. Theodore Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perkins, Mr. J. Randall, Mr. H. M. Gurr and Mrs. Gurr, Mr. Fred Hart, Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., Major and Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. E. W. Whittle, Mr. F. Hedger, Mr. Jos. Mortimer, O.B.E., Mr. H. F. Parker (general secretary Lloyd's Home) and Mrs. Parker.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured, Sir Neville Pearson, Bart., proposed that of "Literature and the Press," and in a brief speech mentioned several instances in which he thought the work of the newspaper Press and that of literature went hand in hand.

Dr. W. L. Courtney, in replying on behalf of Literature, said he associated himself with those who felt a great and growing regard for the readers of the Press. One not only had to admire their ceaseless energy, but authors were always in considerable awe as to what they might do to their manuscripts. (Laughter.) The printer's reader had solved the secret which all literary people kept closely concealed—the secret that no one is so negligent as the writer of books. From what he could gather, writers in the full fervour of their animating rhetoric would go on putting in their "and whichs" and split infinitives. (Laughter.)

Mr. James Heddle, who responded on behalf of the Press, dealt among other things with the speedy production of the modern newspaper, and mentioned the fact that Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Leeds was received in Manchester and London simultaneously, the last word being in the hands of the reader ten minutes after the ex-Prime Minister had taken his seat.

The Pensions Committee.

The toast of the "Readers' Pensions Committee" was proposed by Lady Hulton, who expressed her great pleasure and pride at being asked to take the chair. Though the wife of a newspaper proprietor, Lady Hulton confessed to knowing little about present-day newspaper production. She could not help knowing how dreadful a thing it was for a proprietor to find errors in his own newspaper. Sometimes she heard the echoes of a thunder. (Laughter.) A greater strain than ever was now put upon the readers of the Press, whose work was not done in the peaceful library, or in the retiring sanctum, but amid rush and turmoil. It was a question of reading against time, with both eyes looking for mistakes which, if allowed to slip through, might have unpleasant consequences in the form of a libel action. (Hear, hear.) Concluding, Lady Hulton said their task that night was one of charity, and she hoped that the efforts of the Pensions' Committee would receive generous recognition. (Cheers.)

The James Feldwick Pension.

Mr. W. A. Perkins (chairman of the committee) thanked Lady Hulton for the sympathetic manner in which she had proposed the toast, and also for the great interest she had taken in promoting the success of the gathering. He also expressed the gratitude of the committee to those who had subscribed so generously to the fund. Although they had established fourteen pensions, the need for further effort was great. This year they had an exceptional number of claimants for pensions. At least half a dozen candidates had subscribed to all or nearly all the committee's pensions, in addition to being annual

subscribers for long periods, up to nearly 50 years, to the Printers' Pension Corporation. That was the type of man who received help from their fund. The committee had decided to name their fifteenth pension (which would be completed as a result of that night's gathering) the "James Feldwick Pension," in recognition of the work of Mr. Feldwick as, first, a member of the executive, then as one of the secretaries, and finally for many years as chairman. He (Mr. Perkins) had been associated with Mr. Feldwick in the committee's work for many years, and could testify to his zeal for the cause. In fact, James Feldwick specialised on the work of the Readers' Pensions Committee, and, even now that he had retired from office, and for a considerable time had been incapacitated by illness, he sent to the committee from his home at Peckham words of counsel and advice which were much appreciated. Mr. Perkins announced further donations to the list, which totalled about £550.

The Guests.

The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. P. J. Greene and acknowledged by Mrs. C. S. Peel, O.B.E., Mr. J. Theodore Goddard and Mr. N. B. Graham.

Mrs. Peel declared her love for printers, and said that it was very nice to have come to an age that people kindly call the age of discretion, when one can say to a gathering such as the present that she loved printers, a statement that did not make them feel shy in the least. (Laughter.)

Mr. Goddard spoke of happy hours spent in the courts defending newspapers in libel actions, and Mr. Graham brought friendly messages of greeting from the provinces to the Pensions' Committee.

The Chairman.

Mr. J. Gomer Berry, in proposing the health of Lady Hulton, congratulated the Pensions' Committee in securing Lady Hulton to occupy the chair. Her presence in that capacity was a recognition of the new status of women. He would not prophesy how many of the twenty-eight women candidates for Parliament would be returned at the General Election, but he thought he might say that, if at any future time history were to repeat itself, and there was a meeting of members of Parliament where a Government was turned out, practically in one hour, that meeting would consist entirely of women. (Laughter.) Sir Gomer Berry, after paying a tribute to the distinguished newspaper proprietor, Sir Edward Hulton, asked the company to rise and drink heartily to the health of their chairman.

The toast was enthusiastically accorded, musical honours were given.

Lady Hulton, replying, expressed sincere thanks for the manner in which the toast had been received, and congratulated the *Sunday Times* on reaching its centenary.

The proceedings during the evening were enlivened by a very agreeable musical programme, contributed by the following artistes:—Mr. Arthur Frith, Miss Gladys Peer, Mr. Gordon Marsh and Mr. Walter Phillips.

A most enjoyable gathering was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

CHURCH AND INDUSTRY.—The Church Socialist League, in an appeal to the bishops, clergy and laity on the subject of industrial morality, asks the archbishops and bishops "to inform the Federation of British Industries that the onus lies on it to find some radically new methods of carrying on industry and commerce, such as shall be compatible with Christian morality." The Federation of British Industries, "continues the appeal, "claims that everything should be settled simply and solely by alleged 'economic necessities.' The Church of England, in various pronouncements during the last 15 years, has demanded that moral first charges be insisted on, and that these matters be not settled mechanically by supply and demand."

It requires a vision that reaches beyond closing time to build any permanent success.

Electrotypers' Wage Settlement.

Position of the London Unions.

It became known on Thursday last that the ballot taken by the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers had gone in favour of the acceptance of the wage proposals submitted. An agreement has accordingly been ratified on behalf of the Federation of Master Printers, the Newspaper Society, and the trade unions, whereby the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Society accept a reduction of 6s. per week in the rate of wages payable to members employed by members of the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom and the Newspaper Society in two instalments, viz., 4s. on the pay day in the week ending October 28th, 1922, and 2s. on the pay day in the week ending January 6th, 1923. The agreement includes provision that wages shall be stabilised until December 31st, 1923, and no application for reductions or increases shall be made during that period in the rate of wages payable under the terms of the two national agreements.

Negotiations with Other London Unions.

The special delegate meeting, which, as we reported last week, the London Society of Compositors has agreed to hold in order to put before members the new wage proposals, was to be held last evening (Wednesday), after which a ballot of the whole membership is to be taken. Negotiations have been resumed also with all the other trade unions operating exclusively in London. The following is the proposal put forward by the employers: "That a reduction of 6s. per week be agreed to, of which 4s. shall be deducted on and from the pay day in the week ending November 4th next, with a further reduction of 2s. on and from the pay day in the week ending January 6th, 1923; wages to be stabilised until December 31st, 1923, subject to a conference being agreed to if the necessities of the trade during next year warrant revision, by agreement, of the above proposal." The representatives of all the unions concerned have undertaken to report back to their executives, and also to take the opinion of their members upon this proposition.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

There was a moderate attendance of members at the October meeting of the Association on Tuesday, last week, which took place at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. Chadwell (president) Mr. G. W. Sharvell was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary (Mr. W. Bullett) and confirmed.

Some private business concerning the affairs of the Association was dealt with first.

Mr. A. Wood then, on behalf of the stewards, reported on the arrangements in hand for the annual dinner, and said that the stewards, after making full inquiries at many of the well-known hotels had settled on the Trocadero, Piccadilly, for Saturday, November 18th, at which to hold their annual function. The arrangements thus made by the stewards and reported to the members were then confirmed by a vote of the meeting.

Mr. J. Parker drew attention to the fact that Mr. W. C. Warren was this year acting as their steward at the Festival dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and said he thought it would be a good thing if every member of the Association attached his name to Mr. Warren's list with a substantial donation.

Mr. W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), who was asked to address the meeting, said already he had to thank several members of the Association who had sent a cheque or had promised to do so in order to assist him in his stewardship at the Festival Dinner on November 15th. Continuing, Mr. Warren said he had been speaking on the subject of printers' pensions for several days past. On the previous evening he had addressed a small audience of fellow craftsmen in Liverpool, and though they did not seem to know

much about the aims and objects of the Printers' Pension Corporation, they were not long in voting a donation of £5 to be placed on his list. The same thing happened in Manchester, with a similar result. Mr. Warren then emphasised the excellent work being undertaken by the Corporation to provide for the war orphans of the printing trade. He was sorry to hear that the funds in existence for this purpose were £8,000 to the bad, but he hoped as a result of the Festival Dinner a great deal of the money required would be raised. So far as printerdom was concerned Mr. Warren thought it was necessary for the facts to be generally known in order to ensure to the Corporation adequate support.

The chairman then made an appeal to the members to give all the help they possibly could to Mr. Warren.

Resolutions were moved by various members, some of which proposed to place a collective sum from the Association, but it was eventually agreed to leave the question of contributing to the members individually.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Sharvell for his duties in the chair brought the meeting to a close.

The Printing Crafts Guild.

The fifteenth annual general meeting was held in the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday evening last, the chair being occupied by Mr. Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech.

The minutes having been read and confirmed, Mr. F. J. Hughes, honorary secretary, read the fifteenth annual report for session 1921-1922, showing the position of the Guild at September 30th last. The report stated that during the past session the lectures, visits and socials had been more numerous than in any previous session, this being mainly due to the enthusiasm displayed by the chairman, Mr. Charles W. Gamble. The membership stands at 470, thus creating a new record. In the previous session the total was 444. Owing to the high postal rates the communications to members had made a serious call upon the funds, but there was a brighter hope for the future now that the halfpenny post had been resuscitated. The balance sheet showed an income of £97 3s. 3½d., and an expenditure of £87 7s. 2d., thus leaving a favourable balance of £9 16s. 1½d. The committee expressed thanks to the following for their valuable assistance during the session:—The House Committee of the College, Messrs. J. J. Phelps, M.A., E. Fisher, James Shaw, F.R.P.S., L. Conrad Hartley, F. Greenwood, City Art Gallery Committee, Hans Renold, Ltd., Associated Newspapers, Ltd., Fry's Metal Foundry, E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., Sun Engraving Co. (Watford), Linotype and Machinery Limited.

The report being passed, Mr. C. Doughty, treasurer, presented the balance-sheet, and Mr. J. Begg, auditor, stated he had found all finance in order, but regretted that one of the social events had been a tax on the funds instead of paying its way. He hoped that the new officers would not lose sight of his remarks.

The election of officers brought the popular president to his feet, and he explained that after holding the position for several years he thought others should be allowed to come forward to such an honourable position; therefore, he recommended Mr. A. Trickey, who had been an enthusiastic teacher in the College for than twenty years, as his successor.

Several members expressed admiration of Mr. Trickey's capabilities, but that gentleman said he preferred the presidency being in the same hands, and withdrew the nomination.

There was a vociferous call upon Mr. John Taylor to continue as president, and he gracefully accepted the mandate.

As chairman of committee, Mr. Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech., was re-elected, as well as Mr. C. Doughty as hon. treasurer, and Mr. J. Begg, hon. auditor.

The chairman here interposed that they had to accept with regret the resignation of their honorary secretary, and he called upon that officer to make some remarks.

Mr. F. J. Hughes said his reason for retiring was on account of the time required to conduct the affairs of the Guild in an efficient manner, and also, he thought other persons should have an opportunity of gaining experience of human nature in its various aspects. The Guild had been fifteen years in

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Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

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Telephone: 8407 City.

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TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER seeks opening with a firm of Paper Merchants; good general knowledge of the trade, also English and Foreign shipping.—Box 14004.

BUYER, desires change; intimate knowledge Paper Market; five years Buying experience all classes Paper, Wrappings, Printings, Boards, etc.; used to controlling staff; excellent references; Edinburgh and Glasgow district preferred.—Box 14002

MINDER (Soc.) seeks situation; Wharfedales and Platens; best Jobbing, etc.; 7 years' experience.—127, Leesland-road, Gosport. 14011

YOUNG MAN, with fair knowledge Book-keeping and General Office Routine, desires engagement; small salary accepted to commence.—Box 14010.

Machinery for Sale.

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

existence and it was the only one of its kind that was able to continue during the period of the Great War. Its first secretary was Mr. W. R. Cannell who held the office for three years, and Mr. R. F. Singleton had also served for a similar period. When he (the speaker) took up the reins of office the membership was 87, and during the nine years he had been honorary secretary it had increased to 470, the labour now entailed calling too much upon the limited leisure time of one individual. Fortunately, he had been helped by excellent officers, and when the country was short of elderly craftsmen to look after the younger generation, their ex-president, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, heartily threw his services into the Guild and collaborated with the present president, Mr. John Taylor, so that there had been no break of service for the benefit of the apprentices who will eventually become the craftsmen of the future.

The members desired Mr. H. Holme, Moss Bank, Richmond-street, Ashton-under-Lyne, who has faithfully and consistently helped Mr. Hughes during the two past years, to accept the office of honorary secretary, and that gentleman kindly acquiesced.

The post of assistant hon. secretary was willingly filled by Mr. A. Edwards.

The committee includes: Miss E. Dust Messrs. J. E. Cass, J. Crook, E. Fisher, F. J.

BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9½-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

DOUBLE-HEADED WIRE STAPLING MACHINE, for Wooden Boxes, from 2-in. to 12-in. in height; fitted with Two Heads; adjustable from 2½-in. up to 8½-in. apart; Adjustable Iron Table; for Power or Treadle; latest construction; absolutely new.—Box 13997.

LITHO MACHINE, "CROWN" MANN, with flyers; latest model with two sets rollers and stand, also large quantity of stones; £50 (exceptional bargain).—W. Partington, 7, Chapel-street, Salford. Telephone 2422 City. 14009

NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch ¼-in.—Box 13998.

PERFECTION No. 6 WIRE STITCHING MACHINE, by Morrison, to stitch up to ¾-in., good as new; Double-headed Brehmer Wire Stitching Machine, perfect condition; Round Cornering Machine.—Box 13999.

PERFECTION WIRE STITCHING MACHINE, by J. L. Morrison; will stitch up to 1½-in. in thickness; this machine is equal to new. No. 17½ Wire Stitching Machine, by Brehmer, will stitch up to 1½-in. in thickness; fitted for Power.—Box 14000.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

IMPOSING SURFACE (Second-hand), about 72-in. by 32-in.—Particulars to "Observer" Office, Accrington. 14003

Miscellaneous.

NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Litho Machines.—Box 13977.

REMINGTON Latest No. 10 TYPEWRITER, coded, self-starter model, absolutely unused, as new; sacrifice, £14; cost nearly double.—White, Arcade, Northampton. 14008

Patents, etc.

THE Proprietors of British Patent No. 7,098 yb 1914, relating to CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINES, desire to enter into arrangements of way of license or otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of developing and practically working the same in this country.—Inquiries should be addressed to Sefton-Jones, O'dell and Stephens, 285, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 14007

Hughes, G. H. Lodge, Edward McVay, W. M. Menzies, J. T. Shelmerdine, A. Trickey, H. J. Phillips, Jas. Worthington.

District representatives are as follows:—Altrincham, E. Ashton (Broadheath Printing Co., Viaduct-road); Ashton-under-Lyne, H. Holme (hon. secretary); Bolton, Ernest Boardman (Mornington-road); Bury, F. Roscow (15, Malvern-avenue, Walmerley-road); Hyde, H. W. Wallace (10, Newton-hurst, Victoria-road, Newton); Oldham, Geo. H. Rider (36, Trinity-street); Rochdale, Wm. Ingham (31, Mackinnon-street); Stockport, R. F. Singleton (113, Turncroft-lane).

The official technical journal of the Guild is as hitherto, the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

A recommendation from the last annual meeting "that the membership be limited" had been discussed by the committee at the beginning and again at the end of the session. After hearing the pros and cons given by the honorary secretary, the committee thought such a recommendation would interfere with the useful and wide policy of the Guild. Upon being submitted to the annual meeting the recommendation was rejected. WEE MAC.

It is unfortunate that men will allow "good enough" to keep them from the best.

EDWIN W. EVANS,

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 Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1922.
General Election and Printing.

THE advent of a general election, whilst it is regarded as promising to give greater stability to trade as a whole, is very immediately beneficial to the printing industry, as so many printing orders owe their origin directly and indirectly to the exigencies of election activities. The consequent fillip will be especially welcome at the present time, as, although there is some sign of the normal seasonal improvement in the printing industry, the state of trade is not as good as it ought to be. The cost of printing, unfortunately, curtails the amount of election orders that will be given in the next week or two, but printers all over the country will be busy on work of a political character, and the orders given will be the bigger for the fact that the sudden break-up of Mr. Lloyd George's Government has rendered useless much of the ammunition with which, in the form of poster and leaflet, the Coalition had already stocked its magazines.

Parliamentary Election Forms.

A FEW weeks ago His Majesty's Treasury (as indicated in our issue of September 14th) approached the returning officers throughout the country and asked for information as to the quantity of the official Parliamentary forms used in their respective divisions and the cost of these forms, intimating also that consideration was being given to the question of arranging that all these forms and the official stationery used at Parliamentary elections should be supplied through the Stationery Office. We understand that representations have been made to the Stationery Office by the Federation of Master Printers to the effect that it was very improbable that any economy at all would be effected by a change in the present arrangements whereby these forms are supplied direct to the respective returning officers by local printers or by contractors who specialise in this particular direction. It was pointed out that the distribution of the forms demanded a special organisation, that the formes were already standing in the printing offices accustomed to doing the work, also that with the exception of small quantities supplied during by-elections the contractors' only chance of

recovering the heavy cost of keeping these formes standing occurred when a general election took place. The total expenditure concerned is said to be not more than £2,000, and as it is open to the returning officers to order either locally or from any of the larger contractors there is sufficient competition to prevent any exorbitant charges being made. Inquiries made last week by the Federation of Master Printers elicited from the Treasury the information that no decision had yet been reached on the question, but that if a general election took place within two months it was very unlikely that the Stationery Office could arrange its organisation to deal with the matter. No more definite information than this could be obtained, but in view of the definite proximity of the election it may be assumed that existing arrangements will not be disturbed. It is, however, somewhat absurd that the suggestion of the change should have been made in a matter that showed so little prospect of securing any benefit to the taxpayer.

The Latest Wages Position.

AN important step towards the final settlement of the problem of wage reduction is made by the acceptance by the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers of the agreement which we print on another page. This agreement completes the settlement of wages in the provinces besides applying to electrotypers and stereotypers employed in London. In submitting their revised proposals to the representatives of the unions concerned, the employers, we understand made it perfectly clear that this is the final offer, and that under no circumstances will they go into conference on a lower figure. They also made it perfectly clear to these executives that in the event of the proposal being turned down the L. M. P. A. Council would not feel able to prevent those firms desirous of enforcing the suspended notices from having perfect freedom of action at their own convenience at a time to be settled by them collectively.

Reduction of Postal Rates.

THE resolution adopted by the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades urging the Postmaster-General to reduce immediately the postal rates for printed matter in the larger packages, to remove the restrictions as to the time for posting printed matter, and to give a definite ruling that any five words can be used on a picture post card, was duly sent to the Postmaster-General. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, joint-secretary of the J.I.C., has since received a reply which he states is not at all encouraging. It is to the effect that it is not possible to carry out any of these suggestions at the moment. We are glad to hear, however, that steps are being taken to lay the matter before the authorities, and evidence is being collected to show how seriously trade is being handicapped by the present high rates. Members of the printing industry can do useful work in this connection by questioning all Parliamentary candidates in their divisions as to whether they are in favour of further reductions in the postal rates.

Paper Export.

THE feature of the paper market continues to be the development in export; and in regard to paper business generally, mills are beginning to work at full capacity. Indeed, owing to the amount of orders in hand, one of the better grade mills on the Thames has been obliged to transfer some of its business to another mill in the same organisation, this being due chiefly to the improvement which has taken place in export business. An important feature in overseas trade is the bigger business which is being done in news-print; and in this connection it is interesting to note that the Canadians have withdrawn their price from Australia, according to the latest advices from that quarter.

Mr. Andrew Dargavel Feted.

Process Engravers at the Hotel Cecil.

The high esteem in which the process engraving industry holds Mr. Andrew Dargavel (John Swain and Sons, Ltd.) was made manifest on Monday evening, when members of the Federation of Master Process Engravers to the number of about 100 met at dinner in Mr. Dargavel's honour. The function took place in the Victoria Hall of the Hotel Cecil, and the gathering included many whose names are household words in the process realm.

Mr. V. Siviter Smith, vice-president of the Federation of Master Process Engravers presided, and beside him at the top table were: Messrs. P. J. Bailey, David Greenhill, F. Colebrook, T. C. Eamer, John Swain, E. Atkinson, H. Clarke, W. Holt, F. E. S. Perry, A. Craske, F. H. Vaus and W. H. Smith.

tion and regard of them all. (Applause.) This was true not only of the members present, but of others all over the country. There was not one of them—even amongst those who had not been able to agree with Mr. Dargavel on all points of policy—but joined in personal regard for the man and the numerous services he had rendered to the Federation. (Applause.) The speaker went on to indicate the great sacrifice of time that had been entailed in Mr. Dargavel's attending 42 council meetings during the past year, besides dealing with a great deal of other Federation work in addition. By his infinite patience, his kindly encouragement of others, his unfailing allowances for differences of temperament, and his strength in council, he had put the engravers under a debt which they could never repay. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Siviter Smith then presented Mr. Dargavel, on behalf of the Federation of Master Process Engravers, with a diamond tie-pin, a cheque for £150, together with a handsome

Mr. Dargavel Replies.

Mr. Dargavel, in acknowledging the appreciative remarks made about himself, said that he had at home a number of letters written in the same strain. These he kept in a little inlaid box, itself a gift from a Federation member. That little box and its contents served to remind him of very many pleasant associations and friendships, and it had well fulfilled the purpose for which it was intended. He valued it as a token that his efforts on behalf of the Federation and the trade had met with some appreciation. Anything more than that, he had neither hoped nor expected. He felt it quite impossible to find words to express adequately his thanks for the kind things that had been said, the very magnificent presentation made, and the very high honour done him that evening. As for the work he had done, it would not have been possible but for the assistance and support which he had received from all the members of the Council, and very many other members as well. Mr. Dargavel proceeded—with many humorous references to the idiosyncrasies of the gentlemen mentioned—to refer to the good work done by several of his colleagues, naming particularly, Mr. David Greenhill, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Vaus, Mr. Huggins, Mr. Eamer, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Perry, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Craske, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Siviter Smith. Recalling the early work of Mr. Carl Hentschel in the formation of the Federation, he said he thought Mr. Hentschel would be justified in claiming that he had laid the foundations and paved the way for the greater things that were to follow. Mr. Dargavel concluded with renewed expressions of thanks for the honour done him, which, he said, he would remember as long as he lived.



Mr. Andrew Dargavel.

Other well-known process people, including Mr. Carl Hentschel, Mr. A. Knighton and Mr. William Gamble, were to be seen at other tables.

Excellent arrangements had been made by the dinner sub-committee (Messrs. T. C. Eamer, Carl Hentschel and A. Knighton) who, with the energetic secretary of the Federation (Mr. A. E. Dent), contrived to make the whole function a happy and successful one.

A Handsome Presentation.

The chief item on the short toast list was the health of the guest of the evening, Mr. Andrew Dargavel. This was given by the chairman, in a speech which expressed very cordial appreciation of Mr. Dargavel's character and work, and which was heartily endorsed by those present, the toast being given musical honours. Mr. Siviter Smith recalled that Mr. Dargavel was now in his eighth year of office as president of the Federation of Master Process Engravers, and they were gathered that evening to demonstrate that Mr. Dargavel, by his assiduous and disinterested work, had gained the affec-

tion and regard of them all. He also read a letter which accompanied the gifts, and which conveyed acknowledgement of Mr. Dargavel's great services to the Federation since 1914, there being appended congratulatory messages received from various parts of the country.

The chairman's remarks and the making of the presentation were greeted with tumultuous applause.

The principal presentation was hereupon followed by a subsidiary one, Mr. Entwistle (of Manchester) rising to say that members of the Northern Counties Association wished, apart from their individual participation in the presentation already made, to show their appreciation as an Association. Mention had been made of differences between the provinces and London, but provincial members were absolutely at one with London in their regard and affection for Mr. Dargavel. (Applause.) Manchester members knew Mr. Dargavel as a violinist and musician, and accordingly asked him to accept two bound volumes containing the complete works of Beethoven arranged for violin and piano. (Applause.)

Personal.

AMONG those connected with the allied trade who attended the reception and dejeuner to the Prince of Wales at the Guildhall on Friday were: Lord Riddell, Ald. Sir Rowland Blades, Ald. Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Sir E. Hodder Williams, Mr. Deputy Brough, Major Bowater, Sir Wm. Waterlow and Mr. Deputy Sandle.

THE Reception Committee included Sir G. W. Truscott, Sir W. A. Waterlow, Mr. W. Lindley-Jones, Mr. F. H. Bowater and Mr. Sheriff S. H. M. Killik.

SIR ARTHUR M. SUTHERLAND, the principal proprietor of the *Newcastle Chronicle* and associated papers, will be one of the candidates for the Jesmond Ward at Newcastle-on-Tyne at the municipal election on November 1st. His opponent will be Mr. William Caen, the nominee of the Typographical Association and the Newcastle Labour Party.

SIR WILLIAM PRICE, of Messrs. Price Bros. and Co., Ltd., pulp and paper manufacturers, Ltd., Quebec, is reported to be substantially interested in a syndicate which has purchased the *Quebec Chronicle*, formerly owned by the late Sir David Watson.

Mr. HARRY MURCH, the staff superintendent of the *Daily News* and the *Star*, was entertained to dinner on Saturday night at the Boulogne Restaurant, Gerrard-street, W., on the completion of 25 years' service with the firm.

Mr. E. S. AGNEW, the son of the proprietor of *Punch* has been invited to contest the Holland with Boston Division of Lincolnshire in the Liberal interest at the next Parliamentary election.

Mr. FRED. ALLEN, of the literary staff of the *Bury Times*, has been presented by the editor and staff of that paper with several handsome volumes on leaving to join the staff of the *Wolverhampton Express* and *Star*.

Mr. WILLIAM C. EDGAR, the editor of the *North-Western Miller*, who has been associated with that important trade journal for 40 years, has been given a complimentary luncheon by the National Association of Flour Importers. The *North-Western Miller* will celebrate its "jubilee" next year.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 42s. 7½d., 43s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 18s. 6d., 19s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s.; Jos. Byrom, 14s.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 2s. 9d., 3s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 68s. 1½d., 67s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 9d., 22s. 10½d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 101½, 100, ditto New, £50 pd., 48; J. Dickinson, 22s.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 74½; Ilford, 23s. 6d., Pref., 18s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 2s, Pref., 11s. 3d., 11s. 9d.; International Linotype, 60; Lamson Paragon Supply, 17s. 6d., 18s. 1½d.; Linotype, A Deb., 63, B Deb., 63; George Newnes, 15s. 6d., Pref., 15s.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 106; Odham's Press, 4s. 7½d., 5s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. 9d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 20s. 6d., 20s.; Raphael Tuck, 23s., 22s. 9d., Pref., 87s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 18½, 18½, Prefd., 10½; Weldons, 37s. 6d., Pref., 20s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 16s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

MACNIVEN AND CAMERON.—Directors of this Edinburgh company of stationers, etc., announces that in view of debit balance brought forward they cannot recommend payment of dividend on preference shares accruing to November 1st. Previous year only preference dividend paid.

Y. TROTTER AND SON, LTD., Chirnside Mill. Accounts for the year show divisible balance of £1,654, after charging £1,000 for depreciation, and dividend of 5 p.c. proposed on preference.

NEW COMPANIES.

HEWITT AND LEWIS, LTD.—Capital £3,000 in 2,000 7 per cent. participating preference shares of £1 each and 8,000 ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. each; stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, engravers, envelope manufacturers, bookbinders, account book manufacturers, cardboard manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in playing, visiting, railway, festive, complimentary, and fancy cards, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. T. Hewitt and H. G. Benwell. Registered office: 88-90, Chancery lane, W.C.2.

DENTON AND Co., LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at 36 and 38, Sheffield road, Barnsley, as "Denton and Co." and to carry on the business of photographers, photographic printers and photo lithographers, manufacturers of and dealers in photographs, pictures, works of art, etc. Private company. The permanent directors are: G. H. Denton and H. A. R. Denton. Registered office: 36, Sheffield-road, Barnsley.

NEWTON, BROWN AND COLEMAN, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; printers, stationers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, photo lithographers, engravers, cardboard and cardboard box manufacturers, show card and fancy card manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. P. Newton, C. C. Brown, and H. G. T. Coleman. Registered office: 119, Copenhagen-street, Islington, N.1.

LETTERGRAPH Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; printers, lithographers, book and print sellers, art journalists, dealers in engravings, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. Williams and W. H. Walter. Registered office: 29, Warwick-row, Coventry.

TUDOR PRESS, LTD. (LONDON).—Capital £100 in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, periodicals,

reviews, books and other literary, scientific, technical, professional and artistic works and undertakings, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. Bourne and R. Chance. Directors by subscribers.

POPULAR DOGS PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; to print and publish the paper *Popular Dogs*. Private company. First directors: C. N. Lindsay Fynn and C. Lamb. Registered office: 130, Strand, W.C.2.

THOMAS MCDUGALL, LTD. (London).—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares (500 founders); advertising contractors and agents, etc., and to adopt an agreement with T. McDougall. Private company. First directors: T. McDougall, Vyse Millard and D. T. Sloper.

WATSON'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with E. W. Hallam and R. W. Bird, and to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, service agents, newspaper proprietors, and/or publishers, printers, lithographers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: Edward William Hallam and Edgar William Hallam. Registered office: 244, High Holborn, W.C.1.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in 1,000 7½ per cent. preference shares of £1 each and 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s each; to adopt an agreement with A. H. W. Scott, and to carry on the business of employment agents, advertising and general publicity agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. H. W. Scott and Miss E. M. Barnes. Registered office: 72A, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

T. C. HARRISON (1922), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of G. and T. C. Harrison, Ltd. (incorporated in 1919), and to carry on the business of stationers, manufacturers of and dealers in stationery goods, etc. Private company. First directors: T. C. Harrison and Miss Kathleen Harrison. Registered office: 362-4, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

TOM ROBBINS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of general merchants, dealers in metals, timber, paper, machinery appliances, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. D. Grove and T. M. Thefford. Subscribers appoint first directors. Registered office: 31, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

DOUGLASS AND GILSON (1922), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of manufacturers of and dealers in papier mache goods, carried on by Douglass and Gilson (1919), Ltd., and to adopt an agreement between H. C. Bound and Douglass and Gilson (1919), Ltd., in voluntary liquidation. Private company. First directors: W. M. Cox and H. W. Parke. Registered office: 25, Hartfield-crescent, Wimbledon, S.W.

ADLER'S WHOLESALE, LTD.—Capital £600, in £1 shares; to purchase the stock-in-trade and the business of a fancy goods dealer recently carried on by A. M. Adler, at 67, Newgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and to carry on the same and the business of dealers in small wares, stationery, paper and paper bags, hosiery and soft goods, etc. Private company. First directors: Simon Jackson and Akeeba Moses Adler. Registered office: 67, Newgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CAMEO ADVERTISING Co., LTD.—Capital £5,000; advertisers, distributors, manufacturers of jigsaw puzzles, and publishers of periodicals, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Grace Sawyer and W. E. Keeling. Registered office: 4, Broadstreet-buildings, Liverpool street, E.C.

ROY HARDY, LTD.—Capital £1,500; advertising agents, contractors, consultants and advisers, advertisement writers and designers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. W. Hardy. Private company. Subscribers: J. W. Hardy and R. C. Hardy. Registered office: 292, High Holborn, W.C.1.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME AND Co. (SOUTH AFRICA), LTD.—Capital £20,000; to acquire the business carried on by H. S. Wellcome at Cape Town, as "Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.," and to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, and dealers, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, druggists' sundriesmen, photographic dealers, paper bag and carton makers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. S. Wellcome, G. E. Pearson and J. C. Smith. Registered office: 67, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

MECHANICAL ADS, LTD.—Capital £2,000; advertising contractors and agents, suppliers of advertising apparatus, appliances and plant, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. H. Fisher and G. H. Sturges.

TABLE TENNIS ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Capital £100; to promote, develop and exploit all outdoor and indoor games, particularly table tennis and ping pong; to print and publish a newspaper and/or trade journals, etc. Private company. First directors: A. F. Carris and C. V. Forbes. Registered office: 110, Strand, W.C.

MAY'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares (1,500 8 per cent. cumulative preferred); to acquire the business carried on by R. N. May (in succession to G. W. May) at 29, John-street, W.C.1, and elsewhere, as "May's Advertising Agency." Private company. First directors: R. N. May, C. H. Court, M. Diaz and H. Voll. Registered office: 29, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

ALL ENGLAND RECREATIONS, LTD.—Capital £15,000; to acquire a lease of certain portions of 5-9, Baker street, W., to adopt an agreement with T. C. Gordon and A. F. Carris to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in sports equipment and appliances, printers, publishers, public entertainers, proprietors of theatres and cinematograph shows, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. H. Boggis and A. F. Carris. Registered office: Windsor House, Victoria-street, S.W.

DIX, LTD.—Capital £10,000; to take over the business of music printers and publishers carried on at 7, Bear-street, Leicester-square, W.C.2, as "Dix and Co." Private company. First directors: C. B. Yearsley, Dorothy D. Yearsley, W. H. Druce and S. W. Davies. Registered office: Faraday House, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

KENNETT JAYE, LTD.—Capital £1,000; distributors of fancy goods and musical instruments, printers, lending librarians and book-sellers, electrical stockists, theatre agents, etc. Private company. First directors: A. J. Child, Mrs. Eva Child and H. Williams. Registered office: 16, Temple Fortune-parade, Golder's Green, N.W.11.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

STANDARD PRINTING Co., LTD. (Printers, manufacturing stationers, South Croydon)—Debenture dated October 5th, 1922, to secure £1,250, charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holder: E. J. Bell, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

A. H. BUTLER, LTD. (Printers, etc.)—Mortgage and second charge on 33, 34 and 35, Western-road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, both dated September 29th, 1922, to secure £800 and £50 respectively. Holders: E. G. Hutchinson, 111, Priory-road, Hastings; S. C. Munner and P. Idle, 5, Warrior-square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

GERRARDS, LTD. (Printers, etc., London)—Satisfaction in full on November 24th, 1921, of three debentures, all dated November 9th, 1914, securing £600, £1,800 and £100 (notice filed October 12th, 1922).

HENRY CHRISTMAS AND Co., LTD. (Printers, stationers, etc., London).—Five mortgage debentures dated October 2nd, 1922, to secure £100 each, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: H. Christmas, 41, Balmes-road, N.1.

E. C. OSBORNE, LTD. (Stationers, printers, etc., Birmingham).—Particulars filed of £2,000 first and £1,000 second debentures authorised by resolution of October 4th and 10th, 1922, respectively, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

DUFF STEWART AND Co., LTD. (Music publishers, etc., London).—Particulars of £2,500 debentures authorised September 27th, 1922, charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, whole amount issued.

ESSEX TELEGRAPH, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on June 24th, 1922, of mortgage dated September 29th, 1911, securing £2,000.

LES GALERIES UNIVERSELLES, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on September 22nd, 1922, of charge dated January 31st, 1913, securing £85,000.

FORD AND BRANCH, LTD. (Manufacturers of paper bags, etc., Gloucester).—Satisfaction to the extent of £150 on September 4th, 1922, of debentures dated March 9th, 1912, securing £1,600.

DRAWING OFFICE SUPPLIES, LTD. (Manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £4,000 on October 9th, 1922, of debentures dated August 25th, 1921, securing £44,000.

WILLIAM ASHTON AND SONS, LTD (paper merchants, stationers, etc., Southport).—Satisfaction in full on August 17th, 1922, of debentures dated August 20th, 1904, securing £3,000.

SHEFFIELD CARDBOARD BOX Co., LTD.—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated September 27th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclay's Bank.

W. LOOKER, LTD. (stationers, printers, dealers in fancy goods, etc., Bath).—Debenture dated September 29th, 1922, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Branch Nominees.

W. C. HAYES, LTD. (printers, stationers, newsagents, etc., Chipping Norton).—Satisfaction in full on September, 9th, 1922, of mortgage dated January 13th, 1913, securing £350.

NATIONAL CHAMPION PRESS SYNDICATE, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures authorised September 22nd, 1922, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the amount of the present issue being £5,000.

CROPPER AND Co., LTD. (manufacturers of and dealers in folding boxes, corded and paper bags and paper specialties, etc.).—Debenture dated September 29th, 1922, to secure £100,000, charged on freehold and leasehold premises in Southwark, S.E., and Thatcham, Berks, and company's undertaking and other property, including uncalled capital. Holder: The Treasury Solicitor.

CHALLENGE, LTD.—Debenture dated September 26th, 1922, to secure £5,000; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holders: Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, 6, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar square, S.W., and others.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

ACTE AND Co., LTD., 70, Newman-street, W., pictorial post card dealers, etc.—A compulsory winding up order was made against this company last February upon the petition of a creditor, and accounts have been lodged showing total liabilities £26,869, assets valued at £5,217 (absorbed in the claims of the debenture holders), and a deficiency of £24,508 with regard to contributories. The chief asset is stock costing £8,636 and expected to yield £5,090. Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, official receiver, reports that the company was incorporated as a private company on August 31st, 1910, with a nominal capital of £4,000 in £1 shares, and was formed to purchase the stock-in-trade and carry on the business of Acte and Co., Ltd., dealers in pictorial post cards and fancy goods. The

issued capital was £2,861, the whole of which was allotted for cash. The company carried on business until the end of 1916 as before, but then directed its activities into different channels, chiefly patent medicines, and its failure is attributed to heavy expenses incurred in advertising its goods, also to bad management and serious lack of working capital. The liquidation remains in the hands of the official receiver.

SIGURD ARNE SKRENDER, paper merchant.—The first meeting of creditors was held on October 12th at the London Bankruptcy Court under the failure of Sigurd Arne Skrender, 20, Queenhithe, E.C., paper merchant. The receiving order was made on the petition of the liquidator of the British American Continental Bank, Ltd., who tendered a proof of debt under a judgment for £10,657 in respect of calls on shares and interest.

Mr. Walter Boyle, official receiver, reported that according to the debtor's statements he was a Norwegian and had not been naturalised in this country. Prior to 1914, he was employed by the Norwegian Paper Mills, of Norway, as secretary and chief clerk, and in connection with that firm he came to London in September, 1914, to take up the position of manager of their London agents, the Northern Paper Co., 20, Queenhithe, E.C. He occupied that post until the end of 1916; and in January, 1917, acquired by purchase for £4,500 the business which he continued as the Northern Paper Co. until January, 1921. His present position was due mainly to the failure of the British American Continental Bank, Ltd., in which he held 8,000 £5 shares, with 25s. paid up; a further call of £2 was made, which he was unable to meet for the reason that all his resources were with the Bank when it went into liquidation, as they held his stocks of paper against advances up to 50 per cent. thereon. After the failure of the Bank, he found it impossible to continue business alone; and on April 7th, 1921, he transferred it to "the Northern Paper Co., Ltd.," receiving as vendor £317 for the office furniture, and being appointed manager at a salary of £5 a week with bonus. He held no shares, and the agreement for the premises, for which only one year to run, had been transferred to the company. There were no other assets to transfer, as they were all charged to the Bank against advances; the Bank had since realised their security, and showed a loss of between £35,000 and £40,000. That liability was not taken over by "the Northern Paper Co., Ltd.," and the debtor had no property of any description. He had further stated that he was a director of the "Northern and Southern Products Co., Ltd.," of which company he held the majority of the shares; they had no present value and were deposited with the British American Continental Bank. Nothing was due to the debtor from that company (Northern and Southern Products Co., Ltd.). An action had been brought against him by the Aktiebolaget Axel Christiernsson, Stockholm, for breach of contract in respect of paper supplied, but not delivered. The debtor rejected the paper on sample, but did not defend the action, and judgment was given against him by default for £1,885. He had consented to an order of adjudication and attributed his insolvency to liabilities on shares and depreciation in the value of stocks held by the British American Continental Bank (in liquidation). A draft statement of affairs had been submitted showing total liabilities £84,237 (unsecured £59,474), and no assets whatever. The case was left with the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

POSTAGE STAMPS SUPERSEDED?—Following upon the introduction of a mechanical stamp cancelling machine, comes the announcement that another machine is being devised for printing (as well as franking) newspaper wrappers, and later on a small machine, costing only a few pounds, will be available for household use. A British company, the Universal Postal Frankers, Ltd., of which Mr. Godfrey Isaacs is chairman, having bought the world patent rights of the New Zealand franking invention, have installed a manufacturing plant near London, and are now putting the machines on the market. The machines, which will frank denominations of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 3d., 6d. and 1s., have been authorised for use by the G.P.O. and the Postal Congress of All Nations recently held at Madrid. The owner of a machine pre-pays at the Post Office the sum he wishes to expend in postages, and a detachable meter, which fits into the machine, is set and sealed by postal officials.

Canada's New Regulations.

Marking of Printed Matter Imported.

In connection with the Order in Council of September 21st, 1922, providing for the marking with an indication of the country of origin of the following classes of goods when imported into Canada, with effect on and after November 1st, 1922, viz: 1. Printed or lithographed matter of all kinds, including books and pictures; 2. Wooden or fibre lead pencils; 3. The following regulations as to the marking of goods have now been issued by the Canadian Minister of Customs and Excise, under the authority of Section 12a of the Customs Tariff which provides for such marking:—

Regulations.

1. The country of origin of a manufactured article is held to be the country in which the article has been finished by a substantial amount of labour amounting to not less than one-fourth the cost of production of such article in condition as imported into Canada.
2. Goods entered for immediate exportation or in transit through Canada are not required to be marked.
3. When imported goods are found to be not legally marked, the appraiser or other proper officer will note the fact on the invoice and the additional duty shall be levied accordingly.
4. The appraiser or other officer will report all goods not properly marked to the collector, who will notify the importer to re-deliver the unexamined packages or to arrange to mark the goods under Customs supervision.
5. Importers may be permitted to mark examined goods in Customs warehouse, or arrange for the marking of same under Customs supervision on their own premises.
6. Whether the markings found on goods in condition imported is as nearly indelible and permanent as the nature of the goods will permit is a question of fact to be determined in each instance by the collector subject to the decision of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise.
7. If the importer fails to mark goods when called upon to do so by the collector, the collector may require the same to be exported, and in default thereof, the goods shall be treated as unclaimed, dated from time of importation, and if sold, must be sold on condition that they be marked by the purchaser under Customs supervision.
8. The words "Made in," "Produced in," "Printed in," or other words of similar import, or the name of the manufacturer, producer or publisher, accompanied by the name of the country, or a place in a province, state or other division of a country where the goods have been manufactured or produced, will be accepted as sufficient indication of the country of origin.
9. Imported containers, labels or wrappers, printed or lithographed, intended to be filled with or used upon domestic products may be marked in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section so as to indicate the origin of the goods in their condition as imported, for example: "Label printed by John Jones, New York."

GERMAN NOTE PRINTING.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* states that, owing to the frequent inability of the Government printing presses to keep pace with the demand for notes of the smaller denominations, several of the largest German industrial firms are making their own paper money. On pay day these are issued to the employees, who are able to exchange them for goods, the firms, of course, undertaking to redeem the notes later. The great firm of Krupp took the lead, and, incidentally, have put to shame the designers and printers of Government paper money. Employing their own artists, engravers and printing works, they are circulating notes artistically superior to anything that has come from the Government presses, as well as being more difficult to falsify.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
MCDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Machines for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting

We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

SOUTH-EAST
London Master Printers' Association

A meeting of the Master Printers of Croydon and District was held at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., when Mr. W. H. Burchell, hon. secretary of the Central Districts Master Printers' Association, gave an address on "Profitable Printing Office Management." Mr. Brigenshaw, president of the South-East Association, was in the chair.

The business meeting was preceded by tea and general conversation, after which the chairman opened the formal proceedings by welcoming those present, and explained that while the association would continue their usual practice of monthly meetings at London-bridge, which formed such a convenient centre, they had decided to hold meetings at intermediate dates in certain outlying districts, hence their present one, which would be followed by others at Woolwich and Lewisham. He then introduced Mr. Burchell, and promised the audience an interesting and instructive address, which would amply repay them for attending.

Mr. Burchell, who was well received, then read his paper, full of practical hints gained in the course of his long experience in the trade. He claimed that a well-run and healthy workshop brought its own gain in better work and good output. Cleanliness, sanitation and ventilation should be the rule in all departments. Vast improvements in this direction had made the printer's life a happier and a healthier one. He then dealt with the need for a proper system of work docketing in order to ascertain costs, and passed round the job envelope he had devised, by which, with the dockets, he was able to trace and check the various steps and costs of each job. In another direction he urged members to look into the question of their insurances, and revalue their machinery and stock from time to time, and in many other matters Mr. Burchell gave hints and suggestions of considerable value to the craftsman.

A general discussion followed.

Mr. Northam and Mr. Grubb bore testimony to the benefits obtained by installing the Federation Costing System.

Mr. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.), explained that the Costing Committee would send down one of their staff to advise any member who wished to adopt the system, and Mr. Johnson pointed out the great benefit the small printer had derived from it.

Mr. Mason (secretary, S.-E. Association), supported the previous speaker as to the value of the costing system, and stated that his committee, realising the importance to members generally of ascertaining their cost, and so estimating on a fair basis, had decided to purchase a number of copies of the Federation's standard book on "Cost Finding and Accountancy," to be lent to their members.

The Chairman, in summing up the proceedings, said he felt they had been of real profit to all present. Did all printers know their cost, the general public would not get their print under market rates.

Mr. Northam proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Burchell and the chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

POSTAGE TO CANADA.—At a recent meeting of the council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, having many evidences of the hampering effect upon Anglo-Canadian relations of the present postal charges, would represent most strongly to the British Government the desirability of the earliest possible return to the penny letter rate to Canada and a revision downward of the postal charges upon newspapers, periodicals and parcels. The Chamber would most respectfully suggest that in this way the postal revenue may be increased, and the intimacy between the two countries be most effectively increased."

MILLER "CRAFTSMAN" UNIT.—In sending us literature describing the new "Craftsman" and other Miller automatic platen machines, the Lanston Monotype Corporation tell us that they have sold over 300 of these high-speed automatic presses, and that many houses now have large batteries of them running. Particular stress is laid upon the enormous inking power of the "Craftsman" unit. The inking arrangements on the "Craftsman" are claimed to be far better than on many other higher priced machines which are being offered for sale.

Printers' Pension Corporation.
95th Anniversary Festival.

A record gathering will support the Duke of York when he presides at the 95th anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation on November 15th. Amongst those accepting invitations are the following: The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Marlborough, Viscount Burnham, Viscount Astor, Lord Riddell, Lord Waring, Lord Illingworth, Lord Askwith, Sir William A. Waterlow, Sir William E. Berry, Sir G. Rowland Blades, Sir Frederick W. Bowater, Sir George Lewis, Sir Edward Stern, Sir Herbert E. Morgan, Sir Frank Newnes, Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Sir Andrew Caird, Sir Bertram MacKenna, Sir Milsom Rees, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. A. F. Blades, Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., J.P., Mr. J. Gomer Berry, Mr. G. Rooke-Collingridge, Mr. W. R. Codling, C.V.O., C.B.E., Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., Mr. G. A. Isaacs, Mr. H. W. Howes, Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Stephenson, M.P., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Truscott, Mr. W. Whyte, Mr. A. H. Walker.

The following letter has been received by the secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation:—

Buckingham Palace,
October 4th, 1922.

Dear Sir,—

I am desired by his Royal Highness the Duke of York to thank you for sending him a copy of the appeal which you are issuing for funds to meet the heavy expenditure in benefits distributed amongst the two thousand beneficiaries of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

His Royal Highness is especially pleased to know that the institution numbers amongst its recipients no fewer than twelve hundred children of printers killed in the war. He is gratified to be associated with this good work, and is looking forward with keen interest to the forthcoming anniversary festival over which he will preside on November 15th, when he hopes to hear that your appeal has met with the success it most assuredly deserves.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) **LOUIS GREIG.**

Comptroller to H.R.H. the Duke of York.

Greeting Cards for 1922-23.
Impressive Examples by the House of Tuck.

In the May 18th issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* we dealt at considerable length with the charms of the newest things in greeting cards that were being produced for the coming season by the world-famous house of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., of Moorfields, London, E.C.2. Now that dealers are getting busy in prospect of the approaching Christmas trade, we have received an impressive selection of samples to remind us of the wonderful variety of Tuck cards that are available.

The very extensive ranges of Christmas and New Year cards, Christmas auto stationery, calendars, gift books and toy books, picture post cards, etc., which Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons are putting on the market this year under the title of "The World's Art Service," show that the firm is not resting upon its laurels. The new series of Christmas and New Year cards, comprising more than 3,000 different designs, caters for the ever-increasing demand, whilst special interest attaches to the latest Royal Christmas cards reproduced from the original designs which the firm has had the honour of annually preparing for Their Majesties these many years past. Messrs. Tuck's collection of art calendars embodies over 500 different designs wonderfully reproduced, and their range of over 100 distinct daily block calendars, with quotations from favourite poets and authors, are another safe selling line. Further lustre should be added to the name of Tuck by this year's output of tasteful productions.

THE degree of Bachelor in Colour Chemistry has been created at Manchester College of Technology.

Charles Letts's 1923 Diaries.
An Admirable Selection.

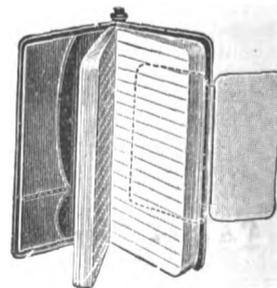
A forcible reminder that the year 1922 is running to its close reaches us in the form of the customary selection of new season's diaries sent us by Messrs. Charles Letts and Co., of Southwark-bridge-buildings, London, S.E.1. The 1923 examples again demonstrate the very varied tastes and requirements which can be satisfied by this well known firm of diary makers and note-book specialists.

An interesting novelty, for which patent rights have been applied for, is the "Efficiency" calendar, which combines most of the advantages of a daily tear-off calendar with greatly reduced bulk and cost. One example of this calendar is illustrated herewith.



There are 31 date-cards, numbered from 1 to 31 consecutively, each card bearing also the names of the twelve months, and under the name of each month the name of the day of the week which, in that particular month, falls on the date shown on the card. Thus only 31 cards do duty for the 365 sheets of the tear-off pad. In the example illustrated, which includes a metal mount for hanging on the wall, the 31 cards (together with an extra card bearing the whole year's calendar) are ringed upon a metal rod, the user being instructed to "turn over" one card per day. We imagine some people not especially gifted with an instinct for mechanics may exhaust a good deal of time and temper in trying to carry out this "turn over" instruction whilst vainly endeavouring to persuade the turned-over cards to stand up vertically with faces to the wall. Sufficient intuition or exploration, however, may eventually reveal the fact that the metal mount contains an ingenious hidden and unsuspected hinge (not hinted at in the instructions) whereby the rod on which the cards are ringed comes out clear of the metal mount, so that the day's card can be easily swung round the rod and the set of cards replaced (with a snap) to show none but the new day's card. The contraption is a neat and satisfactory one, but requires, we think, a word of explanation.

The new diaries include, of course, the well-known and popular lines. There is a



wide variety of pocket diaries, ranging from leather padded and gilt, down to cheap cloth-substitute. One of these, fitted with the special self-opening tablet, is illustrated herewith. Amongst them are diaries for special interests, including the "School-Boy's Diary," the "School-Girl's Diary," the "Boy Scout's Diary" and the "Girl Guide's Diary." The "Business Man's Notebook" is of special interest, containing as it does a mass of useful reference matter compiled by Mr. Herbert N. Casson, the owner of the *Efficiency Magazine*. The "Automatic Date Indicator" is a useful metal framed date pad for office use, whilst the office worker will also be specially attracted to the handy and informative octavo office diaries and the well-known larger desk diaries obtainable either with blotting paper or without, and with or without self-opening tablet.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

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Telegrams: "Metals, Leeds."
Telephone: 25620.

T. G. & J. JUBB

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Manufacturers of Stereo, Lino, Mono & Typograph
Metals. - - Leads, Clumps and Furniture,

Glasgow Office:
104, WEST GEORGE STREET.

. . . **LEEDS.**

September 29th, 1922.

DEAR SIRS,

Kindly allow us to bring to your notice the following information.

You will no doubt recollect the War with Germany, and that everyone tried in their own sphere of usefulness to do their "bit."

The Printing Public were presented in the trade papers with a beautiful picture of several Aeroplanes flying over London causing destruction and our guns firing shells to bring those monsters down. These Shells were filled with Bullets made from Printers' Dross.

Our "bit" consisted of the manufacture of 4,700 tons of Shrapnel Bullets from Lead and Antimony and Antimonial Lead supplied by the Government. Over 1,600 tons of Antimonial Lead were sent to us without any pretence of cleaning, made direct from the ore, thus containing all the impurities which were in the ore. This Antimonial Lead along with our Dross Metal was made into Bullets (of course it was good enough to kill Germans), and it is now being hawked up and down the Country at £17 per ton. Since the Armistice we have not had one ton or even one pound of Shrapnel Bullets or Bullet Metal in our Works, and we do not wish for any We, however, have reason to know that Antimonial Lead has been used in making Type Metal. This Antimonial Lead, as we say previously, costs £17 per ton, and contains 12 per cent. Antimony, so that our adding Antimony and Tin to raise this Bullet Metal to our Standard formulas would enable us to sell at the following prices:

Lino Metal:	Flat Bed Stereo:	Autoplate Metal:	Mono Metal:	} Free on rail Leeds, Net.
£26 per ton.	£30 per ton.	£34 per ton.	£36 per ton.	

We are always on our Metal, however, and we do not use this Antimonial Lead.

Our to-day's prices for our Standard formulas with Jubb's guarantee are as follows:

Lino Metal:	Flat Bed Stereo:	Autoplate Metal:	Mono Metal:	} Usual Terms.
£41 per ton.	£46 per ton.	£49 10 0 per ton.	£48 per ton.	

We have on hand 600 tons of Printers' Dross, accumulated since the War, which we are prepared to sell to the first comer at £14 per ton, our works. This we could have made into Bullets but, fortunately, there is no War requiring them, and our trade in the Midlands is very slow or they are using this cheap Antimonial Lead.

JUBB'S KNOW SOMETHING—THEY MADE BULLETS.

Yours faithfully,

T. G. & J. JUBB.

P.S.—The above quotation of our prices is subject to Market fluctuations.

North London Master Printers.

Cost-Finding Methods Discussed.

The opening meeting for the season was convened at a new place of venue, the Public Library, Highbury, and a good attendance of members listened to an excellent paper read by Mr. John D. Wise of the South-West London district.

Mr. Wise, in opening his remarks, said it was not his intention to read the same paper that he had at Glasgow, but he wanted to confirm all that he had said there. He wanted to deal with the difficulties of small printers. He had been a master printer for forty years, and the object of the monthly meetings was to learn from each other how best to tackle the difficulties that were continually with each member.

Plight of the Small Printer.

With many, times were hard, work scarce, troubles and difficulties abounding in every quarter. The small printer must amend his ways or his days were numbered. The chief cause of all the ills was that many printers continued to work in the dark, but a remedy had been found, the Federation Costing System, which, like the rising sun, was able to dispel the darkness of the night. Mr. Wise said he wondered how many printers present were able to tell, from any docket they used in their office, the total number of hours worked in any one week, what proportion of time was chargeable to the customer, and what proportion of time non-chargeable. There were many etceteras, and, these, it must not be forgotten, covered a lot. Then, too, had they a docket that showed the cost of machining? If not, they were working in the dark. He advocated the costing system of the Federation because the costing department of No. 24, Holborn, did all the work of finding out the cost. Its representative, Mr. Williamson, was with them that evening, and when once he had installed it, it was as easy as A.B.C. He (the speaker) had often been asked what it cost to work the system. He had always replied, he did not know. The cost goes into overhead charges just as bookkeeping did. Could anyone tell him the cost of making out an invoice? If it was important to make out invoices, it was just as necessary to know the cost to put on that invoice. To the small printer one necessary item to be cut out was that of waste. It was elusive, but not too elusive for the costing system to find.

Some Points to Remember.

Dealing with the evils of "picking," Mr. Wise said many small printers spent a lot of money in fancy rules and ornaments that ought to be spent on quads and spaces; this would help eliminate a lot of "picking" that went on in many offices. The costing system would bring the fault home to the right man, and if cost were high it would cause a scarcity of work. The costing expert would advise for what work the plant of each individual member was best equipped. It was quite impossible for a small printer to think he had any chance with a job that had to be hand-set if it could be done on a mono or lino, and it must always be borne in mind that the small printer could get type machine-set cheaper than if they had a machine installed themselves. Then, too, the small printer should thoroughly learn that with order and regularity, even with an old plant, more could be obtained than with a new plant and disorder. Mr. Wise concluded a very able address by giving some sound advice relative to a machine that had been put on the market and was able to compete with the small printer, samples of the work turned out being exhibited to the members.

A discussion followed, many members taking part. Mr. W. J. Mizen said that emphasis could not be made strong enough that printing was not a dear product, but the life-blood of every business. Mr. Whyte (secretary of the L.M.P.A.), who was present, spoke of the serious inroads made by the competing machine that Mr. Wise had mentioned, and Mr. D. A. Whitehead, of Muswell Hill, said all they had heard that evening showed the necessity of perfecting the costing system.

Mr. A. Williamson, the costing expert, in a few closing words, said he had come to hear Mr. Wise and to see what pearls he could pick up. There was only one costing system, and that was the Federation's. If it was not

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	SEPTEMBER.		JAN.-SEPT.		SEPTEMBER		JAN.-SEPT.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	209,701	501,290	1,932,376	2,686,174	330,065	579,395	3,605,398	3,171,758
Packings and Wrappings	160,033	253,680	948,182	2,019,830	266,669	346,160	2,174,400	2,785,507
Coated Papers ...	4,606	8,247	34,968	68,910	25,393	30,873	219,554	285,559
Stationery ...	2,748	2,997	24,845	30,335	14,422	11,828	138,117	118,791
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	41,626	90,013	362,055	587,951	66,853	116,418	733,944	716,174
Strawboard ...	144,783	259,768	1,044,310	2,173,143	74,458	116,193	758,954	889,912
Other Sorts ...	27,258	31,253	189,342	328,115	111,675	98,583	1,075,827	994,862
Totals ...	590,755	1,147,249	4,536,078	7,894,458	889,535	1,299,450	8,703,194	8,962,563

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden ...	59,516	46,534	422,002	351,920	93,509	46,059	751,864	429,665
Norway ...	8,624	84,483	165,061	460,993	12,617	85,748	328,137	487,341
Germany ...	8,912	5,037	49,457	76,855	11,197	5,580	105,996	77,627
Belgium ...	7,172	2,234	59,678	20,709	14,541	3,177	133,676	33,922
United States ...	1,511	435	6,575	75,462	4,675	2,438	28,193	98,144
Canada ...	—	240	5,303	92,610	—	612	15,671	97,611
Newfoundland ...	25,320	259,020	435,470	773,937	45,135	323,249	800,028	1,012,672
Other Countries ...	98,646	103,307	788,930	833,628	148,391	112,532	1,441,833	934,776

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland ...	19,195	16,035	124,115	196,127	27,520	20,532	239,554	247,614
Sweden ...	75,753	104,983	376,153	722,473	124,803	130,069	796,995	951,959
Norway ...	21,107	65,097	166,169	473,772	32,665	82,435	366,204	610,511
Germany ...	16,934	22,254	108,595	281,758	24,762	30,384	253,615	350,538
Belgium ...	6,528	7,625	56,254	64,214	17,746	20,010	198,504	165,987
Canada ...	1,530	16,023	12,393	85,125	2,338	20,098	28,144	109,488
Other Countries ...	18,986	21,663	104,503	196,361	36,835	42,632	291,384	349,410

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany ...	311	3,652	7,162	25,646	2,871	11,019	32,642	63,828
Belgium ...	1,409	1,677	10,839	16,901	6,188	7,491	54,897	75,249
France ...	774	1,125	3,944	8,769	5,142	6,373	32,706	63,088
United States ...	336	234	4,674	4,246	4,507	3,733	53,969	42,763
Other Countries ...	1,776	1,559	8,349	13,348	6,685	2,257	45,340	40,631

installed to-day it would have to be to-morrow.

Three new members were elected, and the matter of Printers' Pension fund subscriptions was dealt with.

Mr. Mizen proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wise and Mr. Williamson, and this was heartily accorded.

During the early part of the evening the wife of the energetic hon. secretary kindly attended and gave her services in the matter of supplying coffee, etc.

There was no doubt whatever that the opening meeting augured well for others that are to follow during the winter months.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Alexander, A. E. (Stokes and Smith Co.). Paper feed mechanism. 26,548.
 Bardili, E. Production of relief or embossing effect on photographic prints, etc. 26,793.
 Britannia Folding Box Co., Ltd., and Robinson, E. Closures for cardboard boxes, envelopes, etc. 26,615.
 Creech, T., and Harper Machine Co., and Rice, G. Sheet delivery mechanism for multi-colour printing machines, etc. 27,135.
 Drew, E. F. Containers or boxes. 26,588.
 Dudley, J. W. T. Calendar and date reminder. 27,044.
 Elsworth, T. F., Harker, P., Mann and Co., Ltd., G., and Wright, F. W. Printing machines. 26,733.
 Goulding, B. J. J., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Parker, T. R. G. Apparatus for cooling moulds of typographical casting machines. 27,176.
 Hanrott, C. Manufacture of articles from paper, fabrics, etc. 26,862.

Hanson, C. J. W. Locks for loose-leaf binders. 26,845.

Hargreaves, G. L., and Sagar, J. W. Devices for holding rolls or sheets of paper. 26,498.

Holmes, A., Holmes, A. H., and Holmes, F. Machinery for manufacture of multiple letter, etc., sheets or cards. 27,146.

Hunt, R. Box or carton. 27,076.

Rose, Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Mechanism for separating and feeding sheets of paper, etc., from pile. 27,190

Specifications Published.

1921.

- Brazier, W. Envelopes. 186,490.
 Clark and Co., Ltd. (Companhia Brasileira de Linhas para Coser). Process and apparatus for producing printed tickets and the like. 186,403.
 Hoffmann, A., and Kommandit-Ges. Hoffmann and Co. Printers' work chest. 186,444.
 Linotype and Machinery Ltd., Stern, C. L., and Bugler, A. V. Sheet feeding and delivering mechanism for printing machines. 186,463.
 Mudd, W. G. Two revolution printing machines. 186,360.
 Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Manufacturing Co.). Sanitary paper cup making machine. 186,378.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

- American Type Founders Co. Printing presses. 186,586.
 Bautzner Industriewerk Akt.-Ges. Wetting device for rotary rubber printing machines. 186,581.

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The United States Tariff.

Effect on Kindred Industries.

Apart from the new duties which are placed upon paper by the new Customs Tariff which has been put into force by the United States Government, various other items concerning kindred industries are also affected.

Par. 381 of the schedule 3 covers copper engravers' plates, not ground (7 cents per lb.), copper engravers' plates ground (11 cents per lb.).

Type metal is included in paragraph 393, and bears a duty of 2½ cents per lb. on the lead contained therein.

Par. 396 reads as follows: "Print rollers and print blocks used in printing, stamping, or cutting designs for wall or crepe paper, linoleum, oilcloth, or other material, not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, copper, brass or any other metal, 60 per cent. *ad val.*"

The Free List.

A number of items of importance to the allied trades are included in the Free List in addition to wood pulp and standard newsprint paper, as previously mentioned. Other items on this list include the following:—

Par. 1520.—Bibles, comprising the books of the Old or New Testament, or both, bound or unbound.

Par. 1527.—Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority, or for the use of the United States, or for the use of the Library of Congress.

Par. 1528.—Hydrographic charts and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific or literary associations or academies, and publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, not advertising matter, and public documents issued by foreign governments; books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, bound or unbound, and charts which have been printed more than twenty years at the time of importation: *Provided*, that where any such books have been rebound wholly or in part in leather within such period, the binding so placed upon such books shall be dutiable as provided in par. 1310.

Par. 1529.—Books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English; books, pamphlets, and music in raised print, used exclusively by or for the blind; Braille tablets, cubarithms, special apparatus and objects serving to teach the blind, including printing apparatus, machines, presses, and types for the use and benefit of the blind exclusively.

Par. 1531.—Books, libraries, usual and reasonable furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

Par. 1542.—Linotype and all typesetting machines, etc.

Par. 1560.—Cotton and cotton waste.

Par. 1612.—Lithographic stones not engraved.

Par. 1625.—Newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	SEPTEMBER.		JAN.-SEPT.		SEPTEMBER		JAN.-SEPT.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	77,913	170,879	565,323	947,137	199,321	282,760	2,178,837	1,720,391
Writings	14,534	20,198	101,514	115,860	64,402	62,246	634,401	413,028
Packings and Wrappings	18,818	34,351	98,309	189,248	21,511	29,173	250,733	209,195
Tissues	785	719	8,314	8,288	10,451	6,722	127,664	85,152
Coated Papers, Hangings	1,811	4,669	32,881	47,570	9,999	18,648	266,883	278,814
Other Sorts	2,194	1,991	18,395	20,752	20,740	15,574	228,440	181,860
Roofing Paper	—	1	28	804	—	7	124	1,071
Envelopes	2,364	3,634	19,124	27,902	16,760	18,913	193,122	142,471
Other Stationery	9,516	11,462	100,173	92,084	124,128	135,782	1,504,064	1,076,116
Paper Bags	623	734	11,113	13,083	2,920	2,632	62,844	46,123
Boxes and Cartons	1,158	1,295	14,562	12,572	7,476	7,645	105,158	69,662
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	3,505	9,436	62,683	56,911	11,941	19,214	205,443	128,806
Playing Cards	75	141	757	1,608	1,828	2,614	18,395	32,013
Other Manufactures	3,904	7,130	36,264	48,776	33,296	44,366	348,336	338,121
Totals	137,260	266,643	1,069,440	1,582,595	524,782	646,296	6,124,444	4,722,853

Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	1,062	8,069	6,917	59,408	3,596	15,380	29,165	135,420
United States	391	3,180	5,887	9,264	2,276	7,955	54,248	39,155
Other Foreign Countries	26,084	24,087	114,592	202,593	60,344	50,301	450,642	423,088
B. South Africa	6,750	8,509	57,755	46,473	20,536	15,511	233,192	100,128
B. India	6,853	20,090	74,165	119,481	19,890	34,668	302,876	216,621
Straits Settlements	1,165	1,778	8,245	7,814	2,764	2,549	37,110	15,911
Ceylon	2,304	658	12,287	9,000	6,390	1,400	45,258	17,176
Australia	25,015	83,286	219,156	390,351	59,759	119,803	765,703	580,060
New Zealand	5,507	13,350	37,977	55,627	13,766	19,747	138,538	94,497
Canada	26	2,301	1,881	11,370	175	4,320	10,410	27,270
Other British Possessions	2,756	5,571	26,461	35,666	9,825	11,126	111,895	71,065

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	281	826	1,593	5,432	816	1,959	8,472	15,356
United States	32	146	623	677	395	1,517	8,225	8,337
Other Foreign Countries	2,304	1,823	18,462	18,479	12,905	10,194	132,888	87,687
B. South Africa	1,429	750	6,588	3,845	5,580	2,838	41,826	17,059
B. India	5,163	3,732	25,671	23,032	19,828	11,805	149,700	82,768
Straits Settlements	62	133	2,222	1,444	569	426	18,584	5,788
Ceylon	27	140	1,113	1,410	170	343	7,749	4,957
Australia	3,400	11,498	26,210	48,294	13,560	20,136	145,574	139,619
New Zealand	887	678	11,180	6,927	3,735	1,741	61,469	18,315
Canada	50	61	944	710	261	485	7,141	3,937
Other British Possessions	893	411	6,908	5,610	6,583	2,612	52,773	28,605

or paper covered publications issued within six months of the time of entry, devoted to current literature of the day, or containing current literature as a predominant feature, and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly, and bearing the date of issue.

Par. 1635.—Duplex decalcomania paper not printed.

Par. 1651.—Rag pulp; paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags, waste, including jute, hemp and flax waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, and waste bagging, and all other waste not specially provided for, including old gunny cloth, and old gunny bags, used chiefly for papermaking, and no longer suitable for bags.

Par. 1677.—Sulphur, in any form, and

sulphur ore, such as pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, and spent oxide of iron, containing more than 25 per cent. of sulphur.

In Par. 1700 is included pulp woods, and Par. 1705 embraces works of art, drawings, engravings and photographic pictures imported for the promotion of art, but not for sale.

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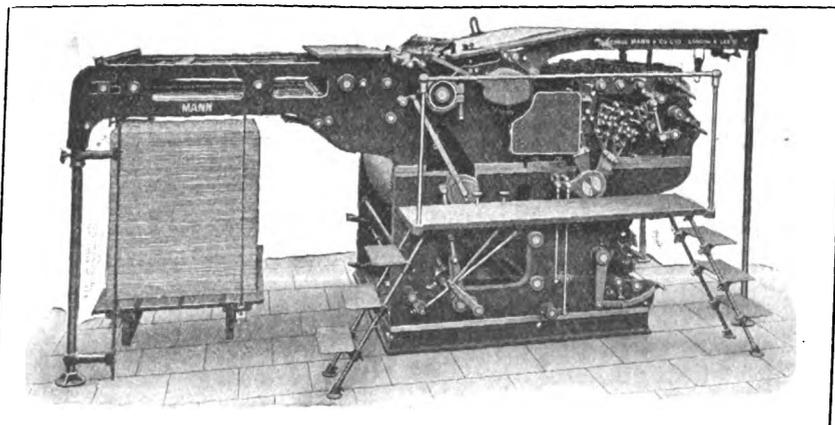
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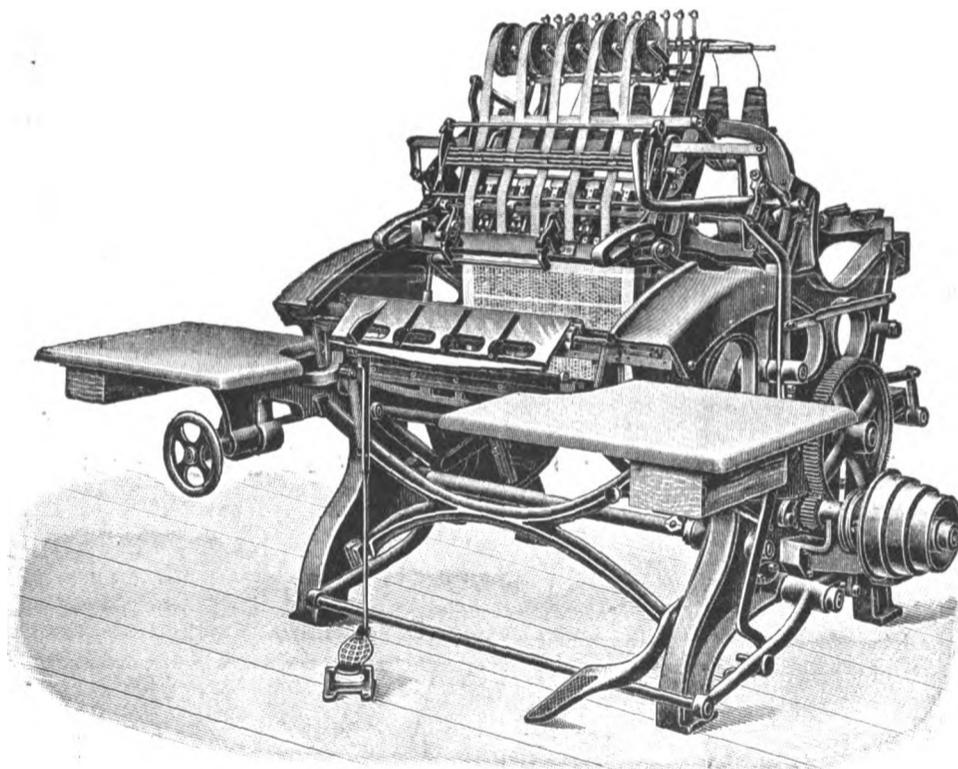
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EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

From Printer's Devil to Master Man.

The Irrepressible Secretary of the Central London
Master Printers Celebrates his Diamond Jubilee.

Many happy returns to that ever-active London master printer, Mr. W. H. Burchell, who to-day completes his sixtieth year! Mr. Burchell is a good example of the possibility of energy and determination climbing steadily to success in spite of being started at the bottom rung of the industrial ladder, and a brief review of his career will doubtless be read with interest, especially in view of his close association with various important movements in the printing trade.

Born on November 2nd, 1862, at Kennington, William Henry Burchell was the eldest but one of a family of 16 children. Soon after his birth the Burchell family removed to the east of London, and it was there that young William Henry was initiated into the mystery of printing.

Gower's Walk Printing School.

Hearing that Gower's Walk School, E., had a printing office attached to it he gave his parents no rest until they had applied to have him elected as a scholar. The school was a National Day School with a board of trustees and consisted of three departments, a boys' school, a girls' school and a printing office. Suitable boys were selected for instruction in the printing office, and young Burchell was one of the chosen.

Mr. Burchell has some amusing recollections of his time as pupil at this establishment. The young pupils were certainly kept busy. They had to put the printed work, in glazed boards with set-off sheets, into the hydraulic press for the night, whence they were taken out the next morning ready for folding up. Other jobs of frequent occurrence were the "setting up" or "distributing" of the type for the jobs and the sorting of "pie." Mr. Burchell remarks that there was a good deal of that composing room delicacy, "printers' pie," about in the early careless days. An outstanding recollection is of the advent of a brand-new cylinder machine. Amid great excitement, anxious enquiries were made as to what boys would be selected to work the machine. It was fitted with two fly-wheels with handles to turn them. Burchell, Brown, Jones and Robinson were selected as the operators. The periods of work were ten minutes on and ten minutes off. The intervals corresponded with the rest intervals in a boxing competition. Carpenter or Beckett would not be more exhausted after a gruelling round than were these youngsters after wrestling with that brand new cylinder machine for ten minutes. The machine soon found out which were the "A.1" boys and which were of the "C.3" grade. Besides providing plenty of work, it also yielded some amusement to the practiced hands. A period of initiation was instituted, and a new-comer

had to "go through it"; each had to submit to the test of being "swung." The neophyte would be turning the handle of one of the fly-wheels, when his companion on the other handle would give it a jerk and the novice had his first experience of flying round with the wheel, providing his comrades with the pleasure of picking him up after his aerial flight.

There were rays of sunshine at the Gower's-walk School. The girls were taught to knit



Mr. W. H. Burchell.

socks, which were presented as prizes to the boys.

As an indication of the size of the little printers in the case room—there were dozens of stools scattered about for the boys to stand upon, to enable them to work at ease. Plat-forms were also erected round the presses and machines for the diminutive workers.

Gower's Walk School is now on the "Fair List" of the London Society of Compositors, under the title of the School Press, Rupert-street, E. Of course, it is now conducted under very different conditions.

Printer's Manager of Tender Years.

At eleven years of age the duties of printer's manager fell on the promising young shoulders of Mr. Burchell. At the school press, during the midsummer three weeks' holiday, the idle time hung heavily on his

hands, so he decided to find a job for himself. He found it at the firm of Messrs. Byron Ballard, printers, of Osborn-street, E. At this printery he used to canvass the orders from the customers, compose and print off the jobs, pack them up, make out the invoices, deliver the work, and secure the cash—a pretty all-round job for a little man of eleven years of age!

An interesting memory of this firm is that it printed the "Monthly List of Preachings" for the famous William Booth, the creator of the Salvation Army. At that time, before the genesis of the Salvation Army, services were conducted at what was known as "the People's Mission Hall," formerly a vegetable market, in the Whitechapel-road. At this place notices of forthcoming meetings were placarded, such as that "Sergeant Brown, of the Coldstream Guards, from the Tower of London, will preach here at 3 p.m. on Sunday next." Mr. Burchell frequently took proofs of these notices to the "General" to correct. He remembers the origin of the *War Cry*, the representative journal of the Salvation Army. The printing office was in a disused stable in Fieldgate street, near the Mission Hall. No doubt it was the practice of getting men from the regular army to preach at the Mission Hall which gave the General the idea of founding the vast organisation of the Salvation Army.

Later in Mr. Burchell's career he had occasion to apply for a job at Peall's, and he was agreeably surprised to find that Mr. John Peall, his two sons, and nearly the whole of his staff had been educated at Gower's-walk School.

In those days the society rate of wages for journeymen was 3s. for 54 hours, but they more often worked 60 hours for the same remuneration. Apprentices, if they joined the society, were forced to leave the firm when they had served their time.

On the death of John Peall Mr. Burchell decided to get around and gain experience of the printing trade in various capacities. He first worked as a "turnover" at Messrs. Dunn, Collin and Co., working there between 70 and 80 hours per week. He also worked in the same capacity at Messrs. Zapp and Bennett's. In 1881 he entered the firm of Messrs. Eden Fisher and Co. as an artistic compositor, with which firm at various times he fulfilled the duties of storekeeper, reader, deputy overseer and overseer. He remained for 18 years in the service of the firm, rating for the last ten years of his engagement as works manager.

Birth of "The Caxton Press."

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Date.....192..... Business.....

an extra thorough knowledge of the art of printing during his apprenticeship, Mr. Burchell bought a "small plant" and installed it in his home for the purpose of imparting the necessary practical instruction. Amongst the productions printed at this home press, Mr. Burchell remembers issuing daily two different programmes for Sousa's band. The band, under the famous conductor, travelled the provinces in 1901. The programmes followed Sousa about to each provincial town the band visited—rather an ambitious effort for a home production. The printing consisted of a 4-page folder, having the front page stamped by steel plate process in green colour, with the three pages of letter-press in black ink. Long hours were not considered improper at this home press. Mr. Burchell remembers an exciting incident in connection with the printing of Sousa's programmes. Once when work was proceeding through the night, a loud ringing at the bell was heard. On going to the door, it was found that a "man in blue" wanted a little information about the bright illumination of the windows and the rumbling noises heard. Mr. Burchell had to satisfy the public custodian that he was not printing bank notes nor pirated music, but merely Sousa's programmes.

The constant additions to the home plant caused it to outgrow its accommodation, necessitating the finding of more commodious premises. These were found at 27, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, W.C., and here the ever-growing business again necessitated a removal, this time to 15, Furnival-street, E.C., the business being moved finally to 13-15, Leather-lane, E.C., the present home of "The Caxton Press." Under this title the business was registered as a private limited liability company in 1905, in order that Mr. Burchell might allocate to his son and to his brother an interest in the concern.

It is not usual for so many members of one family to be actively associated with the same firm. There are five Burchells connected with the Caxton Press. Mr. W. H. Burchell is governing director; Mr. W. H. Burchell, junr., a director and secretary; Mr. Harry Burchell, a director and works manager; Miss Ella Burchell controls the bookkeeping and correspondence department, whilst Miss

Lorna Burchell superintends the shorthand and typewriting departments.

Mr. Burchell married happily at the age of 21, and his wife, *née* Kate Louise Fidge, is still his staunch helpmate.

Organisational Activities.

Of a markedly sociable disposition, and gifted with considerable organising ability, Mr. Burchell has written his name large upon several printing trade movements with which he has associated himself. The need for common action amongst printers' managers was one of the causes he espoused, and in 1893 he became the founder and first hon. secretary of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, of which he still holds card No. 1. Mr. Burchell was the founder also, in 1898, of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades, whilst in 1918 he organised the Association of Master Printers of the Central London Districts. He has frequently addressed London master printers and others on subjects of interest to the trade, sometimes on controversial matters in regard to which not everyone can share his views, though all must appreciate the breezy commonsense and lively outspokenness with which he endows his remarks. He was a strong opponent of the London Day Continuation Schools, and his fighting energies have of late been much occupied in connection with the postal rates. It is admitted that he did much to keep the need for reduced rates well before the public in the recent campaign for reduction, and now that some concessions have been granted he has set himself the task of continuing his agitation until the letter rate is reduced to 1d. the ounce, a uniform rate of 3d. reinstated for postcards, and 4d. for printed matter up to 2 ozs.

Amongst Mr. Burchell's other interests must be mentioned the claims of charity. He was instrumental in raising a large sum of money to help clear the debt on the Caxton Convalescent Home at Limpsfield. He is a life member of this institution, as also of the St. Bride Foundation Institute. He was the founder and first hon. secretary of the East London Printers' Benevolent Society, formed in 1888 for assisting printers in distress, and he was the first initiate of the St. Bride Lodge of Freemasons (No. 2,817).

For the use of the recent portrait which accompanies this article we are indebted to the proprietors of "Notable Londoners."

We think our readers will join with us in wishing that this sturdy and active London printer, just entering upon his seventh decade, may yet have before him very many years of useful and happy association with the printing craft.

U.S. Paper Tariff.

The United States Tariff Commission has issued a report entitled "Surface-coated, Photographic, Cigarette and Miscellaneous Papers." This report is one of a series to be published by the Commission, dealing with different kinds of paper. In structure it follows the general outline of all the tariff information surveys prepared by the Commission, the aim of which is to present to Congress in detail sifted data that may serve as a guide in framing scientific tariff legislation. These data relate to description of the different varieties of paper, raw materials used, processes of manufacture, volume and value of production, imports, exports, prices, tariff history, nature of competition with foreign countries, customs decisions, etc. The papers considered are surface-quoted, waxed, gummed, decalcomania and decorated paper; cloth-lined or reinforced paper; photographic and blue-print paper; cigarette paper; papier mâché; paper not specially provided for in the tariff law; miscellaneous manufactures of paper, such as bags and boxes; and paper stock. Copies of this report may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., for 10 cents each.

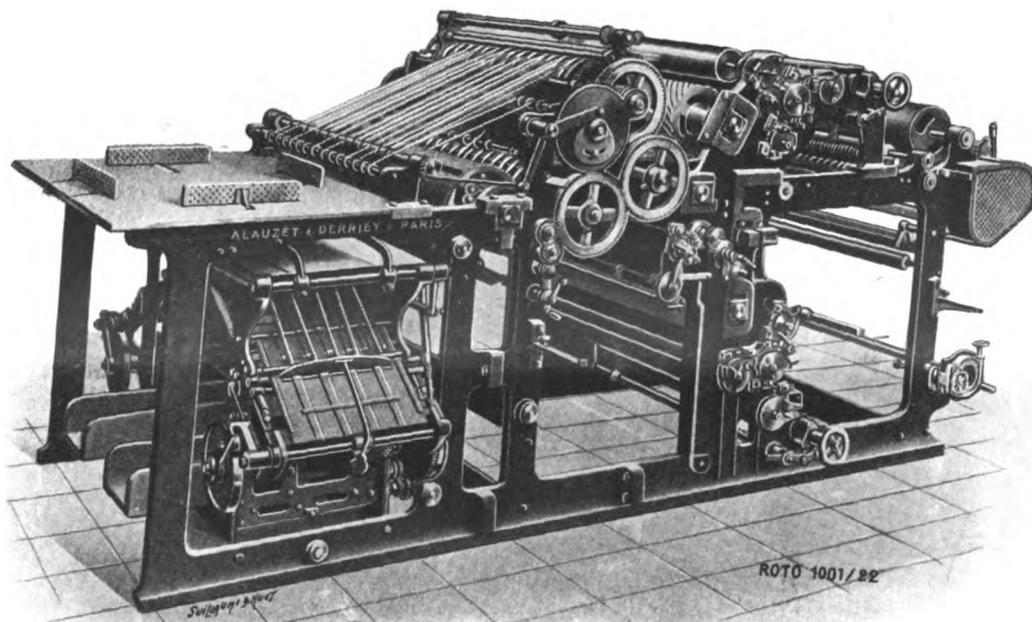
Users of stationery are advised that there is no excuse now for using rubbishy material, since the difference between this class and the higher grade of goods is so small as to be unworthy of consideration. Commercial stationery is now so much cheaper that many firms are using a higher class of goods.

ALAUZET & DERRIÉY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL - SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

SPEED AND PROFIT

Is your business competitive?
 If so, you **MUST** have plant
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With the

"LEADER"

Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine

**HIGH SPEED
 SIMPLE ADJUSTMENTS
 INCREASED OUTPUT.**

Insure the lowest possible
 production costs.

Are you satisfied with your
PROFITS?

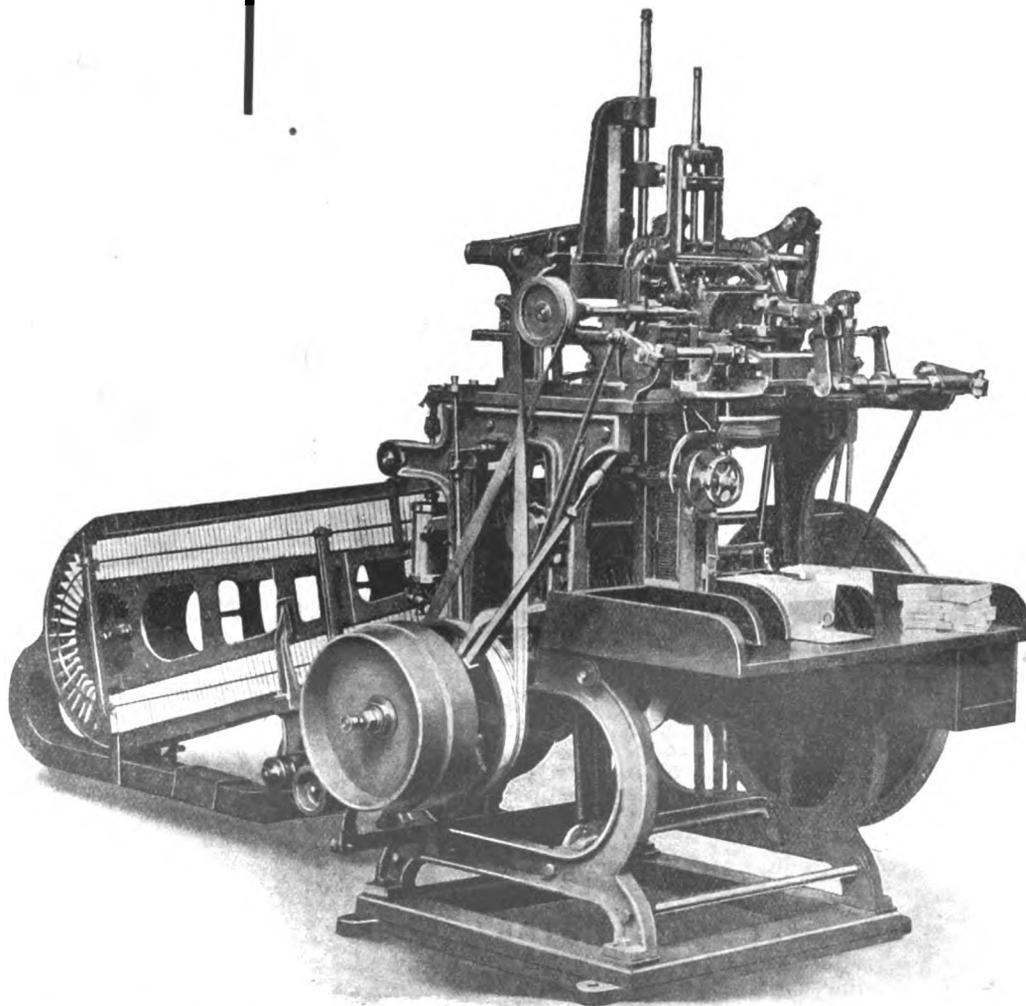
Let us send you particulars of our
FAST RUNNING MACHINES.

David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.

**31, Finnieston Street,
 GLASGOW.**

London Representatives:—

**Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd.,
 Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.**



Trade Notes.

L.M.P.A. ORGANISER.—We understand that there have been numerous applications in respect of the vacancy for an additional organiser for the London Master Printers' Association (which was announced in our Special Prepaid Advertisement columns), and that selected candidates are being interviewed on Monday next by the selection committee at 24, Holborn.

AMONGST the week's dissolutions of partnership is that between A. Birdsall, F. R. Birdsall and H. W. Birdsall, bookbinders and stationers, etc., Wood-street, Northampton, and at 7, Beak-street, London, W.1, under the style of Birdsall and Son, so far as concerns F. R. Birdsall.

THE South-West London Master Printers' Association has accepted an invitation to inspect the Croxley Mills of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., and a party is being arranged to pay a visit on Monday next.

"COSTING" MEETING.—The next meeting of the S.-W. London Master Printers' Association will be held next Tuesday, November 7th, at the Central Hall (Room C), Westminster, at 7 p.m. This gathering is being held as part of a great Federation costing campaign in which meetings are taking place all over the country, and addresses on the subject of "Costing" will be delivered by Mr. W. Howard Hazell and Mr. A. Williamson, chairman and secretary respectively of the Federation Costing Committee.

THE Apprenticeship Committee of the Federation of Master Printers met on Tuesday and appointed Mr. J. C. Coppock as chairman. There was considerable discussion as to the wages paid to apprentices, and it was decided to make certain recommendations to the Federation Council, a special committee being appointed to consider details of a scheme for the training of apprentices and to report to a full meeting of the committee.

MR. F. L. ARMSTRONG, the secretary of the Employers Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, has usefully drawn the attention of his members to the regulations of the Postmaster-General under Section 33 of the Representation of the People Act, 1918. This section gives the candidate the privilege of exercising the right of free postage, and manufacturing stationers should note that communications must not exceed 2 ozs. in weight nor 9 ins. in length by 4½ ins. in width.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Kent Education Committee last week accepted the report of the Stores Sub-Committee, whose incursions into the realm of stationery and printing have lately been under the watchful eye of the printing trade. In moving the report, Mr. C. H. B. Marsham said that Press representatives had suggested that the sub-committee might issue a balance sheet or a comparative statement. If that statement was going to be a genuine one, it would mean publishing the prices which the manufacturers offered—a practice which any business man would realise was not playing cricket. They could not give these prices away because they were treated as confidential. The committee would, however, try to do what they could in the matter of a balance sheet without prejudicing the committee's purchasing power.

THE weekly trade report of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce states that the paper box trade is dependent upon the staple industries for its business, and the requirements of the boot and shoe manufacturers are very small at present. Orders from hosiery manufacturers and spinners are fairly good.

THE same authority reports that the general business in the printing trade is still maintained fairly well, although the improvement has not been anything like what was anticipated. The alteration in the postal rates has had some effect, but in the letterpress and binding sections the quantity of work is not forthcoming, and short time is being worked in some instances. The lithographic section is still by far the busiest, but even here in some instances the volume is far from normal.

AT Lancaster Assizes on Monday, after a three days' trial, sentence of 15 months' hard labour was passed on John Carnaby Marshall, aged 40, foreman fitter, and John Paxton, aged 38, fitter, lately employed by Messrs. Vickers at Barrow. They forged

Treasury notes in a secret room, Paxton bragging that he could make £20 per day.

THERE were two cases of lead poisoning in the printing industry during September.

THREE fatal accidents were reported in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades during September.

MEMBERS of the *Newcastle Chronicle* staff on Saturday evening held a whist drive and dance in Jesmond Dene Banqueting Hall.

THE *Hertfordshire Mercury* has just attained its third jubilee, which it celebrates by a special supplement. Amongst prominent people sending congratulations upon the newspaper's 150th birthday is the Earl of Balfour, who writes: "There are not many newspapers in the world that can claim a longer pedigree."

"STAR'S" LIBEL DAMAGES.—Damages of £600—£100 each—were awarded to the six brothers Lotinga, known professionally as "The Six Brothers Luck," who claimed damages for alleged libel from the *Daily News*, Ltd., before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury on Thursday last. The libel complained of, which appeared in the *Star* newspaper, had the heading, "Arrest of Two Comedians," and the men were described as two of the Six Brothers Luck. It was stated for the brothers that the two men in question were not members of the Six Brothers Luck.

"YORKSHIRE POST" SPORTS GROUND.—The *Yorkshire Post* proprietors have recently acquired a fine estate, covering several acres, at Headingley, Leeds, for the use of the employees of the *Yorkshire Post* and associated newspapers as a sports ground. Over 300 members of the staffs have already been enrolled as members of the sports club. The entertainments section of the club held their inaugural function on Saturday evening at the Hotel Metropole, Leeds, when a whist drive and dance was attended by representatives of all departments.

By a change just made, *Notes and Queries* will now be printed and published at 20, High-street, High Wycombe, Bucks, whilst letters for the editor should be sent to the London office, 22, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2.

BAXTER PRINTS EXHIBITED.—A collection of Baxter coloured prints, lent to Sunderland Art Gallery by Mr. J. R. Hall, of Newcastle, was opened by the Mayor of Sunderland (Councillor W. Raine) on Friday. The collection, almost complete, is said to be one of the most valuable in existence, and consists of 360 of the 380 prints issued by Baxter. Pictures, portraits, reproductions of famous masterpieces, and prints of the great London Exhibition held in 1851-54 are included.

MR. C. E. RATCLIFFE, at one time a well-known journalist in Manchester, died last week.

THE death has occurred in London of Mr. Henry F. Moore, who for more than 30 years had been the agricultural correspondent of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*.

LATEST WILLS.—Mr. Irwin Edward Bainbridge Cox, D.L., J.P. (84, of Mill Hill, until recently principal proprietor of the *Law Times*, the *Field* and the *Queen*), gross £80,777, net personalty £7,263; Mr. George Robert Sims, of Regent's Park, who as "Dagonet" contributed the page "Mustard and Cress" to every issue of the *Referee* since its foundation in 1877, formerly on the staff of *Fun* and the *Weekly Dispatch*, £7,111, net personalty £3,358; Mr. John W. Peacock, of Bath, and Upper Bedford-place, W.C., journalist, £7,986; Mr. William C. Beaumont, of Palgrave, Suffolk, journalist, for 27 years managing director of the *Statesman* newspaper in India, £26,753.

THE late Mr. Rey Vernon Somerville, of *Punch*, left £23,251. By his will he bequeathed £1,000 to "my invaluable secretary at *Punch* office" (Marion Jean Lyon).

THE award for supplies of paper required by the Financial Department of the Argentine Republic has been made to Messrs. Willgo, of Brussels. Tenders were also made by Dutch, French, Spanish, English, Argentine and American firms.

FEELING runs high in Persia regarding an attempt to rush a Press Bill through Parliament in consequence of articles in the Press against certain religious observances. The attempt was defeated, a motion for a full discussion of the new Bill being carried.

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL, editor, printer and publisher of the *Bombay Chronicle*, has been convicted of contempt of court for an

article in his paper on April 24th, 1922, alleged to attribute improper motives and political bias to Indian judges in connection with cases arising out of the Khalifate movement. He was fined 200 rupees.

MR. J. TIGHE RYAN, well-known Australian journalist, has died in Sydney. He was editor of the *Sydney Catholic Press* from its foundation in 1897 until his death.

THE All-Russian Central Executive Committee has given orders for the publication by the State Publishers of Lenin's complete literary works (says the *Times* Riga correspondent), the edition to fill nineteen volumes of over four hundred pages each.

FASCISTI have attacked the offices at Rome of Signor Nitti's two papers, the *Paese* and the *Epoca*.

IN Germany printers have raised their rate of prices by about 60 per cent. since September 18th, and it is not known when the continual increase is going to stop. If this situation continues it will become unbearable for the industry and commerce also.

AUSTRIAN newspapers' difficulties are illustrated by the fact that the daily *Deutsches Volksblatt*, a paper partly Pan-German, partly Christian Socialist, cannot continue its appearance owing to financial difficulties. Other breakdowns are foreshadowed.

Trade Union Matters.

LONDON UNIONS AND WAGES.—The London unions with which the wages question has not yet been settled are, as indicated last week, proceeding to take the opinion of their members on proposals of wage reduction. The ballot of the Amalgamated Typefounders' Trade Society has resulted in a majority in favour of the wage-reduction proposals. The London Society of Compositors held their delegate meeting on Wednesday of last week, and considered their committee's recommendations, which were finally accepted, though under protest. It was accordingly arranged to carry out a ballot of the membership. The result of the ballot is not yet made known as we go to press. The subject is also under consideration by the other London unions and their decisions are also awaited.

THIS WEEK'S WAGES REDUCTION.—The third reduction in wages of 3s. to members of the Typographical Association under the terms of the recent settlement comes into force this week. The wages of linotype operators will, on the reduction, range from £3 14s. 6d. for operators on day work in Grade 6 towns to £5 2s. 6d. for operators on night work in Grade 1; and those of case compositors will range from £3 6s. for jobbing men on day work in Grade 6 to £4 17s. 6d. for news compositors on night work in Grade 1. Machine minders' wages will range from £3 6s. for Class I. in Grade 6 to £4 18s. for rotary machine minders in Grade 1.

WE learn from the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers that further readjustments in the wages of the workers in this industry come into operation on the pay day in the present week. The wages of adult males are reduced by 2s. 6d. a week and of skilled women workers by 1s. 6d. The learners' schedules have been revised and are now in the hands both of the employers and the trade union officials.

A CONFERENCE was arranged between the London Master Printers' Association and the London rulers' and binders' section of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers to take place yesterday (Wednesday) to consider the vexed question of the demarcation between male and female labour in ruling and binding establishments.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
 No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
 Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
 Imitation Worried Against Monometer Patents.
 Non-Oxidation Patent. Temperature Control-Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould Patent.
 All Working Parts Patented, and Designs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
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Samples Post Anomaly.

How British Trade is Handicapped.

For an example of the manner in which our postal authorities assist foreign manufacturers to the injury of British industry, nothing is more striking than the discrimination made in regard to the samples post. The position is really extraordinary. Indeed, it is difficult to realise that such an enormity actually exists. Yet the simple facts are set forth in the Post Office Guide itself.

This is the way the sender of samples in this country is treated: "Samples cannot be sent by Inland Post at any rates other than the letter and parcel rates." That is to say, the British manufacturer or the British merchant or any resident in these islands who may wish to make use of the postal facilities for developing trade in this country has to pay 1½d. for a package not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 2d. from 1 oz. to 3 oz. and ¼d. for every additional 1 oz. or fraction of 1 oz.

Now just let us see how the British Post Office treats foreign samples. "The pre-paid rate of postage on sample packets for all places abroad is 1d for the first 4 ozs. and ¾d. per 2 ozs. thereafter." So you can send samples thousands of miles across the seas at this lower rate; but when it comes to forwarding them by post across the street, then you may send less and it will cost you half as much again.

No wonder our commercial men are irate at the rule of the permanent officials who dictate the policy to the Government of the day. It is preferential treatment of the foreigner to the detriment of producer and consumer at home.

British trading has for too long been subject to irritating hindrances, and it is just such anomalies as that of the samples post that prevent our industries from getting their due benefit out of the splendid market which is represented by the United Kingdom.

There are many directions in which the Postal authorities can help to place British traders on terms of more equality with their foreign rivals; and this point of the samples post is one of them. Hitherto protests have been of no avail, although in our columns and the Press generally examples have been quoted to illustrate the absurdity of the ruling samples rates. We are glad to learn that the Federation of Master Printers and the Employers Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers are taking the matter up and bringing pressure to bear in the proper quarter. While these two organisations are directly concerned by the embargo upon postage which the samples rates enforce, every manufacturer or trader who desires to send samples through the post is also affected. It is a pity that so much agitation and effort are required before the British taxpayer can obtain the facilities which should be his by right.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

NEW ZEALAND.

A firm of agents resident in Auckland wish to obtain the representation of a United Kingdom manufacturer of wall-paper, the agency to be conducted on an indent basis. (Reference No. 375.)

BRAZIL.

A recently established commission agent in Rio de Janeiro desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery, on a commission basis only. (Reference No. 396.)

MEXICO.

A British merchant firm in intimate touch with the Mexican market is desirous of securing the sole representation for Mexico for a United Kingdom manufacturer of fountain pens, pencils, writing tablets and stationers' sundries in general. (Reference No. 400.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

Stationery.—A manufacturers' agent established in Johannesburg is desirous of securing the representation of a United Kingdom manufacturer of stationery, including writing paper. He has already had considerable experience in handling these lines. (Reference No. 415.)



Postal Rates for Diaries.

SIR,—In reference to the Postmaster-General's notice that no kind of diary is admissible at the Inland Printed Paper Rate, we have already taken steps to protest against this decision, as it appears to us to be entirely contrary to the conditions published in the "Post Office Guide" in regard to what may or may not be carried under the Printed Paper Rate.

The "Post Office Guide" lays down that the expression "Printed Paper" means a packet not exceeding 2 lbs. in weight which consists of or contains amongst other items, books and other publications or works of a "literary character." It is obvious that the contention will turn upon what is or what is not a book of a "literary character."

The word "literary" is derived from the Latin word "literarius," and means appertaining to letters or learning. Many diaries are largely of a literary character; as an example we would quote our new publication, "The Country Life Diary." This diary is written by Mr. Richard Morse, a well-known naturalist and writer on matters appertaining to natural history. A very large section of the diary is devoted to nature notes and phenological observations, and it certainly is, in our opinion, a work of literary character. Then again, take such diaries as "The School-Boy's Diary" and "The School-Girl's Diary"; a large section of these diaries deals exclusively with matters appertaining to letters and learning. Surely these again are works of literary character. Indeed, we very definitely hold the opinion that there are very few diaries published which in general terms may not be termed "works of a literary character," and under these circumstances we hold the opinion that the notice issued by the Postmaster-General is in direct contradiction to the regulations as laid down by the official "Post Office Guide."

We are already in communication with the Postmaster-General on the subject, and understand that the Diary Publishers' Association are sending a deputation to lay their views before the Postmaster-General, and we think it will be better that an association representing all the leading diary publishers should deal with this matter.

Yours, etc.,
CHARLES LETTS AND CO.

The Election and Postal Rates.

SIR,—The high postal charges were, prior to May 29th, 1922:—

Letter, 2d.
Post card, 1½d.
1 oz. of printed matter, 1d.

They are now:—

Letter, 1½d.
Post card, 1d.
1 oz. of printed matter, ¾d.

The pre-war rates were:—

Letter, 1d.
Post card, ¾d.
2 ozs. of printed matter, ¾d.

It is the pre-war rate which is now required.

The wisdom of reducing postal charges to the present rates by Mr. Kellaway is manifested by the revenue returns from April 1st to September 3rd, 1922, which shows an increase in postal revenue of £4,050,000 over the corresponding period of 1921. Other manifestations of the correctness of the policy lie in the resultant increase of business in trade and commerce generally, and in the vast printing industry in particular, whilst a decrease in the ranks of the unemployed is in evidence.

A promise was given by Mr. Kellaway that further reductions would be made if increased postal revenue and economies at the Post Office justified it. The justification is already apparent. The promise made by the Postmaster-General must not be forgotten by the electors, no matter who the new Postmaster-General may be. A suitable inquiry, such as the following, should be put to all candidates seeking election: "In view of there still being much unemployment, will the candidate, if returned, undertake to move, or, failing that, undertake to support a resolution asking the Government to reinstate the pre-war rates of postage?"

There are many other reductions and improvements required in the postal service, but

those quoted are the most important, and are sufficient to go on with at present.

Yours, etc.,

W. H. BURCHELL.

Governing Director, the Caxton Press, Ltd., Hon. Organising Secretary, the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts.

13 and 15, Leather-lane, E.C.1.,
October 28th, 1922.

Bronzing and Printers' Health.

Recommendations of the J.I.C.

A folder issued by the Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades is headed "Bronzing in Letterpress and Lithographic Printing—How to Minimise Danger to Health." It reads as follows:

"The Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council have had under consideration the question of bronzing with dry metallic powders in letterpress and lithographic printing. They are of opinion that, at the present time, the abolition of bronzing is not a practical proposition, however desirable such a course may be theoretically.

"From the information available, bronze dust appears to be dangerous to health in so far as it makes the workers very susceptible to diseases of the respiratory organs, such as pneumonia and pleurisy. It is also undoubtedly a source of great discomfort to them.

"There are various methods employed to prevent the dust from getting into the atmosphere of the work room and also Government regulations in force for the purpose of reducing to a minimum the discomfort and danger arising therefrom. Unfortunately, full advantage is not always taken of the mechanical means available, and it has been asserted that, in too many cases the workers, as well as the employers, are lax in carrying out the Government regulations. The Committee are of opinion that, if full advantage were taken of the preventive means suggested, there would be no need for further action.

"With this object in view, they call special attention to the following methods of preventing, as far as possible, bronze dust from getting into the atmosphere and also to the Government regulations, of which a summary is appended.

Bronzing Machines.

"There are several bronzing machines on the market made by well-known makers. These are essential in works where a large amount of bronzing is regularly done. They should be connected up with an exhaust ventilator so that escaping particles of dust can be removed.

"For small work, vacuum hand bronzers, either fixed or portable, are obtainable, and for casual work, a bronzing cabinet is made at a low price.

"In the interests of health and efficiency, employers are strongly recommended to overhaul their plants at once."

Government Regulations.

The folder proceeds to quote from the Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, No. 361, dated April 11th, 1912. The passages cited define the duties of occupiers in respect of providing efficient exhaust draught or other means of preventing the escape of dust into the air, and of providing facilities for maintaining cleanliness of person and clothing; they define also the duties of persons employed, in respect of washing, care of clothing, use of foods and drinks, etc.

Copies of the complete Rules may be obtained through any bookseller, price 1d.

At the sittings in bankruptcy, in the Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Astbury heard an application on behalf of the judgment creditor for an order against the debtor, Mr. Randal Charlton, journalist, in respect of arrears of alimony amounting to £95 10s. He explained that an order *pendente lite* was made in March last for payment by Mr. Charlton to his wife, against whom he was taking divorce proceedings, of £125 per annum. Nothing had been paid. Mr. Justice Astbury said he would allow the matter to stand over till November 27th, and direct the debtor to pay £10 towards the arrears in a fortnight.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines
	s. d.
Agencies	3 0
Situations Wanted	1 6
Situations Vacant	3 0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Shares for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Partnerships and Investments ...	3 0

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line
	s. d.
Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill. Fleet. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER seeks opening with a firm of Paper Merchants; good general knowledge of the trade, also English and Foreign shipping.—Box 14004.

ADVERTISER (disengaged) desires Responsible POSITION with large firm of Printers, Publishers, Wholesale Stationers or Paper Agents; expert knowledge on all matters pertaining to Paper and good, sound knowledge of Print and the various processes employed therein.—Box 14012.

BUYER, desires change; intimate knowledge Paper Market; five years Buying experience all classes Paper, Wrappings, Printings, Boards, etc.; used to controlling staff; excellent references; Edinburgh and Glasgow district preferred.—Box 14002

MINDER (Soc.) seeks situation; Wharfedales and Platens; best Jobbing, etc.; 7 years' experience.—127, Leesland-road, Gosport. 14011

YOUNG MAN, with fair knowledge Book-keeping and General Office Routine, desires engagement; small salary accepted to commence.—Box 14010.

Machinery for Sale.

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9½-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

DOUBLE-HEADED WIRE STAPLING MACHINE, for Wooden Boxes, from 2-in. to 12-in. in height; fitted with Two Heads; adjustable from 2½-in. up to 8½-in. apart; Adjustable Iron Table; for Power or Treadle; latest construction; absolutely new.—Box 13997.

NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch ½-in.—Box 13998.

PERFECTION No. 6 WIRE STITCHING MACHINE, by Morrison, to stitch up to ¾-in., good as new; Double-headed Brehmer Wire Stitching Machine, perfect condition; Round Cornering Machine.—Box 13999.

PERFECTION WIRE STITCHING MACHINE, by J. L. Morrison; will stitch up to 1½-in. in thickness; this machine is equal to new

No. 17½ Wire Stitching Machine, by Brehmer, will stitch up to 1½-in. in thickness; fitted for Power.—Box 14000.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

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 Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1922.

Postmasters and Postal Rates.

THE printing trade does not usually take particular interest in the fact that a Postmaster-General relinquishes his position. In the case of Mr. F. G. Kellaway, however, we think our industry must regard his passing from office with some regret and apprehension. Mr. Kellaway, though hard to convert to the realisation of the necessity for cheaper postage, eventually showed himself fully alive to the needs of the business community and to the big possibilities for good which his position gave him, and he deserves much credit for effectively carrying through the postal concessions which the public has already gained. We note that, in his farewell letter to his G.P.O. staff, he claims that his department "has not been hidebound by tradition, nor has it shown that fear of giving way to just criticism, which is said to be one of the vices of Government departments." That is a fair claim, and the printing trade thanks Mr. Kellaway that its "just criticism" was eventually given the consideration it deserved. The letter proceeds: "During my term of office the first step has been taken, and it is a long one, towards the restoration of the cheap and efficient postal facilities which the country enjoyed before the war. I had hoped that that great work might be completed during my Postmaster-Generalship. I am sure it cannot now be long delayed, and in what has already been accomplished the Post Office staffs have shown a growing sense of the fact that it is successful in as far as, and only in as far as, it responds to the essential needs of the social and business life of the country." That is an admirable confession of faith: a quick return to pre-war postal rates, and a realisation of the vital business importance of a good and cheap postal service—these are the essential aims of a valid orthodoxy in a good Postmaster-General. Mr. Kellaway's successor in office, now announced to be Mr. Neville Chamberlain, will be expected to live up to the standard thus established, and to make rapid strides in the movement already started towards greater postal efficiency.

Direct Trading in Paper.

IT is high time that the question of direct trading came up before the tribunal for final settlement. Every week that goes by brings fresh evidence of the extent to which this practice is growing. Even the most reputable merchants are known to be accepting and fulfilling orders for the printer's customer. The rapid progress which has been made during the last few years in multi-duplicating and automatic printing machinery for office and warehouse use complicates the problem of direct selling. Of course, some of the firms which sell the machines are endeavouring to merchant the paper, a new feature which is in the nature of a challenge to the legitimate paper merchant. Still it must be observed that even these people secure their papers from maker or merchant. If the merchant takes up direct trading in self defence against the dealer, he should at least remember that he is handling a two-edged weapon, for printers are feeling very sore over the matter; and if their grievances grow sufficiently to demand a remedy, they have one at hand which would not work out to the advantage of the wholesaler concerned.

Proprietary Papers.

MUCH of the same nature as the foregoing is the dissatisfaction expressed in some wholesale stationery circles over the matter of proprietary papers. Inevitably, an interesting situation arises when some big wholesale concern takes over a mill which earlier in its career has catered to the requirements of a number of paper merchants. It is open to the new proprietors to decide whether they will or will not continue to make for the one-time customers, and meantime they may possibly enter into possession of the dandies or moulds. It is unlikely that they would cater on the best terms to their competitors and rivals. In these days of fusion, merging, amalgamation and purchase there must be a multitude of minor propositions of this sort to be got over.

Discounts and Rebates.

THERE is some room for a closer approximation to some standard in the matter of discounts in the paper trade. Some merchants allow 5 per cent. settlement and some make their terms nett or 2½ per cent. Others have inaugurated a system of rebates, while others again allow a preferential invoice discount of 8 per cent. and 2½ per cent. settlement. The mills mainly work on strictly nett terms and allow one month where merchants offer one to three months. It is quite understood, of course, that where discount is given it is allowed for in fixing selling prices, and in the end there is probably nothing to choose between one nett price and another. Mill nett terms are certainly rockbottom, and well below anything that merchants can do. But there is a point of view which means a great deal to the printer. The invoice price is that at which he costs out his paper, and any discount from that is clear gain which goes into his pocket. If it is already discounted, the concession is automatically given away to the customer. That is the chief argument for a settlement discount.

The First Kentish Papermaker.

PRAISEWORTHY efforts are being made to preserve the tomb, in Dartford Parish Church, of Sir John Spielman, who was the first to make paper in Kent. The tomb is being restored, under the direction of the Dartford Parochial Church Council, by Mr. Tristram, the artist under whose direction the colours on the old tombs in Westminster Abbey have recently been so successfully restored. The Papermakers' Association has appropriately made a contribution of five guineas towards the cost of the work and the Original Society of Papermakers, who have previously kept a jealous eye on the monument, are also contributing.

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Death of Mr. H. C. Hill.

A Prominent London Plaster Printer.

The sudden death of Mr. Herbert Charles Hill, managing director of Messrs. Hill, Siffken and Co., Ltd., of Grafton Works, London, N., comes as a shock not only to the firm of which he was the leading figure, but to the whole of the printing industry. Though he had been suffering for some time from partial paralysis, the end was quite unexpected, a chill caught on Friday last being followed by the startling news on Wednesday that he had passed away in the early hours of that day.

Many indications of the respect and affection with which Mr. Hill was regarded were forthcoming at the funeral, which took place on Saturday. A service was held at St. Luke's Church, Hillmarton-road, there being a very large attendance, and the interment followed at Hampstead Cemetery. Amongst those present was a large representation of em-



Mr. Herbert C. Hill.

ployees of the firm of Hill, Siffken and Co., Ltd., many of whom were evidently deeply affected by the occasion. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, attended on behalf of the Federation, and Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, represented the L.M.P.A. whilst Mr. W. J. Mizen was present for the North London Master Printers' Association. Several carriages were required to bear the numerous floral tributes received, which included wreaths sent by the London Master Printers' Association and the North London Master Printers' Association.

Born in 1860 and trained as a practical printer, Mr. Hill devoted himself particularly to the lithographic branch of the trade, specialising in poster production. He was not only the founder and moving spirit of the firm of Hill, Siffken and Co., but he put all printerdom in his debt by his work as a pioneer of poster printing, as also by his services to his fellow master printers.

Poster advertising of 30 years ago was a very dull affair compared with what we know of it to-day, and to Mr. Hill and his firm is due a large share of the credit for the foresight and enterprise that have given us our present-day pictorial posters. One of Mr. Hill's ambitions was the attainment of poster perfection, and with his gaze turned towards that end he thought no drawing too good for the hoardings nor the fees of the greatest artists too high if their pictures would appreciably help towards making British posters the best in the world. The success that attended his efforts is indicated by the high esteem in which Hill-Siffken posters are held, their popularity being not confined to this country but shared by many countries overseas. His lofty ideals and sound business ability ensured him the

respect and trust not only of his younger brother, Mr. Edward Hill, who chiefly shared with him the responsibilities of the practical side of the firm's activities, but also of all those who worked under his supervision. He was a man sincerely honoured by his work-people, his reputation in his own establishment being, we gather, that he was one who was always out to do the thing that was fair and kind, and therefore always willing to give thoughtful and generous consideration to the case of any employee who fancied he had a grievance or who might find himself in trouble.

His reasonableness and breadth of view in respect of industrial relationships made him active in attending to the welfare of his employees, and made him also a tower of strength to the master printers' organisations, his services being much prized both by the London Master Printers' Association and the Federation. Reference to the Master Printers' Annual indicates the value which both organisations set upon his qualities as spokesman and negotiator. He was deputy-chairman of the London Master Printers' Association during 1918-21, president of the North London Master Printers' Association 1917-18, chairman of the Colour Lithographers' Committee of the L.M.P.A., member of various other L.M.P.A. committees, representative of the L.M.P.A. on the Council of the Federation of Master Printers, and representative of the Federation on the Executive Council of the Federation of British Industries. During the war he served on the Paper Control Advisory Council and on the committee of the London Chamber of Commerce on Paper Restrictions.

Mr. Hill gave promise of many more years of useful activity, and his unexpected passing will be learned by the trade with feelings in which regret and a sense of loss will be mingled with high appreciation of his work for the general betterment of the craft.

Personal.

WHEN the Prince of Wales presided on Tuesday over the 109th festival dinner of the London Orphan School and the Royal British Orphan School, Watford, held at the Hotel Victoria, Lord Riddell, Sir Wm. Waterlow and Sir G. Rowland Blades were among the printing trade's representatives present.

THE members of the City Corporation are making to the Lady Mayoress (Lady Baddeley) a present of jewelry, which will be handed to her next Tuesday, at 3 p.m., on the occasion of her last reception at the Mansion House.

LORD LEVERHULME will open the new Samson Clark Building in London on November 6th. The occasion will be made a festival to celebrate the completion of the largest building in Great Britain solely devoted to advertising service and requirements.

THE Lord Chief Justice and the American Ambassador will be the chief guests at the annual dinner of the London District of the Institute of Journalists, to be held on Saturday, December 2nd, at the Hotel Cecil.

MR. C. T. JACOBI is to lecture on "Modern Printing and Book Production," at Stationers' Hall, on Tuesday next, November 7th, under the auspices of the Society of Bookmen.

THE Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries have unanimously nominated Sir Eric Geddes for the post of president of the Federation of British Industries during the coming year.

MR. WALTER S. SCOTT, who has retired from the editorial staff of *The Times*, was entertained at dinner at Prince's Restaurant on Saturday by his colleagues. Mr. Scott joined the staff of *The Times* in 1877, when Delane was editor, and has since served, principally in the foreign department at Printing House-square, under four other editors.

MR. WICKHAM STEED, the editor of *The Times*, presided, and proposed the health of the guest, referring to the wonderful variety and importance of the records of current events which had passed through his hands.

MR. HARRY J. GORDON, who nine years ago joined the reporting staff of the *Aberdeen Free*

Press, and for some time has been acting editor of the *Aberdeen Evening Gazette*, has been appointed to the editorial staff of the *Daily Dispatch*.

MR. W. R. DAVIDSON, formerly of the staff of the *Northern Scot*, and for some time past a member of the staff of the *Daily Dispatch* at Manchester, has been appointed to the news editorship of the *People*.

MR. CLAUDE RIPPON, who has been asked to take up the Mayoralty of Oxford next year, is the managing director of the *Oxford Times Co.*

MR. ERNEST OUTHWAITE, who for some time served on the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette* at Middlesbrough, and for some years was editor of the *Leeds Mercury* under the proprietorship of Lord Rothermere, will be a candidate for Parliamentary honours at North Paddington at the General Election.

MR. A. E. NEWBOULD, ex-M.P. for West Leyton, and Liberal candidate at the forthcoming election, was associated with Mr. T. P. O'Connor in several of his journalistic ventures, notably the *Sun* and *T.P.'s Weekly*.

MR. HAROLD SPENDER, the well-known journalist, has been adopted as Liberal candidate for Bath, where the two sections of Liberals have united to support him.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY, late editor of the *Daily Herald*, has been officially adopted as Labour candidate for the Bow and Bromley Division.

MR. ALFRED J. BONWICK, who is contesting the Chippenham Division of Wilts in the Liberal interest, is well known in the printing and newspaper realms.

MR. ELLIOTT DOODS, journalist, is contesting York as a Liberal candidate.

MR. HARRY BECKER has been adopted as an anti-waste candidate for the Richmond Division at the forthcoming General Election. The *Westminster Gazette* describes him as "an energetic and independent-minded personality."

MR. T. COX MEECH, journalist, will probably be Independent Liberal candidate at Blackburn.

MR. G. LEWIS, described as a Conservative working man, connected with the printing trade in Birmingham, and a trade unionist, has been adopted to fight Mr. Jack Jones (Labour) in the Silvertown Division.

MR. M. P. PRICE, previously foreign correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian* and later for the *Daily Herald*, has been adopted as Labour candidate for Gloucester.

P.M. & O.A. Third Pension.

The Printers' Managers and Overseers' (Parent) Association held a very successful bohemian concert at Anderson's Hotel on Monday in aid of the fund to establish a third P.M. and O.A. pension within the Printers' Pension Corporation. Messrs. E. W. Whittle and W. Hermon Gill shared the office of chairman, amongst those supporting them being Messrs. T. E. Naylor, H. W. Howes, S. M. Bateman, R. H. Berry, G. H. T. Freeman, A. E. Jarvis, F. J. Connolly, C. H. Rogers and Sydney Cumbers. There was an excellent attendance, the hall being filled to overflowing.

A long musical programme was submitted by Mr. Eric Clifford's concert party, whose varied selection of songs, humorous items, etc., were once more highly enjoyed.

The financial outcome of the event was that Pension No. 3 was completed, the plate realising £103.

The two chairmen were very cordially congratulated on the success of the energetic efforts they had put forward, a vote of thanks moved by Mr. Freeman being enthusiastically supported.

Messrs. Whittle and Gill made suitable response to the vote of thanks, after which brief speeches were elicited from Messrs. Naylor, Howes, Bateman and Jarvis.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 43s., 42s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 18s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. 22s.; Jos. Byrom, 13s. 10½d., 14s. 1½d.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 2s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 64s. 4½d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 100, 101, 101½; J. Dickinson, 23s. 4½d., 1st Pref., 77, 4½ p.c. 1st Mt. Deb., 78; Ilford, 23s., Pref., 17s. 9d. xd.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 11s. 7½d., 1st Deb., 54½; Lamson Paragon Supply, 18s. 6d., 18s. 10½d.; Pref., 17s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pfce., 24s. 10½d.; George Newnes, 16s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 6d., 15s. 3d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 108, 107½; Odham's Press, 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Prefce., 11s. 6d., 11s., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pfce., 10s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 78s. 9d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 20s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d., Pref., 88s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 18½, Prefd., 10½; Weldons, 3½s., Pref., 20s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 15s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of Linotype and Machinery Limited, held at the offices, Kingsway, W.C., last week, Mr. Philip T. Dodge stated that the net profits were £109,000. Last year's profits were £132,000, the balance being £32,000, as compared with £52,000. This result was to be expected, as owing to the engineers' strike the works had to be closed for three months. With the depressed conditions in the printing trade, the result had satisfied the directors, and they considered they had been very fortunate in the year's trade. Since the men had returned after the engineers' strike output had been greater than before the war. They were increasing accommodation for the manufacture of machines, and were looking forward to great economies and developments in that department. The outlook for a successful year in 1923 was promising.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, LTD. which owns the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News* and *Weekly Dispatch*, have authorised an interim dividend on the deferred shares for the quarter ending September 19th at the rate of 40 per cent., less tax. For the quarter ending June 30th the dividend was at the rate of 20 per cent., free of tax.

NEW COMPANIES.

HAMBLEDEN PROPERTIES.—Capital £100,000 in £1 shares; to acquire and turn to account any lands, buildings and hereditaments in the United Kingdom or elsewhere; to enter into two indentures of mortgage (1) with Lord Hambleden and (2) with the said Lord Hambleden, Alfred Dyke Acland, Charles H. St. John Hornby, Arnold Danvers Power and William H. Dyke Acland, trading at Strand House, Portugal-street, W.C., as W. H. Smith and Son; to carry on the business of financiers, bankers, capitalists, wholesale and retail booksellers, stationers, librarians, printers, fancy goods dealers, news and advertising agents, newspaper proprietors, traders in or manufacturers of paper, pulp, china, glass, machinery, motor cars and accessories, oil, timber and other substances or things, carriers and general agents, agents for railways and shipping companies, proprietors and managers of lands, buildings, shops, bookstalls, etc. Private unlimited company. Directors: Lord Hambleden, C. H. St. John Hornby, A. D. Power and W. H. Dyke Acland. Registered office: Strand House, Portugal-street, W.C.2.

ALEXANDER WATSON, LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with the executors of A. Watson, and to carry on the

business of envelope makers, relief stampers, printers, bookbinders, stationers, paper, cardboard and box makers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. E. Watson, A. A. Watson, T. Watson and G. W. Watson. Registered office: 13, Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4.

F. G. GREEN AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a wholesale and export paper and envelope merchant carried on by F. G. Green, at Union Bank Chambers, Southwark-street, S.E., as F. G. Green and Co. Private company. First directors: F. G. Green and A. J. Green. Registered office: 16, Southwark-street, S.E.1.

GILCHRIST BROS., LTD. (Leeds).—Capital £8,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of photo process engravers carried on by C. W. Gilchrist at Queen's Place, Claypit-lane, Leeds, as "Gilchrist Bros." Private company. Subscribers: C. W. Gilchrist and H. Wright.

WILLIAM HEINEMANN, LTD.—Capital £80,000 in £1 shares (55,000 6 per cent. cumulative participating preference); publishers, as formerly carried on by F. N. Doubleday and S. S. Pauling, as "William Heinemann," at 20 and 21, Bedford street, Covent Garden, W.C. Private company. First directors: F. N. Doubleday, S. S. Pauling, T. Byard and C. S. Evans. Registered office: 21, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.

SCHOOL OUTFITTING ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; school outfitters, booksellers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. A. Cawson and W. C. Webster. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 23, High-street, Chorlton-on-Medlock.

RUSSELL CHAPMAN, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 700 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 1,200 ordinary shares of 5s.; publicity organisers and advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: G. Russell Chapman, F. P. Bishop and E. H. Palmer. Registered office: 22A, Regent-street, W.1.

MIDLAND PRESS EXCHANGE, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising agents and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: L. A. Cuthbertson and May C. M. Grafton. Registered office: 40, Guildhall Buildings, Navigation street, Birmingham.

STAUNTONS (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in wall and ceiling papers and coverings, blinds, and other articles, colours, varnishes, dyes, pigments, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. J. Aildis and J. Bennett. First directors appointed by subscribers. Registered office: British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent-street, S.W.

APEM, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares (50 preference and 50 ordinary); manufacturers, exporters and importers of and dealers in photographic cameras, papers, mounts and frames, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Piper and H. H. Law. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 3, Soho-square, W.1.

SHIMWELL AND BROTHER, LTD.—Capital £70,000, in £1 shares (30,000 preferred 30.00 preferred ordinary and 10,000 deferred ordinary); to acquire the business of a shipping merchant carried on by W. Shimwell at Manchester and elsewhere as Shimwell and Brother, to adopt agreements with W. Shimwell, H. Shimwell, O. Shimwell and H. Dunn, and to carry on the same and the business of home trade merchants, exporters and importers of and dealers in fabrics and raw and manufactured materials and substances, manufacturers of and dealers in textile fabrics, paper, stationery, fancy goods, chemicals, machinery, timber, etc. Private company. First directors: W. A. Bolton, K. D. Stewart, A. McCrea, W. Shimwell and H. Dunn. Registered office: 32, Bloom-street, Manchester.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

YELF BROTHERS, LTD. (printers and stationers, etc., Newport, I.W.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £150, on October 14th, 1922, of debentures dated May 13th, 1915, securing £600.

FULLFORD AND SON, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., London).—Debenture dated October 13th, 1922, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: E. P. Wood, 7, Bucklersbury, E.C.

MASON AND JACKSON, LTD. (printers, etc., Hull).—Debenture dated October 13th, 1922, to secure £4,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd., 13, Bishopsgate, E.C.

FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.—Mortgage on St. Annes Works, Norwood-road, Herne Hill, S.E., dated October 12th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. and Parrs Bank.

LONDON EXPRESS NEWSPAPER, LTD.—A trust deed dated September 27th, 1922, to secure £99,000 10 per cent. participating debenture stock, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to prior charges, has been registered at Somerset House. The trustees are: The Equitable Trust of London, Ltd., 7, Gracechurch street, E.C.

KELLY'S MONTHLY TRADE REVIEW, LTD.—Debenture dated September 30th, 1922, to secure £437 18s. 2d., and further advances not exceeding in all £600, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: R. de Toll, Holborn Hall.

VITTY AND SEABORNE, LTD. (engravers, etc.).—Land Registry Charge on 3, Crane-court, Fleet street, E.C., dated October 7th, 1922, securing £2,000, being the amount secured by mortgage dated November 30th, 1920, to the late Mrs. A. S. Macaulay. Holder: A. L. Irvine, Lord's Meade, Godalming.

IRVINES, LTD. (office supplies, etc., London).—Issue on October 18th, 1922, of £100 debentures, part of a series already registered.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re HORACE STANLEY PAGE-HENDERSON, stationers' agent, 22, Pandora-road, West Hampstead.—An application was made on October 24th to Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge on behalf of this bankrupt who failed last June. Mr. Walter Boyle, official receiver, reported that the provable debts amounted to £1,582, and the assets had realised £40, which was insufficient to pay preferential claims and the expense of the bankruptcy. From January to May, 1899, the bankrupt and a partner traded as "The Alert Printing Co.," which was merely an introducing business, working on commission. The partner absconded, leaving the bankrupt with liabilities of £800 which he discharged. Between May, 1899, and March, 1916, the applicant was engaged in obtaining orders on commission for printing and stationery for a well-known firm of stationers. He then served in the army, but resumed with the same firm in September, 1917. As the earnings were insufficient he resorted to money lenders and his present indebtedness largely consisted of interest charged at heavy rates. The bankrupt attributed his failure to trade depression which caused his commission

earnings to fall short of requirements for living expenses and to heavy interest charges. As offences the official receiver reported (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities; (2) contracting a debt without reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay it; and (3) unjustifiable extravagance in living. His Honour upheld the report and suspended the discharge for three years.

RE W. H. BOWYER, LTD., publishers, St. Mary's chambers, 161A-166, Strand, W.C.—The statutory meetings of the creditors and shareholders of this company were held on October 11th at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, W.C. The compulsory winding-up order was made last May on the petition of John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., wholesale stationers, Old Bailey. The official receiver reported that the company was formed in July, 1920, with a nominal capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on business as publishers of picture post cards, cigarette picture cards and show card advertisements. The issued capital was £1,500. The first directors were Messrs. W. H. Bowyer, Alfred Grout and F. G. Watson, the two last-named gentlemen being directors of the Grout Engraving Co. which was associated with this company. They resigned on October 8th, 1920, and two employees of the Grout Engraving Co. were appointed in their place. The trading accounts showed a gross profit of £2,065, which, however, was exceeded by the expenses of carrying on the business, from the inception of the company to April 19th, 1922, when a receiver was appointed on behalf of the debenture holders. On April 19th, 1922, Mr. M. H. Moody, I.A., 20, Newgate-street, E.C., was appointed receiver on behalf of the debenture holders; he had realised most of the assets and had paid 15s. in the £ on the amount of the bonds, and now had a balance of £77 in hand. It was further expected that £50 would be recovered from the book debts. The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver.

RE CECIL KENNETH HEYWOOD, paper merchant.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on October 24th, before Mr. Registrar Francke, for the public examination of this debtor, manufacturer of fancy paper goods, 7, Caledonian-road, N., who failed last May, with total liabilities £20,988 (unsecured £14,263) and assets valued at £2,217, after deducting £289 for payment of the preferential claims. In reply to Mr. F. T. Garton, official receiver, the debtor stated that from 1901 until 1917 he was in employment principally in the paper and allied trades, but in December of the latter year he commenced business on his own account as a paper merchant at 24-25, Avenue-Chambers, Southampton-row, W.C., under the style of "Cecil K. Heywood." That business was fairly successful up to shortly after the Armistice, when it declined in consequence of the slump in trade. In April, 1920, witness removed to 7, Caledonian-road, and commenced in addition to manufacture fancy paper goods; the venture was never successful owing principally to lack of capital and bad trade. Throughout the whole of the trading he had been financed by Mr. Charles Baker, who, in consideration of the advances, had received a percentage of the profits. Witness attributed his insolvency to lack of capital and general trade depression. He had kept a complete set of books, and had prepared profit and loss accounts and balance sheets every six months. It was the fact that he had been insolvent practically from the commencement, because he was always under a liability to Mr. Baker, but the whole of the liabilities were incurred with that gentleman's knowledge of the position. On October 3rd, 1917, witness gave Mr. Baker a charge over the good will of the business and agreed to pay him 5 per cent. interest on the advances and 50 per cent. of the profits. Further advances were made between 1917 and 1921, and on April 30th of the latter year, a second agreement was executed under which the share of Mr. Baker's profits was reduced to 25 per cent. A relative of Mr. Baker also made him large advances and received a mortgage on the Caledonian-road premises, plant and fittings. The debtor admitted that since January 1st, 1921, his household and personal expenditure had been at the rate of £20 a week. The official receiver: Do you think you were justified in living at that rate when you were insolvent? Debtor: No. In reply to Mr. Crossingham, a creditor, the debtor said he never regarded the position as absolutely hopeless, otherwise he would have pulled up before. The examination was concluded.

Paper Mill Secretary's Dismissal.

Appeal Dismissed.

The Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justices Warrington and Younger, last week dismissed an appeal by Olive and Partington, Ltd., papermakers, of Glossop and Manchester, from a judgment of Mr. Justice Roche in an action for alleged wrongful dismissal brought by Mr. Jos. Walton, lately secretary of the company.

Mr. Wingate Saul, K.C., for the company, said the only point was whether Mr. Walton was dismissed by the company or had resigned. He was appointed secretary of the company on its formation by resolution of the directors. He also did some cashier's work though there was a cashier. During the war his salary was increased from £600 to £850 a year. Last year Lord Doverdale, returning to active chairmanship of the company after illness, came to the conclusion that there must be a substantial reduction in the expenses of the company. On his instructions a letter was written telling Mr. Walton that his salary was to be reduced to £350. Mr. Walton demurred and was informed that no more would be given and that if he were not satisfied he had better retire. Mr. Walton wrote on August 24th that rather than accept the reduction he would resign and gave three months' notice. On September 12th Lord Doverdale wrote telling Mr. Walton that the company could "well spare his services as cashier," and instructing him instead of going to the works to go next day to the Manchester office "to see if we can find you a post as salesman or traveller if you care to remain in our services." Mr. Walton took that letter as a dismissal and the judge held that he was justified in that.

The Master of the Rolls: I am not surprised. Mr. Wingate Saul argued that it was not a dismissal from the post of secretary but only relieved him of his duties as cashier. There was no question as to damages. Subject to the question of liability these had been agreed at £212 10s. But the submission of the company was that Mr. Walton had not been dismissed but had "dismissed himself." The appeal was dismissed, the Master of the Rolls remarking that he agreed with the judgment of Mr. Justice Roche.

Catalogue Printing Lawsuit.

The question whether a quantity of catalogues printed to the order of Babyfair, bassinette makers, of 67, Renshaw-street, Liverpool, were of the quality contracted for, occupied the attention of his Honour, Judge Thomas, at the Liverpool County Court, last week. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Garfield, Whitney and Co., Ltd., printers and stationers, of 1, Hackins Hey, and they sued the firm of Babyfair for £20 odd, the price of the catalogues.

Considerable evidence was called on each side, including the testimony of experts from leading Liverpool printing establishments as to the character of the work represented in the catalogues and as to the possibility of obtaining the same results on dull biscuit-coloured paper as on paper of a different kind.

His Honour said he had come to the conclusion that although perhaps the catalogues might not have been useful to the defendants in connection with the advertising of the particular goods in which they deal, nevertheless they were not without some commercial value, and under the circumstances there would be judgment for the plaintiffs for ten guineas, and costs.

MESSRS. MARTIN AND CLARKE, The Paper House, Joiners' Hall Buildings, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4, send us a copy of their November stock and price list, which is nicely printed on a new line of buff card index board. The same quality can also be supplied in blue, and we notice there is quite a large quantity available for immediate delivery. The copying papers receive an addition in the form of a yellow tint. This firm's list still retains the shape of an insurance policy covering a number of attractive lines which are proving useful to the trade. A copy can be obtained for the asking.

Publications Received.

BASKERVILLE OLD FACE.—It is a pleasure to receive from Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., a copy of a new type specimen brochure devoted to the beautiful Baskerville Old Face family. The strength, weight and withal the gracefulness inherent in this superb face are skilfully exhibited by means of an interesting and suggestive series of examples of display work, including such items as the handbill, the magazine page, the book title page, the menu and the concert programme. A notable member of the Baskerville family here shown is the Titing Old Face Open, now being produced by this famous house; it is a most pleasing variant for use where a light and delicate touch is required. Note-worthy also is the revival of some interesting and effective old borders and cuts, which are in perfect keeping with the Old Face atmosphere. In bestowing unstinted praise upon this booklet—which by the way is exquisitely printed—one may be allowed a word of protest against the employment, in a single instance, of one of those "ornamental" initials, caged deep within a widespread border so that the initial itself is out of all alignment with the line to which it belongs. That, however, is the only word of criticism we have for a piece of printing which, apart from its immediate commercial utility, is an excellent illustration of the application of the best modern principles of typographical design.

POSTAL RATES.—A copy has reached us of the fourth edition of Mr. W. H. Burchell's "At-a-Glance" card of postal rates. We drew attention recently to the first edition of this extremely useful time saving guide to the postal regulations, and the new edition, revised and enlarged, carries additional information and is a valuable asset to any office. Arranged for hanging on the wall, the card, measuring 10½ in. by 15 in. is obtainable (price 1s.) from the Caxton Press, Ltd., Leather-lane, London, E.C.1.

A FINE HOUSE ORGAN.—We are privileged to receive a copy of the *Bridewell and Bromley Magazine*, the house journal of the Grout Engraving Co., Ltd. The place of honour in the new issue is taken by an article on "The Dignity of Labour," by A. St. John Adcock, a portrait of whom is reproduced in very admirable half-tone. Whilst the journal includes much other interesting reading matter, the outstanding feature is the series of handsome plates with which it is interleaved, showing the excellent work in both colour and monotone of which the house of Grout is capable.

THE October issue of the *Print Collector's Quarterly* (J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.), is devoted mainly to "The Master E.S.," by Max Geisberg, "The Etchings of J. S. Cotman," by A. E. Popham; "The Etchings and Lithography of Camille Pissarro," by Ludovic Rodo, and "Three Notes on Mezzotints," by Campbell Dodgson, M. W. Hall and John Charrington.

A TOPICAL piece of advertising matter reaches us in the form of a post card printed as a ballot paper, by means of which Messrs. Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., instruct the recipient to "Elect us to supply you with papers, boards and cards for election purposes."

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL AND Co., of 31 Essex-street, London, W.C.2, send us a small catalogue of their latest publications.

ROBT. FLETCHER AND SON, LTD., Kearsley Paper Works, Stoneclough, have already a big reputation for the manufacture of tissue paper. This reputation will be increased by their latest sample book, which contains 74 specimens. The quality of the papers is, of course, excellent, while the book itself is attractive and useful. An index gives reference quickly to the grade of tissue required. The samples cover a very wide range, and include copyings and every grade of tissue, plain, coloured and waxed.

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We do not cater for cut-throat printing

The Paper Trade Golfing Society

V. THE PRINTERS.

A match by singles and foursomes took place at Walton Heath on Tuesday, October 24th, when the printers were successful by seven matches to four on the day's play, winning the singles by five matches to three, and the foursomes by two matches to one with one match halved.

SINGLES.		THE PAPER TRADE G.S.	
THE PRINTERS.			
Alfred F. Blades ...	0	Ronald Spicer (8 and 2) ...	1
Col. H. R. Fletcher ...	0	A. Dykes Spicer (2 and 1) ...	1
H. Leslie Hendricks (3 and 2) ...	1	A. S. Duff ...	0
Capt. B. Davies (4 and 3) ...	1	R. G. Harvey Greenham ...	0
J. Keliher ...	0	E. H. Raynham (3 and 1) ...	1
Stanley Low (2 and 1) ...	1	Major F. Bowater ...	0
E. Allom (2 and 1) ...	1	A. E. Brown ...	0
Sir G. Rowland Blades (2 up) ...	1	F. C. Harding ...	0
	5		3

FOURSOMES.			
Hendricks and Fletcher (halved) ...	0	A. Dykes Spicer and Duff (halved) ...	0
Keliher and Allom (7 and 6) ...	1	Raynham and Brown	0
Alfred F. Blades and Low (3 and 1) ...	1	Bowater and Ronald Spicer ...	0
B. Davies and Vaughan Davies ...	0	Harding and Greenham (1 up) ...	1
	2		1

Both teams were the guests for the day of Lord Riddell, whose hospitality was much appreciated, and it was greatly regretted that he found himself unable to play for the printers. Mr. Dykes Spicer was also compelled at the last moment to find substitutes for one or two of his low handicap players who could not attend.

THE late Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, of Old Aberdeen, N.B., stationer, died June 18th, left £3,150.

Printing Trades Sports.

At a concert given at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, the trophies won by the Miniature Rifle Section of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association were distributed as follows:

Field Challenge Shield for Rifle Clubs.—1, John Dickinson; 2, W. H. Smith and Son; 3, Amalgamated Press.

"Walter Haddon" Challenge Cup for Rifle Clubs.—1, Britannia; 2, Amalgamated Press; 3, John Dickinson.

The Championship, printing trade, presented by *Sportsman* newspaper.—1, G. W. Downs (gold medal); 2, G. F. Booth (silver medal); 3, J. Gudgin (bronze medal).

"John Fry" Challenge Cup.—1, G. F. Booth; 2, J. Black; 3, J. Gudgin.

Printers' Rifle League.—Paper Workers' Cup.—Division 1: 1, W. H. Smith's Rifle Club; 2, Dickinson's Rifle Club; 3, Amalgamated Press Rifle Club.

Division 2.—Charles Rond Cup: 1, W. H. Smith and Son's Rifle Club; 2, Steel and Co. Rifle Club; 3, Dickinson's Rifle Club.

The Press Club Dinner.

A big turn-out of members of the London Press Club marked the dinner in the King Edward VII. Hall of the Hotel Victoria on Saturday evening, held to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the London Press Club. Mr. Lloyd George, ex-Prime Minister, and Viscount Birkenhead, ex-Lord Chancellor, were both unable to attend owing to their political engagements, but Lord Riddell was the principal speaker, and Sir J. Forbes Robertson and Sir Edward Elgar were amongst the guests, who included also Sir Frank Newnes, Sir Ernest Benn, Mr. T. A. Davies (National Union of Journalists), Mr. R. Kier (Newspaper Press Fund), Mr. C. Wells (Institute of Journalists), Mr. T. W. McAra, Mr. T. S. Townend (Empire Press Union), Mr. J. R. Riddell, and Mr. C. J. R. Symes (hon. secretary of the club).

New British Patents.

Applications.

Best, F. Loose leaf files, binders, etc. 27,945.
Bryant Carton Co., Ltd., and Streater, G. H. Folding boxes. 27,727.
Cameron, D., and Macniven and Cameron. Loose leaf binders, files, etc. 27,219.
Dever, R. T. Paper folding machines. 27,732.
Galetzka, A., and Richter, O. Process of producing photo-mechanical printing blocks. 27,293.
Moe, P. van. Blotting pads. 27,338.
Rhodes, J. S. Cardboard boxes. 27,535.
Richardson, A. Calendar. 27,651.
Robinson, E. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 27,591.
Seidemann, A. Typesetting or composing machine. 27,765.
Smith, H. B. Cloth boards. 27,674.
Smith, H. P. Paperware manufacture. 27,675.
Stirling, E. M. Ink bottles. 27,573.
Talbot, H. M. Carton. 27,922.
Thomson, N. Devices for holding printed matter, etc. 27,832.
White, A. E. (Dick and Co.). Ink. 27,473.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Hancock, H. H. Extension furniture for printers. 178,065.
Hartmann, C. W. Machines for making paper bags. 186,773.
Imrie, H. (Marken Machine Co.). Printing machines. 186,782.
Winkler, C. Means for interleaving sheets printed in cylinder flat bed machines. 186,737.

Cleaning Half-Tone Blocks.

To clean a half-tone block which has been more or less damaged by humidity or by too thick a coating of grease which has hardened, take a very clean cork, if possible a rather soft cork, of good quality, smear it with oil or benzine and then rub the block very lightly. You will be astonished at the result.
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"We ... came to be the largest binders in country work ... through the valuable assistance of your Journal."—W. & J. B., London.

"Your paper has drawn many enquiries from India, South and East Africa, apart from Great Britain."—C. E. Co., Manchester.

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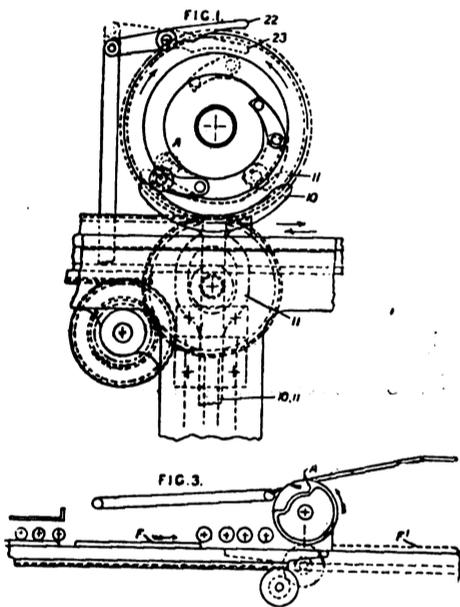
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London Sales Manager—FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstones).

New Inventions.

Cylinder Machines

Mr. T. McInroy has patented a cylinder machine of the kind in which the reciprocating bed gears with a freely mounted wheel on the impression cylinder fitted with pawls which transmit motion to the cylinder under the control of engaging and disengaging mechanism, as described in Specification 136,284, the machine being arranged so that the cylinder rotates continuously by providing a second wheel geared to the bed by a separate transmission gear, and so constructed that the second wheel takes up the drive as the first wheel is disengaged. The two driving wheels are arranged at the opposite sides of the cylinder, and in addition to the cam-operated disengaging levers 10, 11, similar to the one described in the Specification referred to above, a second pair 22, 23 are also employed. The application of the



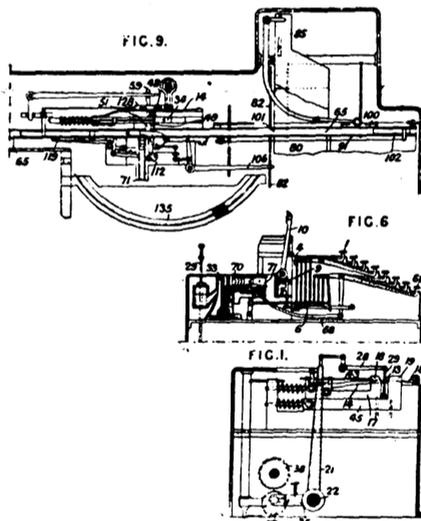
invention to the two-revolution press shown in Fig. 3 is such that the impression cylinder A makes a revolution and a quarter while the bed moves in one direction from the position in which the forme occupies the position F to the position in which it is at F'. The cylinder is then driven by its second drive at a reduced speed, and rotates for three-quarters of a revolution while the bed returns, and the printed sheet is delivered. The cylinder is raised as the bed returns. If desired the cylinder may rotate at equal speeds during successive movements of the bed. In a one-revolution machine part of the impression cylinder is cut away, and in this case the printing movement of the bed may take place while the cylinder rotates through either a half or any fractional part of a revolution and the return during the remaining period. In a two-colour machine in which two printing surfaces are used, the three revolutions of the cylinder for one multi-colour impression may be so arranged that the outward motion of the bed occupies a period of one revolution and three quarters, and the return motion the remainder. In this machine the levers 22, 23 are formed as one cam-shaped member pivoted at its centre. In a perfecting machine, the two impression cylinders are geared together, and each rotate continuously in the same direction.

Type Composing Machines.

An invention by Mr. N. Meier relates to a composing machine in which the matrices are mounted on levers resembling those of a typewriter, and are brought down on the mould by the depression of keys, justification being effected by the use of a limited number of provisional spacers, which are replaced by spaces cast to the proper size. The key-levers 1, Fig. 6, act through rods 4 on levers 6 upon

which rest rods 9 connected to pivoted matrix-levers 10. The levers 10 strike upon an elastic insertion 13, Fig. 1, in an operating-lever 14, which is pivoted on a slide 17 carrying one jaw 18 of the mould. The lever 14 is thereby disengaged from a support 16, and the jaw 18 clamps the matrix against a second mould-jaw 19 carried by a slide 45. The matrix is centred by a sliding rod 43, which enters a hole in the matrix-lever 10. The movement of the slide 17 permits an arm 21 to rock on its shaft 22, and to operate the pump-rod 29 through a lever 28. An arm 35 on the shaft 22 carries an eccentric toothed wheel 37 into gear with a continually rotating wheel 38, whereby the arm 21 is retracted, and the jaw 19 on the slide 45 is caused to remove the cast type from the mould. The burr formed in the jet-orifice 33, Fig. 6, is cut off by a knife, and other knives 48, 49, Fig. 9, remove the burr formed between the matrix and the mould 34. The type is brought opposite to an ejecting-channel 51, Fig. 9, through which it is driven by an ejector 59 into a line-assembly channel 65. A reciprocating pusher 63 advances the type in the channel against a weight-controlled slide 119. The segment 135 in which the matrix-levers are mounted can be shifted for change of fount, and can be removed and exchanged.

Justifying type; galley-mechanism.—Provisional spacers are inserted between the words of the line by depression of a space-key 66, Fig. 6, which acts through a rod 68 and a



feed slide 71 to eject a spacer 70 into the line-channel. After a certain number of provisional spacers have been inserted, the slide 71 causes the space-key to be connected to a blank matrix lever 10 so that spacers of uniform size are cast to form the remaining word spaces. The previously cast and justified line is transferred to a galley 80, Fig. 9, by depression of a hand-lever, which acts through a link 82 on a line-pusher 85, the front wall 91 of the line channel being previously lowered. A line-conveyor 100 provided with a hook 101 is at the same time retracted into a position near the ejecting channel 51 ready to receive the following line, and a line-supporting abutment 102 is advanced by a weight. The link 82 operated by the hand-lever also acts through a lever 106 to shift a carriage 112 and bring the provisional spacer slide 71 into line with the ejecting channel 51, the pusher 63 being at the same time withdrawn from the line-channel. The provisional spacers are now ejected from the line one by one by the ejector 59, the line being moved to the right by the slide 119 after each ejection until a projection on the following spacer engages the end of a slot in the wall of the line-channel. The casting of justifying spacers to replace the provisional spacers is effected by depression of a justifying key, which brings down an adjustable double-wedge matrix on the mould. The adjustment of the wedge-matrix is effected by a slide 128, which is

positioned by an adjustable stop on the line-supporting slide 119. When all the provisional spacers have been extracted from the line, the movement of the slide 119 restores the carriage 112 and the spacer-slide 71 to normal position, and releases the hook 101 by which the line is drawn in front of the galley.

Photo Mechanical Printing.

Printed paper, and other substances, having an endless pattern with half-tones are produced by using deep printing formes with endless pattern prepared by using the photo-mechanical deep printing process in which the image is broken up into printing elements of different depths, and carrying out the transfer of the exposed gelatine layer upon the cylinder and the further treatment thereof in at least two stages so as to avoid the use of safety margins. In an example given, a diapositive with a pattern equal in length to the circumference of the cylinder is divided into two parts along a line at right angles to its length. A screened gelatine transfer which has been exposed to light under one part of the diapositive is placed upon the cylinder and developed, and the cylinder is etched. The process is repeated for the other part of the diapositive. The invention is by Naamlooze Vennootschap Nederlandsche Rotogravure Maatschappij.

GERMAN printing trade workers were unemployed to the extent of 20 per cent. of a reporting membership of 74,016 at the end of August, as compared with 16 per cent. at the end of last July, and 14 per cent. at the end of August, 1921. Of 95,724 German bookbinders reporting, 08 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 07 in July this year and 26 in August, 1921.

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Australian Notes.

Printers' Wages—Strikes in the Printing Industry—Dismissals from Government Printing Office—Litho Stone in Australia—A New Company—Successful Sydney Printery.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

THE wages position in the Australian printing industry would seem to be very similar to that in the home country. In view of the decreased cost of living, the Master Printers' Association has been endeavouring to unite Sydney employing printers in enforcing a recently made award which gives legal sanction for reduction of wages. There is, however, very strong opposition on the trade union side, the possibility being freely mentioned of a strike in case wages or working hours were altered in the employers' favour. The workers maintain that the printing industry is in a better position to-day than ever it was before, and that both the quality and quantity of work are better to-day than at any previous time in the experience of the industry. Despite strong feeling among the rank-and-file, the union leaders have succeeded, up to the time of writing, in preventing recourse to the legal fourteen days' notice of a strike.

THE *West Australian* newspaper, Perth, has been the centre of a printers' strike which has had serious results for other newspapers as well as for the paper primarily concerned. The Printing Industry Employees' Union having put before the proprietors of the *West Australian* demands for variation of conditions of work, including increasing of wages, in respect of the newspaper's mechanical staffs, the proprietors retaliated with demands for variations favourable to themselves. A deadlock having been reached, the employers applied to the Arbitration Court for a compulsory conference, and this was called by the president. The parties were unable to agree upon a settlement, and the judge de-

ecided to refer the dispute to the Arbitration Court. The union members, who strongly objected to this course, then ceased work. The *West Australian* has (at the beginning of September) been reduced to publishing largely with the aid of typewriting and process blocks, whilst other papers, including the *Daily News* and *Sunday Times* have also become involved in the stoppage. An appeal by the employers to the Arbitration Court has resulted in the union being fined £50 for instigating illegal cessation of work.

THE Sydney printing trade is much interested in recent wholesale dismissals from the Government Printing Office. It is said that upwards of 100 hands have been dismissed within a month. The dismissed workers, men, women and girls, are representative of all branches of the trade. They include compositors (upwards of 50), letterpress printers, machine feeders, paper rulers, bookbinders, and so on. One man who got his month's salary in lieu of notice had been over 30 years at the office. It is said that there is abundance of work in the office awaiting the doing, and that many of the orders have been awaiting despatch for a considerable time.

A RECENT find of lithographic stone in West Australia may prove to be of consequence to the Australian printing trade. This is not the first indication of the existence "down under" of stone suitable for use by the lithographer, as it is recalled that, years ago, workings were begun in a lithographic stone quarry in Tasmania. The stone was of good quality and equal to the best imported, but owing to the prejudice against a local product the demand decreased. Much of the stone was used in Melbourne and Sydney, and some was sent to New Zealand and South Africa, but the sales were not of a remunerative character.

AN interesting development in the Melbourne printing trade relates to the old-established house of Stillwell and Co., printers. Consequent on its becoming necessary to remove to other premises, the firm has been formed into a limited company. Mr. Alfred Stillwell, who has

been connected with it for 54 years, has retired in favour of his son. The firm will be styled Stillwell and Stephens Pty., Ltd. To mark the occasion, the employees of the old firm met at a Melbourne restaurant and presented to Mr. A. Stillwell an illuminated address, expressing their respect and esteem for him. As a mark of his appreciation of his employees' many years of faithful service, he presented to each of them the amount of a week's wages. For 25 years Mr. A. Stillwell was hon. treasurer of the Master Printers' Association.

THE sixth annual report and balance-sheet of S. E. Lees, Ltd., printers and stationers, Sydney, indicates a net profit of £1,380, after making all deductions and allowances. This compares with £1,601 over the previous term. A dividend of 8 per cent. per annum is payable, compared with 9 per cent. during 1920-21. An interim dividend absorbed £732, and that for the year all told amounted to £1,225; inclusive of £154 12s. paid to employee shareholders. The profit and loss account shows a very steady rate of earning power, the gross total being £32,734 as against £33,143 the year before. In a balance-sheet of £22,012, plant and fittings, etc., figure at £8,666, stock £5,544, book debts £5,156, goodwill £2,000, share subscriptions £245, and sundry assets £400.

Print and Paper Wages in Russia.

Russian Information and Review, which is published by the Information Department of the Russian Trade Delegation in London, contains an article on the subject of collective agreements showing the extent to which wages and conditions of Russian workers are being regulated. According to statistics furnished to the recent Congress of Moscow Unions, the number of employed workers in the paper industry was 536, the whole number being covered by collective agreements. The number of employed workers in the printing industry was 14,300, of whom 13,000 were covered by collective agreements.

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Unemployment in Allied Trades.

Official Statistics.

The official report with regard to employment in paper manufacture, printing and bookbinding states that employment in the paper trade continues moderate on the whole, a number of mills being reported as working intermittently owing to a shortage of orders; compared with a year ago, however, there was an improvement in most districts. In the printing trade employment was generally slack; it was slightly worse than a month ago in London, but showed some improvement in most provincial centres. Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad in both London and in the provinces, and much short time was worked.

Papermaking and Staining.

Unemployment insurance figures give an estimated number of insured workpeople in the papermaking and staining trades as 59,380, comprising 41,320 males and 18,060 females. The number of unemployment books remaining lodged at September 25th was 4,574, representing 3,486 males and 1,088 females, a percentage total of 7.7. The number of short time workers was 447, of whom 313 were males and 134 females. The percentage of 0.8 on systematic short time marks a decline of 0.3 compared with August 21st.

Manufactured Stationery.

Out of an estimated number of insured workpeople of 68,810 (21,070 males and 47,740 females), the 4,203 represent the number of unemployment books remaining lodged at September 25th is made up of 1,831 males and 2,373 females. The percentage unemployed of 6.1 was a decline of 0.3 compared with August 21st. Short time workers represented 224 (60 males and 164 females), the total percentage on systematic short time of 0.3 being a reduction of 0.1 in the month.

Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding.

Under this heading the estimated number of insured workpeople is put at 213,620, of whom 137,850 were males and 75,770 females. Total unemployment reached 12,420, com-

prising 9,257 males and 3,163 females. The total percentage unemployed stood at 5.8, a decline of 0.7 compared with August 21st. Systematic short time claimed 321 workpeople, 130 being males and 191 females. The total percentage of 0.2 on systematic short time showed no variation from the position a month before.

Unemployment in Sweden.

During the past 12 months there has been a marked reduction in the number of paper workers in Sweden who are out of employment. Out of a reported membership of 7,717 on July 31st last the percentage unemployed was 6.3 as against 8.5 on June 30th. On July 31st, 1921, however, the percentage was as much as 60.1 per cent.

Paper and Pulp in Italy.

The *Gazzetta Ufficiale* (Italy) of August 28th published a decree increasing the duties on merchandise from countries which do not accord reciprocity for Italy. Chemical products will have to pay an extra duty of 30 per cent.; colours, 20 per cent.; wall-paper, 30 per cent.; millboards, 30 per cent.; paper and board articles, illustrated journals in the Italian language, 50 per cent.; prints or lithographs, 50 per cent.

Importation of busettes and other articles for spinning mills, lined letter envelopes, compressed millboard articles for machines, boot making and glass paper is prohibited.

Exportation of "news" paper is prohibited.

During the first quarter of this year Italy imported 7,742 quintaux of wet pulp, 17,658 of dry pulp, 172,625 cellulose, 68,435 white or tinted paper, on reels, for daily papers or other periodicals, 25,064 of other plain paper, 213 plain white or coloured, 732 envelopes, 1,541 packing paper, 19,397 ordinary millboard and 1,297 fine quality millboard.

Exports were: 10 quintaux of cellulose, 7,642 white or coloured paper, 5,245 packing, 197 ordinary millboard and 63 fine quality millboard.

An Advertisement is always working.

Paper Trade Protection Association

This Association, which has as its directors Mr. Albert Willmott and Mr. A. Granville White, is a specialised branch of the British Mercantile Agency, Ltd., which was established in 1855. The object of the Association, which was formed for the protection of the paper, printing, stationery and allied trades, is to supply information to members with the least possible delay, to guard against the incurrence of bad debts, and to develop the exchange of information between members with that end in view. While the organisation has the benefit of the vast accumulation of status information and the net-work of agencies and correspondents covering the United Kingdom and all the principal places abroad, which have been developed by the Mercantile Agency, it is centralising its own particular work at 13 and 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.2. Thus for an annual subscription of £1 is. members obtain the valuable services set out in the advertisement in a previous issue. Every effort is made to render the reports of the most reliable character and to make them of still greater use by a system of exchange of information between members, through the medium of the Association registers. Under an extension of the continuous report system members are automatically informed of any fresh facts which tend to vary credit opinion previously expressed. Steps are on foot for extending the present searches, and the Association is to work in conjunction with the recognised trade organisations already existing with a view to assisting the trade in every possible way, and to relieve members of expense and trouble when bad debts occur. A conference of trade houses expressed itself in favour of the objects of the Association, and representatives from the following firms have been elected as an advisory committee:—Messrs. Allen Strong and Co., Ltd., Chas. Morgan and Co., Ltd., John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Chater and Co., Ltd., and Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd. We think, that with such an organisation, the Association should prove of great benefit to the trade.

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NUMBER 19.

[REGISTERED AS
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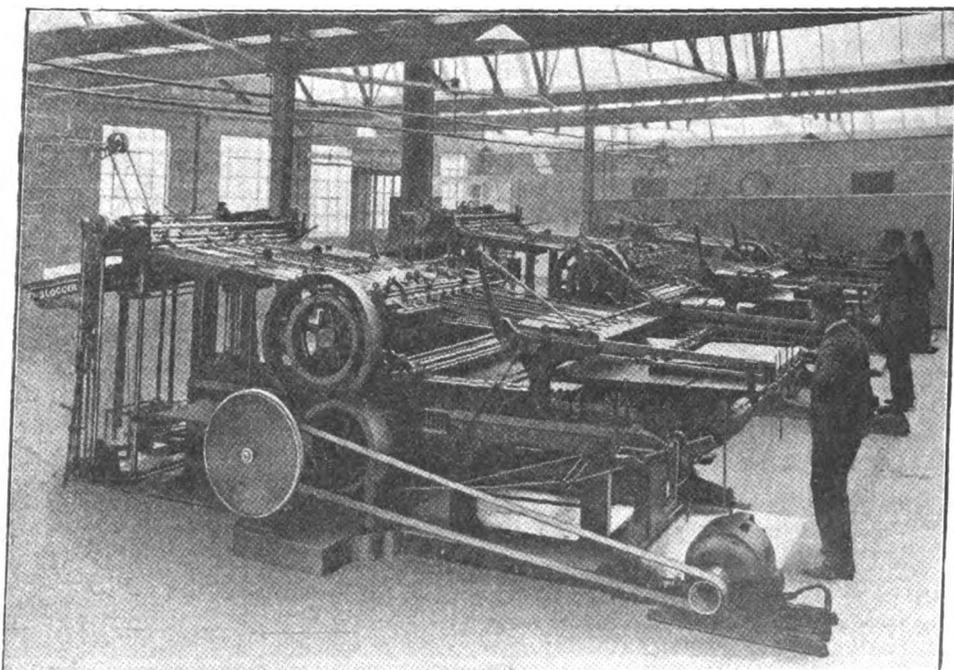
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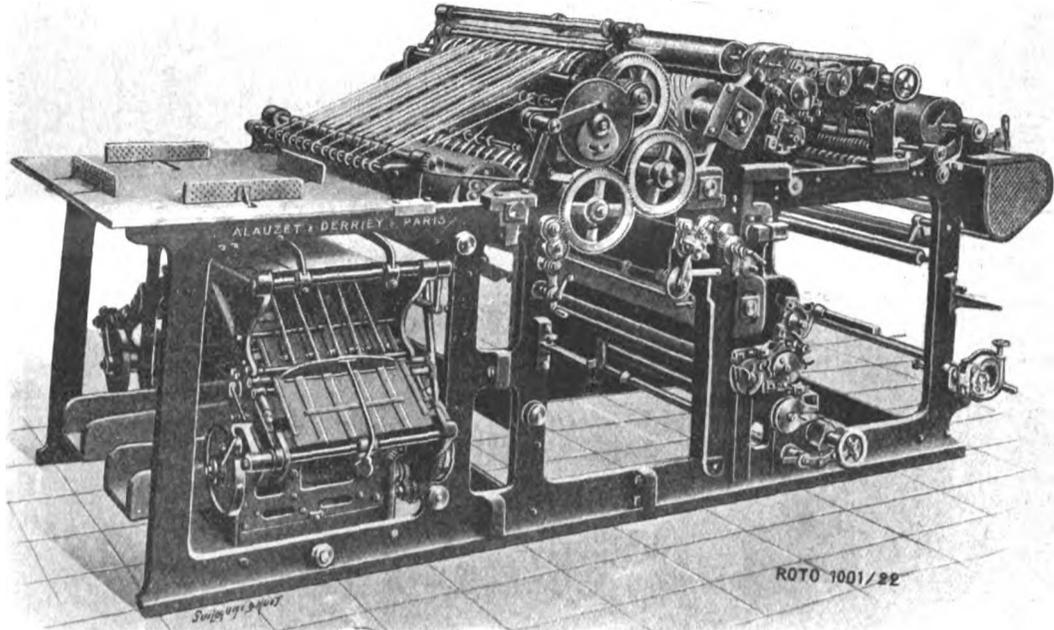
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LONDON: NOVEMBER 9, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Influence of Photo-Offset and Rotary Photogravure on the Future of Letterpress Printing.

By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.

The increasing use of photo processes for various kinds of printing and the great improvement which is being continuously shown in the results of these methods, especially in connection with offset printing, are leading letterpress printers seriously to ask the question how these developments are going to affect their branch of the printing industry. I propose to address myself to answering that question so far as it is possible to do so in the light of present knowledge. To answer it completely would require the prescience of a prophet, for no one can exactly foresee how these new processes will eventually develop. One can only indicate by deduction and inference the direction in which they may tend.

So long as these photo processes were confined to the production of illustrated matter, whether by blocks, by lithography or by photogravure, letterpress printers did not view them with any alarm, but rather looked on them either as a valuable auxiliary to their own business or as useful for special purposes outside the province of typographic printing. But when it is seen that an increasing amount of text matter is being printed by offset and rotary photogravure, and that the results are very good, even being preferred by some customers, letterpress printers naturally begin to ask where they stand and what the future is going to bring forth.

Text Composing Without Type.

At first they consoled themselves with the reflection that so long as the type had to be set before it could be used for either offset or rotary photogravure, there was not much to fear, as there could hardly be a great difference in cost. When, however, there were rumours that before long it would be possible to compose text matter without setting type, the trade began to "get the wind up," as the saying goes.

Photo-Composing.

In the last two or three volumes of "Penrose's Annual" I have given evidence that inventors are at work on such methods and that some of them have actually achieved pretty good results. I also warned the trade of what was coming in my address to the World's Printing Trades Congress held at the last Printing Exhibition, but my remarks were received with scepticism. I am able to show you here to-night some proofs of the work of Mr. Arthur Dutton, of Liverpool, which I think you will agree are very good

Lecture delivered last week before the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts.

evidence that progress is being made towards the realisation of this idea of composing without type. You will see that he is able to compose either display or solid matter and ornamental borders, that he can justify his lines, and that from one set of master letters equivalent to a face of type he can get any size in the point scale. You will also see that the alignment is good and that the lettering is clear and sharp. I am not permitted to tell you how it is done, but I have seen the apparatus at work—only a rough model, yet sufficient to produce the remarkable work shown. It only needs the construction of an apparatus hardly more complicated than a typewriter and certainly far more simple than a linotype or monotype.

There is also on the market already in New York an apparatus called the Desatype which produces very good display matter in the form of copy for the engraver or photolithographer, but it does not seem adaptable for solid text.

The Robertson Patent.

You have all, no doubt, heard of or have read about the patent of Messrs Robertson, Brown and Orrell, which emanates from the house of Robertson of St. Annes, the firm who have made themselves famous for the production of the *Blackpool Times* and the *Sunday Express* supplement, by offset printing. Their apparatus is to be something like a linotype machine in appearance, only instead of matrices there are little frames of metal containing glass negatives or positives of the letters of the alphabet. When a key is touched a letter comes down, and thus a line of letters is built up. Then the camera comes into operation; a beam of light is directed through the glass letters, and an exposure made. The camera makes a step, and the next line is set up and similarly photographed. So the operations go on until a column or a page is composed. The photographic images are received on a celluloid film in negative form, so that as soon as the film is developed it is ready for printing down on zinc.

The Problem of Making Corrections.

I know the question will be asked "What about corrections?" Well, corrections can be made by cutting out a piece of the film, just as the cinema man cuts out portions he does not want and joins up again. There is no difficulty about that. I can see some other difficulties which all inventors in this field will meet with, but I do not think they are insurmountable. In view of the marvellous results which have been achieved by the cinematograph, and the perfection of me-

chanism attained, I don't think we can look upon photo-composing as a more difficult problem. Or again, it is not one quarter—perhaps not one-tenth—as difficult as the work which has had to be done in perfecting the linotype, the monotype and other type-composing machines.

Photo-composing in Five Years' Time.

It is no good saying the thing cannot be done. Just think what has been accomplished in cinematography, in aerial photography, and in colour photography, without going further into the field of mechanical invention and scientific accomplishment. Nothing is impossible for the scientist and the engineer in these days, except the production of living matter from the inanimate world, and there are some who think even that will be possible.

You must face this possibility of photo-composing. It is bound to come, and I give it five years to develop. After that, I am afraid, type-setting will be a decaying branch of the printing industry.

When will Type-setting be Superseded?

I do not mean to say that type-setting will be entirely superseded in five years, but that it will take that time for the photo-composing machine to attain such a degree of perfection as will enable it to be put to practical use. So there is no need to get alarmed and sell off your plant, or refrain from buying new plant. That would be absurd. It may take a generation before type-setting machines and hand composition are largely superseded; that will give the trade time to adapt itself to the new conditions, and enable the displaced labour to find other means of employment.

Effect of the Change.

Do you realise what the change portends? If there is no type to be set, a whole lot of things go overboard with it. There will be no need for typecasting, stereotyping, electrotyping, block-making; and if these things go, so also goes the greater part of letterpress printing machinery. What a colossal change it will be!

Relative Cost of Old and New Methods.

I am told that in a certain printing works employing some 50 to 60 compositors and monotype operators, the capital outlay involved in type and metal amounts to between £8,000 and £10,000. There is also an equipment of three monotype keyboards and casters which, with the stock of matrices, have cost £4,000 to £5,000. Say in round figures there is a capital outlay, due to type-setting, of £15,000. Suppose this were replaced by photo

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composing machines. I reckon that such apparatus could be sold for about £250 to £300 per unit. Of course there would be some additional outlay in respect of the master alphabets for the photo-composing apparatus, but it will be nothing like the cost of matrices, because one alphabet for each face will yield any point size, by reduction of the image with the camera. If we put the additional cost of the alphabets at £50, we have a cost per unit of £300 to £350. Now, it is difficult to say how many units would be required to replace the work of 50 or 60 men doing monotype and hand-setting, but suppose ten unit machines would do that; then you would get for £3,500 an equipment equivalent to that which has cost £15,000 under the old system. There is therefore a good margin for adding more machines or to cover the possibility of the machines being more expensive. The machines will occupy little floor space and require no power. Some electric light will be wanted, but this will not be a serious item. There will also be the expense of photographic plates or films and chemicals, but it will be nothing like so much as for type metal.

The Labour Required.

As to labour cost, there may not be much difference as against operating a monotype or linotype, for a skilled operator will be needed; but the work will probably be done more quickly, in fact as quickly as on the typewriting machine. A man will be wanted to develop the films, but he will be able to keep pace with several keyboard operators. Another man will be wanted for laying down the films according to the imposition required, and, in a large shop, a man for printing down on the metal and preparing the plate for the machine. In small shops one man could probably carry through all the operations, but in large newspaper and book offices the operations would naturally be subdivided. In any case, the work would proceed much more quickly than type-setting, and of course, on large editions, stereotyping would be saved.

Speed of Printing.

So far, I have assumed that offset plates would be prepared, but machine builders have yet to prove that they can get a speed equal to the stereo rotary. The films prepared by the photo-composing machine could, however, be used equally well for making photogravure cylinders, and we know that with rotary gravure printing an equivalent speed to the stereo rotary can be attained.

It may even be more convenient, for a time, to use the film negatives for making etched plates or blocks and stereotyping them for the news rotary, as was done with typescript by several provincial newspapers during the recent strike. There will be no difficulty about doing that; and it would be a convenience, though not a great gain. The fact that these photo-composing machines might be operated by women is not to be overlooked. The work would be no more difficult than typewriting.

Probably photo-composing will be more useful for newspaper and periodical work than for job printing. Think what it would mean for a newspaper having from 40 to 50 linotype machines, with all their attendant equipment, to say nothing of the stereo plant and the costly and elaborate printing machines necessitated by the system employed. If type-setting and stereotyping can be dispensed with, the whole mechanical system for turning out a newspaper becomes vastly simplified and cheapened.

Of course, where illustrations are required there will be additional photo process plant, but it will not cost so much as the equipment for blockmaking, because the equipment for routing, bevelling, sawing and planing the blocks will not be wanted.

Cost of Printing Machinery.

As regards cost of printing machinery, there may not be very much difference between machines of equivalent size, whether for letterpress, offset or photogravure, so long as sheet-fed machines are used. But for an all-rotary perfecting machine for newspaper work, the photogravure machine will cost much less than the stereo rotary.

Whichever way we look at it, I feel sure the change from typographic to photo process methods will mean cheaper plant, cheaper production, less labour cost and reduced overhead charges.

An Unthinkable Change?

I fully expect some one will get up and say in the discussion which is to follow, that such a change as I am indicating is unthinkable, that it is impossible, and that the man who

predicts it is a mere dreamer. But have you forgotten the change that has been brought about in less than one generation in the printing trade by the introduction of the linotype, the monotype and other type-composing machines? I can well remember that in the days of my apprenticeship to the printing business there were no such machines, or at any rate we only heard about inventors being at work on the idea, and the crude models which were shown at the trade exhibitions did not seem very promising. There were many printers in those days who predicted that mechanical typesetting was an impossibility. What have those prophets to say now? I feel sure this change from type to photo work must come about, because it is a thing that is needed by the conditions of today. Therefore you must face it and make the best of it.

Why Not Still Make Blocks?

You may ask why it would not be possible to utilise the photographic negative for making blocks, instead of printing plates for offset or cylinders for rotary gravure. The answer is that though this course is quite possible it is not economical. When negatives are printed direct on to zinc offset plates the process work is ended and the plate is ready for the printer; and in the same way when work is put on the copper cylinder for gravure there is much less for the process man to do than in making blocks. When blocks are to be made the image put down on the metal plate has to be etched, fine etched, routed, bevelled, proofed and mounted. When the printer gets the blocks he has to fit them into the formes, possibly has to underlay them, and certainly has to spend a good deal of time making ready. There is no make-ready in either offset or gravure printing. Half an hour, or an hour at most, may perhaps be spent in getting things in working order for the run—adjusting impression, flow of ink and damping mechanism in the case of an offset machine, whilst in the case of gravure there is a similar tuning up to be done, but it is small matter compared with the time spent in making ready a forme of blocks, especially a large forme.

Will the Advantage Justify the Change?

The printer with a purely letterpress plant may say that the advantage gained is not sufficient to justify him in going in for offset or rotary gravure. It would mean installing a new plant and a new department of the business. But the economy does not end with what has already been indicated. It is to be found also in the ease with which large sheets with a number of repeats can be printed. From the one photographic negative any number of duplicates can be laid down very cheaply, whereas to do the same thing by letterpress would mean having stereotypes or electros, which would be much more costly. This expense would be greatly increased if a colour job had to be worked. In the case of a small label in two, three or more colours, letterpress would be quite "out of it" in price, for it could be put down on the plate by the step-and-repeat process at far less cost than by using blocks, and the number of repeats that could be printed on a sheet by offset would reduce the cost of machining enormously on a long run.

Why Not Use Transfers?

The lithographer may ask whether it would not be possible to achieve a similar result by transferring. He could not possibly do so against an efficient photo printing process. The mechanical devices which are now being so largely used in America for repeating subjects in the printing-down frame enable the work to be done very rapidly and correctly, especially for colour work. The second and subsequent colours can be laid down in absolute register with the first.

Step-and-Repeat Methods.

I am afraid there is some misconception as to the step-and-repeat method. It does not simply consist in making a stepped-up negative, as that is limited in size. There must be a further stepping in the printing down frame to make up large plates such as 40 in. by 30 in. or 60 in. by 40 in. The Americans seem to prefer to do all the stepping in the printing down frame from one negative image, and I am inclined to think that is right. If it is desired to speed this up it is quite possible to make two or four exposures on one plate in the ordinary process camera, without resorting to an elaborate and costly apparatus. There are something like half a dozen devices being offered in America for stepping whilst printing down, and the latest, known as the Bassist, is an extremely simple one applied to what is practically an ordinary face-up print-

ing frame. It is with such devices that the greatest development may be expected.

Laying Down Text Matter.

So far, I have had in mind the preparation of plates bearing designs and illustrations from line or half-tone negatives. We have to consider also the printing down of text matter. So long as type has to be set for it, the procedure is usually that of pulling a good proof as copy for the process operator, who makes a line negative for printing down. It is here that failure very often comes in. The letterpress printer does not seem to be able to pull a good proof unless he can make it ready on the platen press or cylinder machine. He has not achieved the skill of the photo-engraver's proofer, and too often he produces a proof which is squashed, the ink being spread and the impression too heavy. This is bad for the photographer. The lithographer is usually unable to pull a good letterpress proof, and thus the two branches of the printing craft do not help each other.

A New German Process.

The Germans have got a process of printing the text matter on to a celluloid material, not the ordinary celluloid, but a special cellulose product which is very flat and flexible. A good sharp print is got on this, and is dusted with bronze powder to make it more opaque. This celluloid print takes the place of the photographic negative for printing down. Of course it gives a white line print, but this is easily converted into black line by a simple reversing process.

Photogravure workers adopt a similar plan by printing on translucent paper, and the Vandyke method used for the printing of maps and plans in the Government offices is similar in principle to the method I have just described, the actual drawing being printed through instead of making a negative.

Where work is already on stone or in type it is quite simple to take a transparent pull and use it instead of a negative so long as the image is required same size.

The "Manul" Method.

A good deal of interest has been created by the "Manul" process. This is a method by which a negative can be produced from the pages of an ordinary bound book without using a camera and without damaging the book in any way. The method consists in laying a specially sensitised plate on the page and allowing the electric light to shine on it. The rays go through the plate and are reflected back by the white paper but not by the black ink. Thus the gelatine on the plate is hardened in the parts corresponding to the white paper whilst the rest corresponding to the print can be washed away. The film is afterwards dyed and stripped from the glass, and a sheet of 64 pages can be easily printed from the film at one exposure. This is much cheaper than photography and requires less plant, but it is limited in its application to same-size facsimile work. A good deal of reprint bookwork is being done by this process.

The Advantages of Offset.

Summarising the advantages of offset against letterpress, we may say that:—

1. The cost of making the printing surface is less than for blocks and type formes.
2. There is no make-ready.
3. The printing speed is higher than on flat-bed letterpress machines.
4. By using two colour rotary offset presses, either two colours can be printed at once, or two sides of the sheet in one colour.
5. It is unnecessary to use expensive coated papers.
6. The consumption of ink is less.
7. The power absorbed by a rotary machine is less than for a flat-bed letterpress machine.
8. The capital tied up in keeping type formes standing is vastly greater than for keeping negatives and zinc plates. (A zinc plate for printing a 60 by 40 sheet costs from 20s. to 26s.)
9. For colour work high lights can be printed without any grain or screen over the whites and with soft vignetted edges such as it is very difficult to get with blockwork, except by elaborate make-ready.
10. Half-tone can now be printed on the offset press with quite pleasing results, and customers are preferring the soft effects to the harshness of half-tone block work on coated papers.
11. The photo-process part of the work is simpler and cheaper than making blocks.

Application to Colour Work.

It may be urged that for colour work there is no real equivalent for fine etching, by which the most perfect results in block work are produced. This is being remedied by re-

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S	1	714212	..	4111825	..	4111825	S	1	8152229	..	6121926	..	2	9162830	..	2	9162830
M	2	9162830	..	6121926	..	6121926	M	2	9162830	..	6121926	..	3	9162830	..	3	9162830
W	3	9162830	..	6121926	..	6121926	W	3	9162830	..	6121926	..	4	9162830	..	4	9162830
Th	4	9162830	..	6121926	..	6121926	Th	4	9162830	..	6121926	..	5	9162830	..	5	9162830
F	5	9162830	..	6121926	..	6121926	F	5	9162830	..	6121926	..	6	9162830	..	6	9162830
S	6	9162830	..	6121926	..	6121926	S	6	9162830	..	6121926	..	7	9162830	..	7	9162830
APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			OCT.			NOV.			DEC.		
S	1	8152229	..	6121926	..	3101724	S	1	7142128	..	4111825	..	2	9162830	..	2	9162830
M	2	9162830	..	7142128	..	4111825	M	1	8152229	..	6121926	..	3	9162830	..	3	9162830
W	3	9162830	..	7142128	..	4111825	W	2	9162830	..	6121926	..	4	9162830	..	4	9162830
Th	4	9162830	..	7142128	..	4111825	Th	3	9162830	..	6121926	..	5	9162830	..	5	9162830
F	5	9162830	..	7142128	..	4111825	F	4	9162830	..	6121926	..	6	9162830	..	6	9162830
S	6	9162830	..	7142128	..	4111825	S	5	9162830	..	6121926	..	7	9162830	..	7	9162830

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touching on the negative and by developing the image on the plate. Processes are also being employed which claim to do without retouching, and very fine results are attained. Hitherto a good many of the failures of offset work have been due to the operators making half-tone and colour negatives in the same way as for blocks, whereas a quite different negative is required for photo-offset. Grain processes are now coming largely into vogue for photo-offset because such work can be rendered much better by it than by blocks. Perhaps it may be urged that an offset plate would not wear through a long run so well as copper half-tone blocks. There is no very definite evidence on this point, but I may point out that it is easy to make a duplicate plate once you have the negative.

The Bearing of Rotary Photogravure.

So much for offset. Now let me refer to the bearing of rotary photogravure on the work of the letterpress printer.

As to the quality of the results of photogravure compared with either block work or offset, there can be no difference of opinion so far as single-colour work is concerned. Just consider the wonderful richness of the tones, the photographic fidelity of the result and the absence of screen effects. Undoubtedly the public like this kind of printing and buy freely the publications printed by its means. They recognise and appreciate such printing as a relief and a change from the monotony of half-tone.

As with offset, it is possible to print on almost any kind of paper. Even on the commonest "news" paper the results are far away better than half-tone. But, of course, the more suitable the paper, the better the result, and photogravure needs to be printed on good paper to show at its best.

The consumption of ink is very low—something like 1 to 1½ lb. per 1,000 copies on a large news or periodical sheet.

Printing Speed of Gravure.

The speed of printing is much greater than either offset or letterpress printing when rotary machines are used. For high-class work, 4,000 to 5,000 perfected copies per hour are easily obtained, but, for cheap newspaper work, speeds of 24,000 to 32,000 copies per hour have been achieved—in the *Cape Times* office. There is no make-ready with rotary photogravure, and no special attention is needed to secure uniform good work throughout an edition.

It is now possible to put down solid text and display matter on the cylinders for printing at the same time as the illustrations, and it can be made to look as acceptable as letterpress printing.

Thus the advantages are all in favour of photogravure for book, newspaper, and periodical printing, but it does not compete with offset for commercial work, nor at present does it compete with either blocks or offset for colour printing. Its application to colour work is still in the experimental stage, but some very fine results have been obtained and they give promise of greater achievements in the future.

Cost of Cylinders.

One of the questions which arise in connection with gravure is the cost of cylinders compared with blocks or offset plates, though it is hardly a matter for comparison because the cylinders are used with the special object of securing a certain result which cannot be obtained by either of the other processes. Still, some comparison can be made without disadvantage to gravure. For plain, straightforward work, without elaborate lay-out and borders, the cost of a cylinder filled with pictures will be much less than the same area of blocks. It is not easy to figure the cost of gravure work on a square inch basis because the engraving and printing must be taken together. I believe one house which works for the trade figures out the cost of engraving cylinders at 10d. per square inch of surface, but it can be done much cheaper by firms making their own cylinders. If there were 16 8 by 5in. pages on the cylinder, the cost would amount to £26 13s. First-class squared up half-tones for the same size would come to £31, on the basic rate of 1s. per square inch. If, however, there were text and pictures to be reproduced the cost would be much more, as both line and half tone blocks would have to be made and joined up.

Printing Gravure from Copper Plates.

Probably the cost of making an offset plate will be in every case less than making a cylinder, but no offset plate can ever produce the results of the best photogravure work. Soon, I think, it will be possible to print

gravure from thin copper plates bent round a cylinder. Then, I think, gravure will compare very well with offset, and printers will be able to get these plates made outside as readily as they now get blocks or offset plates.

Colour Gravure.

As to the possibilities of colour printing by the gravure method, progress is being made, and the results are most promising, but many difficulties have yet to be overcome. It is not possible to do anything on gravure cylinders equivalent to fine etching; therefore all the effects must be obtained in the negatives. This means a great deal of retouching unless some improved process of colour selection can be found. Further, the ink makers seem by no means sure of what is required.

Some very artistic results have been obtained in this country and in Germany and Holland on flat-bed machines and sheet-feed rotary machines. Colour work on all rotary gravure machines presents much more difficulty. Nevertheless, some excellent results have been got by a German house, which prints all the colours simultaneously on a machine similar to that used for coloured wall-paper printing. In America, the *Chicago Tribune* has for some months past been producing regularly a Sunday supplement in colours by gravure printing. I believe that the system employed is to produce first one cylinder as the key, and from this retransfer to other cylinders, which are worked on by etchers accustomed to picking out colours, who remove or add work as required. Each colour cylinder is put into a separate printing unit, and the web of paper passes from one to the other. The Prisma-tone process which is being exploited in America, is, I believe, a similar method for producing the colour cylinders. The purely photographic method of colour separation presents difficulties for gravure just as it does for offset, and much retouching must be done at present to get a passable result. There remains much to be done to achieve perfect results in colour printing by gravure, but if it can be accomplished so as to make it a commercial process it will be a powerful competitor of all other forms of printing.

Effect of the Coming Change.

I think I have said sufficient to show you that there is going to be a changing over in printing methods, and you who are in the business will be wise to keep up with the procession, for it will be a case of "get in or get out."

The change will reflect itself on the character of our books, our newspapers and our periodicals. There will tend to be less solid matter in them and more pictures, flaring headlines and snappy titles. People are getting so used to looking at pictures on the screen (and will soon get habituated to hearing the voice of the wireless broadcaster) that they will be too lazy or in too great a hurry to read any lengthy text matter. Thus the glory of Fleet-street will depart. No longer will the leader writer have the powerful influence he now has, or once had, on public opinion. The press photographer, the process man and the picture editor will be the only ones that count in the newspaper world and in the sphere of our magazines and periodicals. Our advertisers will use pictorial aids more and more. Educationalists will resort more extensively to the use of pictures. It will be the age of the picture book, mankind's return to the primitive method of communicating thought. What its influence will be on the future of civilisation one can hardly conceive, but it is a change that will fit in with the increasing speed of locomotion. When we are shot through a high speed tube to and from our houses at the rate of 120 miles or more per hour there will be no time to smoke our pipes and read with more or less leisure the morning and evening papers. We shall just be able to light up a cigarette and look at the pictures. When we arrive home after the nerve-racking pace of our daily round and common task, we shall have no inclination for serious reading. All will crave for pictures—more and more pictures. Sated by black and white half-tone, slaty-grey offset and brown toned photogravure, our next craving will be for colour. That the process man and the printer will supply the demand I do not doubt.

[The discussion which this lecture elicited is reported on another page.]

LIFE does not consist merely in breathing, but in action—*Rousseau*.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Andrews, J. S. F., Key, J. F., and Richardson, R. Cylinders for printing, mandrels, etc. 29,251.
- Burdick, C. L., and Done, W. T. Printed transfers. 29,038.
- Butterfield, C. Feeding sheets. 28,271.
- Cooper, J. M. Printing machines. 29,466.
- Cooper, J. M. Printing. 29,467.
- Donisthorpe, I. M. Envelope. 29,138.
- Elsworth, T. F., and Mann and Co., G. Tensioning devices for transfer, etc., blankets of printing machines. 28,702.
- Hancock, J. H. Address printing, etc., machines. 28,057.
- Kearney, A. R. Flexible thongs for loose-leaf binders. 29,217.
- Kearney, A. R. Loose-leaf binders. 29,218.
- Kidd, G. W. Perpetual calendar. 29,127.
- Leighton, R. T. Manufacture of gold leaf. 29,256, 29,257.
- Moore, C. F. Machine for manufacture of printers' rules. 29,496.
- Petruskin, M. Folding box, etc. 28,463.
- Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Mechanism for separating and feeding single sheets of paper, etc., from a pile. 28,965.
- Sargent, A. E. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 28,711.
- Shawcross, H. L. Production of sensitive ferric film photo papers or bearers. 28,430.
- Slade, and Co., Ltd., H. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 28,711.
- Smith, W. R. C., and Wycherley, S. R. Envelope-making machines. 28,203.
- Stringer, Ltd. Transferring images on to zinc, etc., plates for printing. 29,126.
- Taylor, F. Photographic printing frames. 28,850.
- Watson, W. R. Box-making, etc., machines. 29,158.
- Wirtz, L. Multi-colour printing. 28,823.

Specifications Published.

1921.

- Cave, C. W., Radmall, L., and Ellis, C. H. Loose-leaf binders or files. 187,438.
- Claesson, Dr. C. Process for the manufacture of artificial leather. 171,360.
- Farrelly, J. Securing bags or packets made of paper or other material. 187,105.
- Glover, A. H. Books and the like. 187,114.
- Hare, F. C. Loose-leaf binders. 187,493.
- Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Drake, T. Trimming mechanism of typographical composing and casting machines. 187,009.
- Mascord, G. W. Printing machines. 187,291.
- White, A. E. (Cross Paper Feeder Co.). Paper feeding machines. 187,071.

1922.

- Day, J., and Creasey, A. Cards for playing games. 187,543.
- Smidt, K. J., and Jaeger, R. Production of printers' ink. 187,537.

Profit-Sharing in Allied Trades.

Some interesting particulars concerning profit-sharing schemes are contained in an article which appears in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. According to this, there are a total of 206 schemes known to be in operation at the present time. Information is given concerning the 169 schemes, of which three apply to papermaking and 12 to bookbinding and stationery manufacture. In the paper-making schemes the number of employees participating is put at 543, the average amount of bonus per head being £9 os. 1d., while the average ratio of bonus to earnings is 3·1 per cent. In the 12 printing, etc., schemes the number of employees participating is 5,045, the average amount of bonus per head being £11 os. 6d., and the average ratio of bonus to earnings 7·1 per cent.

THE great difficulty which scientific societies are experiencing in finding money for the publication of memoirs as the result of the increased cost of printing was stressed in the presidential address delivered by Major P. H. Hepburn at the annual general meeting of the British Astronomical Association recently.

Printers and the General Election.

**Federation Calls Trade to Action—
State Printing, Postal Rates,
Merchandise Marks.**

Prompt and vigorous efforts are being made by the Federation of Master Printers to ensure that full advantage shall be taken of the opportunity afforded by the General Election of impressing upon Parliamentary candidates several points of a non-contentious character which are of special interest to the printing industry. The Federation, we understand, has communicated with all its local associations urging immediate action in the matter, and already reports are to hand that the local associations are getting busy in their respective constituencies.

The following are questions which, it is suggested, printers should put to Parliamentary candidates everywhere:—

1. Are you opposed to State trading as a general principle?

2. In the interests of economy and in view of the heavy loss of £32,000 in 9½ months, as declared by the Auditor-General in his recent report, will you support any movement for closing the State printing factory at Harrow?

3. Are you prepared to press for a further reduction in postal rates, especially so in the rates charged for postage on printed matter, as the present high rates are causing a great amount of unemployment in all trades throughout the country?

4. Will you support amendments to the Merchandise Marks Act, which will enable the consumer to know the country of origin of all printed matter either purchased or used?

To assist the localities in taking rapid action in the matter the Federation has sent out a suggested form of letter to indicate the lines on which local Master Printers' Associations should write to all local Parliamentary candidates (except Labour candidates, whose views are known to be generally in favour of nationalisation). This letter contains the following passages:—

"Several questions are of particular interest to printers in this district as bearing not only on the conditions which affect their trade, but also on the paramount question of national economy.

"For some time past the steady growth of State printing at Harrow and elsewhere has caused great anxiety to the employers in the printing group of trades, a very large quantity of work hitherto executed by private enterprise having been diverted.

"The Auditor-General's report, issued on October 2nd last, shows that the loss incurred at Harrow amounts to £32,000 for 9½ months, and there are also serious losses on the other State printing offices, some of which have now, however, been closed and part of the plant transferred to Harrow.

"The taking over of the large printing works at Harrow occurred during the war in order to produce the printing required for food control. It was decided to continue these works for an experimental period of three years, which expires in June next.

"The recent report supplies sufficient evidence that this experiment should be brought to an end as quickly as possible. All the work which is done at Harrow could be done as efficiently and more economically in printing works under private control.

"I am, therefore, to ask you to give me your views regarding State printing in the form of an answer to the questions on the attached list."

"The opportunity is taken to ascertain also your views regarding the necessity for a further reduction in postal rates in order to hasten the general recovery of industry and commerce and thereby to relieve unemployment.

"Another question which is also of general interest is your views regarding amendments to the Merchandise Marks Act, which will give power to the Board of Trade to render the Act more effective than at present with regard to printed matter coming from abroad.

"I desire to place your views before the members of my Association at the earliest possible opportunity for their guidance at the forthcoming election, and would ask for a reply by return of post."

The Federation is also circulating leaflets suitable for use in bringing the facts to the attention of candidates and in bringing the matter to the attention of the public through the local Press.

Mr. Frank Lloyd Entertained.

A Trade Jubilee.

Due honour was paid to Mr. Frank Lloyd last Thursday when he was entertained by his many friends in the allied industries at the Savoy Hotel, London. Lord Riddell presided over a large and enthusiastic gathering. The deep regard and affection in which Mr. Lloyd is held was very evident throughout the proceedings, which were of a cordial and enthusiastic character.

Following the toast of "The King," Lord Riddell gave the toast of "Mr. Frank Lloyd."

Mr. Lloyd, as they all knew, was one of the institutions of Fleet-street. He had been in business for 50 years. He had been engaged in great transactions of varying sorts, and he thought he was justified in saying, not as a mere figure of speech, but as expressing a fact, that Mr. Lloyd had not got a single enemy to-day. Mr. Lloyd was his ideal of what a British manufacturer and business man ought to be. He had the great qualities which had made British commerce



MR. FRANK LLOYD.

what it was all over the world. (Applause.) True, able, honourable and kind-hearted. (cheers.) He (Lord Riddell) had been engaged in a little mental arithmetic, and as far as he could calculate, Mr. Lloyd had been guilty of making 200,000,000 miles of paper. (Cheers.) It was a horrible thought—(laughter)—and it was also a pleasant one. (Cheers.) Although he had made so much paper, and although no doubt he had made so much money out of his customers, not a single one of them had any *arrière pensée* regarding their paper supplies. (Hear, hear.)

Looking Back Fifty Years.

Mr. Frank Lloyd, on rising to respond, was greeted with a most enthusiastic ovation. He said he wished to tell them how deeply he appreciated the honour they had done him in inviting him there that day to meet the distinguished representatives of the newspaper world and of the paper trade, who had come there to do him that great honour.

If he looked back over the fifty years of his business experience, he could recall many and great changes in both the Press and paper-making. He had seen the great advance in the power and influence of the Press, coupled with the tenfold increase in the circulation of the daily and morning papers. Also he had seen the wonderful development of the popular weekly papers. There had been the great change in his time from the small weekly news-sheet to what now more nearly corresponded to a double Sunday morning edition of a daily newspaper. He had seen the introduction and the great success of the purely picture paper. He had seen the passing of wood-engraving in favour of photographic reproduction of passing events. He had watched the evolution of the printing press from the old four-feeder in use in his early days to the gigantic octuple rotary presses of to-day.

London Monotype Users.

Annual Meeting of the Association.

The annual meeting of the London and District Monotype Users' Association was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Monday last, when Mr. G. R. Reveirs took the chair and presented the annual report.

The report dealt with the activities of the Association and referred to numerous conferences with the London Society of Compositors and the Amalgamated Typefounders' Trade Society, and to the present position of the negotiations regarding the scale for monotype work. An animated discussion followed, and the views of the members present were shown to be strongly in favour of a simple piece scale which would be optional and also be free from irksome conditions as to extras.

Mr. D. G. Milne, presented the treasurer's report, showing a balance in hand, and indicating also that the membership now includes 85 monotype users, using 253 casters. It was suggested that steps should be taken to secure the membership of all monotype users in the area.

The following officials and committee were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Mr. G. R. Reveirs; vice-chairmen, Mr. H. Basil Cahusac and Mr. A. Spring; treasurer, Mr. D. G. Milne; secretary, Mr. A. E. Goodwin; committee—Lieut.-Col. G. C. K. Clowes, Messrs. G. W. Phillips, F. W. Cheyne, P. Walmsley, A. Q. Cooper and A. H. Wilson.

Mr. S. A. Penny, representing the West of England Monotype Users' Association was present and gave an interesting address on the cost of monotype composition.

It was decided to circulate to members in the area a booklet giving details of all costs.

Several letters of regret were read, the writers including Mr. Waterhouse, Col. Fletcher, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and others.

The members having been entertained to tea by the Lanston Monotype Corporation, thanks were accorded to Mr. Burch for this hospitality and warm appreciation was also expressed of the services rendered in the chair and at various conferences throughout the year by Mr. G. R. Reveirs.

Samson Clark Building Opened.

Lord Leverhulme on Advertising.

The new Samson Clark building in Mortimer-street, London, the largest building in the country devoted solely to advertising service, was formally opened by Lord Leverhulme on Monday in the presence of a large number of guests, including many well known in publicity and printing circles.

The Samson Clark building has a total floor area of 26,000 square feet, spread over seven storeys, each of which is devoted to a branch of advertising work. It occupies the corner of Mortimer-street and Great Titchfield-street, and rises to a commanding height, much above that permitted under the old building regulations for London. It consists of seven storeys, erected on a steel frame and faced with white faience blocks. The interior planning provides, amongst other things, for studios, block-making, printing, and photographic departments, and the many processes associated with this comprehensive business.

Referring to the functions of advertising, Lord Leverhulme said that in business there must be close co-ordination between the advertising and selling departments, and each was essential to the full effectiveness of the other. He believed that those firms which had taken some proportion of their profit from year to year to be reinvested in advertising had been able to weather storms better than if they had invested their profits in what were called gilt-edged securities. Successful advertising did not depend so much on the amount of money spent as on the amount of thought the advertiser brought to his campaign.

A new firm, organised for the importing of English and the exporting of German books, has just started in business at Goettingen, Germany. Under the name of A. R. Pillai and Co., the firm is announced as being "entirely under British management" and will be agent for the publications of the London Times.

London Printing Trade Wages.

In regard to wage-reduction in London, the position to-day is that all the unions in negotiation with the London Master Printers' Association have accepted a reduction of 6s. in two instalments, with stabilisation until the end of next year, with the exception of the N.S.O.P. and A. (who have rejected) and Machine Managers (whose ballot result is not yet known), the Correctors of the Press and the Paper Workers' Union, these two societies not yet having decided to take a ballot on the question. The London Society of Compositors last week decided by a large majority to accept the wage-reduction proposals.

At a conference between the L.M.P.A. and the L.S.C. it was decided that the result of the ballot in the case of those London unions which have accepted should not be carried into effect until such time as the employers had given definite notice to the unions which have not accepted the reduction that they intend to enforce such reduction, and give a date on which they intend to enforce it.

The London Master Printers' Association is to consider the matter at a special general meeting on Tuesday, November 14th, at 12 noon, at Stationers' Hall.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

BRITISH WEST INDIES (TRINIDAD).

A manufacturers' agent in Port of Spain, who already represents United Kingdom manufacturers of non-competitive lines, desires to secure the representation for the Colony of Trinidad of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery, etc. (Reference No. 449.)

NETHERLANDS.

An agent at Amsterdam is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom producers of waxed papers in rolls and sheets, paper bags, cartons, lace paper, etc., and also manufacturers of advertising tape. (Reference No. 462.)

Printer's Remarkable Features.

Ben R. Johnston, of New York, is by trade a journeyman printer, but some years ago it was represented to him by an artist that his features strikingly resembled those of the traditional picture of Jesus Christ, says the *Canadian Printer and Stationer*. He therefore decided to let his hair grow and retain his beard, so that for the last ten years, when not composing he has been posing, and has sat for artists and photographers all over the world. Mr. Johnston's hair is about fifteen inches long, but it is inconspicuous when he is on the street as he coils it up beneath an ordinary cap which he wears.

His great grandfather came from Scotland and homes'aded in York County, Toronto, and his grandfather and father were born on that farm. Mr. Johnston says he was raised in Missouri, learnt his trade, as a printer in Nebraska, and made New York his headquarters in 1893. But he is continually going, and he made a four years' tour around the world starting in the fall of 1900. He intends this autumn to start on a European journey which he expects to last for ten years.

Trade in Printing Type.

EXPORTS.—During the first three-quarters of the year British printing type was exported to the extent of 129 tons (£43,748), as contrasted with 233 tons (£86,864) in a similar period last year, and 195 tons (£56,599) in January to September, 1920.

IMPORTS.—In the nine months ended September printing type entering this country stood at 31 tons (£10,916), compared with 24 tons (£11,792) last year and 21 tons (£7,849) in the corresponding period of 1920.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines	s.	d.
Agencies	3	0	
Situations Wanted	1	6	
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Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0	
Businesses for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0	
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Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line	s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0	
Tenders	2	0	
Patents for Sale	2	0	
Legal and Financial Announcements	2	0	

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER seeks opening with a firm of Paper Merchants; good general knowledge of the trade, also English and Foreign shipping.—Box 14004.

ADVERTISER (disengaged) desires Responsible POSITION with large firm of Printers, Publishers, Wholesale Stationers or Paper Agents; expert knowledge on all matters pertaining to Paper and good, sound knowledge of Print and the various processes employed therein.—Box 14012.

BUYER, desires change; intimate knowledge Paper Market; five years Buying experience all classes Paper, Wrappings, Printings, Boards, etc.; used to controlling staff; excellent references; Edinburgh and Glasgow district preferred.—Box 14002

LADY seeks situation; experienced Printing also Advert. Business, knowledge Shorthand, Typing and General Routine.—P., 79, Ballater-road, S.W.2
14014

Production of U.S. News-print.

Reports received by the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, from domestic manufacturers of news-print paper, from jobbers buying and selling news print paper, and from publishers using news print paper, show that the average production of total news print and standard news, based upon the total combined production for the years 1917 to 1921, inclusive, amounted to 118,800 tons of total news-print and 107,676 tons of standard news, for a period corresponding to August. The actual production for August, 1922, amounted to 133,236 tons of total news-print and 123,481 tons of standard news, which, for total news-print was 12 per cent. above the average for the five-year period and for standard news 15 per cent. above the average.

The production of news-print for August, 1922, compared with August, 1921, shows an increase, amounting to about 30 per cent. for both total news print and standard news. The production for August, 1922, compared with August, 1920, shows an increase of 3 per cent. for the total news-print and 5 per cent. for standard news. Compared with August, 1921, the increases are 17 per cent. for total news-print and 21 per cent. for standard news, and compared with August, 1918, increases of 17 per cent. for total news-print and 20 per cent. for standard news.

Mill stocks of both total news-print and standard news decreased during August, 1922.

MINDER (Soc.) seeks situation; Wharfedales and Platens; best Jobbing, etc.; 7 years' experience.—127, Leesland-road, Gosport. 14011

YOUNG MAN seeks situation as ASSISTANT MANAGER; good general knowledge of Letterpress Work, Colour Work and Binding; City and Guilds certificate, also Stationers' Hall Costing and Estimating.—Box 14015.

YOUNG MAN, with fair knowledge Book-keeping and General Office Routine, desires engagement; small salary accepted to commence.—Box 14010.

Machinery for Sale.

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9½-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

CAXTON MACHINERY CO., 74, YORK STREET, GLASGOW; surplus plant; warranted good condition.—

Quad Royal, two-colour, Dawson and Sons, WHARFEDALE; flyers and gear'd inkers.

Double Demy, Payne and Sons, WHARFEDALE; large diameter flyer drum, band brake to cylinder, geared inking, full equipment, £300.

38-in. Self-Clamp "FURNIVAL" GUILLOTINE; two new knives, £130.

21½ by 16-in. "VICTORIA" PLATEN; four-inking roller, Model V., complete, perfect order, £200.

Several small Guillotines, Paging, Perforating and Platen Printing Machines, and Second-hand Wire Stitching Machines from 3/16th to 1½-in. 14013

DOUBLE-HEADED WIRE STAPLING MACHINE, for Wooden Boxes, from 2-in. to 12-in. in height; fitted with Two Heads; adjustable from 2½-in. up to 8½-in. apart; Adjustable Iron Table; for Power or Treadle; latest construction; absolutely new.—Box 13997.

NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch ½-in.—Box 13998.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,

Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.
Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

NAMES wanted of 3 or 4 Non-Society Lithographic Printing Firms having two or more Litho Machines.—Box 13977.

Average Price Paid by Publishers.

The weighted average price of contract deliveries from domestic mills to publishers during August, 1922, f.o.b. mill, in car load lots, for standard news in rolls was \$3.522 per 100 lbs. This weighted average is based upon August deliveries of about 50,000 tons on contracts involving a total tonnage of approximately 394,000 tons of undelivered paper manufactured in the United States.

The weighted average contract price based on deliveries from Canadian mills of about 30,000 tons of standard roll news in car load lots, f.o.b. mill, in August, 1922, was \$3.500 per 100 lbs. This weighted average is based upon the August deliveries on contracts involving about 122,000 tons of undelivered Canadian paper.

The weighted average market price for August of standard roll news in car load lots f.o.b. mills, based upon domestic purchases totalling about 10,000 tons, was \$3.643 per 100 lbs.

LOGO-TYPEWRITING.—A remarkable feature of a new typewriter announced from America (in *Popular Mechanics Magazine*) is that besides a single shift standard keyboard it has a set of twenty-two keys, each of which will print a whole word at a single stroke. The words selected are, of course, those of the most frequent occurrence and are all of one syllable.

ENTITLED "Elements of Lettering," a new book by Frederick W. Goudy has just been published by Messrs. John Lane The Bodley Head, Ltd.

EDWIN W. EVANS,
 150, Fleet Street, London,
 E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
 Telegrams: PRINTAULT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
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Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ending 30th September, 1922, exceeded **£250,000**

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 Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.

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PRINTER
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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Printed and Published **EVERY THURSDAY**
 by **STONHILL & GILLIS,**
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 Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

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

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

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
 Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
 Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollenderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
 France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUOGENHOUDT, 198, rue Gerard, Brussels.
 United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
 Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1922.

Letterpress Dying Once More?

We give prominence in this issue to Mr. Gamble's Stationers' Hall Lecture and the discussion it aroused, as we believe the matter to be one of serious importance. Of course the prophecy that letterpress printing will definitely start upon its final decease in five years' time is highly debatable. If the compositor as we know him had fearfully accepted at their face value all the prophecies that have been made of his early departure from printerdom, he would long ago have trembled himself prematurely out of existence. As it is, however, the "comp" is very much with us still, and the activities of the London Society of Compositors are sufficient evidence that he is still very much alive. The experts who, from time to time, have warned the trade of coming "revolutions," have sometimes beaten the warning drum too vigorously or too soon, with the result that their drumming has perhaps lost something of its pristine power of striking terror into its hearers. It is when an advance is made from deductive reasoning and specious drawing-board plannings to actual demonstrations in steel and printed paper that printers feel it really is time to sit up and take notice. Is it not just this translation of theory into demonstration that the Robertson people are doing now? From what we have been able to learn of the matter and from a chat with Mr. Robertson himself—who, by the way, has been in London for a few days this week—we believe it is. But more anon. Meanwhile, we shall be glad to receive readers' opinions upon Mr. Gamble's prophecy regarding photo type setting, to which we shall return next week.

Question the Candidates!

In these pre-election days, when prospective M.P.'s lend so ready an ear to the grievances or aspirations of their constituents, it behoves printers everywhere to make good use of the opportunity of giving a lead to the future Parliament on those questions of public policy in which the printing trade takes a special interest. The Federation of Master Printers has very creditably been doing all in

its power to help local employers' associations to make the voice of the printing trade heard in the constituencies. We commend to the notice of our readers throughout these islands the Federation's suggestions on the subject printed on another page. Let every printer do his bit to get these questions ventilated now, for now is the time when Parliamentary representatives can most easily be made acquainted with the requirements of the printing industry and most easily be persuaded to promise the necessary support towards freer and more prosperous trade.

Strawboard Prices.

We are given to understand that strawboard prices have been withdrawn pending another jump. So much the better for British-made boards, which do not fluctuate according to continental conditions and the formation of ice. It is a matter for regret that some of the British mills which took up real strawboard manufacture during the war did not persevere in their efforts. Looking over some of the samples received from several mills during 1917 and 1918, one is surprised to observe how close we came to the foreign product when using straw as our basis. It was estimated then that over 1½ millions of straw were available in Scotland alone; and if this assessment was on the top side, there is certainly evidence that the tonnage of straw in the British Isles which finds no use apart from the limited provision of fodder is sufficient to afford a very ample source of good papermaking material, or, rather, board-making material. From the papermaking point of view, straw cannot compete with esparto; at least, that is so long as the esparto supply keeps up in tonnage and down in price. There is no certainty that such will always be the case, for esparto at its source is outside our control. The papermaking value of straw is illustrated by German practice, for one-tenth of the paper made there is said to be made from that material.

Boosting Print and Paper.

It struck us as a remarkable fact that at a recent Business Efficiency Exhibition no attempt was made to demonstrate the part which paper and print play in modern office organisation. Possibly this exhibition, like some others which are organised, was instituted solely for the interests of an alliance or association. However that may be, the omission gave rise to the thought that here at least is an opportunity for those in the trade who produce or print paper for modern systems or office stationery, not forgetting industrial organisations which work mainly on paper, to get together and demonstrate to the user the value of properly selected paper and its scientifically planned usage. This is, of course, a word on behalf of propaganda for increased consumption of print, a subject we have touched on several times lately. Apart altogether from this, there does appear to be an opening for an exhibition of this kind which would be devoted entirely to paper and print specialists, systems experts, and advertising designers. The term "systems expert" is meant here to apply, not to those with a machine to sell, but to the business organisers whose province it is to plan out industrial and office organisation.

South Africa and Paper Dumping.

The only paper mill in South Africa—the Premier Paper Mills, Ltd.—has been seriously perturbed owing to large supplies of paper, wrappings particularly, being offered on the South African market from various sources at prices alleged to be considerably below those ruling in the country of origin. We learn that regulations are to be enforced that will provide against future dumping into South Africa.

Personal.

THE Duke of York visited the printing works of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons on Tuesday, where he watched the process of printing his portrait.

A BARONETCY is to be conferred on Sir John James Baddeley on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Lord Mayor of London.

As a souvenir of the admirable way in which Lady Baddeley, the Lady Mayoress, has accomplished her duties as the official hostess of the City, she was presented at her last musical reception at the Mansion House, in the presence of a gathering numbering over 700, with a diamond brooch. Mr. Josiah Gunton (Chief Commoner) made the gift on behalf of the Corporation, and also handed to Lady Baddeley a pair of gold cuff-links for presentation to her husband.

SIR CHARLES HIGHAM has been appointed publicity adviser to Dunlop's.

MR. RONALD MCNEILL, new Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, is well known to Fleet-street, chiefly through his prominent work for the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *St. James's Gazette*.

SIR ARTHUR SUTHERLAND, Bart., of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, will preside at a dinner to be held on December 12th at Newcastle, organised by the North-Eastern District of the Institute of Journalists in aid of the Orphan Fund of the Institute. Lord Burnham, the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, has promised to attend, and will make a special appeal on behalf of the Fund.

We are glad to hear that Mr. James Mac-Lehose, M.A., LL.D., has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to pay a visit to 24, Holborn, this week. He hopes to return next week to Scotland.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR will preside at the complimentary dinner at the Hotel Cecil, on December 3rd, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Mr. J. T. Grein's work as a dramatic critic. Mr. Carl Hentschel is active in organising the function.

MR. W. LEONARD TOD, President of the Papermakers' Association, will preside at the lecture which Mr. R. W. Sindall will give on November 10th at Stationers' Hall on "Paper for Books."

MEMBERS of the London Master Printers' Association who are Parliamentary candidates include Sir G. Rowland Blades (Epsom), Captain Gee, V.C. (Woolwich), Mr. A. E. Newbould (Leyton), Mr. E. E. Alexander (Leyton), and Mr. Frank Murrell (Weston-super-Mare).

SIR CHARLES STARMER, the managing director of the *Westminster Gazette*, and proprietor of the *Northern Echo*, the *Sheffield Independent*, the *Birmingham Gazette*, and several other provincial newspapers, is the Liberal candidate for the Cleveland Division at the general election.

SIR CHARLES E. MALLETT, who is contesting South Aberdeen in the Liberal interest, was formerly director of the publishing house of James Nisbet and Co., Ltd.

THE most attractive piece of Election literature which has yet reached us is a well-designed illustrated folder supporting the candidature of Mr. F. O. Roberts in the West Bromwich constituency. Mr. Roberts, previous to his election as member for West Bromwich in 1918, was in the employ of Messrs. Butterfield, Northampton, as a linotype operator. His candidature is officially promoted by the Typographical Association.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, the veteran journalist and Irish Nationalist leader, who is amongst the candidates returned unopposed, has retained his seat for the Scotland Division since 1885, having previously sat for Galway for five years.

OTHER unopposed candidates include Mr. Thomas Moles (Belfast, South), leader writer on the *Belfast Telegraph* and allied newspapers, with which he has been connected for twenty years, and Mr. R. J. Lynn (Belfast, West), editor and director of the *Northern Whig and Belfast Post*.

MR. EVAN S. AGNEW, who is contesting Holland with Boston, is a member of the firm of Bradbury, Agnew and Co., Ltd., proprietors of *Punch*.

THE Liberal candidate at Blackburn is Mr. Thomas Cox Meech, well known as a London journalist, occupying the position of London editor of the *Northern Echo*, the *Birmingham Gazette*, the *Sheffield Daily Independent*, and the *Nottingham Journal*.

MR. SAMSON CLARK, head of the well-known firm of advertising contractors, whose big new building has just been opened in London is contesting Chertsey in the Liberal interest.

MR. T. G. GRAHAM, of Newspaper House Fleet-street, one of the journalistic candidates, is putting up a plucky fight in Wall-send as a Free Liberal.

MR. ISAAC EDWARDS, leader writer on the *Bolton Evening News*, and the head of the fiction department of Messrs. Tillotson and Son, Ltd., publishers, Bolton, will contest the Bolton Division in the Liberal interest at the Parliamentary election.

MR. P. WILSON RAFFAN, Liberal candidate for Ayr Burghs, is a journalist, and formerly editor and proprietor of the *South Wales Gazette*, and manager director of P. Wilson Raffan and Co., printers and publishers, of Abertillery and Newport.

MR. A. E. HADDOCK, a life-long worker in the printing and stationery trades, was a successful candidate (Progressive) in the Finsbury Borough Council Election for West Finsbury Ward.

MR. FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I. was very cordially received on Tuesday evening, when he addressed the Printers' Managers and Overseers' (Parent) Association on "Fact and Fancy in Printing Valuation."

MR. ALLAN JEANS has been elected a director of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, the *Liverpool Mercury*, and the *Liverpool Echo*, Ltd.

MR. ERIC G. UNDERWOOD and Mr. H. W. Rapkin have been appointed joint managing directors of Thomas De La Rue and Co.

A DINNER was given on Monday at the Authors' Club, 2, Whitehall-court, in honour of Mr. John Bulloch, LL.D. (Aberdeen), editor of the *Graphic* and chairman of the Vernacular Circle of the Robert Burns Club of London, who gave an address on "The Scots Tongue in Life and Literature."

MR. E. H. HICKMAN, vice-president of the Drawing Office Materials Manufacturers and Dealers' Association, last week celebrated the 25th anniversary of his wedding, and to mark the occasion the council of the Association presented him with a handsome silver coffee pot.

MR. V. G. BOWER JACKIN, a member of the literary staff of the *Middlesex Chronicle*, has been the recipient of gifts from the proprietors and staffs of that journal on his marriage to Miss Winifred Clark, of Hounslow.

MR. L. G. S. GREEN, principal sub-editor of the *Derby Daily Express*, has been the recipient of a tea service from the directors, and a silver teapot and cream jug from the staff of that paper on the occasion of his marriage to Miss W. M. Hickson.

A NUMBER of paper and allied trade representatives are associated with the Fraternity Lodge of Freemasons, No. 4,032, Birmingham. Among the officers under the new Worshipful Master (Mr. H. J. Pratt) are Mr. A. Warner (Olive and Partington, Ltd.), secretary; Mr. F. J. Collins, D. of C., and Mr. E. Adams Taylor, S.D., both of whom are master printers.



Postal Rates for Diaries.

SIR,—Immediately the Postmaster-General announced his intention of excluding diaries from the printed paper rate of postage, The Diary Publishers' Association at once took action in the matter, and it is gratifying therefore to-day to hear from the Postmaster of his decision not to exclude diaries from the privileges of the printed paper rate for the present.

Yours, etc.,

THE DIARY PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION,
 18, Southwark-bridge-road,
 London, S.E.1., Nov. 7th, 1922.

The Life of a Pen.

SIR,—A movement is afoot to form a collection of pens and writing instruments of all ages—a collection which, it is hoped, may ultimately embrace some of the famous pens that have made history or indited the world's literary masterpieces.

The promoters are interested to gather information as to the relative "life" of the ancient and the modern pen—the durability, that is, of the reed, the quill, the steel pen and the more recent gold-nibbed reservoir pen.

As to the quill, its life was usually brief. Yet history records at least one instance when a single quill wrote the entire literary output of a prolific divine. This was Dr. Warner, the eighteenth century antiquary, author of no fewer than 44 volumes. His contemporaries dubbed him "Single-Pen Warner."

Can the modern pen beat that? By your courtesy, Mr. Editor, perhaps readers of this journal will cite their experience.

Mr. Max Pemberton, I understand, wrote all his more recent novels with a reservoir pen. Mr. Sydney Moseley, author of "The Truth about the Dardanelles," wrote that and eight other books with one and the same fountain pen. Mr. Herman Darewski used an identical pen when writing his most popular revues and songs, including "Sister Susie" and "Razzle Dazzle." But does any reader know of a quill, a steel, or a fountain pen that has been in continuous use for, say, ten years and upwards?

Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR PAGE.

Author's Club,
 Whitehall-court, S.W.1.
 Nov. 6th, 1922.

Mr. Robert Hilton.

An Urgent Appeal.

MR. J. R. Riddell, the principal of the London School of Printing, calls our attention to the distressing case of Mr. Robert Hilton, whom he found, at the age of 84, in dire straits both financially and physically.

Appealing to the printing industry on behalf of this deserving case, Mr. Riddell writes:

"Bob' Hilton has probably done more for the printing craft in general, and technical education in particular, than any other person alive at the present time. His cheery optimism and helpful criticism have always been at the service of those associated with technical education; therefore this appeal, although not confined to technical students and instructors, should have their special consideration.

"Allow me to appeal for immediate monetary assistance to tide this grand old man of the printing craft over a difficulty which is likely to submerge him."

Contributions sent to Mr. Riddell, London School of Printing, 61, Stamford-street, S.E.1, or to Mr. Hilton, 241, Glyn-road, Clapton Park, N.E., will prove most acceptable and will be little short of a godsend to Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, who have very few friends to turn to in their difficulties.

Mr. Riddell feels that if help is to be rendered, no time must be lost through waiting for an organised public appeal, which will no doubt come later.

AN international exhibition of photographic, optical, and cinematographic materials will be held at Turin in May and June of next year, says Reuter.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 43s. 6d., 42s. 6d., 43s. 10½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 21s. 9d., Pref., 19s. 3d. xd.; Jos. Byrom, 13s. 4½d., 13s. 6½d.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Ptg. Pref., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 72s. 6d., 70s.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 101½, 101, (New), £50 pd., 47½, 48; J. Dickinson, 24s. 1½d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 74½; Ilford, 23s., Pref., 18s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 11s. 6d., 1st Deb., 56, 55; International Linotype, 56; Lamson Paragon Supply, 19s. 11½d., 19s. 9d., Pref., 18s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pice, 23s. 6d.; Linotype A Deb., 61; George Newnes, Pref., 15s. 9d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 108; Odham's Press, 5s., 5s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Prefce., 10s. 3d., 10s. 4½d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 20s. 9d., 20s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 10½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 18½, 18½, Prefd., 10½, 10½; Weldons, Pref., 20s., 19s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 16s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

GEORGE NEWNES.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. for year ending March 31st, 1923, payable 21st inst.

LONDON "DAILY EXPRESS" NEWSPAPER.—After deducting £5,000 for depreciation of plant, machinery, etc., the accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1922, show a profit of £3,854, which reduces the debit balance to be carried forward to £47,990.

NEW COMPANIES.

HENLEY AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £500; printers, lithographers, advertising and general agents, stationers, paper merchants and manufacturers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. H. O. Emery and J. G. Randall. Registered office: 6, Denmark street, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

R. HYDE AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £12,000; to acquire the Colne and Nelson Times newspaper, and the business of newspaper proprietors and printers, stationers and advertising contractors, together with the lands, buildings and premises, etc., known as the Colne and Nelson Times Printing Works. Private company. Subscribers: A. Roberts and J. Child. Registered office: North Valley-road, Colne.

S. D. TOON AND HEATH, LTD.—Capital £1,500; advertising agents, consultants and contractors, newspaper proprietors, publishers of books, newspapers, pictures and other publications, etc. Private company. First directors: S. D. Toon and S. Heath. Registered office: 8, Holborn Chambers, Broad street-corner, Birmingham.

J. C. WARNE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000; manufacturers and repairers of and dealers in pianofortes and musical instruments, music publishers and sellers, printers and engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. W. Warne and Mrs. J. C. N. Warne. Registered office: 142, Wardour-street, W.1.

WADMAN, RHEIN AND SKINNER, LTD.—Capital £6,500; printers, lithographers and process block makers, buyers and sellers of and dealers in theatrical and trade posters, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: A. J. R. Wadman, S. Rhein, and W. H. Skinner. Registered office: 26, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

ARCHER BROTHERS, LTD.—Capital £2,000; ticket, wholesale, advertising, insurance or any other form of agency business except turf agency or betting in any form. Private company. First directors: R. M. Graham and A. N. Spilsbury. Registered office: Bible

House, 14, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TULLYS (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £1,000; advertising consultants, contractors and agents, printers, engravers, book and print sellers, art journalists, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: W. G. Turner, B. Gill, Mrs. E. H. Newcombe and T. S. Hunter. Registered office: Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C.

PETER HOPWOOD AND CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000; to acquire the business carried on by H. M. Hopwood at 17, Victoria-street, Westminster, as "Hopwood and Co.," and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, law writers, translators of foreign languages, shorthand writers, draftsmen, stereotypers, manufacturers of and dealers in papers, envelopes, ink and stationery, office furniture, etc. Private company. First directors: H. M. Hopwood, Miss F. S. Williams, Miss H. M. A. Hayward. Registered office: 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

DAVID ROWLANDS, LTD.—Capital £15,000; to adopt an agreement with D. Rowlands and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, stationers, booksellers, advertising agents, dealers in silver, plated, leather and fancy goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. Rowlands and J. M. Pearson. First directors: D. Rowlands (permanent), J. M. Pearson, L. Rowlands and J. Anderson.

RED SEAL FACTORY, LTD.—Capital £2,000; to adopt an agreement with S. Woodhouse, trading as the Red Seal Factory at Kensington Hall, Kensington-gardens, Brighton, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, advertising and publicity agents, manufacturers of paper and paper bags, etc. Private company. First directors: S. Woodhead and J. Mackenzie. Registered office: Kensington Hall, Kensington-gardens, Brighton.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

PHILIPS AND TACEY, LTD. (stationers, etc. London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £687 5s. on September 19th, 1922, of charge dated June 8th, 1921, securing £7,000.

FOULSHAM AND BANFIELD, LTD. (photographers, printers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £2,500 debentures authorised July 13th, 1922, charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, the amount of the present issue being £1,300.

FOULSHAM AND BANFIELD, LTD. (photographers, printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on October 9th, 1922, of debenture dated January 23rd, 1920, securing £1,000.

DEVON AND CORNWALL BILLPOSTING AND ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Mortgage on 153, Union-street, Plymouth, dated October 10th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to N.P. and Union Bank of England.

RICHMOND HILL PAPER WORKS CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated October 11th, 1922, to secure £1,600, charged on certain land and premises in Blackburn. Holder: Mrs. L. E. Crompton, Hollyhurst, Pleasington, Lancs.

RAITHBY, LAWRENCE AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc.).—Mortgage dated August 17th, 1922, to secure £14,000, charged on certain land and premises in London-street, Leicester. Holder: J. H. Goddard, Three Leys, Knighton-road, Leicester.

MASTERS AND FRANCIS, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., Cardiff).—Debenture dated October 16th, 1922, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: D. J. Davies, 67, Queen's-street, Cardiff.

EMPIRE PAPER MILLS (1922), LTD.—Particulars filed of £650,000 debentures authorised July 20th and covered by trust deed dated October 10th, 1922, charged on certain freehold and leasehold lands in Swanscombe, Stone and Gravesend, Kent, known as the Empire Paper Mills, with dwelling houses and other buildings and works thereon and easements held therewith and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued. Trustees: Law Debenture Corporation, Ltd.

HARRY W. TOLER, LTD. (newsagents' suppliers, etc.).—Mortgage on 32, Duke-street, St. James, S.W., dated October 17th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. Parr's Bank.

FLEET HAMMOND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Second debenture dated October 18th, 1922, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: T. Malcomson and A. J. L. Malcomson of 31, Holmesdale-road, Reigate.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

S. J. Reed and R. J. Giles, manufacturing stationers and printers, 1, Highwood-parade, Finchley, under the style of Sidney J. Reed.

J. H. Pickford, W. F. Litty and G. F. Pickford, manufacturers of typewriting ribbons and carbons and dealers in office sundries, 7, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, London, under the style of Commercial Office Sundries Co.; so far as regards W. F. Litty.

COMPANIES' (Consolidation) ACT, 1908.

FIRST MEETING.

Anglican Church Press, Ltd., 5, Green-street, W.C., creditors and contributories, November 16th, at 33, Carey-street, London.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Walter Hamilton Hayes, 11, Denham-street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, advertising agents' manager, November 2nd.

P. N. Risky and Co., Ltd.

Official Receiver's Report.

The report of Mr. G. D. Pepys, official receiver, upon the liquidation of P. N. Risky and Co., Ltd., King's Arms Wharf, 53, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S.E., has been issued by the creditors and shareholders. The winding-up order was made last March on a creditor's petition and a statement of affairs was submitted by Mr. Percy Nicolle Risky, a promoter and director, showing liabilities £49,179; assets valued at £3,700; and a deficiency of £57,941 with regard to contributories.

According to the official receiver's report the company was formed to carry on the business of wholesale paper and board merchants, importers and exporters, printers' and binders' engineers, etc. It was promoted by the London Waste Paper Co., Ltd, of which both Risky and Samuel Wood were directors, as, it is stated, that company was losing busi-

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Machines for Colour Work
Automatic Platen for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

ness by reason of their competitors supplying new paper, which enabled them to more easily secure waste paper. The company occupied a part of the London Waste Paper Co.'s premises at Belvedere-road, Lambeth, at an annual rent of £1,000.

According to the company's accounts, the trading to June 30th, 1920, resulted in a net profit of £3,087 17s. 9d., the sales amounting to £78,585 4s. 11d. On this date, stocks amounting to £41,239 4s. 8d. were held. The following year (ending June 30th, 1921), resulted in a loss of £45,726 16s. 9d.; this loss, Risky explains, was due to the fall in market values of the heavy stocks which were held at the beginning of the year. The directors valued the stocks at 50 per cent. of the cost price. The purchases during the year 1920-21 amounted to £73,872 8s. 4d., and the sales to £71,885 4s. 3d. The stock on June 30th, 1921, was valued at £17,495 18s. 8d. No profit and loss accounts have since been prepared.

According to the statement of affairs filed by Risky, the gross liabilities are estimated to amount to £49,179 15s. 11d. The amount due to unsecured creditors is returned at £45,031 2s. 3d., of which £18,165 7s. 3d. is due in respect of loans to the company, including an overdraft of £5,135 6s. 3d. on the company's banking account, repayment of which is guaranteed by Risky and Wood, and sums of £3,238 2s. due to Wood and £1,913 18s. to Risky. The assets are estimated in the statement to produce £3,779 6s. 11d., but in the opinion of the official receiver, book debts, estimated to produce £2,269 7s. 4d., are not likely to realise that sum.

The failure of the company is attributed by Mr. Risky to loss on realisation of heavy stocks held in June, 1920; to damages sustained in respect of contracts which the company was unable to carry out, and to bad debts.

The Court has appointed Mr. Frederick Rowland, C.A., 70, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., as liquidator, and the official receiver intimates that all communications regarding the realisation and distribution of the assets should be addressed to that gentleman.

Paper Contract.

In the King's Bench Division, recently, before Mr. Justice Rowlatt, an action was brought by Mr. Walter Stockdale, paper merchant and printer, of Brookfields Mills, Glosop, against the Parsons Trading Co., Fleet-street, London, and New York, to recover for an alleged breach of contract by the defendants as sellers to the plaintiff in April, 1920, of 50 tons of vegetable parchment paper in two sorts f.o.b. New York. Plaintiff said that the quality was bad. Defendants denied liability.

Mr. Atkinson, K.C., and Mr. Lowenthal were for the plaintiff and Mr. Jowett, K.C., and Mr. Lane and Mr. Wishart were for the defendants.

Mr. Atkinson, K.C., said that the action arose in regard to deliveries made under the contract. The case related in particular to a question of whether the goods delivered were according to the contract, and if not, what damages had resulted. The plaintiff used a good deal of the paper before the faults were discovered. The plaintiff's case was that the paper in bulk did not correspond to the outturn sheets and that instead of its being a good white colour, it was of different shades and had black specks. The paper in question ordered by plaintiff was of the kind used for wrapping up and preserving food—the sample was of good white colour without flaws. Plaintiff wanted 50 tons, and apparently the New York house of defendants were in difficulty about supplying such a quantity and the correspondence seemed to suggest that they were in fact telling defendants that they could only deliver that quantity in inferior stuff. The defendants made a delivery about November, 1920, and it was not until some time after that plaintiffs had disposed of quantities of the paper that the faults were discovered. Mr. Atkinson explained that the outturn sheets were regarded as reliable and plaintiff did not discover the bad quality until his own customers complained to them. Plaintiff then wrote that the paper contained black spots and was of different shades and the parcel was of "no use whatever." The defendants replied that if the mill was found to be at fault, they would investigate the matter, but they could not see why no inspection was made by plain-

tiff. In further correspondence plaintiff complained of "spottiness" in the paper and suggested it looked more like an imitation sulphite parchment than a vegetable parchment and they stated that it could not be used for wrapping foodstuffs.

The witnesses for the plaintiff's case included Mr. William Tingey of the firm of Tingey, Bardsley and Co., of Manchester, paper importers, who said that he had examined the out-turn sheets in this case and the bulk. The bulk did not compare with the out-turn sheets and the sample. The bulk showed spots from surface grit and there was variation of shade. It was not a good delivery. In November, 1920, the market price according to sample was 1s. 7d. per lb. For this bulk he would have considered giving 7d. The paper could not be sold for the purposes for which it was intended. Good white colour was an essential in parchment paper.

Cross examined by Mr. Jowett, he could not quote a case of sale at 1s. 7d. at the date mentioned. About October and November, 1920, American stuff was coming and some paper from the Continent. It was rather difficult to get purchasers in October. In January, 1921, he sold paper of this quality at about 1s. 7d. He had not sold above a ton at a time since the war. He supplied paper merchants only.

Witness agreed that the sample produced (upon which the paper was sold) had black specks. It was a good paper at 1s. 7d. per lb. The out-turn samples were also good.

Counsel: The complaint about the bulk is the variation in shade and the black specks.—Yes, but I say as a grease-resisting paper it is rather good.

Would you be surprised to hear that the tests give a better result for the bulk than for the out-turn samples except as to variety of shades?—The quality is as good, speaking apart from the colour.

Mr. John Lockett, paper importer and exporter of Manchester agreed the bulk was not equal to the sample. Mr. Lockett said the paper was rainbow-like.

His Lordship: He says it is like rainbows as seen in Manchester. (Laughter.)

Later in cross-examination witness said the paper might have been used for wrapping up fish and chips.

Mr. Jowett: There is a big demand for fish and chips in Manchester. (Laughter.)

Witness: Yes, but I don't take them myself.

At the close of plaintiff's case, Mr. Jowett, K.C., for the defendants, said he felt doubt about the desirability of calling evidence. It was obvious there was a variation in shade and he admitted it, but he did not think there was any substantial variation in quality. As to damages, Mr. Jowett argued that 1s. 7d. could not be taken as the market price at the time as a basis for damages.

His Lordship said he was satisfied that in colour this paper was a job lot. He gave the plaintiff judgment based on a difference in value of 11½d. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff for £714 and costs.

Erinoid, Ltd.

Substitute for Specially Prepared Paper.

Although no dividend was declared at the annual meeting of Erinoid, Ltd., held in London on the 31st ult., Mr. Andrew Binnie (chairman of the company) emphasised the company's financial vitality, and described the outlook as bright. The chairman explained that they had, until recently, in their process used a large quantity of specially prepared paper. They carried a large stock, lest their factory be brought to a standstill. Their resourceful manager had recently found a more economical substitute for this special paper, and the saving in less than a year would outweigh the loss on the stock and provide an annual saving in future. In reference to manufacturing in France, the company had invested £11,000 in cash in the Omnith Co.

ADVERTISING PAYS!—Several members of the executive committee of the North Wales Advertising Board, which met at Bangor, declared that the Press continued to be unquestionably the most effective advertising medium. It was decided to instruct the advertising sub-committee to apply two-thirds of the Board's income next season to Press advertising.

An Advertisement is always working.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

The first Bohemian concert of the Liverpool Printers' Managers and Overseers Association was held at the Angel Hotel, Dale-street, on Saturday evening. The president, Mr. Charles Mackie, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance. The varied programme given by Mr. W. H. Hill's "Scamps Concert Party" was excellently rendered, especially the concerted items. Miss Mona Sims and Misses Mills and Christian were deservedly encoored, and Mr. Don Johnson and partner furnished the chief turn of the evening.

Election Printing: A Warning.

In view of the rush of executing orders for election printing, the Federation of Master Printers is reminding its members of the stringent laws regarding imprints on this particular form of literature. Everything printed and issued having reference to a Parliamentary, municipal or other election must, under severe penalties, bear in legible characters on the face of it the name and address of the printer and of the publisher.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS SHARES.—The deferred shares of the Associated Newspapers Ltd., were introduced to the market on Monday. The opening quotation for these £1 shares was about £6 5s., and there was rapid improvement in the price at first until the quotation reached £7.

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION

Founded 1910.

Phone: Hol 537.

A FRIENDLY SOCIETY FOR THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES

The Association provides Benefits for those engaged in the above trades consisting of—

Unemployment Benefit.

An allowance of 22/6 per week for 20 weeks in the year. State Benefit paid through the Association in addition. Employment Registry Conducted.

Funeral Benefit.

A Benefit of £20 payable at death through any cause after one year's membership. One-third may be claimed on the death of a Member's wife. No Medical Examination.

Superannuation Benefit.

An allowance of from 6s. to 10s. per week for life according to number of years' membership on claiming.

The Subscriptions are lower than those of any similar Society. There are no Levies or Fines. Members are accepted up to 55 years of age. Females applicants are welcomed. Membership includes Clerical Workers, Salesmen, Stationery Assistants, Compositors, Machine Minders, Readers, Lithographers, Operators, Rulers, Cutters, Overseers, etc. Further particulars and Application Forms may be had upon request.

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STANLEY G. C. JACOBS.

39-40, SHOR LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4

Nothing Better Printed or with Firmer Fastening than our 2-Colour

DAILY BLDCKS

Prices Much Reduced.

2 Sizes 41 by 5½ in. and 28 by 3½ in.

Can Despatch Immediately.

WM. ASHTON & SONS, L^{td}.
 Calendar Specialists • SOUTHPORT.



Trade Notes.

FOR the 95th Anniversary Festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation on the 15th instant under the presidency of the Duke of York, every available seat has been reserved and no more tickets can be issued.

COLONEL TRUSCOTT's appeal on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation is meeting with a satisfactory response. We hear that over £600 has already been subscribed, and it is hoped that further amounts will be forthcoming in time for inclusion in the list to be presented on the 15th.

THE Federation of Master Printers is inviting its members to submit designs for a new Federation emblem.

MEMBERS of the South-west London Master Printers' Association, under the leadership of Mr. J. D. Wise, on Monday paid a visit to the Croyley Mills of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd. The visitors spent an interesting time inspecting the various operations of papermaking and were entertained to tea.

A NEW costing campaign in London was opened at a meeting held on Tuesday evening at the Westminster Central Hall under the auspices of the S.-W. London Master Printers' Association. Mr. J. D. Wise presided, and Mr. A. Williamson, the Federation costing secretary, was the principal speaker, Mr. Howard Hazell being absent through illness. An interesting discussion followed Mr. Williamson's address.

ON Thursday last the *Morning Post* completed an existence of 150 years, the first number having been issued on November 2nd, 1772.

IN the action for damages for alleged libel brought by Mr. James Malcolm Monteith Erskine, who was M.P. for St. George's, Hanover-square, in the late Parliament, and who is again standing for that division, against Messrs. J. H. Johnson, Ltd., the printers and publishers of the *Westminster Record* and *West London News*, and Mr. A. J. Tydeman, secretary and agent of the St. George's, Hanover-square, Conservative Association, the jury assessed the damages at £2,500, and judgment was entered accordingly with costs. Notice of appeal was served.

AT the annual dinner of the publishing department (night staff) of *The Times*, held at the Bedford Head Hotel, Maiden-lane, W.C., a presentation was made by the chairman, Mr. F. G. Owen, Father of Chapel, to the late Fathers of Chapel, in recognition of their services during their terms of office.

THOMAS JAMES COTTER, printer, was fined 10s. at the Liverpool Police Court for having printed some slips which did not bear his name and address, the Stipendiary remarking that the offence was merely technical.

NUMBERING CURRENCY NOTES.—The Treasury states that new numbering machinery is being used for 10s. currency notes, commencing with those bearing the serial letter "J," and will be used for all 10s notes bearing that and later serial letters.

MUSIC TYPEWRITER.—After experimenting over a period of 12 years, Professor Fortoni (leader of the orchestra at Princes Restaurant) has invented a music typewriter. The machine can print directly on a transfer paper, and by this process thousands of copies of a new work can be supplied the same day. It will also transpose mechanically into any key.

IN regard to the new registration announced in our columns last week, we understand that Hambleton Properties is an unlimited company formed for purely private reasons for dealing with the properties owned and occupied by Lord Hambleton and Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son. There will be no public issue of shares. No change is involved in the proprietorship, conduct or name of the huge business of W. H. Smith and Son. The business remains, and will continue to remain, a private family concern, as it has been for well over 100 years.

THE King and the Prince of Wales, whose interest in stamp collecting is well known, have accepted sets of the first impressions of the new postal franks produced by the Universal Postal Franking machine now being introduced into the British postal service.

At Harmer, Rooke and Co.'s Fleet street auction rooms, £60 was obtained for a rare Baghdad Occupation stamp.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.—Already the guarantee fund for the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley has reached £1,190,000, but the committee (of which the Prince of Wales is president) hope to see this sum more than doubled, in order that their hands may be strengthened in this great enterprise for the development of Empire trade.

A BIG success is anticipated for the Photographic Fair of 1923, which will be held at the Holland Park Hall from March 15th to 24th.

AMONGST firms recently elected to membership of the Federation of British Industries are the following: Ed. J. Burrow and Co., Ltd., printers of illustrated handbooks, etc., Imperial House, Cheltenham, and 93, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; Cornbrook Chemical Co., Ltd., manufacturers of lake colours, pigment colours, colours for printing ink, etc., Newbridge Mills, Stockport; Greenfield and Co., Ltd., manufacturers of cardboard boxes—hand covered, machine covered, wire stitched, etc., Dickinson-street, Salford, Lancs.

RAILWAY RATES.—Speaking at the quarterly meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at Leicester recently, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, M.P., said they could not expect the railway companies to give a further general reduction in goods rates all round for, say, twelve months from August last, they did consider that in the case of traffic such as coal, iron and steel trades some further reductions might at an early date be granted to assist those particular trades and others which depended on them.

M. ALFRED CAPUS, political editor of the *Figaro*, died on Wednesday of last week. He was a brilliant journalist, and was president and one of the original founders of the *Maison des Journalistes*.

THE death has taken place at Bury of Mr. William Law, aged 69, who for over 40 years was employed at Messrs. Wrigley's Paper Mill, Heap Bridge.

MR. W. L. ROSSITER, formerly in the service of Charles Morgan and Co. for 44 years, and pensioned when the new company was formed in 1919, who has since that time been living at The Red House, Kessingland, near Lowestoft, died suddenly at that address on October 4th.

MR. T. J. COBDEN-SANDERSON, of Hammer-smith, founder of the Doves Bindery and Printing Works, left £12,988.

THE late Mr. Stephen Leslie Pewtress, of 51, Old Bailey, E.C., wholesale and export news-agent, died July 5th, left £7,893.

PRINTED BOOKS EXPORTED.—The exports of printed British books for the nine months ended September reached a total quantity of 199,923 cwts. (of the value of £2,311,279). These figures compare with 209,532 cwts. (£2,625,650) in the corresponding period last year, and 211,716 cwts. (£2,700,899) during January to September of the preceding year.

THE American Publishers' Association has issued a warning to members asking for 10 per cent. reduction in news-print consumption.

THE larger newspapers of the Dutch East Indies import their supplies of printing ink, as well as news-print paper. The smaller papers, including the Chinese and native press, obtain their requirements through jobbers.

THE Stationery and Printing Company to be run on up-to-date lines by the Shanghai Commercial Press under the supervision of the Shantung authorities, has now opened in Tsinan.

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, SHOE LANE, E.C.4, was founded in 1910 and is approved by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. Its benefits include unemployment pay, funeral allowance and superannuation for those employed in any branch of the trade. Its fees are moderate and its benefits substantial, thus, the unemployment benefit of £1 2s. 6d. for 20 weeks in a year is provided for a subscription of 7d. per week and the State Benefit is paid through the Association in addition instead of through a labour exchange. It is purely a benefit society managed by a committee of employers and employees which does not interest itself in trade disputes, and employers in recommending the society to their staff have this assurance. It conducts an employment registry and is in a position to supply efficient labour at the shortest notice. The secretary will be pleased to send a full prospectus.

AT the present rate of consumption Poland uses 113,400 metric tons of paper annually. The production of the Polish paper mills in 1921 amounted to only 36,000 metric tons. Polish engineers are advocating the use of more modern machinery.

THE Bömisch-Kamnitz Paper Mills, Czecho-Slovakia, are paying a dividend of 20 crowns, with profits of 1,303,173 crowns, and the Olleschan Co. a dividend of 18 per cent., with profits of 3,142,300 crowns.

AMENDMENTS have been approved to the first and second schedule to Customs Duties Ordinance of Trinidad. Printing paper (for newspapers) and wrapping paper bear a British preferential tariff of 5 per cent. *ad val.* and a general tariff of 10 per cent. *ad val.* All other kinds and manufactures of paper bear a British preferential tariff of 10 per cent. *ad val.* and a general tariff of 20 per cent. *ad val.*

Trade Union Matters.

HUDSON AND KEARNS' AWARD.—Settlement has been reached by arbitration in the dispute at the warehouse of Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, Ltd., in regard to the employment of women for warehouse work. The firm and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers (London Central Branch) agreed to submit the matters at issue for settlement to the Conciliation Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, which body, we understand, decided that Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, Ltd., were within their rights in employing female labour in certain warehouse work in connection with the production of the *Field and Queen*.

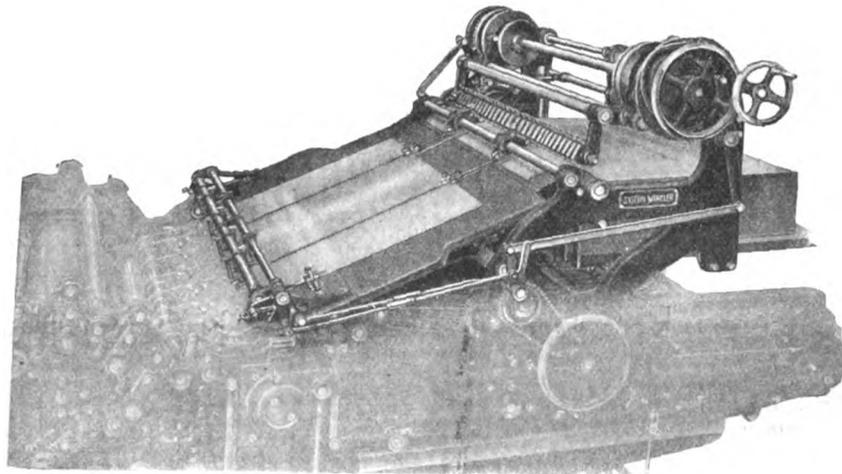
THE London conference (to which we referred last week) on the question of demarcation between male and female labour in bookbinding departments was between the Rulers and Vellum Binders section of the London Master Printers' Association and the National Union of Printing Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers. As a result of the conference, we understand, certain proposals are now under consideration by the union with a view to modification of the present severe restrictions.

RECIPROCITY SCHEME.—The reciprocity scheme between the Typographical Association and the London Machine Managers' Association has been completed. Under the scheme the London Machine Managers' Association will have control for a radius of 15 miles from the City G.P.O., and the Typographical Association outside that area.

NEWRY LOCK-OUT.—The lock-out of the Typographical Association members at Newry, Ireland, has entered into the fourth week without any settlement being arrived at. Three firms are affected. The cause of the dispute is an attempt to reduce wages by 16s. per week.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
Imitators Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould—Patent.
All Working Parts Patented, and D signs Registered.
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OFFSET PRINTING LARGEST PLANT OF ANY TRADE HOUSE IN LONDON.
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:: OFFSET MACHINES ::
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LITHOGRAPHIC AND LETTERPRESS PRINTERS TO THE TRADE.
22 to 26 PAUL STREET,
2 to 16 SCRUTTON STREET,
FINSBURY, E.C.2.



Time is money!

THE Winkler Automatic Sheet Feeder

will save you both.

Built in all sizes
and can be fitted
to any letterpress
or litho machine.

Can be seen
 running in
 London. —

INTRICATE mechanism is superseded by simple movements.

Fitted in its entirety on the machine, so that access to the latter is not impaired.

Works in unison with the machine and at variable speeds up to 2,400.

Feeds all kinds of paper from thinnest tissue to cardboard.

Register is assured even at high speed.

Adaptable for very short runs.

Quick changing from small to large sizes and vice versa.

Changing to hand feed in a few minutes.

Purely mechanical automatic throw-off when the paper feed is disturbed

No tapes or friction wheels to smear the sheets, and freshly-printed matter can be at once backed-up without the risk of marking or smearing.

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Is Typographical Printing Doomed?

Mr. W. Gamble Rouses Keen Discussion amongst Central London Master Printers in respect of Revolutionary Process Developments.

The Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts opened their winter session most auspiciously on Wednesday of last week with a lecture (fully reported on another page) by Mr. William Gamble on "The Influence of Photo-Offset and Rotary Photogravure on the Future of Letterpress Printing." Held at Stationers' Hall, the meeting was exceptionally well attended, a salient feature being the large proportion of printing trade notabilities in the audience. Amongst the many well-known people noticed were: Sir Cecil Harrison, K.B.E., Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president, Federation of Master Printers), Mr. A. E. Dent (secretary, Federation of Master Process Engravers), Mr. Edgar L. Waterlow, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. W. Whyte, Mr. A. Williamson, Mr. W. M. Bower, Mr. Frank Heywood, Mr. G. W. Mascord, Mr. H. R. Eason, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, and Mr. Bertault, whilst Mr. J. D. McAra, F.C.I.S., who performed the duties of chairman with customary ability, was accompanied by Messrs. W. H. Burchell and W. J. Boyle (joint secretaries, Central District), Lieut.-Col. Hooper, and others of the executive.

Mr. Gamble much enhanced the interest of his lecture by displaying for inspection a remarkable collection of examples of work done by a great variety of processes.

The chairman, in welcoming the visitors, made special reference to the presence amongst them of Mr. Charles W. Cox, master printer, director of the Cox, Kay Pty., Ltd., of Hobart, Tasmania, the reference evoking a cordial response from the meeting.

Mr. Gamble was forthwith called upon to deliver his lecture, his remarks being followed with keen attention, and an ovation being given him at the conclusion.

When the chairman declared the meeting open for questions and discussion, there was some hesitancy in making a start, but Mr. Goodwin readily responded to a request to "break the ice."

Mr. Goodwin recalled his pleasure in listening to Mr. Gamble's address at the World's Printing Trades Congress, and said that unfortunately the Congress was held at the time of the railway strike, otherwise a good deal more interest would have been shown in Mr. Gamble's remarks on that occasion. He thought Mr. Gamble had then prophesied that this revolution would take place at a very early date, but he did not know there was sufficient evidence that matters had developed quite so quickly as Mr. Gamble had anticipated at that time, and he was not quite sure Mr. Gamble would be prepared to state that in five years this revolution was going to make quite the advance that some of them might fear. It was, however, vastly important that the matter should be ventilated by experts on the technical side. When the linotype and monotype machines were being introduced, a good deal more interest was shown by the provinces than by London. And now they had to look to Blackpool for the most marked advance yet made in photo-offset production, though there was a good deal of experimenting being done in London printing offices.

Photogravure Election Poster.

Mr. Burchell said he would have liked to hear something about the application of photogravure and offset to the printing of postage stamps and bankers' cheques. He took it that the step-and-repeat process would show an advantage in that class of work. Perhaps Sir Cecil Harrison could give them some enlightenment. He thought letterpress printers would have to get in offset or photogravure. Only a day or two ago he had had an eye-opener—a double crown portrait poster for election purposes being produced by offset at a price quite out of comparison with that of half-tone.

A member requested further information as to the justifying of the glass letters which Mr. Gamble had mentioned.

Mr. G. W. Mascord recalled something of his experiences in pioneer work connected with the introduction of half-tone engraving and other processes. He mentioned that quite by coincidence he had sitting by him that evening Mr. Charles Shugg, of Melbourne.

He thought Mr. Shugg and himself were amongst the first to introduce the half-tone process into Australia. After touching further upon his Australian experiences he indicated that he thought Mr. Gamble too sanguine as to the effect of the photo processes upon present-day methods, especially in respect of newspaper work, which had to be done with marvellous rapidity. He did not agree that there would be displacement of present methods in five years. The question of corrections, manipulation of master matrices, etc., was a vital matter which had not been sufficiently thoroughly dealt with. However, the wonderful results shown pointed to Mr. Gamble's predictions being realised sooner or later. Magazine and jobbing printers would be the first to reap the benefits of the new methods.

Mr. Shugg made further reference to early experiences of process work in Australia, including zinc etching, the gelatine process and the producing of half-tone blocks by the use of screens of wire gauze, linen gauze and perforated zinc. He thought Mr. Mascord printed the first half-tone ever done in Melbourne. He (Mr. Shugg) had derived a great deal of pleasure and assistance from Mr. Gamble's writings. He was now over here to learn what there was to be learned of the new methods in photo-litho. He had no fault to find with what Mr. Gamble had said that evening; he was only thankful to have the pleasure of being present.

Another speaker inquired whether, by the offset litho process, one could print three-colour work on the same lines as with process blocks.

Limitations of Offset.

Mr. Eason, who said he had very much enjoyed the lecture, referred first to Mr. Gamble's mention of duplicating a plate which was part of a colour set; he was interested to know what Mr. Gamble had in mind. He thought offset was going to be the greatest of our reproduction processes. In offset, however, we had not yet attained the perfection in negative-making and production on the metal that had been achieved in half-tone. Fine etching was very difficult to dispense with, the deepening of the dark portions and the lightening of the light portions to get the requisite contrast. The difficulty with monochrome reproduction would doubly or trebly pertain to colour reproduction. But the offset printer did not expect to get the same result in three printings as he would get with colour blocks, because of the difference in brilliancy of the images. He thought a great deal was due to softening-down from the rubber, also due to the paper, as with matt-surface paper one could not expect the brilliancy obtained on paper made on purpose to keep the impression on the surface. The process must be chosen to suit the work. With regard to photogravure, it was plain from the beautiful present-day newspaper supplements and publications entirely by photogravure, that the process was no longer in the experimental stage. It had come to stay. Printers must follow the trend of events or they would be left behind. But though photo processes were suitable for some purposes, the tendency with a new process was to rush to do everything by it. As for photo type-setting, he thought Mr. Gamble might be right in predicting five years as the period for its being brought to perfection.

Photo Type-Setting Questioned.

Sir Cecil Harrison, who commenced by saying he was not in a position for the moment to explain fully the technical methods of stamp production and to recommend the one he thought best, remarked that he was one of the unfortunate printers peculiarly bound up in the old method of printing from type. He was afraid that amongst all the printers in the room there was none who had the misfortune to have such a quantity of metal in various stages in his office. So that seding printing from type, he trembled with fear. (Laughter.) He realised that something could now be done in the direction of setting type and photographing it for photogravure or offset, but he gathered that Mr. Gamble's

predictions of the complete or large supersession of type were founded especially on machines the details of which had hardly been indicated—machines which might or might not be partially invented and which were to produce type matter without type. He could hardly conceive what was the nature of machines which would produce letterpress matter more rapidly and more cheaply than the present-day type-setting machines.

What Photo Processes are Doing.

Mr. Fishenden said that whilst they must all agree that photo typesetting would come—and he thought it would come as quickly as Mr. Gamble anticipated—there appeared to be very big developments coming immediately in the replacement of letterpress methods by offset, particularly in respect of reprints. Mr. Gamble had mentioned the Manul process, and there were other similar methods being worked out at the present time. He believed some of the Scottish printing houses already found it extremely economical to produce reprints of novels and the like by offset methods, using one or other of these reprint processes which enabled a finished reprint edition of a novel to be produced more cheaply by offset than by letterpress, even if the stereo plates of the first edition were in existence. With regard to high-light methods, a tremendous amount of development had already been achieved, and he did not agree that it was not practicable to obtain the richness, strength and vitality in a high-light result that could be got with a block. When the process was properly understood the final prints by offset—with no fine etching whatever—far exceeded in richness and intensity those produced by the ordinary half-tone block. With regard to colour, he had found it possible to produce by five printings, with a purely automatic process of photographic colour selection, results perfectly suitable for any ordinary run of commercial colour printing. With reference to dry lithography, this appeared to be a development applicable to certain classes of work, coming more into line with ordinary letterpress printing. It was possible, if there were no very extensive whites in the subject, to etch an ordinary litho plate into relief and, by reason of the fact that one was handling a thin metal plate instead of a thick plate such as used for blocks, bend it round the cylinder of the offset machine and print at the ordinary running speeds of offset. One of the great advantages attaching to the use of photo offset and photogravure for high speeds was the definite practical possibility of using fine grain screens (invisible or scarcely visible) as was entirely impracticable in the ordinary run of letterpress printing.

Mr. Owen-Jones mentioned that the full specification and drawings relating to the Robertson patent for photo typesetting had now been published and were obtainable at the Patent Office. He had been amazed to find how the difficulties encountered had been overcome by the patentees. There were wonderful ingenuity and skill behind these inventors, and financial backing also.

A questioner asked how half-tone illustrations could be included in photo-set type matter.

Mr. Dent said he thought the lecturer had stated that photo-litho offset and rotary gravure were not so applicable to jobbing work as to newspaper work and long runs. He would like that emphasised, as the production of a cylinder might be all very well for a big run of one publication, but how would these processes apply to jobbing work, with comparatively small runs and with different coloured inks and different weights of paper?

Mr. Boyle asked if it were not a fact that the last miniature edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica was produced by process.

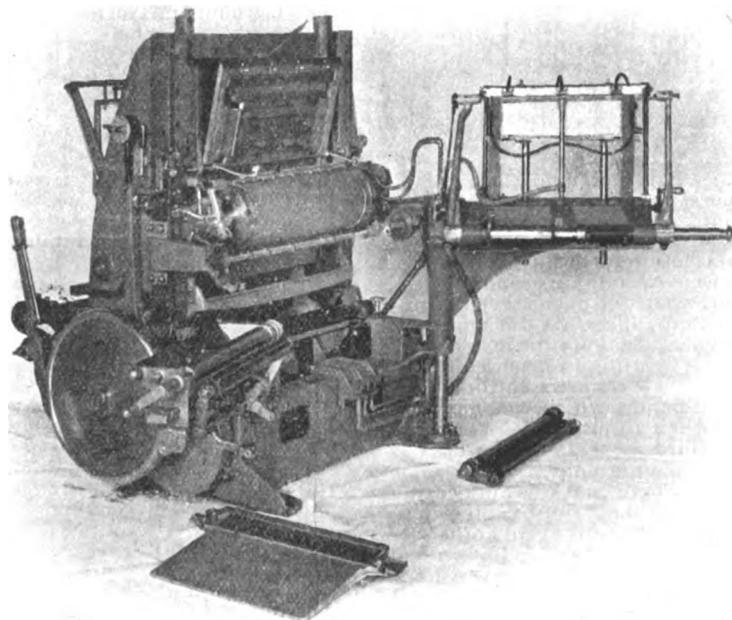
Mr. Gamble Replies.

Mr. Gamble, being called upon to reply to the points raised in the discussion, dealt with them seriatim.

In regard to the printing of postage stamps and cheques, he said that as Sir Cecil Harrison had not vouchsafed information it would perhaps be improper for him to go into the matter. He might say, however, that a great deal of such work was being done by rotary gravure. It was, he thought, no secret that our Treasury notes are being printed by rotary photogravure, whilst the Bank of England is also doing something with the same process.

As for the justifying of lines in the photo type-setting process, he could not conceive that the photographic squeezing-in of a long line or the expanding of a short one could

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give sufficient uniformity—in respect of which the eye is very sensitive. In photo line methods the spacing-out was done in an entirely different way, by expansible spacing, as in linotype and monotype.

Mr. Mascord, he said, seemed rather pessimistic in regard to the five years' limit. His (Mr. Gamble's) meaning was that it would take about five years to bring the apparatus to something like perfection, and from that date onwards progress would be made. It might take a quarter of a century before it attained to anything like the degree of perfection of the present-day linotype and monotype.

Mr. Shugg had made interesting reference to the old swelled-gelatine process. Announcement had been made recently of a new German process claiming to produce half-tones at one-tenth the present price and to do them in 15 minutes. That process did not seem to have matured. Another German worker had done something better. He (the speaker) had received a block made by gelatine process—i.e., with gelatine printing surface. An example of printing from gelatine would appear in the next issue of "Process Work."

As for three-colour work by offset, it is certainly being done, but it is generally found in practice that it is better to give four, five or six colours, the usual plan being to give three colours, then one extra red and one extra blue.

In reply to Mr. Eason's query: it was quite possible to prepare a duplicate plate by means of stepping methods. One method now used in America was to have a transparent sheet on which an impression is taken of the first plate, or there are guide lines by which the work can be laid down. Other kinds of apparatus did it by means of mechanical scales.

Replying to Sir Cecil Harrison, Mr. Gamble maintained that the photo typesetting machines would work more quickly than the typesetting machines now in use. One respect in which time was saved was in the casting process. The speed of the photo machines should be practically the same as the typewriter, because the striking of the keys merely involved making an exposure and moving the film one step for the next line.

In regard to Mr. Fishenden's remarks, Mr. Gamble said that one disadvantage of the Manul process was that it was limited in respect of size; he did not think it possible to apply it to large sheets. Another drawback was that it is sometimes difficult to get uniformity; one film might be a little more dense than another, so that the pages of a book printed by the process proved to be not exactly the same colour—though the average reader was not critical on that point.

As to the insertion of half-tones in text matter, that was quite easy. By drawing a slide one drew aside the screen when doing the text, and pushed it in when doing the half-tone.

Regarding the point made by Mr. Dent, it was quite true that it might be too costly to make a cylinder for a small job but there were methods by which a small job could be put on a cylinder that had a lot of previous jobs on it, and only the last job need be printed. By that method it might be possible to do even small jobs economically, whilst there were sheet-feeding machines which enabled one to deal with any thickness or size of paper.

Mr. Boyle was right about the Encyclopædia Britannica; the miniature edition had been done entirely by photo process. It was

produced by a firm in Chicago, and no doubt the plates would be sent over here for the reprint in this country.

The meeting was brought to an end by the chairman expressing to Mr. Gamble the appreciation and thanks of the audience, whose endorsement of these sentiments was made plain by another very cordial ovation.

Setting Type Without Type.

Addressing the members of the Edinburgh Rotary Club at their weekly luncheon on Oct. 26th on "Modern Developments of Printing," Mr. W. B. Hislop said that, going back to the beginning of last century, they would find printers using type very much the same as they used to day. In those days printing was a leisurely business, and the illustrations were wood-cuts and plates. These, however, went out of use when printing was speeded up. The first development was an entirely new class of printing, known as lithography, or printing from perfectly flat surfaces. Later, there came the introduction of the rotary principle, which was now the method adopted for all printing done at fast speeds. The third development was the application of photography. It did not strike the ordinary man that this application of photography to the printing press had made a greater difference than any other development. Regarding the development of type setting, Mr. Hislop said, before very long, perhaps next year, they might have a machine which would set up type without using type at all. That might sound a little Irish, but this might mean a revolution in printing. They had heard a good deal about broad-casting, but broad-casting would never replace printing.

French Paper Market.

English and Americans have been buying enormous quantities of rags from France, so that prices have risen. One firm has inquiries for the supply of 1,000 tons of rags per week. Wood pulp has also risen in price quite lately, this being also ascribed to English and American buyers.

Italian mills export considerable quantities of straw paper to France and Belgium also printing paper, but prices of the latter have been increased 10 per cent.

It is said, says *La Papeterie*, that Czechoslovakia is making preparations to flood the French markets with paper.

The Amalgamated Photographic Manufacturers (of which Mr. A. E. Parke, of Wiggins, Teape and Co., is chairman) has decided to reduce the capital by £170,000. The company was formed to combine a number of firms whose productions cover practically the entire range of goods needed by photographers. Considerable economies have been effected both in administration and factory charges, the new roll-film camera establishment at Leeds is now producing, and the reduction in postage tariffs should stimulate the post card trade.

Italian Printing Ink Trade.

The Italian Custom duties on inks are imposed with a view to protect home manufacture, which is considerable. Prohibitive duties have greatly interfered with French exports to Italy, which during the war had replaced German and Austrian products, says *Chimie et Industrie*. Owing to their debased currency, these old purveyors to Italian markets have returned, and now compete with local manufactures in spite of the high import duties.

France retains her high rank for printing inks, but will have to watch German competition. It is possible for her to hold her ground, provided she does not rely too much on former reputation and displays activity.

The following are the duties on printing inks:—

1. Black—15 gold lire per quintal (220½ lbs); co-efficient, 0.2.
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Italy's imports of printing inks in 1920 and the first half of 1921 respectively were: From France, 1,194 quintals and 284 quintals; from Germany, 506 and 244; from England, 677 and 69; from United States, 217 and 0; from other countries, 181 and 20; making totals for the two periods of 2,775 quintals and 617 quintals respectively.

Italy's exports of printing inks amounted in 1920 to 323 quintals, and to 100 quintals in the first half of 1921.

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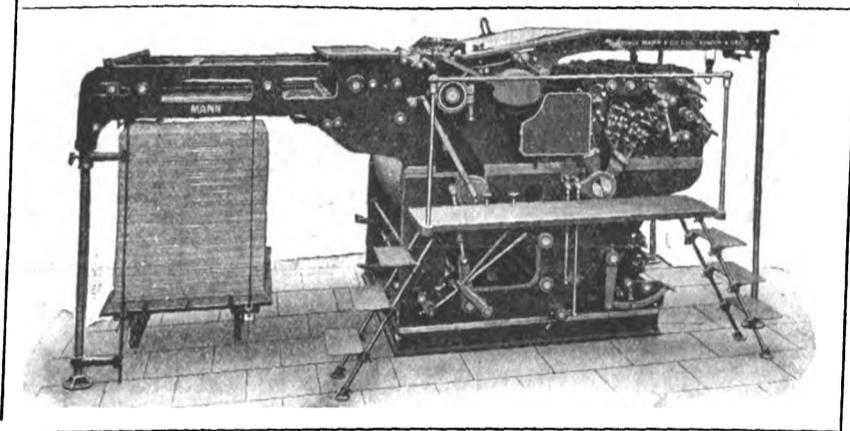
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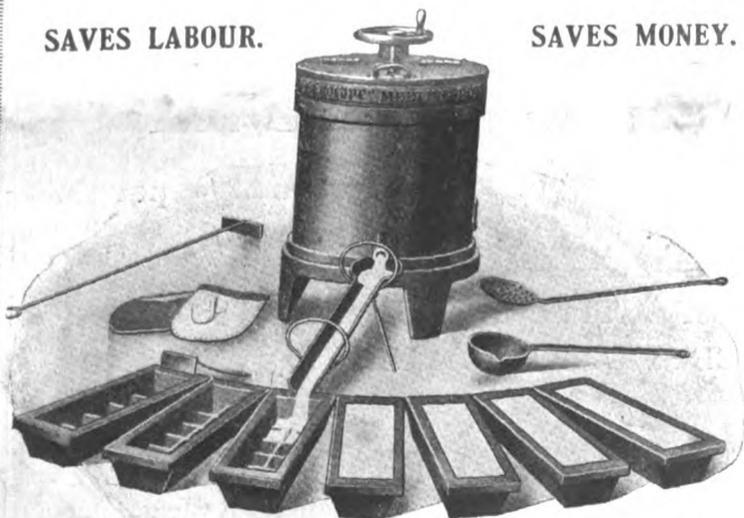
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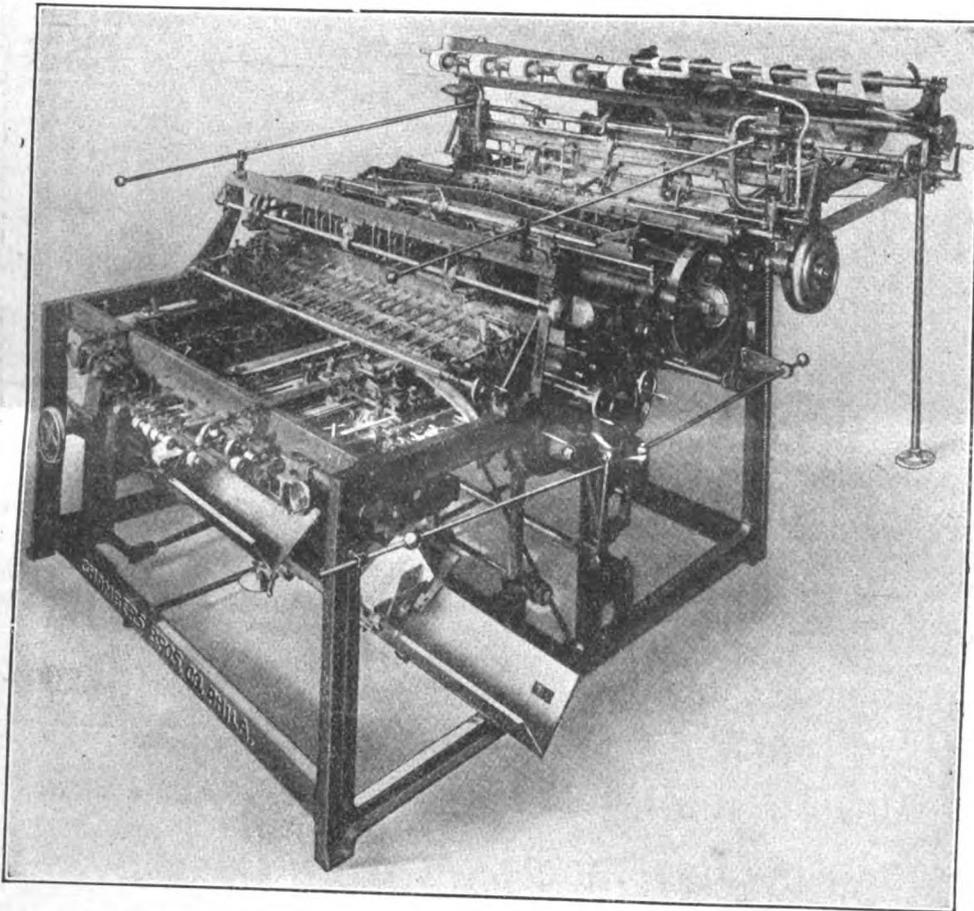
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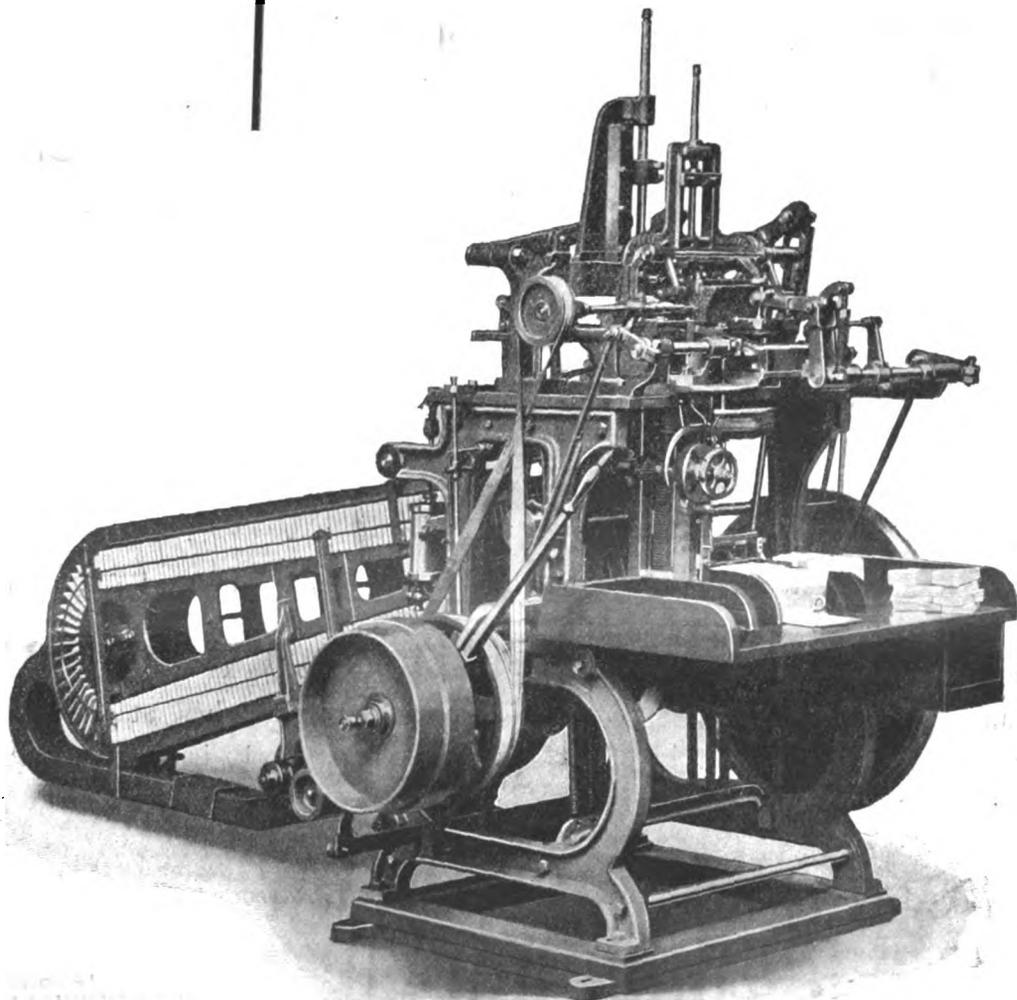
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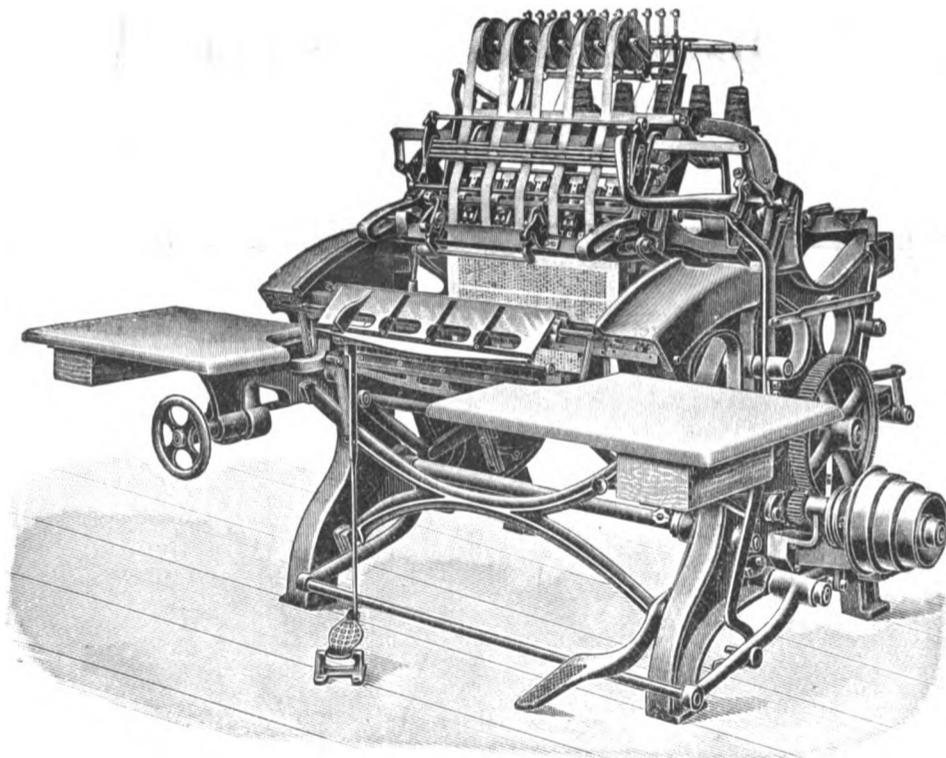
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More About Photo Typesetting.

Mr. John Robertson, Inventor of the Robertson Photo Typesetting Process, Discusses Mr. Gamble's Prophecy and Some Outstanding Points of Interest Regarding the Invention.

Much interest has evidently been aroused in the trade by Mr. William Gamble's prophecy, as published in our last issue, that photo typesetting will in five years' time be commencing the general displacement of the typesetting methods now in vogue. Since going to press last week with our report of Mr. Gamble's lecture and the interesting discussion it evoked, we have found opportunity for a further interview with Mr. Robertson and his co-inventors, and it will aid in clearing up some doubts and misapprehensions if we report upon some of the points discussed.

The Stationers' Hall Meeting.

We found the inventors keenly interested in the articles published in last Thursday's *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. Mr. Robertson remarked that naturally there would be divergence of opinion as to the accuracy of some of Mr. Gamble's deductions, but it might be said without fear of contradiction that Mr. Gamble held a position and a past record that entitled his opinions to be received with the very highest respect. Mr. Robertson added that if his own opinion differed from Mr. Gamble's he would enter into controversy only after making very certain of his position and then with some diffidence. Fortunately, however, he had the happiness of finding himself in general agreement with Mr. Gamble's expressed views. It was gratifying to learn that not only had Mr. Gamble spoken very favourably of photo typesetting, but that in the course of the discussion the Robertson method had received flattering references from two or three speakers. Possibly, however, some incorrect ideas were entertained about the process, and some further information would be desirable.

Origin of the Invention.

Referring to his well-known printing activities at St. Anne's, and the circumstances in which the new photo typesetting invention took its rise, Mr. Robertson remarked that he, together with his co-inventors had been for some years engaged in improving litho offset printing, and their efforts had had very favourable and most encouraging results. At an early stage, however, they realised that the process they were working upon was incomplete without a photographic composing machine.

The interest aroused by the production of the *Blackpool Times* by offset is well known throughout the trade. At present the text of that journal is set in linotype slugs before the photographic negative can be obtained for making the zinc plate for printing by offset litho. It soon became evident, however, that an immense advance would be made if it were

possible to do away with the necessity for the casting process, and find a means of composing directly upon a photographic negative. After due thought the inventors decided to take as the model what they regard as the most successful composing machine extant, i.e., the linotype, so they based the mechanical movements required on that most ingenious mechanism.

The Machine Described.

Broadly, very broadly speaking, said Mr. Robertson, the Robertson photographic composing machine consists of a linotype in which the metal pot and its attendant units are replaced by a camera; and the matrices, instead of having the usual casting indentations, bear in the same position a sharply defined character suitable for photographic reproduction.

The first Robertson machine, we learnt, will not embody the use of transparent "matrices" (the name is incorrect but convenient), but opaque, solid metal matrices, the reproduction being obtained by reflection. In general shape the matrices are similar to those of the linotype machine, but are appreciably larger and carry a relatively large character, viz., 24 point. The camera is immediately adjustable for magnification or reduction through a wide range, thus making the machine suitable for display work as well as ordinary setting. Sixteen different sizes of type are provided for, ranging from 6 to 48-point in several different faces.

The Justification Problem.

It is about a quarter of a century since attempts began to be made to introduce photo typesetting. Of the many difficulties with which inventors have been faced the greatest has been the problem of justifying the line. We therefore made a point of seeking from the inventors something a little more definite as to the way they are tackling their justification problem.

We were told at once that the photographic "stretching" of a short line or "squeezing" of a long one was not relied upon as the principal method. Justification of the line is obtained by means of wedge spaces as in the linotype, but they provide—as an adjunct and because it is easy to do so—a photographic justification which comes into operation only when the operator sends away a "long" line; i.e., a line having, say, two or three characters above the normal. Thus the operator is frequently able to complete a word that would otherwise require to be divided. Of course this photographic reduction of a long line to normal, affects the size of all the characters in that line and the extent of this reduction must be only slight,

We were told that tests show that in the case of ordinary reading matter reduction is permissible within a small limit and it is not proposed to use it outside this limit excepting for display work. The photographic enlargement of short lines to wider measure is not contemplated.

Corrections.

When the word "corrections" was mentioned, Mr. Robertson remarked with a smile that he thought he could safely say that in all the discussions he had had in reference to their machine not one solitary individual had yet neglected to inquire: "All very well, but what about corrections?" "Sometimes," said Mr. Robertson, "we explain and sometimes we do not, but we are printers and we do print a newspaper among other things, so it is reasonably safe to assume that we have not neglected to make provision for this unfortunate necessity."

We gather that though corrections could be done by the method indicated by Mr. Gamble—viz., obtaining the negative on a film, which could be cut and joined up again as in cinematographic practice—the inventors are confident that they can greatly improve upon that method. They are looking, we understand, to photographic paper to facilitate the making of corrections.

Distorting of Typefaces?

When told about the photographing of 24-point type originals with an enlargement to 48 point and reduction to 6 point, we naturally raised the objection—so firm an article of faith to the typefounder—that this would result in distortion of the original, or rather that the enlarged or reduced face, just because it was an exact replica of the form of the original and not modified to suit the change of size, would be comparatively unshapely or of faulty design.

By way of reply we were shown actual examples, first of 24-point faces as printed from foundry type, then of photo-litho reproductions of the same in sizes varying from 48-point to 6-point. The results obtained surprised us, the enlarged and reduced type faces being such as could scarcely arouse criticism from any ordinary reader; and that is doubtless of more importance than the possibility of criticism from aesthetes.

Demonstrating the Process.

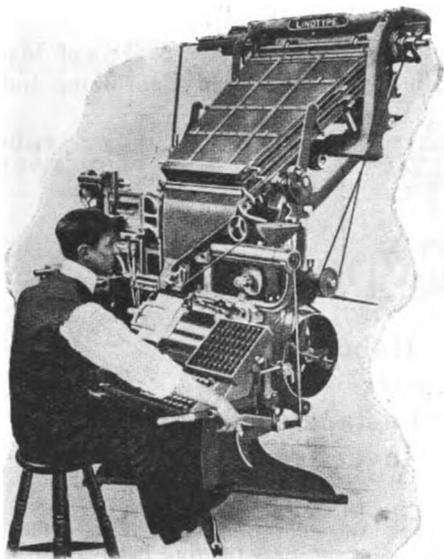
As to the vital question of translating inventive theory into actual demonstration, we learned that the first Robertson photo typesetting machine yet awaits manufacture. The inventors, however, base their confidence upon the assurance that the factors to be embodied in the complete machine have all been separately demonstrated to be practicable,

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and that the larger part of the mechanism included is similar to that of the linotype, about the practicability of which no doubt can now be raised.

It is interesting to learn that the work of preparing the designs for the first Robertson machine is in the able hands of Mr. Harold Isherwood, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., long with Linotype and Machinery Limited.

The inventors state that, by virtue of the elimination of typesetting, their machine will have 30 per cent. fewer working parts than the linotype.

Mr. Robertson and his collaborators manifestly entertain no doubt as to their ability to have a complete machine working at an early date, nor do they question its ability to displace the greater part of present-day typesetting. Whereas Mr. Gamble specifies five years as the interval before this displacement definitely sets in, Mr. Robertson's estimate is two years.

The Patent Specification.

The patent specification, with four sheets of drawings, relating to the Robertson photo-composing machine, has just been published, the patentees being Messrs. John Robertson, Thomas William Brown, and Andrew Orrell. The number is 186,255, and copies are obtainable from the Patent Office at 1s. each. Whilst the principle of the invention is covered in the specification, it should be noted that under Mr. Isherwood's hand the designs have been greatly modified. The first machine is to approximate much more closely to the linotype than the specification would suggest.

Of very special interest, of course, is that vital part of a patent specification, the statement of the claims made. The present article may well conclude by citing in full the ten claims in the Robertson complete specification. They are:—

1. The combination of a type-setting machine of the kind in which the characters are capable of being set into a line by means of the usual setting keyboard, and containing selecting and distributing mechanism, but in which the usual type-casting matrices are replaced by character members suitable for photography, together with a photographic attachment including a light source, a lens, and a sensitised member to receive the successive impressions of lines of characters, and combine them into a column.

2. A machine as claimed in Claim 1, provided with a focussing adjustment to vary the size of the images on the sensitised member, so that one set of characters may be reproduced in a variety of sizes between the limits of the machine.

3. A machine as claimed in Claim 1, provided with means whereby the setting of a line of characters of abnormal width automatically adjusts the magnification of the photographic image for the purpose of justification.

4. A machine as claimed in Claim 3 wherein the lens and the sensitised member receive relative lateral motion to centralise the line of images with the column.

5. In a machine as claimed in Claim 4 means for justifying the impression received from a line of characters consisting of a member contacting with the last character member of the line by which the lens and the sensitive member are moved relatively in a longitudinal direction to effect adjustment of the magnification of the image and transversely to centralise the line of images with the column.

6. In a machine as claimed in Claim 5 the means for effecting justification substantially as described.

7. A machine as claimed in Claim 1 in which the character members are delivered in line to a guideway, means to raise the guideway in front of the lens, and means to alter the magnification of the image, and to centralise the image with the column, operated by the width of the line of character members.

8. For use in a machine as claimed in Claim 1, "matrices" having the characters formed in a negative or positive fashion on a translucent or transparent base through which a beam of light may be projected when the exposure is made.

9. "Matrices" for machines as claimed in Claim 1, constructed from two superimposed plates of glass, the character being upon an abutting face, the plates being provided with a metal top cut according to the usual character combination.

10. The machine for setting character members in line and photographing such lines successively to form a column substantially as described and illustrated.

**SOUTH-WEST
London Master Printers' Association**

Visit to Apsley Paper Mills.

A Visitor's Appreciation.

There are good days and bad days—days to be remembered and days to be quickly forgotten—and days which are of no account at all. To us, November 6th, 1922, will always be one of pleasant memories and of business interest that will remain in our minds for many a day to come.

There were a goodly number of us—members of the South-west London Master Printers' Association—whose natural pride compels us to describe ourselves as "Master Printers"—and we foregathered on a typically dull, dreary November day at Euston Station preparatory to a journey to Boxmoor on a special invitation to view Messrs. John Dickinson's Apsley Mills. The journey down passed pleasantly enough—it was good to be out of the raw weather snugly ensconced in a warm railway carriage—and we passed the time discussing our mutual interests, only to arrive at the inevitable conclusion that there is little money to be made in printing and that it is a slow game! However, we all thrive somehow! Eleven-thirty saw us at Boxmoor Station, surrounded by a beautiful countryside which is beyond our poor powers of description, and there we had our first introduction to the kindness and thought of hosts, which proved to be the feature of our visit. Cars conveyed us the mile-and-half's journey through the village to the "front door" of Apsley Mills, where the dreariness of the day was more than made up for by the warmth of our reception.

A Wonderful Organisation.

After the necessary preliminaries of divesting ourselves of overcoats, macs, umbrellas, etc., was over, we found we had but a short half-hour before lunch. Accordingly, we were immediately conducted to view the various processes of board making, and there saw Messrs. Dickinson's famous Ivory boards being pasted up from large reels of paper. The various technicalities were most ably explained by our hosts and in the short time at our disposal not a moment was wasted. Adjourning for lunch we collided—almost literally—with the employees, who, on the sound of the hooter, made their exit in the manner of a never-ending stream, whew! three thousand of them—and the place emptied in less than five minutes. We began thinking very hard of the organisation that maintained such an army of workers, and wondered what we, as "printers and stationers" would feel like if we employed a fifth part of that number. Gradually they left us there alone as they went off their many ways—some on cycles (and incidentally the company houses 700 of these), some on buses, some on foot—but the majority of them, just across the road to the Guild House, their own social club and restaurant, where a good lunch at a reasonable figure awaited them. Before passing to our own lunch we looked in at them in the canteen, where they all sat at large tables very healthily interested in the good fare provided either by the kitchen committee or themselves.

Lunch occupied us for an hour, and—well it was a lunch to which one could not do justice in less time. Various speeches followed—our good friend and president, Mr. Wise, ever to the fore—and then we rose, agog to see more and more of this wonderful "J. D. and Co." organisation.

We now separated in parties of four, with a guide to each—a thoughtful arrangement which ensured to each individual a real opportunity of seeing and understanding all that was shown to him. It would be impossible to describe in detail in the short space at one's disposal all that was seen, so we must outline to the best of our ability the main features.

Many Departments Inspected.

Our first visit was to the bookbinding department, where books of all sorts, shapes, and sizes started as plain paper and finished up as the complete article. Paper of all descriptions, ruling machines of all sizes and design, wire stitching and thread sewing machines, numbering machines, index cutting machines, guillotines—here they all were arranged in perfect order and doing each its separate job steadily and uninterruptedly.

Cases were made by both hand and machine, books were sewn and rounded by both hand and machine—the human element always present in some degree. To us, it was a real education to watch the various processes which we all know so well, in a firm where they think and work in thousands as against our smaller quantities. A too short hour soon flitted by, and with a finishing peep in the wood-working department—filing cabinets, office furniture, etc., etc.—we adjourned for tea. This proved a most refreshing pause in which mentally to digest the information so freely given us, and gave us the opportunity of comparing our impressions. One and all remarked on the entire absence of mere rush and bustle and scramble, and agreed that the departments we had visited so far were a sound proof of what good and efficient organisation can mean. If Henry Ford himself were director, he would do no better!

Our visit, however, was by no means over yet, and, tea finished, we passed on to the envelope departments. Here again it was the same story, up-to-date machinery, expert operatives, steady work, and complete efficiency which clearly demonstrated the secrets of an enormous output to meet present-day competitive prices. Still more machines of all descriptions and sizes, by the hundred—cutting machines, gumming machines, folding machines, complete envelope making machines (in which the complete envelope is made in one operation) die stamping machines, and all the minor parts which go to make the complete whole—met our view.

Passing from the envelopes, we explored the other very necessary departments, the warehouse, despatch rooms, and power house, and again were impressed by the splendid system exhibited in each place.

A 150-Year-Old Veteran.

Our visit was now drawing to a very regretful close, but our hosts would not let us go until we had been introduced to the veteran of the works. He is 150 years old, and, like Charley's Aunt, is still running. He is the original old water-wheel installed for power purposes in the original Apsley Mill by the first John Dickinson 150 years ago, and he steadily refuses to retire or sever his connection with the firm. Even now when the day's main work is done and the electric power house shuts down, if light is wanted for a small job, he gets busy at once and "carries on" as fit as ever. Good old friend!

And now the time comes for us to go. Once again the cars arrive on the scene—there is a final handshake all round, a gift to each of us of a beautifully bound pictorial souvenir of the mills—and we are away on our journey back to the grime and murk of London.

From start to finish it was a "good day"—full of interest and value from all points of view, especially from the serious business side in which we realised that in the present strenuous times each of us has the advantage of this huge organisation (controlled by a capable and enlightened management) at our service for the mutual benefit of both printer and manufacturer. Their motto is "Visit us and we will show you how we can help you!" Our best thanks are due to the management of J. D. and Co. for their courtesy and kindness, and these we give unstintedly; and to our president and secretary for the excellent arrangements made for the visit.

C.R.S.

Ceylon Paper Duties.

The proposed new customs tariff in Ceylon, which is in force as from August 25th, pending the passage of the Bill through the Legislative Council and the granting of the Governor's assent thereto, provides for the following duties:—

Art, works of, including pictures, prints, and picture post cards, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Cards, playing, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Paper, printing, printed forms, accounting paper, and printed labels, and paper for lining tea boxes or packing tea or other Ceylon produce, 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Millboard, strawboard, cardboard, and pasteboard, 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

The table of exemptions include: Advertising matter, viz., trade circulars, trade catalogues, show cards, show plates and frames, not including name plates and signboards; books, printed, book covers, and manuscripts; exercise books in paper covers imported for educational purposes; maps and charts; and printed music.

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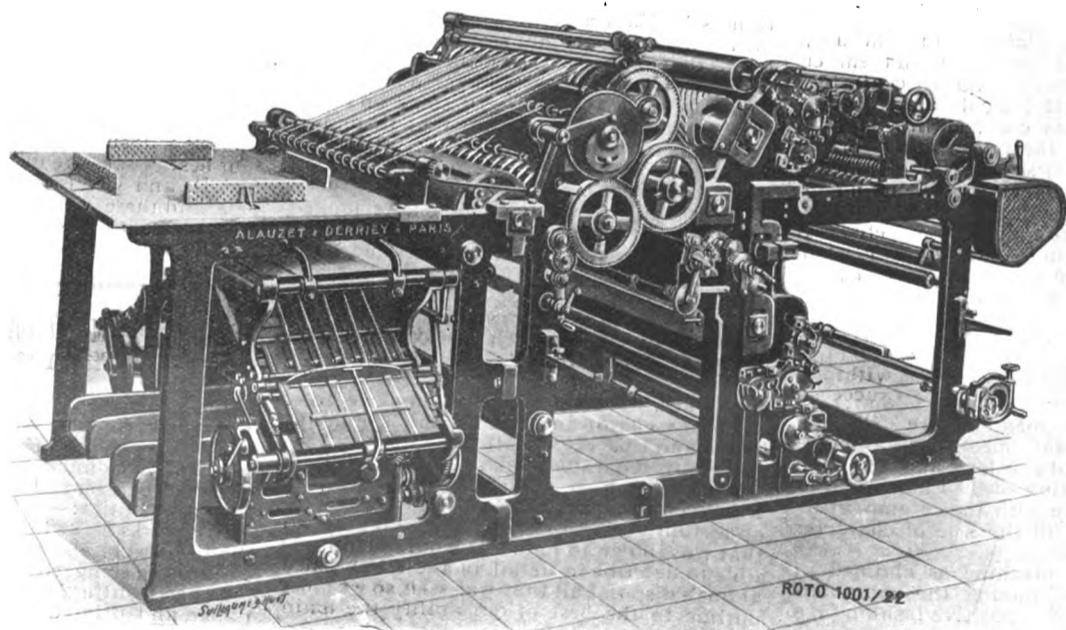
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Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Officers Nominated, and a Lecture.

Two important items on the agenda drew an excellent attendance of members to the November meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association on Tuesday last week. The first was the nomination of candidates for the post of council members and officers of the Association for the ensuing year. The second was a lecture by an old friend of the Association, Mr. Frank Colebrook, F.A.I., who spoke on "Fact and Fancy in Printing Valuation." Mr. S. M. Bateman was in the chair.

The meeting opened with a touch of sadness, the chairman announcing with regret that one of the Association's oldest and most respected members, Mr. Robinson Innes, had passed away since the October meeting. Mr. Bateman went on to say that Mr. Innes, known to all of them as "Bob," was one of the best and most kind-hearted of men. He was "one of Nature's gentlemen." He then read a letter communicating the sad news. Mr. Innes, it appears, met with a sudden and fatal accident, by being knocked down by a motor car, sustaining a fractured skull, and dying later at King's College Hospital without regaining consciousness.

Three Additions to the Association.

Again there were names of candidates for membership to be voted upon, and the following three new members were added to the Association by unanimous vote:—J. H. Gask (Fleetway Press, Ltd., 3-9, Dane-street, Holborn, W.C.1; rotary overseer); W. J. Haycock (Messrs. Haycock, Cadle and Graham, Ltd., 106-140, Neate-street, Camberwell, S.E.5; general manager); G. J. Little (Messrs. Haycock, Cadle and Graham, Ltd., 106-140, Neate-street, Camberwell, S.E.5; assistant general manager). Mr. Gask and Mr. Little, who were present, were personally welcomed by the president.

Officers and Council Nominated.

The next business was the nomination of members to serve as officers on the council. The Association's satisfaction with its existing set of officers was manifested by the re-nomination of every one of them, many appreciative remarks being made regarding their services during the past year. The nominations stand, therefore, as follows:—President, Mr. S. M. Bateman; vice-president, Mr. R. H. Berry; trustees, Mr. J. C. Pugh and Mr. G. Phillips; treasurer, Mr. C. Durston; general secretary, Mr. E. W. Whittle; financial secretary, Mr. W. H. Gill; technical secretary, Mr. H. Blackwell.

For eight vacancies on the council no fewer than 17 nominations were made, the following names being put forward: Messrs. J. Acton, C. Northam, L. C. Mennell, G. E. Parker, E. Hutchins, F. J. Field, R. Simpson, C. W. Brown, T. B. Lapworth, T. Heptonstall, E. G. Bausor, A. H. Wilson, E. H. Campling, A. S. Thatcher, S. J. Holt, G. H. I. Freeman and G. Waller.

Mr. Colebrook's Lecture.

The business part of the agenda having been completed, Mr. Colebrook was called upon to deliver his lecture, a summary of which is unavoidably held over to next week's issue. Though Mr. Colebrook apologised for having been unable to give the time he would have wished to the preparation of his address—he had been in five towns within the previous ten days—he nevertheless succeeded well in holding the attention of his audience, the chairman remarking at the close that members had found the lecture extremely interesting, and that Mr. Colebrook had once more proved himself a capital speaker, for every one in the room had been able to hear the whole of what had been said.

The meeting was then thrown open for questions and discussion.

Photo Typesetting.

Mr. V. Pitman paid a warm personal tribute to the kindness done him by Mr. Colebrook in time of business trouble and the help, very profitable to Mr. Vincent's employers, Mr. Colebrook rendered as valuer when there was difficulty over a particular and costly machine. He mentioned a few of the many points upon which he would like to have asked questions. He referred to Mr. Gamble's recent prophecy that photo typesetting would in five year's time be beginning to displace

present methods, and went on to indicate the revolutionary possibilities of the photo typesetting process. "It is coming, gentlemen," he said, "it is not a vision. You cannot stop progress." He suggested that the Association might spend an evening in discussing the implications of the change in values and in other regards which photo typesetting might inaugurate.

Mr. Whittle made some humorous comments upon valuer's work, and went on to refer to the prophecy of the early displacement of present-day printing methods by photo typesetting, when he jocularly suggested that printers' managers would soon find themselves managers of picture palaces. (Laughter.) He intimated that his post bag showed that members of the Association were keenly interested in the subject of photo typesetting.

Mr. J. Acton asked whether, in the event of his being fortunate enough to purchase for £1,000 a plant worth £10,000, he would be entitled to enter the £9,000 on his income tax form for the year, and whether it would be rated accordingly.

Mr. Colebrook Replies.

Mr. Colebrook, replying to Mr. Acton, said that in such a case the income tax people would say that they were not concerned with the exact amount that would have to be paid to replace such plant to-morrow. On the one hand, they would not claim that the purchaser was now richer by £9,000 and ought therefore to pay 5s. in the pound on it, and they would also say that the printer in such a case must not ask for depreciation allowances on that £9,000. That was their traditional attitude. But they were somewhat inconsistent and illogical in the pursuit of equity, for they now tended to meet the printer part of the way in such a case. The British Constitution, said Mr. Colebrook, though not set down in writing, and not very definite nor logical, was a thing which worked. Commonsense came into play. So in regard to the income tax. Apparently more allowances are at times made in practice than the strict letter of the office usage would seem to promise.

Referring to the subject of photo typesetting, Mr. Colebrook said this was not the first time the early decease of letterpress printing had been announced, but he deprecated undue apprehension in the matter especially as regarded jobbing work. Justification would be one of the crucial problems that the inventor of photo typesetting would have to solve.

A vote of thanks, moved by Mr. R. H. Berry and seconded by Mr. S. A. Dawson, was very cordially adopted, and with this the meeting came to an end.

Printers and the Election.

Success of Federation's Campaign.

The printing trade was evidently very widely roused to action by the vigorous campaign which, as reported last week, the Federation of Master Printers has been conducting through its numerous local associations. The attention of Parliamentary candidates throughout the country was called to the examples of State trading given in the recent report of the Auditor-General, and particularly to the loss at the Harrow Printing Works of £32,000 in nine and a-half months, whilst their views have also been questioned in regard to the postal rates and the Merchandise Marks Act.

We understand that the replies received by master printers' representatives everywhere indicated that the majority of Unionist and Liberal candidates unhesitatingly expressed their opinion against State trading and in favour of discontinuance of the experiment at Harrow. Opinions regarding the need for further reduction of postal rates were equally emphatic, though some of the candidates made the reservation that the postal services must not be subsidised. Printers, of course, contend that no subsidy will be necessary, but that an increase of revenue would undoubtedly follow a further reduction. On the question of the Merchandise Marks Act opinions were somewhat divided, many candidates being entirely in favour of the suggestion that the country of origin should appear on all printed matter, whilst others thought that it would be sufficient to state "Printed abroad."

Trade Notes.

HERTFORDSHIRE master printers are to meet at dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday next, the 22nd inst., when a number of distinguished guests are expected to be present.

W. & N.W. COSTING MEETING.—The meeting to open the master printers' costing campaign in West and North-West London, previously arranged for Tuesday, November 14th, has, in consequence of the General Election, been postponed to Monday next, November 20th, at 7 p.m. It will be held at the Westbourne Park Institute, Porchester-road, W., opposite Royal Oak Station, and be open to all master printers on presentation of their business card. Mr. W. Howard Hazell and Mr. J. D. Wise will be the speakers.

FALSE IMPRINT.—Odhams Press, Ltd., state that it has been brought to their notice that a manifesto appealing to Germans and Austrians who have votes in this country to support Labour candidates bears a false imprint of their name. They will be glad of any assistance in tracing the actual printers. This is the manifesto, responsibility for which has already been disclaimed by the Labour party.

THE second lecture of the series arranged by the Society of Bookmen at Stationers' Hall was given on Tuesday the 7th inst., when Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi (formerly of the Chiswick Press) gave an address on "Modern Printing and Book Production." Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh presided, and there was a good attendance.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS BONUS.—The directors of the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., have resolved to capitalise £250,000 of undivided profits, and to issue to the deferred shareholders 250,000 £1 deferred shares as a bonus in the proportion of one new share for every three shares held. The allotment letters were to be issued on November 15th.

PRINTING BETTING COUPONS.—Fined £10 at Leyland on Monday for printing ready money football betting coupons, Edward Mould, printer, gave notice of appeal. The prosecution alleged that a man charged with street betting was found in possession of coupons bearing the name "Mould, Printer, Leyland." At the bottom of the coupon was printed in very small type the words "credit only." Defendant pleaded that the coupons were for credit, and not ready-money transactions.

THE death has occurred, at the age of 73, of Mr. Alfred Edward Thomas Watson, editor of the *Badminton Magazine*. His long journalistic career associated him prominently with *The Times*, the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, and the *Saturday Review*.

SEIZING the opportunity of the large crowds gathered in Fleet street to witness the Lord Mayor's Show, a man began shouting "£20 bank-notes" for sale at 3d. each. Before making off, at the approach of the police, he did a brisk trade in these notes, said to be similar to the genuine article.

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 No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
 Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
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FOSH & CROSS, LTD.
 LITHOGRAPHIC AND LETTERPRESS PRINTERS TO THE TRADE.
 22 to 26 PAUL STREET,
 2 to 16 SCRUTTON STREET,
 FINSBURY, E.C.2.

London Costing Campaign.

Inauguration in the South-West District.

A meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association at Westminster Central Hall on the 7th inst., witnessed the inauguration of the new costing campaign which is being conducted throughout the Metropolis by the London Master Printers' Association. Mr. Howard Hazell had been announced, together with Mr. A. Williamson, to address the meeting, but illness prevented his attendance. The chairman (Mr. J. D. Wise) and Mr. Williamson, combined with an interesting and helpful discussion, gave an excellent start to the campaign.

Before the subject was reached, the chairman read the correspondence which had taken place between the secretary (Mr. Cole) and the Church Travellers' Club over an order for printing which that organisation had placed in Austria. The secretary of the Travellers' Club pointed out that the chief economy was in the postage, the cost of printing being a mere trifle. In his letter to the Club, Mr. Cole had emphasised the effect upon unemployment which the placing of printing orders abroad had, adding that unemployment meant high costs and high income-tax, and these would remain unless the Church was prepared to help to alleviate the present uneconomical situation.

Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the L.M.P.A., mentioned that this matter had been taken up by the Federation and suggested that the proper course was to approach the unions, who had more influence on the Government than had the employers.

The chairman thanked Mr. Cole on behalf of the members for the action he had taken.

Initiating the Costing Campaign.

The chairman said that meeting represented the opening of a great costing campaign which was to take place in London; and he went on to show that printing had developed from a craft into a great industry, where instead of one man doing the whole job they had specialists in every department. Every one of those varying operations had to be paid for, and the Costing System showed how the cost could be recovered. Master printers had got to reduce their costs, and the Federation system would help them; and when they had cut their costs, then they could reduce their prices. Means must also be devised for increasing their production, for already their customers were beating them at their own game. In this connection Mr. Wise mentioned a machine which would turn out 3,000 an hour with the attention of a girl, whereas in their own case they could get no more than 1,000 an hour.

Using the System.

Mr. Williamson was anxious to know whether those who had installed the costing system were using it to the best advantage, whether they were interested in the statistics which it furnished, and were finding out how the cost of the product could be reduced. If they were not doing these things, then their work was unsatisfactory. As he had stated many times, the object of the Costing System was not so much to indicate how much they could put on the invoice, but to find out what their costs were with a view to reducing them. Mr. Williamson mentioned the enthusiasm with which Glasgow master printers had taken up the subject of costing and their special efforts to induce all their members to instal the system. Referring to the Bulletin of the United Typothetæ of America, the speaker mentioned the system of getting estimates from one printer after another in the hope of reducing the price to a minimum. Statistics showed, however, that 90 per cent. of the work thus obtained was done in one office and not upon competitive lines. He calculated that at least 75 per cent. of the work done by the master printers attending that meeting had been performed for regular customers. If these figures of 90 per cent. and 75 per cent. were correct, why was it that they had allegations of price cutting? These facts were a justification for the introduction of the Costing System.

Chargeable Hours.

Mr. Williamson went on to detail the costs in the composing-room. He asked how many of them had looked into their statements and inquired how it was they only got 32 chargeable hours. Some firms had gone into the question and secured more than that. Some were returning more than 32, and if they divided their costs by a larger number of

chargeable hours they got a lower rate. They needed to look into the time that was taken on the various operations. Systematic distribution was one method by which they could increase chargeable hours—not a misleading increase, but a satisfactory and reasonable one, and there would be more time available for other jobs. He wanted it to be made easier for a man to produce a full hour's work in an hour's time.

Coming to the hourly rates, Mr. Williamson mentioned that an impression existed with many master printers that these rates would not have been introduced if they had been unsatisfactory. But whereas the official London rate was 5s. 5d., in a particular office an average for four weeks in the month of September had worked out at 6s. an hour. If, in such a case, the firm was using 5s. 5d. an hour, the difference between that and what it was actually costing them was a dead loss. Some firms were using 5s. 5d. an hour, and yet they did not know whether the work was costing them 5s. 5d. or 6s. or even 4s. 6d.

Equitable Costs.

The next thing the master printer had to inquire into was whether his costs were equitable. It might cost, say, another £100 to furnish their composing department properly; but if by that expenditure they were facilitating the passage of a job, it reflected itself immediately on the class of work they were producing and on the cost of each individual order. It might mean an increase in the hourly rates; but if they increased the hourly rate by 1d., and on the other hand were able to facilitate the passage of a job by five minutes in every hour, they were reducing the costs very considerably, particularly when they recollected that five minutes in every hour was costing them 5d. on to each job.

In connection with the monotype and the linotype, Mr. Williamson emphasised the importance of the quality of metal that was used. For instance, with a secondary sort of metal they might be producing 5,000 to 6,000 an hour, but by an expenditure of another £10, they might be able to increase their output by 1,000. At 2s. 9d. per 1,000 ens an expenditure of £10, with the addition of another 1,000 per hour, would be a paying proposition.

Another method for speeding up would be in providing copy which was properly punctuated and easily read. Mr. Williamson mentioned a linotype operator who was regularly turning out 10,000 an hour. That was in a newspaper office; but if it was possible there he thought it was possible to obtain between 5,000 and 10,000 in a jobbing office with the provision of facilities. The costing secretary went on to urge the regulation of jobs on the printing machine according to their size, such as putting the largest job on first, and scaling down systematically.

What he was trying to show was that when they found out what the cost of the operation was they had next to find out whether the time spent in the hour was producing a full hour's work, and if not, why. He mentioned the case of a firm which had taken the whole times for a year, calculating their making-ready time and their running time, and they were astonished to find that 50 per cent. of the time charged out to jobs in the machine-room was making-ready time. With these facts before them it was possible to take steps to reduce operations to a minimum. He (Mr. Williamson) had a feeling that the printer thought first and foremost of the job he was going to produce, while the means of producing it were not sufficiently considered. The speaker went on to enlarge upon the standardisation of methods. If people in the printing industry used the system more widely they would be able, by the statistics, to suggest ways and means of reducing the cost of an article to the public and so increase the demand for it.

There were two influences at work to-day which were impeding the demand for the printers' product. One was the state of trade, and the other was the cost of the product. The adoption of the costing system would help them to cope with the situation. He mentioned that the increasing use of the Federation Costing System was gradually making it more difficult for the firms who have not yet adopted it, because the firms which were using the system would secure the profitable work and the unprofitable orders would go to the other concerns. In conclusion, Mr. Williamson suggested that the hourly rates had served their time, and if he had his way they would now disappear.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. W. G. Mead, who declared that the linotype operator in a newspaper office was a

mere key-puncher, thought that if they were getting 6,000 all the week through in a jobbing office they were doing very well, because in a jobbing office the operator had also to attend to the machine. He agreed with Mr. Williamson with regard to the quality of metal and related his own sad experience with a sample hundredweight which he had tried.

Mr. Williamson said both these questions came into the matter of cost. If they increased the cost on a machine and they reduced their output, then their cost per unit on a job was more. His point was that they required to have a costing system that would act quickly, as the Federation Costing System did, in addition to their practical knowledge of the trade. He wanted these two factors to be brought together.

Mr. Wright mentioned that he had installed the Westminster Costing System in 1911, Mr. Harry Caslon having brought it over from America. He shared with the accountant who introduced the system the profits at the outset, and in the first year they divided £260 between them.

The Chairman thought this was a splendid testimony to the value of costing, and as against the £130 which Mr. Wright had to pay to the accountant he mentioned the guinea per £1,000 turnover which it cost to instal the Federation Costing System.

Mr. W. J. Boyle spoke of the advantages of a D.D. keyboard on the monotype, since it enabled them to keep a stock job on one side, while they proceeded with a pressing order.

The Chairman mentioned that a friend of his congratulated himself upon the fact that the linotype he had installed was never standing still, although he did not know how many ens it was turning out. (Laughter.)

In response to the request of the chairman as to views with regard to productive hours, Mr. Wright said that after 22 years' experience he thought 32 hours was a fair average.

Mr. Spring, who mentioned that the 32 hours referred to a hand-set house, said it was not unusual on a monotype keyboard to get an operator doing 7,000 or 8,000 all the week through, uncorrected. But when they reckoned up their output at the end of the week they found they had not that output. With only a single installation they had to calculate according to what the caster would do. If they got 6,000 an hour from the caster that was the amount they had to charge and get their cost on.

Mr. Williamson thought the best thing to do was to have two rates, one for the keyboard and another for the caster.

Mr. Simnett said he was as keen as anybody on the question of costing and getting down to the bedrock facts. He did not see how it was possible to standardise in the machine-room. The printing trade was unique in being the most uncertain trade that any man could be engaged in. He particularly referred to rush work, and to the necessity of putting in hand at once orders which were urgently required by an important customer.

Mr. Williamson said his idea with regard to standardisation was to apply that to principles, and not to details. He thought these rush jobs had been encouraged by the fact that the printer had allowed the customer to dictate to him.

Mr. Boyle pointed out that London printers lived on rush jobs, owing to the fact that the customer had not the time to wait for the work to be done in the country.

Mr. Whyte pointed out that in other industries customers were expected to take their turn. After paying a tribute to the industry Mr. Williamson exhibited in the costing campaign, Mr. Whyte envisaged the time when the Federation System would be produced in court as a determining factor. The system had been approved by the chartered accountants of the country, besides being specially adapted to printing trade requirements. The speaker also paid a tribute to the very excellent address on costing which Mr. Wise had delivered in Glasgow.

The Chairman, in a further tribute to the costing system, said that since he had adopted that method he had eliminated his unprofitable work, and he had been able to get a better income.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Williamson for his address was cordially adopted on the motion of the chairman, who also thanked the L.M.P.A. secretary for his attendance and assistance. Both officials, he added, were present in their spare time for the benefit of the members, and "overtime" was not provided for in their cases.

Visits of American paper trade travellers to Siam are said to have realised good results

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CAXTON MACHINERY CO., 74, YORK STREET, GLASGOW; surplus plant; warranted good condition—

Quad Royal, two-colour, Dawson and Sons, WHARFEDALE; flyers and geared inkers.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1922.

The London Wages Crisis.

THE wages situation in London has now reached a critical point. Several important societies—including the London Society of Compositors, the Amalgamated Typefounders' Trade Society (whose members are employed in printing offices as monotype caster attendants), the Amalgamated Association of Pressmen and the Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society—have now reached agreement with the London Master Printers' Association that their members shall accept a reduction of 6s. a week. This, of course, is a much smaller reduction than has been accepted by their fellow workers in the provinces and in Scotland. The London situation presents special difficulties. The fact that the great daily newspapers of London employ such a large proportion of the workers in the printing trade and that no reduction at all has taken place in the wages of these employees has a bearing upon the London position. It is evident, however, that the leaders of many of the unions now realise that an adjustment of wages is absolutely essential if the removal of work from London to other centres is to be checked. It is surely not desirable that there should be any serious transfer of labour from London to other centres while the housing difficulties are still acute; moreover the disturbance of the existing plant and machinery of old-established businesses cannot be regarded with equanimity. The employers have decided that it is only reasonable that the members of those unions which have not been prepared to accept a reduction by agreement shall now be subjected to the same reductions as the other workers. The steps that are being taken to secure this end will, we believe, be well supported by the whole trade, and we think that when the public is fully informed as to the actual facts there is no doubt that the pressure of public opinion will prevent any stoppage of work. It is to be hoped also that the leaders of the trade unions will assert their leadership and prevent any disturbance being inflicted upon the printing industry at this important season of the year.

The Advance of Photo Typesetting.

ALTHOUGH in giving prominence to the subject of photo typesetting we have dealt especially with the Robertson project, it should be clearly understood that the future of photo typesetting, and in particular Mr. Gamble's prophecy of the near approach of the decadence of present typesetting methods, are not necessarily dependent upon the Robertson or any other individual process. More than one important attempt is being made in this direction, and we know that Mr. Gamble is not yet relieved of all doubts as to the feasibility of the Robertson machine—the first model of which, it should be noted, is not yet built—his doubts being associated for one thing with the suggestion of photographic enlargement from matrices, enlargement being out of keeping with the process man's idea of precision. We had been under the impression that, under Mr. Robertson's guidance, a working model had already been made. As this is not the case, one cannot have quite such confidence as one might if more practical demonstration were an accomplished fact, though we heartily welcome the very interesting and promising enterprise with which Mr. Robertson's name is connected. Our own attitude is, of course, entirely detached. Whilst we realise that revolutions in printing methods may mean temporary loss and dislocation to individual sections of the industry, we believe that anything that involves increased economy of labour or a gain in efficiency, must be of eventual benefit to the printing trade as a whole. Therefore, as we perform our due function of informing the trade of all the principal developments that appear above the horizon, we do so with the quite impartial aspiration "Let the best method win!"

The Election Campaign.

THE views prevalent in the printing trade upon the important questions of State printing, postal rates, and the Merchandise Marks Act must have been well impressed upon the new House of Commons as a result of the active steps taken in the last few weeks by master printers everywhere on the lead given by the Federation of Master Printers. Questions have been asked from John O'Groat's to Land's End, and the local newspapers throughout the country have inserted paragraphs dealing with these important matters. In the Leeds area particularly the Press has given a good deal of space to these subjects. In some centres it is clear that both employers and employees have taken an active interest in the situation, and have made their influence felt. The way in which the campaign has been carried out affords striking evidence of the efficiency with which the Federation of Master Printers is now able to deal with matters that affect the whole industry.

The Postal Fuddle.

THE British Postal Authorities are getting deeper and deeper into the mire over the sample post. Such strong agitation is growing up that it cannot be long before they must capitulate to common sense. A recent instance of the holding up of a post card is about as absurd an example as could be furnished. It was in itself a sample of blotting, but had it not said so it would doubtless have passed through the post without question. Simply because it announced that it was a particular line of blotting it was held up, in spite of the fact that the senders followed the instructions as to specifying "printed matter." On this question of the sample post Mr. A. W. Foster, the secretary of the Papermakers' Association, with that happy gift he possesses of crystallising an idea, has put the following poser to the authorities: "My council would appreciate a statement of the arguments which convince your department that the printing of the words: 'This is a sample of X. Y. Z. paper' on a sheet of paper renders it

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liable to a much higher rate of postage." The effect of the check-action, of course, is to seriously hamper British commerce and industry. As we write, a South African publication comes to hand with a declared sample of paper inserted as a supplement, but the newspaper comes through at the newspaper rate. Had a British firm attempted to send out such an inset the postal authorities would have stopped it or surcharged the letter rate. It is time our Government departments gave British industry and enterprise a chance on at least equal terms with their competitors. The attitude taken up by the Post Office is that the sample post is unremunerative. While this is a questionable statement, their action is almost tantamount to raising revenue, by false pretences, which in the case of a private individual would be regarded as a heinous offence.

Personal.

AMONGST those who attended the Lord Mayor's banquet last Thursday were: Alderman Sir George W. Truscott, Bart., Alderman Sir T. Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Alderman Lord Marshall and the Hon. Gwendoline Marshall, Alderman Sir George and Lady Blades, Alderman Sir William and Lady Waterlow, and Mr. Eric H. S. Truscott.

SIR ROBERT BAIRD, K.B.E., the well-known Belfast printer and newspaper proprietor, has been paying a visit to Washington, and attended a meeting in New Orleans in the interests of the Associated Clubs of the World.

MR. J. C. COPPOCK, senior vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers, is visiting Bristol on Tuesday next, the 21st inst., to attend a meeting organised by Mr. E. W. Allen, chairman of the Bristol Master Printers' Association.

MR. OWEN CONNELLAN, formerly president of the Leeds Typographical Society, and an ex-executive councillor of the Typographical Association, has been elected Deputy Lord Mayor of Leeds for the present municipal year.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, as secretary of the Trades Union Congress, presided on Saturday at a conference of trade unionists and others at the Memorial Hall in advocacy of reduction of railway fares.

THE delegates of the Oxford University Press have appointed Mr. Kenneth Sisam, B.Litt., to the post of junior assistant secretary.

MR. CLIFF REES, who has been appointed manager-editor of the *Blackpool Times* and allied papers, has for some time been on the staff of the *Cambria Leader* at Swansea, and was previously engaged in journalistic work at Llanelly.

MR. R. SIZEN, who for nearly four years has been assistant editor of the *Birmingham Sunday Mercury*, has been presented with a gold watch by his colleagues on that paper on leaving to take up a post on the literary staff of the *London Evening News*. Mr. Sizen served with distinction during the war, earning the Military Cross.

MR. R. EGAN, editor of the *Wicklow News Letter* and allied papers, has been the recipient of handsome presents from the staff of the paper on the occasion of his marriage to Miss M. O'Doherty, of Dublin.

MR. T. OWEN JACOBSEN (Jacobsen, Welch and Co.), and Mrs. Jacobsen were involved in a serious taxicab smash in Blackfriars-road recently. Mr. Jacobsen was badly cut about the face and was taken unconscious to Guy's Hospital, but was able to be removed to his home at Herne Hill after treatment. Mrs. Jacobsen escaped with a severe bruising.

MR. FELIX J. THOMAS has joined Messrs. Edwin Thomas and Co., Ltd., of 34, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.4, as managing director.

London Printers' Wages.

Strong Resolution by the Plaster Printers.

At a special general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association, held on Tuesday at Stationers' Hall, Lieut.-Colonel Truscott presiding, the following resolution was carried *nem con.*:-

"That this meeting of members of the London Master Printers' Association endorses the agreements between the L.M.P.A. Council and the L.S.C. and other accepting unions for a wage reduction of 6s. per week in two instalments, namely 4s. on the pay-day in the week ending December 9th and 2s. on the pay-day in the week ending January 6th, 1923, with stabilisation until the end of December, 1923; and authorises the Council to arrange for the posting of notices by members of the L.M.P.A. to enforce these terms upon the members of those unions which have not yet accepted them.

"The Council are requested to make it clear in these notices that workers who are not willing to accept these reductions but prefer to leave work rather than accept them will not be at liberty to return to their present employment until they are prepared to accept a reduction of 12s. 6d. per week."

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was the customary large attendance of members at the monthly meeting of the Association, held on Tuesday of last week at the St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. Before the president (Mr. A. W. Hunt) took the chair, opportunity was granted to the members of engaging in social intercourse, the bulk of the conversation chiefly centering round not the General Election but the great success that had attended the October members' smoker. At the conclusion of the business part of the agenda a most illuminating address was given by Mr. R. H. Roberts, Responsible Master of the Dalston Literary Institute, entitled "Education and Citizenship." As a tribute to Mr. Roberts it was subsequently stated by several of the oldest members of the Association that this address, from the point of view of eloquence and also for its literary merit, was one of the finest that had ever been delivered since the Association's inception.

The secretary (Mr. A. Cox) read the minutes of the September meeting, which were confirmed, and then presented several items of correspondence.

Among these was a letter from Mr. B. J. Sansom informing the secretary of his appointment as a day-time instructor in bookbinding at the School of Printing; Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the School, sent reminding the Association that its annual contribution towards the upkeep of the School was due, and he also mentioned that he was hoping later on that their members would pay the School on official visit; a letter was also read from the secretary and chairman of the Lloyd Memorial Home appealing for assistance on behalf of Miss Grey, the popular matron of the Home, who had been compelled through illness to retire from her duties for at least two years.

In regard to the first letter it was proposed by Mr. W. Venum, seconded by Mr. G. W. Sutliff and heartily agreed to that the secretary should send to Mr. Sansom congratulations from the Association on his appointment as bookbinding instructor at the New Printing School.

The question of the grant to the Printers' Pension Corporation was next considered, and it was resolved, on the proposition of Mr. G. J. Hellery, that the same amount as last year—ten guineas—be granted to that fund, and that Mr. J. E. Dixon, in conjunction with the secretary, be asked to dispose of the sum to the best possible advantage to the Association.

Mr. J. Lee proposed and Mr. F. E. T. Fox seconded, that a vote of thanks be passed to Mr. J. J. Jones and Mr. A. C. Ware, the stewards for the members' smoker, for the excellent way they had carried out their duties.

The proposition was heartily supported, Mr. Jones briefly returning thanks.

The Bohemian Concert.

It was unanimously agreed, on the proposition of Mr. Lee seconded by Mr. G. Eden,

that this event, one of the most popular features of the Association's year in pre-war days, should be held again this season, and that a date, preferably in January, be chosen. For this event Messrs. Jones and Ware were elected as stewards.

"Education and Citizenship."

Mr. Roberts was then called upon for his address on the subject stated above. He first of all wished to congratulate the association upon the typically British and business-like way in which it had conducted its proceedings. Mr. Roberts then spoke of the future welfare and existence of their country, which, he maintained, depended upon possessing an educated citizenship. During the war they heard a good deal about the high level of efficiency to which Germany had raised herself, and notwithstanding all the troubles that country was going through at the present time, they must not lose sight of the fact that Germany was not neglecting her schools. Referring to the day continuation schools, Mr. Roberts thought it was a wrong policy to have closed them down. If there was anything bad in the system, a far better policy would have been to improve it, and not to destroy it altogether. Knowledge was absolutely necessary in order to bring a right judgment on the solution of the great problems of the day, and education, moreover, led to toleration. The lecturer's chief point was the necessity for the cultivation of a greater love for art, literature and music, for he thought that if cultural pursuits of that kind were more fully developed the sensational forms of amusement that were seen at every street corner to-day would soon disappear. As overseers and men in responsible positions, he appealed to his hearers to do all they could in the direction he had indicated.

An interesting discussion followed the lecture, in which the president, Messrs. G. A. Rutherford, A. J. Daines, F. J. Ibbott and others contributed.

A very hearty vote of thanks was offered by the chairman to Mr. Roberts, who, in a brief reply, said he had enjoyed his visit immensely.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.



The Life of a Pen.

SIR,—The proposal to bring together a collection of the pens of famous people is most excellent.

Recently I spent a day in searching the London museums for notable relics of the writer's craft, but succeeded in discovering only one pen—the goose quill which George III. flung down when blindness seized him, and which is now in the Stafford House Museum.

The collection should include a feature illustrating the evolution of the pen, from the rudely shaped reed of the writer in the dawn of history, to that wonderful example of human ingenuity, the fountain pen.

My own continuous use of a fountain pen for 27 years is of personal interest only, but your readers will learn with livelier feelings that all Mr. H. G. Wells's books since 1902 have been written with a fountain pen; all Mr. Stephen McKenna's books, all Mr. J. D. Beresford's, and all Mr. Arnold Bennett's since and including "The Old Wives' Tale."

Pens like these, it is to be hoped, will be given or bequeathed to the proposed collection.

Yours, etc.,
DENIS CRANE.

9, John-street,
Adelphi, London, W.C.2.
November 13th, 1922.

A Word of Thanks.

SIR,—My "Diamond Jubilee" has come and gone. The reference made to it by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* brought me an avalanche of good wishes from my brother master printers in all parts of the Kingdom, thus indicating the wide-spread circulation of the "B. and C."

Will you kindly allow me, through the courtesy of your columns, to heartily thank my correspondents, who hail from Land's End to John O'Groats, for their good wishes?

Yours, etc.,
W. H. BURCHELL.

"Caxton Lodge,"
59, Grove-lane, Stamford Hill, N.16.

The Bookbinder.

The Binder's Docket at Last!

And a Few Reflections on Costing and the Worker.

By HARRY A. MADDOX.

After months, in fact, years, of quiet but persistent plodding, Manchester has got the Binders' Union to agree to the time docket. Some share in the achievement can legitimately be claimed by this journal, which has been steady in its aim toward costing progress in the bindery. No opportunity has been lost to drive home by argument, demonstration and data the absolute necessity for a better costing organisation in the bookbinding industry. It will be recalled that within recent months Mr. Harraway, the president of the Binders' Union, sympathetically joined in the docket controversy in these pages, and revealed clearly an appreciation of the need for time records. Manchester was the last stronghold of docket resistance, and an earlier meeting of men and master binders will long remain memorable to those who took part in it, if only for the antagonistic spirit which pervaded the hall. We have travelled a long way since those uncompromising days. Despite the troublous nature of the times, and the inevitable occasions for anxiety, it can be said with truth that the relations between the Federation of Master Printers and the Binders' Union are to-day more cordial than at any previous time. The acceptance of the docket in Manchester was made possible only by reason of this good feeling. Opposition to the docket has always been based on suspicion and ignorance of costing methods, the latter a failing of the majority on both sides. The fear on the men's part has been that timing would lead to task work and victimisation, a feeling intensified by the sight of clock dockets with quarter-hour markings down the side. In practice that docket is no more fearful than any other, and not so good as a simpler form. No sane house wants to use time dockets for any other purpose than registering time, and in practice the name of the individual worker gets no further than the docket. To the principal or manager, the thing that matters, and the only thing he is concerned with, is the job cost sheet, and this carries no tales. No purpose is served by considering this matter further in

the light of costing experience extending over ten years in other departments. If there had been task work and victimisation behind the docket there would to-day be no filling in of dockets by T.A. members.

Costing Education Facilities.

On the subject of Cost System ignorance, using the term inoffensively, of course, it is frequently stated by officials and employees that they get no chance to understand the principles of the Federation Costing System. Considering the classes held up and down the country, the special costing campaigns in every large town, the profusion of costing literature, and the existence of standard official hand books, we can hardly agree with the claim. If there is the will to learn, there is ample opportunity for acquiring knowledge. Without a doubt every employer and every worker should know the fundamentals of the Federation Cost Finding System. Foremen and overseers frequently resent a change-over from haphazard guessing to systematic recording, and their resentment is grounded on a false belief that they are thereby robbed of authority. They misunderstand the aim of the docket, and, often enough quite innocently, divert it from its purpose in a wrong endeavour to protect the firm's interests. They doubt the efficacy of cost finding because they do not know it works right through.

Results of Ignorance.

In Manchester the men frankly disbelieved, and perhaps do so still, that bookbinding costs could be ascertained through any docket. They knew nothing of cost and value of production sheets, the progressive accumulation of data which makes possible a weekly financial statement. To them the only thing that could be of any account at all was the finished job. Practical difficulties which are of small moment to those who thoroughly understand cost finding appeared insurmountable to the bookbinder, for the same reason that the lacing of a full-bound

russia and calf ledger would present an insuperable difficulty to the cost-clerk. In the history of bookbinding secret recipes, formulæ and craft-skill have played a prominent part. Some of the art of marbling has died with its originators. There is still a jealous safeguarding of specialised knowledge. It can at least be said of cost-finding that there are no secrets, and there is nothing to hide in the Federation Costing System. When every master printer and binder knows and applies the system price-cutting will be minimised and profitable prices will enable the workers to enjoy better conditions. When every worker understands the rudiments of the system he will frankly co-operate to an end which will bring back benefit from several points of view. When the layman and the consumer appreciate the factors underlying systematised recording of cost as it applies to the production of print and books they will realise that there is greater intellect and higher status behind the industry than they had hitherto conceded.

A Timely Suggestion.

It has already been stated that the information is available to all, but we reserve the right to criticise some of the teaching served out in our technical classes. Fledglings should not hazard to instruct in flight. On this score we opine that a Federation certificate alone should be accepted as qualification of the right to teach costing. It has also been amply demonstrated that there is an unsatisfied demand for elementary insight into the ramifications of cost-finding. It is opportune, therefore, to suggest (and a watchful Federation eye will note the suggestion) that a workers' handbook or pamphlet be prepared for gratis distribution on request. In this work we are gladly willing to co-operate if needs be, but if such a publication came from the lucid pen of one who has already laid the foundation of a library of printing service so much the better—it would make a fitting memento of the final co-operation of the Manchester binders.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

Manchester's Opportunity.

Manchester binders have agreed to the use of the time docket without conditions except as to the form of the docket to be installed. It is to be hoped that the firms in that city will take this opportunity of doing away with guesswork once and for all. The docket is of course useful without the Costing System, but its actual value is then in the ratio of 10 to 100 per cent.

Overcoming the Difficulties.

The practical difficulties in the way of time-recording are the machine operations, miscellaneous batchwork and special jobs which intrude on the day's programme. Large single orders present no difficulty, for timing is straightforward and continuous for the individual order, no matter whether one man or ten men are engaged on it. Every man books his own time and the cost clerk does the rest. Miscellaneous batches will be treated as such, and it is advisable to bracket the

jobs constituting the batch and give them a batch number. The value of this method will be seen in practice when short help is accorded by another employee to hasten the finish of the day's operations. The helper will merely record on his own docket the serial number, and thus save clerical work. The analysis of the batch time to the individual jobs can be made by the binder, the overseer or the cost clerk, according to circumstances and conditions in the shop. Minor difficulties are bound to arise from time to time in regard to timing certain operations. If readers will forward their problems, we will undertake to solve them where we can, and publish replies weekly in this journal without waiting for bookbinding issues. Inquiries should be addressed to "Costing Office," *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

Improved State of Trade.

Trade is vastly improved in the binding industry, especially on the commercial side. Banks, public companies and corporations

are livening up, and some good inquiries are afloat. Many large contracts have been placed up and down the country since our last notes appeared. The publishing side of the industry is quiet, and many machines are still idle. A general improvement in employment and a more lucrative return on enterprise is essential to the full recovery of our book trade.

The Materials' Market.

The market for materials keeps steady, and there is no marked change to record. Leathers are firm, and will continue so. There is no reduction in fabrics, glue or paste. Gold leaf is plentiful and prices tend to advance, but agents are offering their stocks at the earlier figures. Imitation gold leaf is finding wider application among those who introduced it when gold leaf was a scarce commodity. It must be observed, however, that foreign gold leaf is one of the few items in the category of bookbinding materials which ranks lower than 50 per cent. on pre-war price.

Scotland and Bookbinding Prices.

Contracts Go to English Binders.

Some mystification appears to prevail in certain Scottish cities on the subject of bookbinders' prices and the reason why English bookbinders—even London firms—are able to compete successfully with houses on the spot.

The latest example is Aberdeen, a town whose printing and bookbinding industries were at one time able to employ more hands than the needs of the city itself demanded and could even attract orders from England. To-day, however, things are different, and the problem has been brought to a head by a municipal bookbinding contract going to Huddersfield.

Aberdeen's Lost Contract.

At a meeting last month of the Aberdeen Public Library Committee, says the *Aberdeen Journal*, a report was submitted by the Book Sub-Committee dealing with the question of the outside bookbinding work for the ensuing six months. From the report it appears that in the month of July last correspondence took place between the committee, two local firms of bookbinders and bookbinding firms in London, Huddersfield and Bath.

The sub-committee resolved to place the contract with Messrs. Riley, library bookbinders, Huddersfield. It was also decided to accept the offer of Messrs. Riley for the re-binding of about 130 volumes of newspapers and other periodicals in the Reference Department.

Inquiry into Prices.

A statement prepared by the librarian was to the effect that he had intimated to the two local tenderers that consideration of their offers had been deferred pending their reconsideration of the prices they had sent in. A few days later one firm's manager called, and in the course of conversation was shown the prices of the London firm who had been asked to bind a sample consignment. He said binding could not be done at these prices without loss, and he resented the suggestion that the Library had not been getting a reduction in prices commensurate with recent reductions in wages and cost of materials. Subsequently (on July 13th), he sent a letter reaffirming and amplifying what he had said. On the following day (July 14th), the librarian returned that letter along with a statement of the prices actually paid by the Library to the same local firms in the period of highest costs, and in the recent period when prices were falling, and invited the manager, if he still wished his letter of July 13th to go before the sub-committee as it stood, to return it, and it would be submitted to the sub-committee accordingly. To that invitation a reply was received from the one firm stating that difference in the sizes of periodicals during the war, and over-lenience in prices during the period of heaviest cost, explain the prices quoted in the librarian's statement. The other local firm replied, of date July 29th, representing that the prices they quoted were reasonable, and such as they were accustomed to receive from customers in London, Birmingham and other southern centres.

Differences in Prices.

The prices before the sub-committee were as follows:—

Half pigskin—Aberdeen prices ranging (according to size of volume) from 5s. 6½d. to 17s. 6½d.; London binder, 3s. 9d. to 13s.; Riley's, Huddersfield, 3s. to 15s.; Chivers', Bath, 3s. 2d. to 16s. 6d.

Newspaper volumes—Aberdeen prices, 41s. 7½d.; London binder, 35s.; Riley's, 24s.; Chivers', 32s. 6d.

Cloth binding—Aberdeen prices, 3s. 11d. to 12s. 5½d.; London binder, 2s. to 6s.; Riley's (full morocco cloth), 2s. 4d. to 11s.; Chivers' (full morocco cloth), 2s. 8d. to 14s.

Aberdeen Not Alone.

The librarian, in a note, points out that the Dundee Public Library had found it necessary to go outside the town with its binding, and was having it done partly in Huddersfield and partly in Bath, the binding being done in a stronger and more durable way than by ordinary binders. Glasgow and Edinburgh Public Libraries had also found it necessary to place contracts with southern binders.

CHRISTMAS and New Year puzzle cards for blind children are to be published by the National Institute for the Blind.

Introduction of Cloth Binding.

It will be remembered that publicity has been given in these columns to the statement that the binding of books in cloth was introduced in 1822 by Archibald Leighton. A similar statement having recently appeared in the *Publishers' Circular*, a correspondent wrote to that journal remarking: "There has recently come into my hands a copy of 'The Spirit of Cervantes, or Don Quixote abridged, with four coloured engravings, 18 shillings, 1820.' This is bound in a smooth-faced blue linen, with a paper label on back bearing date, so that evidently cloth was used at least two years earlier. Whether these books were bound by Mr. Leighton, of course, one cannot say."

To this correspondent's remarks Mr. Douglas Leighton replied: "There is no question that cloth, as he describes, was not in use in 1820. The explanation is very simple—being simply a case of a certain portion of the edition printed in 1820 not being bound up for some years later."

A contributor to an American trade journal, in writing on the subject of bookbinding history, has run into confusion in regard to the different branches of the Leighton family. To make the position clear, Mr. Douglas Leighton writes:—"My great grandfather, Archibald Leighton, never had any connection with the firm of J. and J. Leighton, the well-known antiquarian booksellers. His father (also Archibald) founded that business it is true, but it was always carried on by the elder branch of the family. The younger branch, represented by Archibald Leighton (the inventor of book cloth), who was born in 1784 and died in 1841, had the business now known as Leighton, Son and Hodge, Ltd. There is not the slightest doubt whatever that these are the facts. I have gone into these details rather closely, as there has been confusion between the two Archibalds, and it has even been stated that the elder was the originator of cloth. He, however, died in 1799."

A Bookbinder Mayor.

Mr. Cedric Chivers, J.P., of the well-known Bath bookbinding house of Messrs. Cedric Chivers, Ltd., having been elected Mayor of Bath, has received a cordial message of congratulation from the Master Bookbinders' Association, on behalf of whom the secretary (Mr. Hedley Miller) has written to Mr. Chivers as follows:—

"I am desired by your colleagues, the members of the Master Bookbinders' Association, to convey to you their very hearty congratulations upon your election to the Mayoralty of Bath.

"Not only are they gratified by the honour which has been conferred upon you personally, but they feel also that it is a distinction for the industry of which you have long been a leading and highly respected member.

"They accordingly cannot let the occasion pass without wishing you success and expressing their confidence that you will fully uphold the traditions of the important office to which you have been called."

Bindings Under U.S. Tariff.

There seems to have been a good deal of confusion as to the position of bound books under the new United States tariff. A modification has been made of the intended 15 per cent. upon the contents of a book and 30 per cent. on the binding, and it is now stated that bound books will, for convenience' sake, be admitted at the single rate of 25 per cent.

The strong demand from many quarters for a modification of the regulation that "Printed in Great Britain" must appear on the title-page of an imported book has apparently failed of its object. It is just possible, however, that books manufactured prior to the operation of the regulation may yet be granted exemption from this very annoying restriction.

THE Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council is meeting this week under the presidency of Mrs. Bridge, when the whole question of the ventilation of printing offices will receive careful consideration.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

O. Blackburn and A. E. Smith, lithographic and letterpress printers, bookbinders, stationers, etc., under the style of the City Press, at Garden-street, Leicester.

S. Brindley and A. W. Masse, box and pattern card manufacturers, 16, Playhouse-yard, Upper Whitecross-street, London, under the style of Walter Barnard and Co.

Robert Murray Smith, Roderick Murchison, Sir Edward Fancourt Mitchell, Sir Lauchlan Charles Mackinnon, and William George Lucas Spowers, newspaper proprietors, 10, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C., so far as concerns Robert Murray Smith and Roderick Murchison.

Sir Edward Fancourt Mitchell, George Fairbairn, John James Falconer, Robert Officer Blackwood, Sir Lauchlan Charles Mackinnon, Allan Spowers, Lauchlan Mackinnon, Lauchlan Kenneth Scoble Mackinnon, and John Turnbull, newspaper proprietors, 10, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C., so far as concerns Sir Lauchlan Charles Mackinnon.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

T. Coates, formerly residing or carrying on business at 48, Gray's-inn-road, W.C., and lately residing at 4, Alderbrook-road, Clapham, journalist.

O. J. Holmes, 46, Westbourne-avenue, Bolton, printer's compositor.

S. Page, 139, Kettering-road, Northampton, and carrying on business at 22-52, Arcade, Northampton, bookseller, stationer and confectioner.

Mr. J. P. PUGH, who has hitherto represented Messrs. Spicer Brothers in Manchester and the surrounding district, will take the Manchester ground for the combined firm, Spicers, Ltd. The staff of Spicer and Sons have been transferred to Spicer Bros.' headquarters in Lower Mosley-street, and the management is shared between the respective heads of the dual concern.

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Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 43s., 43s. 1½d., 42s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 10½d.; Associated Newspapers, (7 p.c. Cum.), 22s. 3d., 21s. 9d., Def., 6½, 6¼, Pref., 17s. 7½d., 18s. 10d.; Jos. Byrom, 13s., 13s. 6d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 77s. 6d., 75s., 78s. 1½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 3d., 24s.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 101, 100½, do. (New), £50 pd., 47, 47½, ditto New, f.p., 97; J. Dickinson, 24s.; Ilford, 23s.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 11s. 3d., 1st Deb., 55½, 54½; International Linotype, 59; Lamson Paragon Supply, 18s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pfce., 24s. 6d.; Linotype A Deb., 63, B Deb., 53; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 21s. 6d.; New Pegamoid, 7s. 9d.; George Newnes, 15s. 3d., 15s. 6d., Pref., 16s.; Odham's Press, 6s., 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Prefce., 10s. 4½d.; Raphael Tuck, Pref., 86s. 3d., 85s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 18½, Prefd., 10½; Weldons, 35s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY.—Hazell, Watson and Viney announce interim dividend of 4s. per share, free of tax, on ordinary, payable December 1st.

MANSELL HUNT CATTY AND CO.—Mansell Hunt Catty and Co. announce interim dividend of 4 per cent., less tax, on ordinary, payable November 16th.

THOMAS OWEN AND CO.—Directors announce interim dividend at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares for half-year. No interim a year ago.

NEW COMPANIES.

FOTEX WORKS (BIGGLESWADE), LTD.—Capital £10,000; to take over the business of a photographic trade printer, developer, enlarger, publisher, etc., carried on by W. H. Burditt at Biggleswade as the "Fotex Works." Private company. First directors: W. H. Burditt and Lieut. R. G. Morison.

ATRACTA ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £1,500; to adopt an agreement with N. L. Robson for the acquisition of the business of an advertising agent carried on by him as the Movograph Co., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, contractors for, and dealers in materials used in connection with displayed advertisements, etc. Private company. First directors: S. Rogers, W. R. Carr and N. L. Robson. Registered office: 26, Northumberland-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GUILBERT-WENHAM PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000; printers, stationers, bookbinders, manufacturers of, and dealers in paper and all kinds of stationery requisites, etc. Private company. A. Axtell, W. Axtell, and A. M. Hay. Registered office: 14-16, Bishop's-court, Old Bailey, E.C.4.

"SCUNTHORPE AND FRODINGHAM TIMES" CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000; to adopt an agreement with H. C. B. Richardson, W. A. Richardson and R. C. Bellamy for the acquisition of the business carried on by them as the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Times Co., and to carry on the business of newspaper and magazine proprietors, newsagents, stationers, printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: H. C. B. Richardson, W. A. Richardson and R. C. Bellamy.

KEALEYS, LTD.—Capital £1,000; printers, stationers, proprietors and publishers of newspapers and periodicals, manufacturers of novelties, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: Ethel Kealey and Mrs. Jane A. Kealey. Registered office: 2, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

INTERNATIONAL AUTHORS, LTD.—Nominal capital £100; agents for the purchase, sale or

disposal, producers, exhibitors and publishers of and dealers in literary, dramatic musical and artistic works, booksellers, stationers and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. C. Graham and J. S. Martin. Registered office: 166-170, Wardour-street, W.1.

ANDRENS, CHARLES AND JAMES, LTD.—Capital £2,000; oil and colourmen, paper, paper bags, rope, cord and twine, etc. Private company. Life directors: E. J. Turnbull and F. C. Samuels. Registered office: 36 and 37, Queen-street, E.C.4.

LAW AND FALKENHEIM, LTD.—Capital £1,000; to acquire the business of an import and export merchant carried on by F. D. Falkenheim, at 226, Bishopsgate, E.C., as "Law and Falkenheim," and to carry on the business of general merchants, etc., dealers in stationery and fancy goods, commercial stationery, marbled, plain, fancy, packing and other papers, cardboard, strawboard, parchment and vellum, etc., printers and bookbinders' sundries, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. D. Falkenheim and H. E. Funk. Registered office: Artillery House, 226, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

NORTHERN ART REPRODUCTION CO., LTD. (Liverpool).—Satisfaction in full on July 31st, 1920, of debentures dated April 20th, 1899, securing £2,000.

IVY MILLBOARD CO., LTD. (manufacturers of mill, leather and strawboard boxes, cases, etc., Tovil, Maidstone).—Satisfaction in full on August 19th, 1922, of mortgage dated November 7th, 1921, securing £500.

IVY MILLBOARD CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated November 2nd, 1922, to secure £500, charged on Great Ivy Mill and a cottage in Maidstone and Loose, Kent. Holder: A. F. Brooker, 4, Hartrup-street, Maidstone.

MERTON BOARD MILL, LTD.—Mortgage debenture dated October 30th, 1922, to secure £100,000, charged on mill, mill house, dwelling house and buildings in High-street, Merton, land adjoining and company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: The Treasury Solicitor.

W. JONES AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc.).—Two charges on 34 and 36, Cable street, Liverpool (subject to prior mortgages for £1,240 and £1,225 respectively), both dated October 26th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Liverpool and County Discount Co.

F. J. PARSONS, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc.).—Mortgage dated November 1st, 1922, to secure £475, charged on 19, Pavilion-road, Folkestone. Holders: Hastings Permanent Buildings Society.

JOHN HIGHAM AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Hyde).—Issue on October 21st, 1922, of £745 debentures part of a series already registered.

WHITEHEAD AND MILLER, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.).—Satisfaction in full on September 8th, 1922, of mortgage dated August 10th, 1920, securing £1,000.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re CLEMENT JOHN LIVERMORE, printer, 44-6, Hampstead-road, N.W.—This debtor attended at the London Bankruptcy Court on November 7th before Mr. Registrar Francke for further examination upon his affairs. He filed his own petition last July, and submitted accounts showing total liabilities £4,205 (unsecured £2,349) and net assets valued at £1,105, after deducting £178 for payment of preferential claims. Mr. Tindale Davis, on

behalf of Mr. A. G. White, questioned the debtor regarding a bill of sale, and the examination was ordered to be concluded.

Re "SUNDAY SPORTSMAN," LTD., 367, Strand, W.C.—Under a compulsory winding-up order made against this company last October the report of Mr. G. D. Pepys, official receiver, has been issued to the creditors and shareholders. The accounts filed under the liquidation show liabilities £31,685, assets valued at £3,850 and a deficiency of £30,543 with regard to the contributories. Mr. Pepys reports that the company was registered on January 26th, 1921, with a nominal capital of £40,000 divided into £1 shares, for the purpose of carrying on business as newspaper proprietors, etc. It appears to have been promoted by Mr. Dudley Perrott Sheridan. The main object for which the company was formed was to acquire and take over a weekly newspaper called the Sunday Sportsman, with which was also published another weekly newspaper called the Sunday Sportsman Special, which was principally devoted towards racing tips. According to Pugh (the secretary) the Sunday Sportsman was started by the Harrington Press, Ltd., which eventually went into liquidation. That company sold all its title and interest, including goodwill, but excepting book debts, to Sheridan on March 27th, 1920, for £200 in cash. Sheridan sold it on August 27th, 1920, as from March 27th, 1920, including all its liabilities and assets to another company, called the London United Press Co., Ltd., which in turn assigned the business, goodwill and copyright to the company under an agreement made on January 28th, 1921. The liabilities to creditors include the balance of the purchase money due to the London United Press Co., Ltd., viz., £16,550, £3,988 stated to be due to Bar-gate in respect of money advanced, £1,019 2s. 3d. due to the bank and £250 6s. 7d. owing to contributors to the newspaper. The balance is in respect of ordinary business debts. As the result of statutory meeting of creditors and contributories, held on July 4th, 1922, Mr. Albert Willmott, of 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.2, chartered accountant, has been appointed liquidator of the company, with a committee of inspection. All communications regarding the realisation and distribution of the assets should be addressed to him.

Re SUNDAY PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Tenders are invited for the purchase of the copyrights of the two newspapers, Sunday Illustrated and Sunday Sports Telegram.

THE *Annuaire de la Papeterie Universelle*, which is just issued, attains its 42nd year. It is a substantial volume of 714 pages and is a useful guide to the paper industry of the world, but especially of France. The volume is carefully classified. In addition to the alphabetical list of French paper firms, there is an arrangement according to districts and descriptions of paper, together with a list of paper users. Thus in one way or another any firm engaged in the pulp, paper, or printing business in France can be looked up. A special section at the end of the volume contains an index to the paper firms of all the foreign countries. Thus the *Annuaire de la Papeterie Universelle* fulfils its purpose as a guide to the paper industry of the world. It is stoutly bound in cloth boards and the general arrangement facilitates reference.

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Stationers' Social Society.

Eleventh Annual Autumn Dinner Creates a Record.

Another record was made by the Stationers' Social Society on the 3rd inst., when the eleventh annual autumn dinner was held. This function is confined to the members of the Society and their male friends, and it was no little achievement to fill the large King's Hall at the Holborn Restaurant. The gatherings of the Society, however, are always so congenial and pleasant that there is no difficulty in getting support for them. Friday's gathering was attended by 270 gentlemen, a record for this particular fixture, the number exceeding even the record put up last year, when 230 members and their friends were present. As usual, the social element predominated, the chief consideration being the agreeable entertainment of the company. No effort had been spared to make the arrangements as complete as possible; and these had been made with such painstaking care, that everything passed off smoothly and satisfactorily.

The president of the Society, Mr. Lionel Savory, received the members and guests as they arrived, and an opportunity for social intercourse was provided before the company sat down to dinner. As for the dinner itself, it was, of course, excellent, and so much trouble had been taken with the arrangement of the tables that everyone found himself in congenial company.

Directly the dinner was over and the toast of "The King" had been honoured, the company settled down to enjoy the musical programme and the short toast list which interspersed the items. The musical arrangements were again under the able direction of Mr. George E. Oswick, whose efforts were cordially appreciated. The artistes who entertained so well were: Misses Nellie Walker (contralto) and Helena Millais (entertainer) and Messrs. Ceredig Walters (baritone), E. Stepan (son-in-law of the late Mr. Burgess, tenor), Jock Walker (humorist), Fred Curtis (humorist), Rupert Hazell (entertainer) and Ralph Stanton (at the piano).

The Toast List.

As customary at the Society's dinners, the toast list, apart from "The King," was officially restricted to "The Chairman" and "The Visitors," and the speakers generally observed the dictum that "brevity is the soul of wit."

Mr. George E. Oswick (Reed and Smith, Ltd.), was responsible for the toast of "The Chairman." He was sure that they all agreed that Mr. Lionel Savory had fully justified the confidence shown by the members of the Society when they unanimously elected him to occupy the position of president. (Hear, hear.) Few of them would covet such an office when they realised the number of calls which were made upon the president and when they remembered that he had been preceded by such men as Mr. P. W. Kennett and Mr. W. Horsburgh. To occupy the presidency of that Society a man needed to possess dogged determination. Mr. Savory had shown them that by dint of hard work and honest endeavour it had been possible to imbue the Society with renewed life and

vigour and make it worthy of its objects. The membership roll included, he believed, every member of the paper trade and they were all pleased to be associated with Mr. Savory. Their president had taken a live interest in the golf and bowling tournaments which had been held with such success. The qualifications for a president of the Stationers' Social Society were numerous, and Mr. Savory possessed them all. Such a man should possess strong personality and be well known and popular in the paper trade. He had also to be prepared to devote a certain amount of time in attending committee meetings, and he must be ready to give time and thought in devising ways and means so that the members might have complete enjoyment of the various functions. In this connection Mr. Oswick paid a tribute to the excellent services rendered by the secretaries. Another important qualification for a president was that he should embody the soul of brevity. This reminded him (Mr. Oswick) that he should take a pattern from their president's book. (Laughter.) Apropos of that, he should like to say that if there was any wholesale stationer present he must admit, perhaps for the first time, that a papermaker had matched his pattern (Laughter and applause.)

The toast was accorded musical honours, with a special ovation for Mrs. Savory.

President's Speech.

Mr. Lionel Savory, who was cordially greeted on rising to respond, said that to any man who had been in the paper trade so long as he had and whose best and oldest friends were all members of the paper trade, it was a great compliment to be asked to occupy the presidency of that Society. They had heard from Mr. Oswick the characteristics that were necessary for a good president. Well, he had always looked upon every member of the paper trade as being a truthful man, but with all due respect to Mr. Oswick he was afraid he could not lay claim to all the attributes mentioned by the proposer of the toast. In his early days it had been knocked into him by one of his old governors that it was policy never to do a thing for himself that he could get some one else to do for him. Since he had been the president of the Society he had really done very little. He was particularly indebted to the committee and to the two secretaries (Mr. Mist and Mr. Johnston) for the excellent support they had given him and for the trouble they had taken in relieving him of the detail work. He could only advise the gentlemen who might follow him to do as he had done, that was to sit quietly at the committee meetings and enjoy themselves, because the secretaries, with very little assistance, would look to everything and do far better than any president could do. Therefore he should like to tender his thanks to the secretaries for their invaluable services. They had organised that dinner as they had arranged every other function with every care.

The president called attention to the social evening which will be held by the Society at Stationers' Hall on November 24th, when he hoped there would be a large attendance. What pleased him particularly in the gathering that night was the number of young men who were present, and he desired to see them and their lady friends at Stationers' Hall, where there would be dancing for the young people and whist for those who preferred that form of recreation.

Presentation of Cups.

At this stage Mr. Savory presented the cups won during the summer in the golf and bowling competitions. In handing the Horsburgh Challenge Cup and replica to Mr. T. C. Bailie, Mr. Savory said the Society owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Horsburgh, the donor of the cup. They were also indebted to Mr. Woollacott for the gift of the handsome bowls challenge cup, which this year, together with the replica, was won by Mr. H. J. Burholt. Commenting upon the advantages of the competitions, the president pointed out that they enabled members of the trade to meet together under pleasant conditions. They had the particular advantage of letting an awkward customer realise that the agent was not such a bad fellow as he might think he was. In golf and bowls it was possible both to play the game and at the same time to manage to lose it. (Laughter.) In this connection Mr. Savory recalled the indiscretion of a Scotsman, who, being drawn against one of his best customers, was thoughtless enough to beat him in the first round. (Laughter.) They might perhaps have thought it possible in the case of a Southerner, but from a Scotsman such indiscretion was very unexpected. (Renewed laughter.)

The Visitors.

Mr. Davidson (Messrs. C. Davidson and Sons, Ltd.), proposed the toast of "The Visitors," which he considered a privilege on such an occasion. Without visitors, that function would be very slow indeed. He remembered a dinner of the Society some years ago when they had only two or three guests; but everything had changed since then. Their meetings were always bright and cheerful, and that change, he thought, was due in great measure to the presence of so many guests, whom they cordially welcomed. (Applause.) If their guests had enjoyed themselves as much as the members had, then they were all very well satisfied. (Cheers.) He coupled with the toast the names of Mr. J. S. Allen (Allen, Strong and Co., Ltd.), and Mr. H. E. Poole (the English representative of Messrs. B. J. Ball, Sydney).

Mr. Allen, in reply, said it was very pleasant indeed to be one of the visitors that night and to enjoy the geniality and hospitality of the Stationers' Social Society. He complimented the Society upon its growth since he had last attended the autumn dinner. In one thing the Society had not altered and that was in its generous entertainments. The speaker only hoped that when he put in his application to the committee to be enrolled as a member that they would receive it with kindly consideration. (Hear, hear.)

A Guest from Australia.

Mr. H. E. Poole said he had come probably the longest journey of any of the guests, namely, from Australia, a distance of 13,000 miles. He came with a certain greeting that was expressed by one member of a great family to the other members of the same family, the greetings of Australia to England. (Applause.)

Before the gathering closed the president proposed the health of Mr. Oswick, which was accorded musical honours.

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Rubber Latex in Paper.

Developments of the Process.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Kaye's paper which he read before the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association in Manchester, on Thursday, October 26th:—

From experiments it is seen that small proportions of rubber latex can affect the strength of half-stuff materials even by the thorough mixing with the pulp and the coagulation of the rubber upon the fibres. It is only fair to remark that the latex paper in these experiments was hand-made, while the comparison half-stuff was machine-made.

I have however done a lot of comparative experiments with partially beaten fibre and made this into hand-made paper with, and without, latex, when it has been shown that the physical qualities of the latex paper, especially the bursting strain and folding number were much above those of paper made under exactly comparable conditions but without rubber latex.

I am of the opinion that in the manufacture of many new classes of goods containing higher proportions of rubber, especially such qualities as may take the place of leather, certain strong fibres such as sisal hemp, manilla hemp and jute, may be used as half-stuff or beaten in such a way that the fibres will remain long, and, therefore, with a relatively high rubber content we can manufacture very pliable and strong material suitable for many new uses.

It will also be possible to use many grades of waste paper, with suitable proportions of rubber, and the pulp being dyed beautiful colours, which, when made into a heavy substance, will make splendid materials for bookbinding, as the texture of the surface will have a pleasant appearance and touch. These qualities can be embossed to represent leathers or textile fabrics. The folding number can be made to reach a high figure. For example: a fairly thick brown paper recently made in a mill containing 40 per cent. soda wood, 60 per cent. very cheap paper and only 0.2 per cent. of rubber, had an average folding number—cross-ways of 3,345.

I have also experimented in the re-pulping of the *Daily Mail* and with comparatively small proportions of rubber latex I have found it quite easy to make a product more than twice as strong as the original paper.

Original "Daily Mail" Paper. "Daily Mail" Paper Repulped with Rubber Latex.

Tensile strength 444 gms. per sq. mm ...	1,070 gms. per sq. mm.
Bursting strain 4.8 lbs. per sq. in. a thickness 0.1 mm...	10.2 lbs. ditto
Folding number ...	35

These experiments appear to show that newspaper stock will make good material for improvement to be effected by the use of rubber latex in the manufacture of the original material.

Waste Leather Paper with Rubber Latex.

I have been able to make many experiments using fine leather waste along and in combination with ordinary papermaking fibres, and improving the paper or leather-paper made by the use of rubber latex.

Recently, attention has been devoted by

other workers to the compounding of waste leather with, and without, other fibres, with rubber on an ordinary rubber compounding machine where 25 to 30 per cent. of rubber has been used. I have tested the tensile strength of many of these compounds, even after vulcanisation, and find they are much weaker than the leather waste compounds made on a papermaking machine and using rubber latex to give a rubber content of, say, 4 per cent.

Thus while the average tensile strength of the leather compounding with 25 per cent. rubber was 256 gms. per sq. mm., a leather could be made four or five times as strong with a rubber content of say 4 per cent.

Asbestos Paper and Millboard.

There is a great future for the use of rubber latex in the manufacture of asbestos paper and millboard, as well as asbestos packing, because rubber can readily be compounded with asbestos fibres and fillers in the beater and the product run on the papermaking machine in the ordinary manner. In this way it will be possible to make asbestos packing more cheaply as no expensive solvents will be needed, for these have at present to be recovered at considerable danger and cost. In this way a minimum quantity of rubber can be used.

Linoleum Substitutes.

There is a big field for the manufacture on a board type of machine of thick material—several millimetres thick—made from mechanical wood, wood dust, mineral fillers such as china clay, together with considerable proportions of waste paper, with varying percentages of stronger fibres, and higher percentages of rubber latex to give a rubber content of 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. or more. These goods can be dyed beautiful colours, and, by another invention of mine, I am hopeful to be able to produce designs by the inlaying of colours upon the foundation layer. Similarly such products may be used for wall covering and the like.

Paper Boards, Leather Boards, etc.

The introduction of varying percentages of rubber latex into boards will effect a great improvement in many classes of boards. The cheaper type of boards such as straw-boards will be made to bend without breaking, and the water-proofing qualities of the boards will be much improved.

The increased pliability of leather-boards will greatly extend their uses.

Boards used for building purposes and for the manufacture of boxes, containers, furniture and even motor cars, etc., can be much strengthened and improved in texture and finish by the use of rubber latex.

Experiments in Paper Mills.

Many commercial experiments in mills, making different classes of paper, have been successfully put through and many more mills are arranging for experiments. Now that large supplies of latex will soon be delivered in London the manufacture of latex paper and boards will quickly assume considerable dimensions. The large buyers of paper at home and abroad are eager to get in touch with the makers of many grades of

paper made with the use of rubber latex. The effect of different coagulants upon the strength of the resultant paper is a matter for experimentation.

In most cases it appears desirable to use alum as it is already in use in the ordinary papermaking processes, and therefore no new factor is introduced. Where, however, the paper has to be made without size, other coagulants may be experimented with. I have tried many comparison experiments, using acetic acid, alum, and magnesium sulphate, and, in these experiments the paper where the rubber was coagulated with magnesium sulphate was the stronger.

Such paper produced in the water-leaf can afterwards, if desirable, be tub-sized in the usual manner.

The effect of the quantity of latex used upon the strength of the paper ought to be carefully investigated.

Durability of Latex Paper.

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that latex rubber, that is, rubber which has been first coagulated, dried, and then masticated for ordinary rubber compounding is much more durable than the ordinary rubber of commerce, also that garments made water-proof by means of rubber latex by the natives of South American rubber growing countries, have remained perfectly sound as far as the rubber is concerned after over 100 years. The rubber is found to be in a better condition than the woven fabric.

Vulcanisation of Latex Paper.

The question of the vulcanisation of latex paper products, containing higher percentages of rubber, is being carefully studied and investigated.

As most of the latex paper made will contain small proportions of rubber and this is in the latex or durable form, such paper will not need any further vulcanisation. I have, however, worked out a process for what I call "self-vulcanisation," and I am hoping that by this method paper, needed to be vulcanised, will be in a sense vulcanised during the process of manufacture. This method will be laid before the industry in due course.

I trust, gentlemen, that by the application of rubber latex to papermaking we shall amazingly enrich the opportunities for improving and cheapening paper production, but we shall also find great new fields for the adventuring of the commerce and industry of papermaking all over the world.

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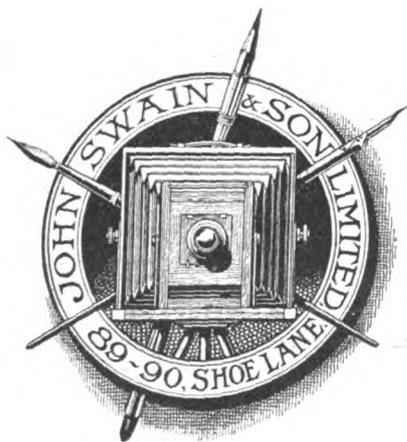
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[REGISTERED AS
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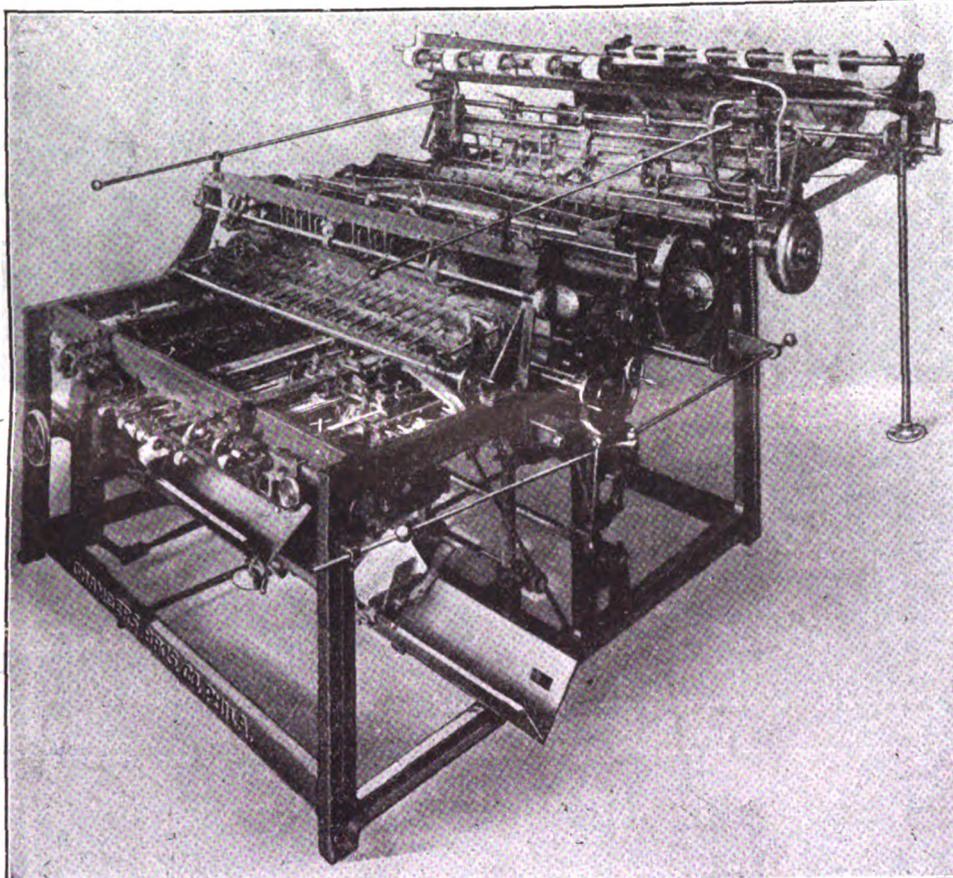
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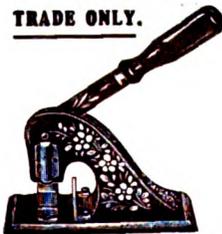
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A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: NOVEMBER 23, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Wages Problem in London.

Strong Action Authorised by Special Meeting of the London Master Printers' Association.

A special general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association was held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday last week, as briefly announced in our last issue.

Lieut.-Colonel Truscott, who presided, opened the proceedings by extending a hearty welcome to the new president of the Federation (Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh). He went on to refer to the wages position in detail. He mentioned that a figure of 6s. had been agreed to by some of the unions, along with stabilisation to the end of December, 1923. However, the Paper Workers' Union, the N.S.O.P. and A. and the Correctors of the Press had declined to accept it, whilst the Machine Managers' Society was holding a meeting on the subject. The president observed that a little more firmness a few months ago among master printers would have given them a reduction of 12s. 6d. (Hear, hear). Whilst he did not for a moment think that 6s. would save the jobbing trade of London, it would help them to take something off the accounts of the long-suffering customers.

The Resolution.

The president then moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of members of the London Master Printers' Association endorses the agreements between the L.M.P.A. Council and the L.S.C. and other accepting unions for a wage reduction of 6s. per week in two instalments, namely 4s. on the pay-day in the week ending December 9th and 2s. on the pay-day in the week ending January 6th, 1923, with stabilisation until the end of December, 1923; and authorises the Council to arrange for the posting of notices by members of the L.M.P.A. to enforce these terms upon the members of those unions which have not yet accepted them.

"The Council are requested to make it clear in these notices that workers who are not willing to accept these reductions but prefer to leave work rather than accept them will not be at liberty to return to their present employment until they are prepared to accept a reduction of 12s. 6d. per week."

Colonel Truscott mentioned that the open houses were anxious to set up a different standard of wages from that of the union houses, and they had been informed by the Council that they should pay to their society employees the Federated Trade Union rates recognised by the L.M.P.A. In concluding his speech, the chairman observed that his successor as president (Mr. W. Howard Hazell) had most kindly consented to take office from February 1st.

Mr. A. Langley seconded the resolution and paid a tribute to the hard work which the

Council had put in in connection with the wages question.

Position of the Open Houses.

Mr. Poulton set forth the position of the open houses, and mentioned that the Open House Committee had thought the best attitude to adopt with regard to the resolution was to abstain from voting altogether. The reason for this was that the resolution was really a bargain between the union houses and the unions. It was the object of the open houses to get together with a view to setting up an open house rate, which would obviously be a higher rate than the one indicated in the resolution.

Mr. W. L. Sidders maintained that a reduction of 6s. only was not going to keep the business of the non-union houses in London and the work was bound to go to the country. He went on to refer to the danger of different arrangements being made by individual houses. It would be far better if the open houses would organise in order to obtain a sensible, reasonable rate that would keep work in London.

London and Country Rates.

Mr. Pollock, who paid a tribute to the work of the Council in the long and arduous negotiations which they had conducted, pointed out that from the point of view of the open houses there was very deep dissatisfaction with the state of the wages question in London. He was anxious that the members of the Association should stick together. He went on to refer to the difficulties which master printers had in explaining prices to their customers, who told them they were not reducing their prices to the extent that other industries were doing. For instance, other staple industries of the country had made reductions to the end of September reaching from 24s. to 45s. per week per man, whereas the master printers had only 5s. to show in the case of compositors as yet. The open houses were anxious to do something to save their businesses, and he hoped there would be a meeting which would make a rate that would allow them to keep their houses open. He referred to the difference in the position of London as compared with the provinces. In Edinburgh and Glasgow, for instance, the present rate was 80s. 6d., and a further 5s. was to come off that. In grade 1 towns the figure was 81s., and a further 3s. was to be deducted in May. In grade 6 towns the present wage was 64s., from which there was to be taken a further 3s. 6d. Against these rates they would be paying in London 89s., and he asked how they could face such competition as that.

Mr. Northam asked how many of the open

houses at the present moment were paying the full trade union rates for the average skilled mechanics, and he asked if the 6s. reduction would include the rulers and the people who had had two reductions in their wages.

The president remarked that these were not included, as they were covered by the Federation agreements.

Sir Wm. Waterlow's Support.

Sir William Waterlow strongly supported the resolution, although he regarded the reduction as totally inadequate. The Council had to make the best of the position as they found it, and in the circumstances he thought they had done as well as was possible. Speaking for himself, he said the higher wages they could pay in London, provided they did not kill their business, the better it was for them. (Hear, hear.) There was, however, such a large difference now between the London and the provincial rates that it was going to damage their business. With regard to the attitude of the open houses, Sir William pointed out that they had no proposition to put before the meeting.

Mr. T. Cumner moved an amendment, "That this meeting is not prepared to accept the proposition moved by the Council, or to do anything in the matter until the trade is more combined."

There was no seconder to the amendment.

Mr. Poulton, referring to the observations of Sir William Waterlow, mentioned that the open houses were concerned about those printing establishments which had country branches, and pointed out that the London houses with no country branches had to exist in the face of country competition.

Mr. Burt stated that the London Council was made up equally of employers representing non-union and society houses. He thought it was very unfair of the non-union houses to come there with their opposition when they had sat on the Labour committee all the time and on the Council, where they could have voiced their opposition to the proposed course of action.

Mr. Collingridge said it was his intention to vote for the resolution, first, because they had appointed a committee to undertake the negotiations, and, in the second place, because half a loaf was better than no bread.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried *nem con.*

The President, in conclusion, said that the notices which would be issued that night consequent upon the passing of the resolution only concerned the Association of Correctors of the Press and the Printing Machine Makers' Trade Society.

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Modern Book Production.

Lecture by Mr. C. T. Jacobi.

As is usual in his addresses, a large amount of interesting and useful information was crowded into the lecture before the Society of Bookmen delivered on the 7th inst. by Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi, late of the Chiswick Press and now acting as printing consultant.

Mr. Jacobi began by recalling his having given a similar address in 1893 to the Bibliographical Society, William Morris having on the same occasion dealt with the earlier period of printing. The speaker went on to acknowledge the benefit conferred on the art of printing by William Morris and by other workers with private presses—Cobden-Sanderson, Emery Walker and C. H. St. John. He also recalled that the second Charles Whittingham was responsible for the renaissance of printing in early Victorian days, in collaboration with William Pickering, the bookseller and stationer.

Points in Book-Designing.

Mr. Jacobi proceeded to indicate some of the factors to be considered in designing a book, some of the many points made being the following.

A volume, devoid of all decoration, may be made quite an artistic piece of work if a discriminating care is bestowed on the different points that go to the making of a well-designed book. The precise choice of a suitable fount, of type of the right size, should be largely determined by the nature of the work, the size of the page, and the desired length of the volume. If a work is to be either decorated or illustrated, these embellishments should, to some extent, govern the character of type to be employed, so that there may be some harmony between letterpress and picture. If the volume is to be without decoration or illustrations there is a larger field of selection as regards type.

As a general rule, for all works, up to and including octavo size, it is better to use a large fount with little or no leading than to employ a small type with the lines too much spaced out. For quarto and folio books where the width of the page is increased in proportion the lines may be spaced farther apart with leads, which will render the reading less fatiguing and assist the eye in taking up the sequence of the following lines. The size of type having been selected, and the question of leading or non-leading determined, the next step is to consider the dimensions of the type page in relation to the size of the book itself—that is, the proportion of the printed page to the leaf of paper, and the position of the printed page on the paper. When this is obtained the two open pages of the book must also be considered together, not one page only.

MS. and Proofs.

The speaker said he wished to impress on authors the great importance of a proper preparation of the MS., or "copy." Many works, he said, are placed in the printer's hands with little consideration for the compositor's trouble in deciphering the copy supplied, or for the pocket of the publisher when he has to pay for the resulting corrections and alterations. These have always been a matter of contention between author, publisher, and printer, and it is best, if possible, to steer clear of any complications in this respect. "A stitch in time saves nine" is an old proverb, and is one very aptly applied to typography, for a simple correction or alteration, if made in time, may save many when it arrives at the proofing stage.

With regard to proofs in "galley" or in sheet form, Mr. Jacobi said he would advise, as far as possible, dispensing with slip proofs, to save some expense. If the text of a book is illustrated, it is almost a necessity that galley proofs should be supplied, so that the author may indicate where his blocks shall be placed—this may often be done better in proof than in MS. Again, if it is not convenient to revise the work in MS. form, and the corrections and alterations are likely to be somewhat extensive, the cheaper plan is to have the proofs in slip. The necessary emendations and excisions can then be made with less trouble, and the time afterwards consumed in paging will be more than compensated for by the comparative facility with which these alterations may be effected.

Stressing the importance of a good index, the lecturer said the index should be made by the author or editor, or by someone conver-

sant with the subject of the work—otherwise a meagre or incorrect index may be the result, and this is generally more provoking than the absence of one. He strongly impressed on all the importance of making it from the final proofs, or from a set of sheets as printed off. When proofs of an index are supplied, every reference should be verified with the work itself, in order to secure the strictest accuracy.

Choice of Paper for Books.

With regard to the selection of a suitable paper, he continued, the character of type must first be consulted. As one would not put new wine into old bottles, so a modern faced type must not be put on old paper. And this rule applies, but in a lesser degree, to old type on new or modern paper, unless this is a machine-made one of an antique character. The intermediate class of type, that called the "revived old style," might, however, be employed on most kinds of paper without fear. A hand-made paper is, without doubt, the most enduring, but its cost renders it somewhat of a luxury. If the printing number is a small one, and the price of the book high, this question need not weigh very seriously, because the difference of expense between a machine-made paper and that made by hand would be comparatively small when divided over each copy of the work. On the other hand, these papers are not always adapted for printing books that have illustrations incorporated in the text, and to roll the surface of the paper to receive the impression would be to destroy its texture. A way out of the difficulty, if cost is a secondary consideration, would be either to print the small illustrations on india paper and lay them down afterwards, or to group them together and print as separate plates on a suitable paper.

For ordinary purposes, machine paper answers very well, and, in the long run, the better qualities are the cheaper. There is practically, or was in pre-war times, no end of choice in this class of paper in respect of size or shade. It is simply a matter of individual fancy whether the shade be white, creamy or toned. Thickness has to be studied—a stout paper being clumsy, and handling very "boardy"—an expression usually applied to cardboards. A volume, especially a small one, on too thick a paper, is a thing to be avoided.

Calendered machine papers are not pleasant to the delicate touch of the book lover, and, moreover, have the effect of making a thinnish volume unpleasantly heavy in proportion. Their use, however, is inevitable in certain classes of work—those having blocks by the half-tone process.

In addition to these papers we have others for the printing of illustrations, and these are inartistically called "art papers." They answer admirably for effect in bringing out the illustrations, but I feel sorry for posterity, for surely such paper cannot preserve its dazzling whiteness for any length of time. Some chemical action will probably be set up, and "foxing," in the ordinary sense, will be but a mild form of complaint or disorder, in comparison with their probable discoloration.

There are now several mould made papers of an antique character which are very good, and are a close imitation of those made by hand; in fact, when a sheet is folded up it almost requires an expert to discriminate between the two. The cheaper kinds of machine-made papers should be avoided; they are brittle, and crack easily—a defect due to a large percentage of wood and foreign materials. This is particularly noticeable when the corner of a leaf happens to become turned down.

Choice of Inks.

One other very important point, remarked Mr. Jacobi, is the quality and density of the black ink used for printing. Here, again, the best is the cheapest, for common inks are often cheap and nasty. There is also much waste in connection with their use, and to anyone who can appreciate a good ink it is exceedingly unpleasant to see a poor one used. The worst feature of an inferior ink is its want of "colour," the absence of brightness and solidity being very marked. Besides, a poor ink has very vanishing properties, and in course of time the printing assumes quite a brownish hue—very detrimental to the appearance of a fine book.

Points About Binding.

The lecturer next touched briefly upon the subject of binding. The proper folding of the sheets should, he said, be insisted on, and the use of wire for sewing should never be per-

mitted for books. This method has a tendency to cut the sheets, and to rust in course of time. The result will be iron-mould marks on the printed sheets. Wire, if used at all, should only be tolerated for pamphlet work. With regard to covering, there are three methods:—(1) paper boards; (2) cloth or buckram cases, as usually adopted by publishers; (3) proper binding in leather, either whole, or in half or quarter style as they are termed. If books are done up in either of the two first styles, as a tentative method of binding, uncut edges should generally be insisted upon, but if they are intended to be read at once, and not preserved, the leaves can be cut open. For temporary bindings the letterings should be as brief and explicit as possible, with little or no ornamentation.

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- Eaton, W. S. Etching, engraving, or like machines. 187,719.
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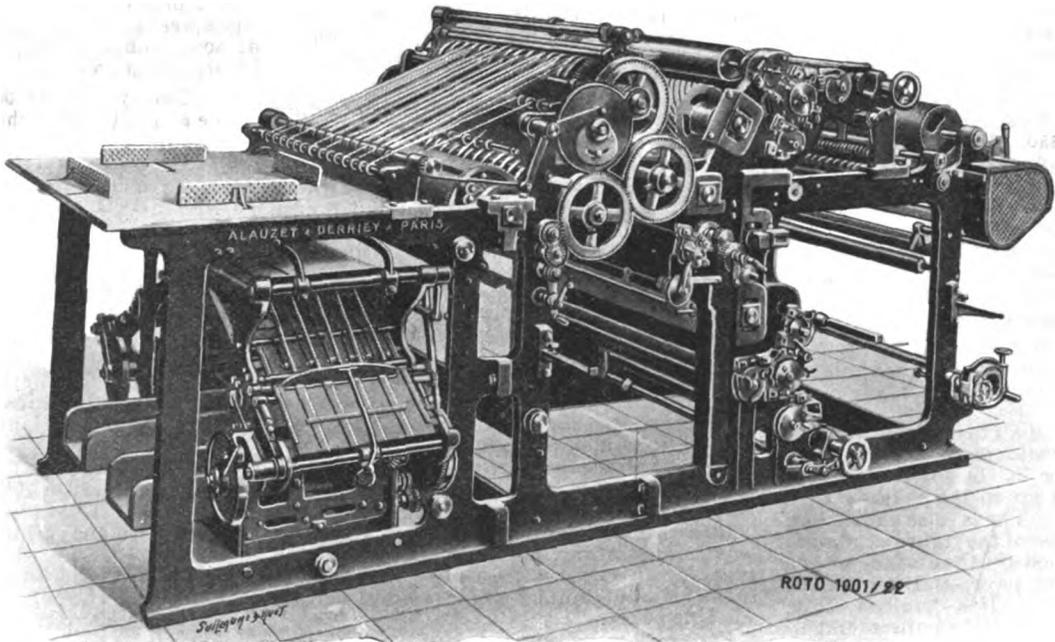
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Trade Notes.

POSTING OF NOTICES.—The London Master Printers' Association reports that—in regard to their call to members to post notices of wage reduction, as agreed at the special general meeting—large, medium and small houses (including some of the leading periodical and weekly newspaper printers) have already in encouraging numbers led the way in the posting of notices, and that up to date no less than 80 firms have taken this course who were not among the 400 to do so on the last occasion. Notices are being posted this week with reference to members of the N.S.O.P. and A. and the Paper Workers.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—Among the week's partnerships dissolved are those between H. Hartley and H. Empson, trading as Hartley, Empson and Kerfoot, at 183, Princess-street, Manchester, printers, stationers and bookbinders; and E. W. Hallam and R. W. Bird, advertising agents at 244, High Holborn, London, under the title of Robert Watson and Watson's Advertising Agency.

STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' AUXILIARY.—On behalf of this important auxiliary in connection with the Printers, Pension Corporation, Mr. W. J. Light has agreed to preside at a bohemian concert to be given in aid of the funds of the Corporation, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Monday, December 4th, at 6.30 p.m.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED will be exhibiting their latest composing, letterpress, and lithographic machines at Tudor House, Cornwell-street, Livery-street, Birmingham (close to Snow Hill Station) from Monday, November 20th to Tuesday, December 12th. The exhibits, which will be on view from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays, and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, will include two of the latest linotype models with improvements to date, a Miehle press, and an L and M offset litho rotary.

The Gilbert-White Fellowship paid an interesting visit to the Stationers' Hall on Saturday, when Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi gave an address on the history of the Company since its incorporation in 1556. He afterwards conducted the party round the Hall, Court and Stock Rooms, pointing out the various objects of interest.

DURING a serious fire on Saturday morning at a garage at Bathgate, near Edinburgh, the printing office of the *Westlothian Courier* was set on fire on three occasions, but fortunately little damage resulted.

MR. HERMAN DAREWSKI, music publisher, of Charing Cross-road, was publicly examined at the London Bankruptcy Court last week on accounts showing total liabilities of £64,659, of which £52,045 was unsecured and expected to rank, against assets estimated by Mr. Darewski to produce £338.

A LIBEL action brought by his Highness Vossough-ed-Dowleh, formerly Prime Minister of Persia, against Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons and the Hon. J. M. Balfour, was mentioned in the Lord Chief Justice's Court on Tuesday, and, after apologies had been tendered, the record was by leave withdrawn.

MR. STEPHEN GWYNN, author, of Temple Hill, Terenure, Dublin, having sued Mr. Daniel O'Connor and Mr. H. J. Gripper, publishers, of Great Russell-street, London, to recover the sum of £100 under an agreement by which defendants undertook to publish a book written by plaintiff, entitled "A History of Ireland," defendants denied liability and counterclaimed for damages for breach of contract. It was eventually agreed that defendants should pay plaintiff £100 on his delivering the proofs of the work, and that the question of damages and costs should stand over.

JOHN GEORGE CHIPCHASE, printer, and his son John were sentenced at Durham Assizes to two months and one month respectively, both in the second division, for conspiracy to obtain a passport from the Foreign Office by false pretence at Darlington.

The Federation of British Industries is to inaugurate a British section at the Canadian National Exhibition to be held at Toronto next year, and will undertake all the preliminary work of arranging British exhibits.

A MAN giving the name of Ivan Glavadoviz, has confessed at San Francisco to a charge of uttering £100,000 of counterfeit Bank of England notes, of which £1,400 have already been cashed by local banks.

PRINTER'S VALUABLE ERROR.—Two Spanish postal stamps, dated 1851, have been bought for an American collector at about £2,000. Although of different values, they were printed, owing to an error, on the same sheet.

MR. AUSTIN BRERETON, author and journalist, has died at Chipperfield in his 61st year.

MR. JOHN TRENT, a well-known Isle of Wight journalist, died at Ryde on Friday.

THE death has occurred, at Edinburgh, of Mr. Jacob Rosenbluth, retired publisher's bookbinder.

THERE passed away on Monday, at Lewis-ham, Mr. Samuel Vincent Marsh, for many years on the staff of the *British Medical Journal*, in his 80th year.

THE death has taken place at St. Annes-on-Sea of Mr. John H. Pilling, chairman of the North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., aged 67.

MR. GEORGE BRONSON HOWARD, the well-known American journalist and playwright, has been found dead in a gas-filled room at Los Angeles.

JAPAN loses a prominent British journalist by the death of Mr. Robert Young, founder and editor of the *Japan Chronicle* and one of the best-known personalities in journalism in the Far East. Prior to his going to Japan in a journalistic capacity in 1888, Young was an apprentice at the printing office of Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., who afterwards employed him as reader on the *Saturday Review*, which they then printed.

MR. BENJAMIN COLLINS, of Cheriton, Yarmouth, I.W., bookbinder, who died on August 29th, left £15,353, of which £13,284 is net personalty. The testator leaves £3,000 to the Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society, Ball's Pond-road.

THE late Mr. Frederic William Dickinson, of Blackheath, for 20 years chief editor of *Reuter's Agency*, left £9,887.

A STRIKE of compositors has been called at Geneva and Lausanne. In the last-named town the proprietors of the newspapers have decided to publish a newspaper in common for the duration of the strike, to be entitled *La Presse Lausannoise*.

THE proprietor of the well-known Madrid daily newspaper A.B.C., Señor Luca de Tena, has purchased, for the sum of one million pesetas (£40,000 at par), the morning newspaper *El Liberal* and the evening newspaper *Heraldo de Madrid*.

GERMAN toffee manufacturers are wrapping their candies in 40-pfenning notes—worth in pre-war days about 5d. "There is no attempt at gambling in this matter," says the *Confectionery Journal*, "in the ordinary sense of a trade lottery; it is simply that that form of paper is cheaper than tinfoil."

THE case of Mrs. Stan Harding, the British journalist who was imprisoned by the Russian Soviet Government, was the subject of an appeal last week by the Institute of Journalists, which urged upon every Parliamentary candidate that the British Government should protect its subjects from gross outrage at the hands of foreign governments.

AMONG the principal imports of Bulgaria are paper and paper goods, which in 1921 represented 131,092,000 levas.

THE latest addition to the business man's reference library is a work entitled "Notable Londoners," a miniature "Who's Who" of Londoners in the official, professional and commercial worlds. Issued by subscription in elaborate morocco gilt, it contains some 700 pithy business biographies, illustrated by excellent half-tone portraits. In the section devoted to "Printers and Stationers" the following names appear: W. J. Barwick (director Messrs. Truslove and Harrison), Sir G. Rowland Blades, Bart., J.P. (chairman Blades, East and Blades), Captain Wilfred Vincent Brooks, M.C. (manager and director Vincent Brooks, Day and Son, Ltd.), W. H. Burchell (governing director the Caxton Press, Ltd.), H. C. Houghton (director Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.), F. P. Impey (managing director Morland and Impey), H. A. Mead (senior partner Fuller and Mead, Ltd.), G. F. Pulman (managing director George Pulman and Sons, Ltd.), S. J. Sandle, C.C. (partner Sandle Bros.), P. M. F. Robertson (director Dobson, Mollie and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh), Walter Spalding (director Spalding and Hodge, Ltd.), Clifton Tollit (Messrs. Tollit and Harvey, Ltd.), Edgar Lutwyche Waterlow, M.A. (joint managing director Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.). The volume is issued by the London Publishing Agency.

Trade Union Matters.

TRADE showed no tendency to improve during last month, reports the London Society of Compositors. In fact, there were rather more members of the L.S.C. out of work at the end of the month than at the beginning. "The General Election should have some effect in stirring up business; but the publicity period of the election is all too short from the point of view of the printer, who would prefer three months' notice to one of three weeks. It would also have been better at some other period of the year than just before Christmas."

THE London Society of Compositors figures at the end of October showed 1,198 men were signing the unemployment book, this figure comparing with 1,234 in the corresponding week of 1921, and 535 in 1920. The overtime returns for the last complete month show a total of 56,145 hours worked by the general trade and 11,705 in the news departments, a total of 67,851 hours, against which has to be set a total of 733 hours lost. The number of men working overtime was 4,882 in the general trade and 1,067 in the news.

THE quarterly report of the Leeds Typographical Society states that following upon the resumption of work after the national dispute there was a slight improvement in the unemployment figures. At the commencement of the quarter 94 men were signing the unemployment book, this figure rising to 110 by July 2nd. Following the dispute, the number gradually decreased to 46, but rose again to 54 in the last week of the quarter. Since the close of the quarter, the number has again risen, and the latest report shows about 80 on the books. The secretary comments in the report on the wage reductions that have already taken place under the agreement, and says "as yet there are no indications of that reduction in the cost of printing to the customer necessary to attract orders and provide more employment." It is announced that during the dispute less than a dozen members remained at work in defiance of the official intimation.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

BRITISH INDIA.

The High Commissioner for India is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of paper, Lancashire ledger or similar, reams 450. Forms of tender may be obtained from the Director General, India Store Department, Branch No. 10, Belvedere-road Lambeth, S.E.1, and tenders are to be delivered at that office not later than 2 p.m. on Friday December 1st, 1922.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
Imitators Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould—Patent.
All Working Parts Patented, and Designs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
Phone: Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

OFFSET PRINTING LARGEST PLANT OF ANY TRADE HOUSE IN LONDON.
LINOTYPE & TWO-COLOUR
:: OFFSET MACHINES. ::
FOSH & CROSS, LTD.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND LETTERPRESS PRINTERS TO THE TRADE.
22 to 26 PAUL STREET,
2 to 16 SCRUTTON STREET,
FINSBURY, E.C.2.

The Printers' Pension Corporation.

Brilliant Annual Festival.

Duke of York Presides.

Impressive demonstration was made once more of the enthusiasm with which the whole of the printing industry supports its greatest charitable institution, the Printers' Pension Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation when, on Wednesday of last week, a large and brilliant assembly gathered at the Connaught Rooms to celebrate the Corporation's ninety-fifth anniversary. Happy evidence was again forthcoming of the personal interest shown towards the printing trade by the Royal House, the chair being taken by H.R.H. the Duke of York.

The loyal toast having been honoured, that of "The Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family," was proposed by His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., who emphasised the public work done by the Duke of York amongst the working classes and in the direction of promoting better relations between class and class, employer and workman.

The Duke of York, after referring in detail to the multitudinous activities of the Printers' Pension Corporation and making a forceful appeal for its support, said: The art of printing is to a large extent the lynch-pin of civilisation, and printers by the exertions of their exacting art have conferred incalculable benefits upon mankind; by the dissemination of religious, scientific and artistic knowledge, and so affording us the means of intellectual pleasure and the source of moral courage. I therefore desire to ask the public whether the servants of the great printing trades, who in fact are their servants—their ready, faithful and hardworking servants, who were described so happily by my father at this very festival only thirteen years ago as "the invisible friends of all"—whether they have not established, and do not every day establish a strong claim, as Dean Stanley puts it, of "all who have written" upon the liberal remembrance of "all who have read."

Mr. James Thompson (chairman of council) responded. He made mention of their pride in having His Royal Highness presiding that night. It was quite impossible to say how great a factor the patronage and helpful consideration of the Royal Family had been in the past in building up that Corporation. They hoped it would continue to shine forth and so bring with gladness of heart that great joy which they were all feeling at the presence of his Royal Highness. His Royal Highness's presence was not only an encouragement to them to-day, but for all time, and they hoped that occasion would create a strong desire for many new subscribers. Unfortunately there were some people, he was sorry to say, who were connected with the printing trade and did not think it necessary or desirable to support the Corporation. If there were any there that night, he hoped they would feel constrained not to leave without availing themselves of that great opportunity.

The secretary (Mr. Joseph Mortimer) read the list of subscriptions and announced that the contributions amounted to £21,127, which had only been exceeded on two occasions during the century-long history of the Corporation.

Viscount Birkenhead, proposing "The Printing and Newspaper Industry," made some humorous remarks at the expense of the Press, then proceeded to say that no one there placed a higher value than he did upon the public spirit, the camaraderie and the generosity of the great printing profession. Although he had joked about it, it was one of the very greatest professions in the whole world, and one which, upon the whole—considering their powers, considering their opportunities for mischief (laughter)—was discharged with a high degree of public responsibility. In coupling with the toast the name of Viscount Burnham, he said Lord Burnham had been the director, as long as any of them could remember, of one of the greatest newspapers in the world. (Hear, hear.) He had directed it with one single object, the welfare of this country and the greatness of this Empire. Whether Lord Burnham agreed with him at a particular moment, or disagreed, there was no man in the whole British Empire with whom he would rather go tiger hunting than Lord Burnham. His word was his bond. He was,

in his (the speaker's) judgment, incomparably the greatest figure in the newspaper world to-day.

Viscount Burnham replied.

Among those accepting invitations to be present were:—

Alderman Lord Marshall, Lord Askwith, Alderman Sir William Waterlow, Alderman Sir Vansittart Bowater, Bt., Mr. John Walter, Sir William Berry, Bt., Mr. W. A. Clowes (Treasurer and Trustee), Sir Frederick Becker, Sir Frederick Bowater, Mr. J. Gomer Berry, Sir Frank Newnes, Bt., Sir Cecil R. Harrison, Mr. J. Lever Tillotson, Mr. E. H. Raynham, Mr. S. H. Caslon, Mr. A. H. Caslon, Mr. Cecily Clay, Mr. H. B. Cahusac, Mr. C. H. Crabtree, Sir George A. Sutton, Bt., Sir Andrew Caird, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. Alfred F. Blades, Mr. R. A. Bartlett, Mr. C. A. Bates, Sir Herbert Morgan, Mr. Dykes Spicer, Sir Howard Spicer, Mr. W. R. Codling (Controller of the Stationery Office), Sir Emsley Carr, Mr. John Swain, Mr. W. Spalding, Mr. H. A. Caslon, Mr. R. S. Caslon, Mr. C. A. Caslon, Mr. A. Dargavel, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. W. F. Cunliffe, Mr. W. J. Light, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott, Mr. J. C. Coppock, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. W. Whyte, Mr. Alfred Langley, Major Maurice Clowes, M.C., Mr. A. R. Linforth, Mr. Horace Speaight, Mr. H. C. Bolton, Mr. W. H. Eyre, Mr. J. Slattery, Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, Mr. G. Soundy Unwin, Mr. J. Crowle Smith, Mr. H. L. Causton, Mr. W. L. Harrild, Mr. E. W. Whittle, Mr. A. G. Gronow, C.B.E., Mr. H. Furnival, Mr. A. E. Jarvis, Mr. R. Dangerfield, Mr. A. D. Chater, Mr. L. G. Chater, Mr. W. H. Lock, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Truscott, Mr. P. A. Waterlow, Mr. W. Fleming, Mr. J. Fry, Mr. H. G. Milton, Mr. E. S. Lendrum, Mr. J. Mynott, Mr. G. W. Jones, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. W. R. Masters, Mr. W. C. Warren, Mr. H. Wilson Howes, Mr. C. S. Yeates, Mr. R. R. Gibbs, Mr. Edgar Fifoot, Mr. Edgar P. Woodman, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, Mr. H. M. Gurr, Mr. W. E. Hebditch, Mr. Fred Hart, Mr. P. M. Parish, Mr. C. H. Roud, Mr. Charles Dalziel, Mr. G. P. Reveirs, Lieut.-Col. E. L. Marler, Mr. C. W. Iveson, Major C. W. Lundgren, M.C., Mr. W. I. Burch, Mr. H. F. Parker, Mr. W. H. Burchell, Mr. F. Hedger, Mr. C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P., Mr. R. H. Ruddock, Mr. Alfred Bennett, Mr. P. W. Kennett, Mr. A. R. Iago, Mr. T. G. Newland, Mr. T. E. Naylor, Mr. Geo. Isaacs, Mr. W. A. Perkins, Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., Mr. Frank Heywood, Mr. A. Hewitt, Mr. J. R. Riddell, and Mr. Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E. (secretary).

A Pensions Portrait.

In a letter addressed to us this week Sir William A. Waterlow writes:—

"Through the generosity of a few of Mr. Mortimer's many friends, I have been able, up to the present, to hand over to the Corporation a sum of £47 3s., realised by the sale of photogravure reproductions of an excellent snapshot of Mr. Mortimer, taken when being presented to His Royal Highness The Duke of York. Time alone prevented me at the festival dinner from showing the prints as widely as I had hoped, and as I have still a few copies left, I shall be grateful if you will insert this letter, so that friends of Mr. Mortimer desiring a copy may communicate with me. Any contribution that they may generously send me will be handed to the Printers' Pension Corporation."

Printing Representatives on F.B.I.

Printing and allied trade representatives forming Main Group 8 of the Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries are as follows:—Sub-Group 1 (Letterpress and Lithographic Printers)—Col. H. R. Fletcher, Col. J. R. Truscott, and Sir William A. Waterlow, K.B.E.; Sub-Group 2 (Electrotype, Stereotype Manufacturers, and Process Work)—Mr. J. C. Coppock and General W. Wright Bemrose; Sub-Group 4 (Publishers' Binders)—Mr. E. W. Humphries and Mr. Robt. Wilson.

In the miscellaneous group, Mr. E. Goodman represents the publishers.

Mr. A. F. Blades is the representative of Main Group 8 on the Executive Committee of the Federation.

A FIRST folio Shakespeare was bought by Mr. F. Sabin for £5,900 at Sotheby's last week.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Annual Dinner at the Trocadero
Restaurant.

The annual dinner and ladies' night of the Association was held on Saturday at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly, Mr. Alfred Chadwell (president) occupying the chair. There was a large gathering, and the function was carried through successfully from start to finish, the arrangements made by the stewards being most efficiently carried out. Among those present were: Messrs. W. Bartholomew, A. F. Bell (Fry's Metal Foundry), J. Black, W. Carlin, J. R. Cocks, A. Cox (general secretary, Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers Association), A. Fuller, A. E. Holmes (secretary, Printing and Kindred Trades Federation), D. Keats, W. J. Light, (Wm. J. Light and Co., Ltd.), T. H. Middleton, Jas. Miller, G. K. Naylor, J. R. Riddell (principal, School of Printing), G. W. Sharvell, S. W. Sinier, J. Shaw, F. R. Sparks, Glen Steel (Messrs. Jubbs), J. B. Tichener, W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), E. W. Whittle (general secretary, Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association), H. Williams (Williams Engineering Co., Ltd.), C. S. Yeates (C. S. Yeates and Co., Ltd.), and Mr. W. Bullett (general secretary, Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association).

The loyal toasts having been honoured, with cordial references to the great interest shown by the Royal Family in printing charities, Mr. W. C. Warren proposed

"The Association."

In proposing this toast Mr. Warren said this honour had been bestowed upon him for several years, but it was the first time he had had the pleasure of doing so in the presence of several of the principal officials of their Society in London. He was sure they would agree with him when he said that they appreciated very sincerely the good fellowship which existed between the Association and those it was his privilege to represent. (Hear, hear.) He felt that the one thing above all others they could congratulate themselves upon was the continuance of that spirit of comradeship. Conditions in the trade, both from the point of view of the employers and the employed, during the past twelve months had been extremely difficult, but it was a matter for congratulation that they had managed to surmount those difficulties, and that night they found themselves in the same friendly feeling that had existed twelve months ago. (Hear, hear.) A matter he wanted to refer to particularly was the satisfaction he felt at the way the Association had joined with the other bodies in the trade in giving financial support to the new School in Stamford-street. That School, he thought, was going to be of great value in the future, and would react, he was sure, to the advantage of everybody concerned as the years went by. He would also like to take the opportunity of thanking the very many members of their Association who had supported him in such generous fashion by their contributions to his festival list to the Printers' Pension Corporation, which had enabled him to collect a sum of £714. Concluding, Mr. Warren coupled with the toast the name of one of his dearest friends, Mr. Jas. Miller, and, on behalf of those he (Mr. Warren) represented, most heartily offered the toast of the Association.

Mr. Jas. Miller, in responding, also referred to the good feeling that pervaded their section of the industry, and spoke with pleasure of the presence there of Mr. C. S. Yeates—(hear, hear)—which, he thought, was an unsolicited testimonial to the good feeling there was in the Association and their branch of the trade. (Hear, hear.)

"The Ladies."

Mr. A. F. Bell, in proposing the toast of "The Ladies" said that to do this task adequately required the oratory of a Balfour, the wit of Mark Twain, the poetry of a Burns and a general knowledge of ladies that he did not possess. (Laughter.) In fact the man was not yet born who could do full justice to it.

Mr. A. E. Holmes, who replied on behalf of the ladies, said he supposed why he was asked to propose this toast was because he was the most lady-like looking man in the building. (Laughter.) Speaking as a lady, therefore, he

wished to say they had had a very happy time, and hoped again to be invited to their dinner next year. (Hear, hear.)

"The President."

Mr. G. K. Naylor proposed what he thought the most important toast of the evening, that of "The President." He was sure there had been no forward movement indicated by Mr. Warren or in other directions in which their chairman had not been in the very forefront. Men to-day holding a similar position to their chairman needed a knowledge of the technical and scientific development of the craft; they also had to be imbued with a higher sense of responsibility in the questions of management, and he thought that the acquisition of these things in conjunction with an active social side had been the means of placing their craft in a far more prominent position than formerly. He asked them to drink with *eclat* the continued health and prosperity of their chairman.

The toast was given musical honours and heartily accorded.

Mr. Chadwell, in returning thanks, referred to the many ways in which the Association was trying to help not only its own members, but the whole of the trade. Their activities were not alone centered on technical education but they kept the charitable side of their operations well to the front. Their Association this year had voted fifty guineas to their Auxiliary (of which he was president), and they had given £100 to one of their members who had had the misfortune to lose both his hands, and they also at their last meeting collected nearly £40 to Mr. Warren's Festival List. It was a great pleasure to their members to welcome so many managers to their annual dinner and to see so many journeymen present. There was no class distinction on such nights as these. Credit for what he had been able to do for the Association must be shared by the committee as well. (Cheers.)

"The Visitors."

This toast was proposed by Mr. J. Black in a characteristically humorous speech. The last time he had the pleasure of proposing this toast a serious calamity occurred at his native town, Kirkintilloch, as a result of a plebiscite on the licensing question. (Laughter.) He was very glad the General Election was over, for there was no saying what might have happened—"for example, look at Dundee." (Laughter.)

Mr. John Shaw, in responding, spoke as a member of the machine department of the profession, and thought no two sections of the trade worked with such camaraderie as the stereotypers and the machinemen.

Mr. E. W. Whittie, who also responded, expressed his thanks for the kind invitation extended to him and the visitors to partake of their hospitality. The splendid time they had together on these occasions made them wish that the years would roll round more quickly. Regarding questions affecting the employers and the men the overseer was very often baffled, and frequently found himself between the devil and the deep sea, and he thought such gatherings as the present were conducive to bringing all sections of the trade more closely together.

Mr. Light's Concert.

Mr. Chadwell then announced that a concert of the Stereotypers' Auxiliary was to be held on December 4th at which Mr. W. J. Light had kindly volunteered to take the chair.

Mr. Light, in a few words, said that the 4th of December happened to be his birthday, and he hoped to be well supported in his endeavours on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

The Chairman then offered a vote of thanks to the stewards, which was briefly replied to by Mr. A. Wood.

During the evening an admirable programme of musical items was gone through under the direction of Mr. J. Mason, and was contributed to by the following:—Miss Gertrude M. Jones, Miss Minnie Parrock, Miss Jessie Wood, Miss Dolores Maurice, Miss Dorothy Burdett, Mr. Jackson West, Mr. Alfred Parrock, Mr. Will Waymont, Mr. Harold Stanley, Mr. Walter Lanham, Mr. Thomas C. Stokes (accompanist).

The stewards were Messrs. W. Crosby, W. M. Forsyth, J. Mason, and A. E. Wood, to whose services the success of the evening was largely due.

The singing of Auld Lang Syne followed by the National Anthem, brought a most enjoyable evening's entertainment to a close.

PERSISTENT advertising is the Golden Key which unlocks the door of successful business.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines
	s. d.
Agencies	3 0
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Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
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Shares for Sale and Wanted ...	3 0
Partnerships and Investments ...	3 0

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line
	s. d.
Sales by Auction	2 0
Tenders	2 0
Patents for Sale	2 0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2 0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
 Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER seeks opening with a firm of Paper Merchants; good general knowledge of the trade, also English and Foreign shipping.—Box 14004.

ADVERTISER (disengaged) desires Responsible POSITION with large firm of Printers, Publishers, Wholesale Stationers or Paper Agents; expert knowledge on all matters pertaining to Paper and good, sound knowledge of Print and the various processes employed therein.—Box 14012.

MINDEK (Soc.) seeks situation; Wharfedales and Platen; best Jobbing, etc.; 7 years' experience.—127, Leesland-road, Gosport. 14011

YOUNG MAN seeks situation as ASSISTANT MANAGER; good general knowledge of Letterpress Work, Colour Work and Binding; City and Guilds certificate, also Stationers' Hall Costing and Estimating.—Box 14015.

THE NATIONAL
Association of Wholesale Stationers
 AND
PAPER MERCHANTS.

National Meetings.

The thirty-third meeting of the National Council took place at the Council Chamber of the Association on Thursday, November 9th, Mr. F. M. Carson (the president) being in the chair. Meetings of the National Writings and Printings Section (Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, chairman, presiding) and of the National Wrapping Paper Section (Mr. J. Harmer Dalton, the chairman, presiding) were also held on the same day.

It will be remembered that at the last National meetings, the unfavourable shipping rates charged for the shipment of paper from Hamburg to various towns in the Midlands and North of England via Hull and Goole, had been under consideration, and it was then agreed that the matter should be taken up by the Association. The companies concerned had been approached accordingly, with the result that satisfactory reductions had been made in each case.

The vexed question of sample post has recently received the full consideration of this Association, and a letter has been sent to the Postmaster General drawing his attention in detail to the anomalies of the present position which is so inequitable and adverse to the interests of the home trade, since the Post Office is now conveying to consumers in

YOUNG MAN, with fair knowledge Book-keeping and General Office Routine, desires engagement; small salary accepted to commence.—Box 14010.

Machinery for Sale.

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

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CAXTON MACHINERY CO., 74, YORK STREET, GLASGOW; surplus plant; warranted good condition.—

Quad Royal, two-colour, Dawson and Sons, WHARFEDALE; flyers and geared inkers.

Double Demy, Payne and Sons, WHARFEDALE; large diameter flyer drum, band brake to cylinder, geared inking, full equipment, £300.

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21½ by 16-in. "VICTORIA" PLATEN; four-inking roller, Model V., complete, perfect order, £200.

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NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch ¼-in.—Box 13998.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

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Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

LIGHT FORD COVERED VAN, suitable for Printers or Stationers; in good order; no reasonable offer refused.—W. G., 91, Catlin-street, S.E.16. 14016

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

this country sample packets from foreign countries at a very much lower rate than the samples of British manufacturers, which can only be distributed through the post by the very high inland letter and parcel rates now in force. Pressure is therefore being brought to bear on the Postmaster-General for the re-institution of the inland sample rate on a basis which will place the British manufacturer at least on an equal footing with the foreigner. These representations are also receiving the full support of the allied industries.

A full report was given to the National Wrapping Paper Section and National Council of the progress made in the negotiations with the various sections of mills, and of the joint meeting which had recently been held with the makers in Manchester.

The conditions of sale of the Scandinavian Convention were again under consideration and the matter will come up for full consideration at an early date.

The subject of trade terms was again under discussion by the National Council.

It was understood that the Federation of Master Printers were appointing their committee to meet the members of this Association in a conference which it had been suggested should take place on matters of common interest.

MESSRS. JAS. WRIGLEY AND SONS, LTD., Bury, have appointed Mr. Thos. Lang, late manager for Messrs. Spicer Bros. at Birmingham, to act as their representative in the Midlands. Mr. Robert Chester has also been appointed as an additional representative in Manchester and district.

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East 39th-street, New York.
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Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1922.

After the Election.

Now that "the hurly-burly done, and the
battle fought and won"—the bill-sticking,
circularising and speechifying at an end, and
the new Parliament fully elected—printers,
like the rest of the community, heave a sigh
of relief. Opinions as to whether or not the
new Parliament will prove a satisfactory one
vary, of course, with individual political
convictions. There is, however, a pretty
general feeling of relief throughout the com-
mercial world that the country has not made
a worse choice than it has. To this relief is
added, for innumerable printers, a release
from the rush of election printing—although,
indeed, that burden has its compensations,
and the trade must have benefited consider-
ably by the ephemeral printing boom, a boom
which was made exceptionally noticeable on
account of the wholesale scrapping of stock
election literature in the extraordinary cir-
cumstances under which this election was
ushered in. A perusal of the Parliamentary
returns shows that the printing trade will
have many direct representatives in the new
House, and we now wait with interest to see
the work of Parliament started in earnest, and
an attack made upon some of the many pro-
blems which will shortly come up for con-
sideration. It is to be hoped that the House
of Commons will waste no time in making a
move towards greater economy and efficiency
of administration, and will inaugurate such
changes in home and foreign policy as shall
hasten a much-needed revival of trade.

Printing Industrial Co-operative Societies.

UNDER the heading of Industrial Co-opera-
tive Societies, the Ministry of Labour *Gazette*
reports that in the printing industry in 1920,
in Great Britain and Ireland, Associations of
Consumers represented a total number of
employees of 2,890, the wages paid during the
year being £393,408, and the value of produc-
tion £1,191,197. In 1921 similar associations
(Ireland being excluded) gave the number of
employees as 2,738, with wages paid during
the year £413,225, and the value of produc-

tion £1,010,325. Associations of workers in
the printing industry of Great Britain and
Ireland during 1920 had employees numbering
1,025, the wages paid during the year being
£175,049, and the value of productions
£456,273. In 1921 (again exclusive of societies
registered in Ireland), the number of em-
ployees in associations of workers was given
as 1,006, with wages paid during the year
£191,824, and the value of productions
£454,504.

**Paper Imports.—Large Arrivals of
Packings and Wrappings.**

PAPER and cardboard imports into the
United Kingdom continue to show signs of
expansion. It is true that the October figures
are slightly lower than those for September
(by some 117,000 cwts.); but the growing
tendency is in evidence generally throughout
the year. The total imports for October,
amounting to 1,030,103 cwts., reveal increases
compared with the corresponding month of
last year of 232,087 cwts., or 29 per cent., and
over the same month of 1920 an advance of
190,851 cwts., or 22·7 per cent. "Printing and
writing paper in large sheets" received repre-
sent 32·7 per cent. of the total imports, the
actual quantity being 337,668 cwts., which
included very much larger consignments from
Norway, viz., 64,633 cwts., against the smaller
figure of 5,264 cwts. in October last year. In-
creased supplies also came from Sweden,
Canada, the United States and "other coun-
tries," while decreases are indicated in the
arrivals from Germany, Belgium and New-
foundland. With regard to the imports of
"packings and wrappings, including tissue
paper," which amount to 277,759 cwts., there
is not only shown an excess over the quantity
received twelve months ago, but an advance of
42,152 cwts. over October, 1920. The big in-
crease is mainly accounted for by the aug-
mented supplies received from Sweden and
Norway, while Finland's contribution has
increased to a considerable extent. The re-
ceipts from Sweden, amounting to 109,451
cwts.—easily the first on the list—represent
an increase of 35,603 cwts. compared with
October last year; while those from Norway
(68,344 cwts.) and Finland (36,829 cwts.) show
advances respectively of 50,229 cwts. and
19,111 cwts. Other classes of merchandise
that have found an improving demand in
the United Kingdom have been "millboards,
leatherboard, cardboard and pasteboard,"
which were received to the extent of 90,162
cwts., against 44,250 cwts. last year, and
"strawboards," 274,938 cwts., contrasted
with 236,804 cwts. The total c.i.f. value
of the imports for the month stands at
£1,116,780, an increase of £139,362 (14·2 per
cent.) compared with twelve months ago and
a decline of £1,263,525 (53 per cent.) against
October, 1920. For the ten months' trading
the total imports amounted to 8,924,561 cwts.,
an advance of 3,590,467 cwts. (67·3 per cent.)
contrasted with the corresponding ten months
last year and a decrease of 2,524,203 cwts. (22
per cent.) on January-October two years ago.
The total value of the imports for the ten
months (£10,079,343) marks an increase of
£398,731 (4·1 per cent.) over the correspond-
ing period last year, but a decrease of
£16,316,040 (61·8 per cent.) compared with
the ten months of 1920.

EAST LANCS PAPER MILLS.—The directors
of the East Lancs Paper Mill Co., Ltd., are
looking well after the recreation of their
employees. The latest effort in this direction
is the provision of a new institute. The
building, when completed, with its reception
room, billiard room, reading room, ladies'
room, baths, etc., will bear testimony to the
directors' appreciation of the club's welfare,
in providing the means whereby the employees
can meet together for social and educational
intercourse. The completion of the summer
activities of the Recreation Club was marked
recently by a social party and presentation
of tennis and bowling prizes by Mr. John
Seddon, to whom a cordial vote of thanks
was passed on the motion of Mr. J. Pearson.

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Printers in Parliament.

Results at the General Election.

A number of members of the printing and allied trades were returned to Parliament at the General Election last week, while others failed to secure the majority of votes.

The Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman (Lab.) will be welcomed on again being returned for Deptford.

Sir G. Rowland Blades (U.), Epsom, is joint senior partner in the firm of Blades, East and Blades, printers.

Sir John Leigh (U.), elected for Clapham, is proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (U.), Devonport, was the founder of the *Empire Review*, and formerly editor of the *Observer* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Sir T. J. Bennett (U.), Sevenoaks, spent several years in India as a journalist, and is the principal proprietor of the *Times of India*.
Sir A. Holbrook (U.), Basingstoke, is a newspaper proprietor.

Lieut.-Colonel H. K. Stephenson (N.L.), Park Division of Sheffield, is head of Stephenson, Blake and Co., typefounders.

Mr. Geo. Lansbury (Lab.), lately editor of the *Daily Herald*, is again member for Bow and Bromley Division of Poplar.

The new member for East Islington, Capt. A. W. M. Hudson (U.), is a director of a firm of publishers of trade and technical journals.

A bookbinder is among the new Labour members in the person of Mr. B. Riley, Dewsbury Division. He was one of the founders of the National Labour Press at Manchester in 1910, and is still a director.

Mr. E. E. Alexander (U., East Leyton), started in business as a printer in 1894 with his father at Leyton and was connected with the establishment of the first printing trade classes held at the Polytechnic, Regent-street.

Mr. N. Grattan Doyle (U.), member for North Newcastle, is a director of the Northern Newspapers Co., Ltd.

Mr. G. H. Roberts (N.L.), who never forgot his compositor origin while he held high office in the late Government, is again one of the members for Norwich.

Mr. Harry Becker (Ind. U.), Richmond, is son of the pulp and paper magnate, Sir Frederick Becker, and is himself engaged in the paper trade.

Mr. F. O. Roberts (Lab.), West Bromwich, is secretary of the Midland District of the T.A.

Colonel Sir Godfrey Collins (L.), Greenock, is managing director of W. Collins, Sons, and Co., publishers.

The National Liberal member for Montrose, Mr. J. Leng-Sturrock, is a grandson of the late Sir John Leng, the Dundee newspaper proprietor, and is himself interested in the firm of John Leng and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Levi Collison (L.), Penrith and Cockermouth, established a large art printing business in Preston 23 years ago, which rapidly grew, and he now employs over a thousand persons in several factories at Blackburn, Preston and Hull.

Mr. G. R. Hall Caine (Ind. U.), East Dorset, is deputy chairman of Charles Marsden and Sons, papermakers, and was Deputy Controller of Paper during the war.

Mr. R. McNeill (U.), Canterbury, was editor of the *St. James's Gazette*, 1900-4.

Mr. Percy Hurd (U.), Frome, editor of the *Outlook* from 1898 to 1903, and afterwards London editor of the *Montreal Daily Star*.

Mr. A. J. Bonwick (L.), Chippenham, Wilts, is a liveryman of the Stationers' Company, and a director of a number of newspaper and printing businesses.

Mr. Thomas Johnston (Lab.), Stirling and Clackmannan, is editor of the Labour weekly, the *Forward*, published in Glasgow.

Mr. T. E. Naylor (Southwark) and Mr. G. A. Isaacs (Gravesend), were both defeated.

THE O.P. Club complimentary dinner to Mrs. Kendal on Sunday evening was attended by Sir Adolph and Lady Tuck, Mr. Percy Barringer, and Mr. Carl Hentschel.

THE Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and Mr. Arthur O'Connor are taking the chair at a free smoking concert, to be held at the "Crown and Castle," Dalston, on Monday, November 27th, at 7.15 p.m., and solicit support for this effort, which is part of the excellent pensions work of the North-east London Auxiliary.

Personal.

At the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, where the new Lord Mayor presided for the first time, a vote of thanks was accorded to Sir John Baddeley, the late Lord Mayor, for the way in which he had discharged his duties in an eventful mayoralty.

ALDERMAN R. W. SIMPSON, J.P., the managing director of R. W. Simpson and Co., Ltd., of Richmond, Surrey, and Barnes, S.W., has been elected an honorary freeman of the Borough of Richmond. Including the last recipient of the honour there are only three names on the roll, the other two being the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Cave) and Sir James Szlumper, D.L. Alderman Simpson has been Mayor of Richmond three times.

MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL has agreed to succeed Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott as president of the London Master Printers' Association, and to take over the presidency in February next. It will thus fall to Mr. Hazell, and Mrs. Hazell, to act as hosts when the L.M.P.A. entertains the Federation of Master Printers on the occasion of the annual meetings in May.

HIS HIGHNESS THE JAM SAHIB OF NAWANAGAR ("Ranji") was the guest of the evening at a Press Club dinner on Saturday night.

MR. CHARLES T. JACOBI was the subject of a short illustrated biographical article in a recent issue of the *American Printer*.

MR. HARDAKER, circulation manager of the *Westminster Gazette*, was the guest at the first annual dinner of the department, when a presentation was made to him as a token of esteem from the staff.

MR. J. CARTLAND, M.C., M.Sc., Manchester manager of Fry's Metal Foundry, and Mr. E. Fisher, their representative for the sale of "Fryotype" printing metals in the northern counties, travelled by aeroplane from Manchester to London in order to attend the annual dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation last week. The journey took less than two hours, although the aeroplane had to pass through several banks of fog.

MR. H. J. GORDON, who has been for nine years on the staff of the *Free Press and Evening Gazette*, has received an important appointment with Messrs. Hulton and Co., and is leaving shortly to take up work in their Manchester office.

MR. STEPHEN WALTER has resigned the editorship of the *Investors' Review*.

M. GEORGES JUBIN, editorial chief secretary of the *Petit Journal*, Paris, has been promoted to the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Printing & Allied Trades' Boxing TOURNAMENT.

The annual boxing tournament held under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association took place on Friday evening at the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell. Major Arnold Wilson, the popular promoter of many big boxing events, generously defrayed the expenses in connection with the occasion, every penny taken at the doors going directly to assist the good work being carried on by the Association. The large hall was filled to overflowing, and the programme proved in every way a great success.

The Association is indeed to be congratulated on the fact that it was able to secure the appearance of the professional champions, Joe Beckett and Jimmy Wilde. These, along with Jack Bloomfield, the "cruiser" weight champion, were due to box exhibition bouts, but Bloomfield did not put in an appearance, and Beckett, although introduced from the ring, could not box because he had just undergone a slight operation to his ear. But Wilde sparring—his opponent being Fred Grace, the old amateur light-weight champion and Olympic Games winner—and his exhibition was much appreciated.



Employees and Costing.

SIR,—It will interest your bookbinding correspondent as well as his readers to learn that the Federation Costing Committee welcome any opportunity of speaking with employees on the question of costing. Numerous addresses have already been given to workers under the auspices of the J.I.C. in different parts of the country and the Federation Costing secretary will be pleased to arrange for a speaker to address any branch of either J.I.C. or trades union on the subject.

With reference to the suggestion that a pamphlet should be prepared, consideration was given to the question at the last meeting of the Costing Committee.

Yours, etc.,

A. WILLIAMSON.

24, Holborn, E.C.1.

Nov. 21st, 1922.

Life of a Pen.

SIR,—Not even the professional writer is more indebted to the invention of the fountain pen than the commercial traveller.

After years of tribulation with the cross-nibbed pens and muddy ink of the country hotels I became the possessor of a fountain pen. That was in 1896, and for 26 years I have made up my accounts, written my reports and conducted my correspondence with the same pen.

To "gentlemen of the road" the fountain pen is as blessed a boon as the motor car.

Yours, etc.,

E. G. SPROCKETS.

Adelphi Hotel, John street,
Strand, W.C.2, Nov. 21st, 1922.

Prince and Boy Printers.

The Prince of Wales on Friday visited the new Barnardo Home recently established at Goldings, in Hertfordshire. Printing and bookbinding are amongst the crafts taught at this well-conducted institution, now known as the William Baker Technical School. Amongst several interesting gifts presented to the Prince was a leather-bound book, embossed in purple and gold, entirely the work of the boys in the printing shop there, and containing a special address to the Prince, as well as photographs of the buildings and grounds.

Election Paper and Print.

Some interesting facts and figures relating to the quantity of paper and print consumed during the course of the General Election have been compiled by the *Daily Telegraph*.

The trades which are most benefited by an election are the printing and paper industries. A considerable strain has been put upon the papermaking industry by the demands of election agents. When it is remembered that 130 tons of election leaflets, etc., have been despatched from the central organisations of the various parties in London it will be realised what this means to the paper and printing trades. In addition to this, there is the paper and printing required in the constituencies for purely local purposes. Election addresses alone are computed to total 54,000,000 copies. This has involved much additional employment in the paper business, while it has helped materially to relieve a good deal of unemployment among jobbing printers.

Here are some instructive approximate figures of the parties' output of literature:—

	Tons.	Posters.	Leaflets.
Conservatives ...	50	300,000	10,000,000
Labour ...	40	250,000	18,000,000
Ind. Liberals ...	30	200,000	15,000,000
Nat. Liberals ..	10	65,000	4,000,000

The proportion to candidates is fairly even between the parties. In addition it is estimated that 54,000,000 election addresses have been circulated among the 18,000,000 electors of England and Wales—for these figures take no account of the constituencies in either Scotland or Ireland.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 43s., 42s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 20s. 10½d., 22s. 4½d., Def., 51½, 61½, Pref., 18s. 4½d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 78s. 9d., 81s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 9d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 100½, 100½, ditto (New), £50 pd., 47, ditto (New), f.p., 97; J. Dickinson, 24s. 1½d., 23s. 6d.; Financial News, 12s. 6d.; Ilford, 23s.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 12s.; International Linotype, 59½, 59½; Lamson Paragon Supply, 18s. 1½d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 7½d.; Linotype B Deb., 63; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 21s. 6d., 21s. 1½d.; George Newnes, 16s., Pref., 16s.; Odham's Press, 5s., 6s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. 3d. Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 6d., 20s. 7½d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 1½d., 22s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 19½, 19½, 4 p.c. Pref., 7½; Weldons, 37s., 36s. 10½d.; Wyman's, 25s., Pref., 16s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"IRISH TIMES."—Profit £30,354, of which £1,000 to general reserve. Preference dividends are met, but directors do not consider it prudent to recommend dividend on ordinary owing to unsettled conditions; £9,668 forward.

A. B. FLEMING AND CO.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. actual, declared by directors of this Edinburgh company of printing ink and chemical manufacturers; same as a year ago.

EWART AND COLLIS, LTD.—The report for the year ended December 31st states that the net loss for the year was £19,306, which added to the debit balance brought forward of £62,584, makes a total debit of £81,890. At the general meeting, shareholders will be asked to express their views regarding a scheme of reconstruction which the directors have had under their consideration.

A. M. PEBBLES AND SON, LTD.—The annual report to June 30th, 1922, shows that the debit balance on last year's accounts of £46,109 10s. 4d. has been reduced to the net sum of £8,870 15s. 9d. Directors regret to report that the general depression in the paper trade referred to in their last report has continued throughout the year, and that, together with heavy law costs in prosecuting the company's claims in respect of unfulfilled contracts for delivery of raw material, is responsible for the adverse result shown by the accounts. The purchase of the freehold warehouse premises at 28, St. John's-lane and 79-87, St. John-street, E.C., referred to in the director's report dated October 5th, 1920, will, in their opinion, with the return of improved trade conditions, be found to be fully justified. All stocks, of whatever nature, have been taken to account at the market price ruling on June 30th, 1922, or at cost—whichever was the lower. The directors announce with regret the resignation, as a director, of Mr. Herbert Ingram.

NEW COMPANIES.

OCEAN LIFE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £22,000; proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: R. Poulter, W. Salmon and H. S. Mogford. Registered office: 1, Mitre-court, Temple, E.C.

SPHINX PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000; stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers and lithographers, bookbinders, etc. Private company. First directors: F. R. Norman, A. G. True and Lilian E. Ayto. Registered office: 286, Bishopsgate, E.C.

THACKERY AND BEST, LTD.—Capital £3,000; to acquire the die-stamping business known as "William Thackery and Co." and to carry on the business of printers, die-stampers, relief stampers, lithographers, stereotypers, etc. Private company. Permanent joint managing directors: S. H. Best and W. H. Thackery. Registered office: Station-road, Otley.

PORTSEA PRINTING WORKS, LTD.—Capital £1,000; printers, publishers, bookbinders, newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. First directors: E. Emanuel and Jane V. Emanuel. Registered office: 111, Great Portland-street, W.1.

H. WALTERS AND SON, LTD.—Capital £5,000; to acquire the business of printers and stationers carried on at Liverpool, as "H. Walters and Son"; and to adopt an agreement with R. Walters, Mrs. Mary E. Walters and Mrs. A. Walters. Private company. First directors: R. Walters, F. Walters, Mrs. M. E. Walters and Mrs. A. Walters. Registered office: 65-69, South John street, Liverpool.

POSTAGE METERS AND MACHINES CO.—Capital 7,500 shares without any nominal or par value; manufacturers of and dealers in machines for cancelling postage stamps and otherwise postmarking mail matter, cancelling or endorsing cheques, etc. Directors: W. H. Bowes, C. F. Kuch, A. H. Pitney and R. E. Heyn, all of Connecticut; and W. H. Manny, E. Rickard and E. M. Flesh, all of New York. British address: Imperial-buildings, 56, Kingsway, W.C.2.

CLEEVE ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £2,000; advertising and publicity agents, contractors, experts and consultants, etc. Private company. Directors: C. E. Alcock and C. R. Alcock.

W. J. MAY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000; reservoir pen manufacturers, booksellers, publishers, paper manufacturers, cabinet makers, etc. Private company. First directors: O. B. Wade, H. E. H. Cooke, W. J. Webber, S. Himmelblan and W. O. Hughes. Registered office: 34, Paternoster-row, E.C.

TECHNICAL ASSOCIATIONS, LTD.—Capital £100; to organise business methods or render services connected with the control of any business undertaking, etc.; to carry on agency business in relation to office furniture and appliances, printing and publishing, advertising signs and novelties, etc. Private company. First directors: H. R. Fairbanks, and G. P. Stickney. Registered office: Lloyds Bank-chambers, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

SCOTTISH CARBON AND RIBBON CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500; dealers in all classes of stationery, carbons, typing machine ribbons and office requisites, etc. Private company. First directors: H. M. Buck, J. B. Morgan and A. Turnbull. Registered office: 136, Renfield-street, Glasgow.

PRINTERS' ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £800; artists, designers, copywriters, printers, printers' block-makers, advertising and publishing agents, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: A. Knight, H. Whetton and H. W. Lawrence. Registered office: 46, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

LONDON HYDROLOID PRODUCTS, LTD.—Capital £1,570; waterproofers of paper, cardboard and any fabrics, substances, articles or goods capable of being treated by any waterproofing process and in particular by the Hydroloid Process and paper-makers, box-makers, cardboard manufacturers, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: F. J. Sabel, E. Cooper, J. H. Platford and A. F. Hall. Registered office: 30, Walbrook, E.C.

CORE, LTD.—Capital £100; manufacturers of and dealers in gramophones, pianofortes, etc., music publishers, printers and sellers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. Reynolds and C. W. Church.

INTERNATIONAL CARTONS, LTD.—Capital £25,000; manufacturers of and dealers in

dustproof and other cartons and folding boxes or similar receptacles, and machinery for making same, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Henry Drysdale Huddart and Tagg, Ltd., and the "Cariborium" (Caribonum?) Co., Ltd. Private company. Provisional directors: J. M. Evans and W. A. Sanger.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

FRED FORD AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Exeter).—Debenture dated November 1st, 1922, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: G. Little, Linden, Old Church-road, Chingford, Essex.

SIR W. C. LENG AND CO. (SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH), LTD.—Satisfaction in full on November 3rd, 1922, of mortgage dated August 28th, 1914, securing £25,000.

GOODWIN AND TABB, LTD. (music librarians and publishers, etc.).—Debenture dated November 3rd, 1922, to secure £1,300, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. D. F. Heizmann, 7, Scott's-avenue, Shortlands, Kent.

IMRAY LAURIE NORIE AND WILSON, LTD. (engravers, etc.).—Mortgage on freehold land at Chadwell Heath, Essex, dated October 20th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to N.P. and Union Bank of England.

JAMES BURN AND CO., LTD. (bookbinders, etc., London).—Trust deed dated October 30th, 1922, supplemental to trust deeds dated November 16th, 1905, April 26th, 1920, and July 4th, 1921, securing £80,000 and varying the provisions of the said deeds, charged on the company's assets, present and future. Trustees: London Trust Co., Ltd.

SOUTH WALES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Mortgage on 10, Mill-lane, Cardiff, and certain premises in rear thereof dated October 19th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re ROBERT JOHN FULFORTH CAMMELL, cardboard box manufacturer, 53, New North-road, N.—This debtor attended on November 1st before Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £920 against assets valued at £2 15s. Replying to Mr. E. Parke, official receiver, the debtor stated that for about 20 years prior to May, 1918, he was employed in the cardboard box trade. With about £400 borrowed money (since repaid), and machinery and fixtures purchased by his wife for about £250, he then commenced business at the above address under the style of "Cammell." The trading was fairly successful until May, 1920, but subsequently resulted in a loss, and in March, 1922, owing to pressure by creditors, one of whom levied execution, he abandoned the business. His wife successfully claimed the machinery and fixtures, and had since continued the business at the same address, and had employed him as manager at a weekly salary. Witness attributed his insolvency to depression in trade and to ill health. The examination was concluded.

Re DAVIES LAZARUS AND CO., LTD., cardboard box manufacturers.—The creditors and shareholders of this company (in liquidation) met on November 2nd at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, W.C., before Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, official receiver. A compulsory winding-up order was made on April

11th on the petition of a creditor. The chairman reported that the company was promoted by Mr. David Dombrowski on December 19th, 1921, as a private company, with a nominal capital of £10,000 in £1 shares, and was formed to take over as a going concern the business of a cardboard box manufacturer previously carried on by him under the style of Davies Lazarus and Co., at 261, Cambridge-road, E., also at Birkbeck-street and Parliament-street, S.W. Mr. David Dombrowski was appointed a director to hold a life office and as managing director at a salary of £400 per annum, and his three brothers were also appointed directors and managers of various departments at weekly salaries of £6 to £8 a week. The company had an extremely short existence as a receiver was appointed for the first debenture holders on March 17th, 1922, but the accounts showed a trading loss for the three months of £3,125. During February and March the company was pressed by a number of creditors and on March 15th a resolution was passed for voluntary liquidation. The first debenture holders thereupon appointed a receiver, who took possession of the assets, and continued to carry on the business for the purpose of completing orders then on hand and selling the business as a going concern. Mr. Ellesmore, the receiver, had entered into a provisional contract for the sale of the business and all assets, with the exception of the book debts, for £2,000, but the trustee in Mr. Dombrowski's bankruptcy had commenced an action to set aside the sale of the business to the company and the provisional contract had not been proceeded with. The failure of the company was attributed to the fact that the promised capital was not forthcoming, also to heavy overhead charges and bad management. The accounts filed under the liquidation showed unsecured liabilities £20,188, other liabilities £7, preferential claims £289, and loans on debenture bonds £2,029. The assets were valued at £4,674, but in the face of the recent offer of £2,000 (which, however, excluded the book debts) that appeared to be an optimistic valuation, and in any case, whether the assets were claimed by the bankruptcy trustee, or were available for the company, the unsecured creditors could not hope

to receive anything. The factory had been closed and the receiver had ceased to carry on business. The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver.

RE GEORGE CLARK, papermakers' agent, late of Byron House, Fleet-street, E.C.—This debtor attended on November 8th, before Mr. Registrar Hope, at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities £1,799 (unsecured £1,166) and assets valued at £752. Replying to Mr. Waterer, official receiver, the debtor stated that for many years prior to December, 1918, he was employed in the paper and printing trade. He then commenced business in partnership with another person as papermakers' agents at the above address, under the style of "Winten and Clark." They each put in £150 as capital and the trading was continued until June, 1921, when the partnership was dissolved, his partner taking over the firm's assets and liabilities. Witness had since been without regular occupation. He attributed his insolvency to liability under a guarantee given by him on behalf of another person for which no consideration was received, to loss in connection with a theatrical venture in 1921, law costs, bad debts and lack of regular employment. The examination was concluded.

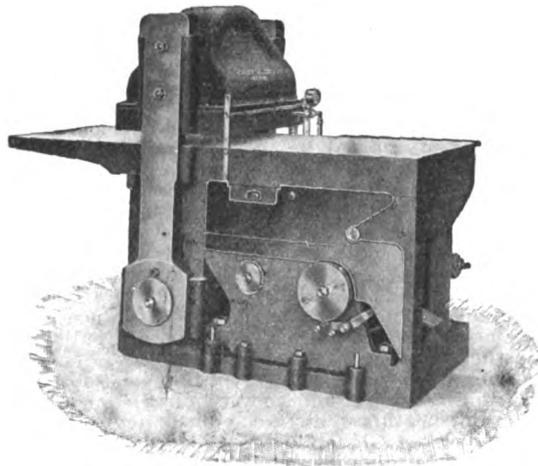
RE GEORGE NEWTON OSBORNE (trading as J. Bannister and Co.), printer and box maker, 96, Laburnum-street, Kingsland-road, E.—This debtor failed last June with total liabilities £32,495 (unsecured £31,679) and net assets valued at £19,660, after deducting £290 for payments of the preferential claims. He attended before Mr. Registrar Hope on November 8th at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination, and in reply to Mr. Waterer, official receiver, stated that in 1895 he went to the U.S.A., and acted as manager of printing works at Cincinnati, at a salary of \$20,000 per annum, until 1912, when he returned to this country with about £2,000, upon which he lived for the following three years. In January, 1916, he purchased for £400 the goodwill of a printing business at 27, Old Jewry, E.C., which he thereafter carried on under the existing trading name of "John Bannister and Co." He "farmed" out his orders until 1917, when he purchased

plant at 204, High-street, Homerton, for £250, and thereafter executed orders received by him at that address. About March, 1920, in consequence of increasing business he gave up that factory and removed to larger premises at 96, Laburnum-street, Kingsland-road. Witness in March, 1919, also commenced business as a box maker at 127, Brunswick-street, Kingsland-road, the freehold of which premises had been purchased by his wife for about £1,600. In September, 1919, a fire occurred at 96, Laburnum-street, and stock to the value of about £19,000 was damaged or destroyed; he recovered £10,000 from various insurance companies and a further amount of £9,900 from Lloyd's, which latter sum he gave to his wife. His business prospered and reached its high-water mark about the middle of 1919. In the following November he had a stock of raw material for making boxes and of paper to the value of about £15,000, but thereafter, owing to a falling market, these goods continually depreciated in value, and he lost money on trading by having to execute orders at current prices. In July, 1920, a fire broke out at 127, Brunswick-street, and stock to the value of about £9,000 was damaged or destroyed; witness recovered only £2,250 from the insurance company and £2,563 under policy with Lloyd's. Then in June, 1921, a further fire occurred at 96, Laburnum-street, when stock to the value of between £9,000 and £10,000 was damaged or destroyed, and at the date of these proceedings his claim for loss had not been settled. The examination was concluded.

The *Briton*, a fortnightly newspaper, is to be issued in Paris for the benefit of children learning the English language.

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A Talk on Printing Valuation.

By Mr. FRANK COLEBROOK.

We reported last week the annual meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' (Parent) Association, and referred to the address delivered on that occasion by Mr. Frank Colebrook, F.A.I., on the subject of values and valuation. The following is, with some modifications, the substance of his extempore talk.

Value, Mr. Colebrook said, was a fascinating subject. We revolved it continually, often without realising that we were doing so. A very early valuer was the fighting cannibal, who valued a war prisoner as so much food. As the years passed, a brainier valuer emerged—the man who first reflected that it would pay better to keep a prisoner alive as a slave, and eat the produce of his digging spade or his hunting arrow. A still better valuer was the man who first opined that if the slaves were allowed, under some strict conditions, to do some cultivation or hunting for themselves, as well as for their lords, they would work without so much oversight being necessary. Each of these early valuations eventuated in a material enrichment of the world and also in a great moral advance. Much worse valuers had their say and their way in England five hundred or so years ago. They said the land would be worth more if its small farms or arable holdings were broken up and turned to pasture, so that wool or hides could be exported, and gold be brought in plentifully. There were two mistakes here. Gold was not the same thing as wealth, and the people who received the gold were not the population of the kingdom, but were only some of that population. Before this bad valuation was made the distribution of wealth—that is of commodities adapted for consumption or enjoyment—was fairly general; indeed, Parliament, at any rate, passed a law that the silver ornament on an English peasant woman's dress should not be in excess of a certain value. Elizabeth had to pass a Poor Law, the first in our history, to deal with the needs of the sturdy beggars whom this breaking up of the farms had created. The interest of her Act was not merely historic, for Elizabeth, unlike Queen Anne, was not dead. We saw that to-day some local authorities were valuing printing machines, and committees were assessing them for rating, and Mr. Ryde, K.C., in his authoritative book on rating said in his very first words that Elizabeth's unrepealed Act was the foundation and warrant for this present day machinery rating practice.

Of course, there had been subsequent interpreting and amending Acts, and some judge-made law upon the matter, too; the subject having been taken in the ruling case—that of the Assessment Committee of the Hunslet (Leeds) Union—right up to the House of Lords. But it was really Elizabeth who was ruling the printer as owner of machinery values at this very day. The statesman-printer, Benjamin Franklin, was the first important challenger of the idea that gold was the true measure of value. Franklin said that the necessary labour of all kinds involved was the measure of value. Adam Smith, in 1776, sided with Franklin in his "Wealth of Nations." He, too, said that labour, considered comprehensively, was the source of all wealth. In the same year, 1776, Watt invented his steam engine, and thereupon in came the modern factory. Along, too, came Ricardo, the stock broker and writer on political economy, to render Adam Smith afresh in 1819 in terms of the transformed industry, and with some qualifications of his own. And along later came John Stuart Mill, differing from Smith and Ricardo in some of his insinuations. Mr. Colebrook spoke of the way these, and later writers, orthodox or heretical, differed from each other as touching laws of value. We ought, he said, individually to try to understand these things, and dare to do some thinking upon them, indeed upon any matters, for ourselves. It seemed to him the Marxian contention *re* values, and particularly *re* the Marxian "Surplus Values," had been a great factor eight years ago in determining whether or not the world should go to war. Marx's three million of followers had voted the war credits in Germany; not that they loved the Kaiser, but, if one correctly read their minds, because Marx had convinced them that there was no hope for them in industry apart from some such cataclysm.

In the last few days Sir Herbert Hambling, the vice-chairman of Barclay's Bank, had just addressed a suggestion to the international business world, that the grave position of European and British affairs should be reviewed in terms of values. He appealed to the European nations with currencies widely removed from pre-war values to face patent facts. "It is," he said, "in the last degree, absurd and reprehensible to suggest that devaluation of a hopelessly depreciated currency is a form of veiled dishonesty, that it is in fact repudiation of debt. How can it be dishonest to recognise patent facts? On the contrary I think that the country which, having a hopelessly depreciated currency, first takes this step, will be adopting a statesman-like course, and, speaking as banker, I consider that its prestige will thereby be greatly increased."

Sir Herbert Hambling argued in the same address that this definite formulating of a new standard of values would help our British unemployment problem, as we should then be much more easily enabled to trade with the country that had taken this step. How could people trade, he asked, when they did not know what money would actually be worth by the time a particular service had been completed and the payment had become due?

The Printer and the Valuer.

Orderly minds were among the prime needs of this perilous time and in regard to nothing was mental orderliness of more importance than in regard to values. This was true on the great scale. It was true of the relatively smaller scale of printing industry. Lord St. Leonards, an old-time English judge, used to insist that man owed it to himself and to his dependents to know the value of what he possessed. Since 1913 saw the costing campaign formally inaugurated, printers had been thinking much more clearly and resolving more manfully as regarded their expenditure on labour and stock—their variable capital—but they still were too often guesstimating and quessimating wildly in regard to that part of their fixed capital known as plant. Mr. Hazell and other costing exponents had constantly advised printers to have their plants valued. Mr. Colebrook hoped it was not out of order to suggest that printers should regard this value ascertainment as a part of their accountancy, to be freshly reported to them by a disinterested specialist every year. It could be so reported for costs corresponding to those of average accountants.

One comparatively new feature of plant insurance was very interesting; and here the valuer could greatly help. To illustrate, he would suppose that Messrs. Long, Primer and Son had a plant independently valued and certified and correctly insured for £8,000; it might conceivably take £12,000 to provide the identical plant all new. On total destruction the fire office would pay £8,000 under their contract of indemnity—the insurance policy—but another £4,000 would have to be found somewhere. An insurance company was now willing to give insurance for such a difference; under a separate policy; they called it a reinstatement policy. To be sure, they would only pay if there was actual reinstatement; and they required the insertion in this reinstatement policy of the "Average Clause." Mr. Colebrook did not quite share the common dislike of the average clause. If all policies made it clear by average clause or in some way that the policy holder would be deemed to be his own insurer for any excess in the real existent value over and above the amount on which premiums were paid, it would naturally lead the man who insured his £8,000 plant for £6,000 to alter his plan and insure for the whole £8,000; and, this becoming general, the fire offices would gain a large extra revenue over the kingdom. There was real competition for fire business; insurance companies indeed were suffering from the lack of general enterprise, especially of building enterprise; and quite probably rates would tend to fall a little if premium totals increased, as they naturally would if average clause insertion became general. Policyholders might find they got full insurance for the same premiums which formerly would only have provided three-fourths insurance.

The fire policy was a contract of indemnity within the amount paid for, and each particular allocation was a separate contract of indemnity. If a man had valued his machines £500 too highly in arranging his policy, and his case room allocation in the policy was £500 too low, he could alter this at any

moment before a fire, but he could not alter it after a fire. Sometimes a fire office could not pay the full damage, though the insurance premiums had been ample; they could not because of defects in drafting the policy. Insurance brokers could give most useful help.

The managing director of a large printing firm said to him, "I decided to make my own plant inventory. It spread over more than a year. By the time I was through with the last part, the first part required revision." Probably, too, he had made some wrong inclusions and wrong exclusions. His appraisements were in any case not disinterested, nor based on large comparison with other plants.

Were fire offices grudging? Mr. Colebrook said emphatically from his experience of fire settlements that they were not. He never desired to meet fairer or more business-like men than the fire office representatives he had encountered in fire loss adjustment. "We are always so pleased," they said, "when a disinterested business-like statement of the loss and the values is placed before us. We don't want to quibble." He was quoting exact words of responsible men. One such authoritative fire office spokesman said to him, "Fire settlement should be the simplest thing in the world. It annoys me when a man says 'You've acted fairly, but still I'm £5,000 a loser by my fire.' I say 'Why?' It was for you to know and to be able to show your plant value, and if you knew it and had insured for the proper sum we would either have paid a sum satisfactory to you or if there'd been any difference between us we would have installed for you an equivalent plant. Why should you have been such a loser over your plant? That is what I ask such a complainer," the authority concluded.

Mr. Colebrook, in conclusion, dealt with various points concerned with valuations directed to particular purposes, such as amalgamations or probate settlements, or financing arrangements.



Mr. James Wallis.

News reaches us by mail from Nova Scotia of the death on October 21st of Mr. James Wallis, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, a printer from this country who succeeded in making his mark in the country of his adoption. The illness to which he succumbed occurred while he was on a few days' visit to his son, Mr. James J. Wallis, editor of the *Digby Courier*, Nova Scotia.

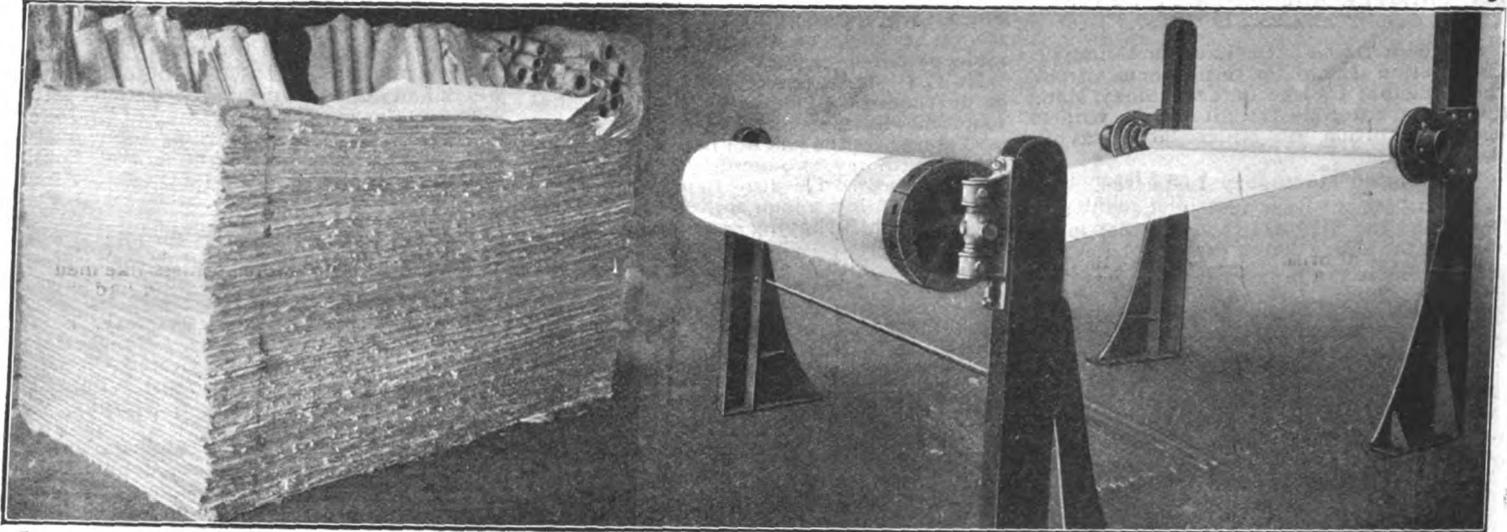
Mr. Wallis was born in Hanley-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England, and was in the 73rd year of his age. When a young man he served a seven-years' apprenticeship as a printer and bookbinder in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and previous to going to Nova Scotia he worked at that trade in Birmingham at White and Pikes, and also in West Bromwich at Wm. Britten's. Thirty-nine years ago Mr. Wallis went to Yarmouth and entered the employ of the late J. D. Rolston, who then controlled the *Yarmouth Times*, taking charge of the job printing and bookbinding departments. He remained in that employ until January, 1898, when he resigned and with P. St. C. Hamilton purchased the *Yarmouth Daily News*, and they continued that publication until September of the following year, when it ceased under that management and Mr. Hamilton went to Montreal.

Mr. Wallis resumed his former position with the *Times*, but it was only a few weeks when he again resigned and established a job printing business on his own account. Later he published the *Yarmouth Daily Post*, which he conducted until about two years ago, when he went to spend the winter in California. Owing to a kindly and genial disposition Mr. Wallis made friends wherever he went and was a favourite with a large circle of acquaintances.

THERE is no better or more wholesome humour than that contained in the pages of *Punch*, and the special annual issue known as the Almanack always presents a feast of most excellent quality. The Almanack for 1923 is equal to its wonderful predecessors. A special feature is represented by Mr. Punch's colour pages; a happy combination of fun and art. Altogether a good shillingsworth.

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Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

At the invitation of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., over 50 members visited the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday, the 4th inst., to witness a demonstration of Miller labour-saving machinery.

Lanston Machinery Inspected.

Messrs. W. J. Beck and J. Lewthwaite welcomed the visitors, who were first interested in the Miller Platen Press Feeder, which was doing good clean work at the rate of 2,400 per hour. The operator was freely questioned and requested to carry out various tests, which proved satisfactory, and showed that the feeder had been brought further towards perfection, particularly in regard to solidity. We speak correctly when we state that the platen machine has claimed more accidents than any other machine on the market, so that by exchanging hand-feeding for mechanical feeding there is every prospect for the platen machine to become a safe one.

The Chandler and Price Gordon Press opens well out, the platen being brought back for easy laying on, therefore giving greater opportunity for the sheet to be laid to register; also, the varying speed arrangement allows the operator to suit the running to whichever class of paper is being printed, as every practical man knows that he cannot run manifold at the same speed as a stouter quality of paper. Then there is the question of delivering the printed sheet. The Miller Platen Press Feeder delivers the sheet on the top so that the operator can see at a glance how the work is progressing, whilst the cleaner output of the higher delivery is a great advantage over the low delivery type.

The Miller Saw Trimmer claims to be the fastest mortising machine made, being a necessary tool for every printer who has a great number of blocks to handle, or has demands for cutting ruled, type-high plates, electros and mitreing. The complete Miller Saw Trimmer Equipment, saws, trims, mitres, grinds, undercuts, mortises, notches, bevells, routs, rabbets, drills, jigsaws, broaches and planes type-high, operating in either wood or metal, and giving the compositor square blocks and the pressman, when "the labourer's task is o'er," a better opportunity of reaching heaven than he has under conditions where such a machine is not installed.

The two hours spent in testing first one machine and then another were very interesting and satisfactory to all.

The party afterwards wended their way to headquarters, the "Mitre" Hotel, where tea was served and appreciated.

The Machinery Discussed.

President Thomas Rignall then invited the members to indulge in free and fair criticism—not carping criticism—as it would be beneficial to both the engineer and the printer.

He then called upon Mr. Beck who said that the machines sent out under the name of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Limited, were built for profit to the purchaser, and the object of the Corporation was to keep equipment up to date. It being Armistice Day, every Britisher's mind, in all parts of the Empire was turned to the Great Sacrifice many comrades had made in those years of stress which had gone, and the like of which he hoped would never again return. Since then, all had been looking forward and attempting to make good, whilst statesmen had been preaching for greater production to make up for the waste of those ravaging years, and he claimed that the Corporation had endeavoured to make good in the production of modern machinery such as the company had seen that afternoon. Since the last exhibition held in Manchester there had been one held in Leeds, and the Yorkshire members of the P. M. and O. A. when asked for criticism, desired that the machine should be strengthened in certain parts, and their wishes had been carried out, as seen in the model running that day. The British printer preferred a more solid machine than his American cousin, hence the desire of the Corporation to meet the needs of the British purchasers. The saw trimmer was an indispensable article in any fairly large office as its use was manifold in the hands of a man with brains.

Mr. F. E. Robinson agreed with the previous speaker that the saw trimmer was a handy

machine, and the way he had seen it pierce and trim blocks as quick as one could say "Jack Robinson" was proof of its usefulness. In the platen machine there was a certain amount of vibration, but part of that might be caused through the temporary foundation on which the machine stood, and the great speed it was running. He desired to know if the feeder could be attached to any other make of platen machine.

Mr. C. P. Mason remarked that the machine would require the attention of a skilled craftsman. It was a splendid machine; its output was great; but he had not been able to compare it with, say, two hand-fed machines of a similar make. He also thought the T.A. would not allow a man to attend to another machine whilst having that class under his charge.

Mr. E. L. Pitts pinned his faith to the machine, having had daily under his care one of the earlier types shown two years ago. It was a machine that required a man with brains; therefore, no one would think of placing a valuable machine in the care of a person who was unable to get the best out of it. The crown folio he had running had that very morning printed a job of 10,000 in four hours—2,500 runs per hour; not only that, the register was perfect, and his test was to put a printed sheet through three times, the only difference being the added amount of ink caused by the three inked impressions. The printer who installed such a machine had to cater for it, and the more work he had, the larger would be his profits on output. As to being a one-man machine, his operator also looked after a jobber at the same time.

Mr. J. H. Nuttall was struck with the various uses to which the saw trimmer could be put. For his own purposes he would prefer a larger table on which big blocks could be easily manipulated.

Mr. A. Harrison approved of the varying speed on the machine, as it was a necessary advantage for certain classes of work, and particularly on a cold morning when one might be troubled with plucking, through travelling at a greater speed than, at the existing temperature, would permit of the paper and form separating without lifting the face of the former.

Mr. W. Smith remarked that on a platen machine with a revolving disc one might be liable to obtain even inking distribution on all parts of the form, therefore he would like Mr. Beck or Mr. Lewthwaite to explain how they would deal with a form that had heavy type and, say, half-tone blocks as well.

Messrs. Young, Garrett, Liddiard, F. J. Hughes and others also put questions.

Mr. Beck, replying, said that the ink duct had never given them a day's trouble, and machines had been running daily for years on manifold and cardboards at average speeds of 1,500 per hour, whilst the output for ordinary stock averaged 2,500 per hour. The feeder could not be attached to any other machine than the Chandler and Price Gordon Press. For the work mentioned by Mr. Smith the ratchet pawl could be disconnected and by means of a thumbscrew the disc could be locked. The ink knife being flexible, the supply could be varied to suit the light or heavy parts of the form, and the rollers having riders attached gave the extra distribution needed for any class of work. Good work required good rolling power and the lateral movement of the rider prevented streakiness, as proved by the yearly output. There was also another consideration with regard to rollers, and that was the prevention of fraying during hot weather, so if the pyramid suggestion was to be put in operation there probably would be trouble from that source without any increased benefit in rolling power. The machine had been thoroughly tested in many ways so that difficulties would not arise. Breakages were infinitesimal, and as all parts were stocked in London replacements were quickly supplied. In England there were 320 Miller Feeders in operation, and throughout the world there were 16,000. Usually one man operated two machines, and with a girl assistant could look after a battery of four. The operators had not served a seven years apprenticeship as machine minders, yet the class of work produced was excellent. The specimens around the exhibition were all done on the platen, the solid black impressions right up to the three and four colour samples. With reference to the Saw Trimmer, a good man should be put in charge, and it was up to the purchaser to say who he should be, because the machines were supplied to engravers, process workers, pressmen, compositors, and stereotypers, therefore no section of the craft could specially claim it.

The President thanked Messrs. Beck and Lewthwaite for the opportunity of seeing such useful machines, and asked the two gentlemen to convey to the Lanston Monotype Corporation the members' appreciation for the hospitality meted out to them.

President Robinson seconded, and Messrs. Beck and Lewthwaite replied.

Association Business.

The members then settled down to business which had been left over from October 28th—first interposing the nomination of Mr. John W. Philbin, letterpress machine room overseer, Messrs. Richard Johnson and Sons, Medlock Printing Works, Manchester. After the various questions had been asked the nomination was confirmed.

The nomination of officers for 1922-23 was as follows: President, F. E. Robinson; vice-presidents, F. E. Liddiard and F. Scouler; trustees, Edward McVay and J. H. Nuttall; treasurer, Jas. E. Mayo; secretary, F. J. Hughes, 424, Moston-lane, Manchester; executive council, J. Ball, E. Garrett, Chas. N. Knowles, F. Scouler (second year), F. Burnett, A. Gavin, F. E. Liddiard, E. Murphy, W. Smith and J. Winstanley.

Mr. F. E. Robinson thought there should be an official tyler at the Council and general meetings, and he recommended its consideration at the annual meeting in December.

Mr. Albert Hellewell said that if such a position were created he would volunteer to act for the first year.

It was agreed that the minutes of the October and special general meetings should be read at the December meeting, as that evening had been a continuation meeting.

WEB MAC.

DURING the period January to June last, exports of cellulose from Switzerland represented 4,775 tons, against 1,618 tons in the first half of 1921; news-print rose to 6,216 tons from 2,292 tons, and paper for writing and book printing to 766 tons from 340 tons.

MR. FREDERICK H. HUBBARD (Fredk. H. Hubbard and Co., paper agents, Temple Bar House, 23-8, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 4), has taken into partnership Mr. H. J. Burholt. The firm, whose name will be unaltered, represents Messrs. Leonhardt Sohne, Crossen-Mulde, Saxony, and the Koninklyke Papierfabriek v/h Pannekoek and Co., Heelsum, Holland. Mr. Hubbard was a partner in the late firm of Dickenson and Hubbard, and Mr. Burholt increased his reputation in the paper trade this year by winning the Woollacott Cup in the bowls competition arranged by the Stationers' Social Society.

A REUTER message states that it is reported from Moscow that large paper mills at Rostoff have been burned down and considerable stocks of paper destroyed. Several arrests have been made.

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"The Training of Apprentices."

Some Manchester Views.

Basing his remarks upon practical experience in the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, Mr. E. Garrett recently read an instructive paper on the above subject, before the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association. We here give an epitome.

The subject of technical training of apprentices seems to be regarded as a highly controversial one, due partly perhaps to the fact that it can be viewed from so many angles or standpoints. It is not easily defined, yet too conveniently interpreted to have a variety of meaning. The usual source of definitions are somewhat obscure. The word "technical" means "pertaining to an art or profession"; "technology" is "the science of industrial art"; "technologist" is "one skilled in technology." The word "training" would seem to be much better understood, and the orthodox definitions are certainly capable of conveying something which is very clear. We have "training" meaning to train, to discipline, to teach and form by practice, to educate. By a simple process of deduction one is able to define technical training as scientific teaching. Scientific teaching of an industrial art is not a usual obligation undertaken when an employer indentures an apprentice. The usual undertaking is to teach him his trade. How many realise what the responsibility is? How many apprentices at the end of their apprenticeship can confidently say their firm have done everything they ought to have done to ensure that they should be capable members of their profession? There have been many cases where it would appear that employers have not been much concerned about the progress of apprentices, the explanation perhaps being due to the fact that an employer need not be a practical man. It is proved over and over again that it is not essential that he should be. There are other and not unimportant qualifications for the employer, and it is not certain that apprentices would be better trained if all employers were practical men; things might be better, or they might be worse.

The Overseer's Responsibility.

At all events, in nearly every case, the training of apprentices rests with the manager or overseer, though, be it noted, not as his paramount duty. It would be interesting to have a considered opinion as to just where this duty of training apprentices stands in relative importance to other duties of an overseer. Yet, no doubt, the onus of an unsatisfactory trained apprentice discredits his employer. It is not possible for any system of training to have the desired result with every type of apprentice. The caprice and temperaments of both overseer and apprentice can conceivably influence the relationship between them in innumerable ways. Again, the plant in a particular works or the range of work of a certain department may be of such a character that the apprentice might be led unconsciously to believe that what he sees in his own department embraces the whole realm of printing practice, but may receive a shock when a change is made in management or he is himself obliged to seek another situation, and whilst officially or legally an overseer is a nonentity, he is by custom expected to make opportunities for the various apprentices (in a large works) to become efficiently acquainted with the work of the department.

In not a few cases no special scheme is laid inside the works for the apprentice to receive an organised training. He may or may not have good opportunities. Most apprentices get good opportunities, but some do not take advantage of them. It is not sufficient that an apprentice shall be able to do all he is required to do in a particular works. This is not an indication nor a guarantee that he has a thorough knowledge of his trade. How many overseers instruct their apprentices as to the many troubles arising from and inherent to paper stock, or relative cost of production, or the bases of inks, effects of driers, or why bronze blue should not be used for soap wrappers, or why a methyl violet ink is not suitable for spirit varnishing?

Place of Technical Institute.

A good workshop training is very valuable, but it should be supplemented by a compulsory attendance in a technical train-

ing institute. To understand why a thing is done adds a pleasure to the doing, and it goes without saying, that the more one learns of his trade, the more pleasant and interesting the work becomes. Conditions in a technical institute may not be the same as a workshop, but there is no reason why after a class has had a short existence, it should not attempt to adopt something of a competitive spirit for profitable rates of production. New methods and machinery give place to older ones and require not a reduced amount of skill, but skill of a higher standard, and only technical training, supplementing good sound workshop training will furnish the kind of worker required. Technical institutions as a rule enlist the best possible practical craftsmen who have an enthusiasm for their trade and an aptitude to teach, and although it may be said the equipment is not always what it might be, we in Manchester have an equipment second to none in the United Kingdom. Yet one thing is lacking. There is not full advantage taken of the facilities offered to apprentices. What is wanted is compulsory attendance in the day time at a recognised technical training centre as "a condition of apprenticeship."

Discussion.

Mr. C. D. Hammond remarked that it had been stated that some overseers are jealous about apprentices becoming efficient. He was sure that no self-respecting overseer would ever think of such a thing. The better the craftsman under his charge, the more he appreciates that man, because there is less anxiety about the efficiency of the work entrusted to him. He was not an advocate of day classes if the apprentice had to pay the fees. At the present time very few employers pay the fees for evening classes, whilst others offer to refund outlay if the lad is successful.

Mr. F. E. Robinson said very few managers and overseers would care to approach their employers to pay the fees of apprentices attending day schools if the term amounted to £15 as queried by a member. Many parents were paying the fees for their sons to attend evening classes, and they could ill afford the money in view of the small wages paid to the average apprentice.

Mr. E. Murphy thought we were pampering the apprentice too much. We should encourage him to develop a certain amount of independence.

Mr. J. Winstanley said the employers ought collectively to send their apprentices to the classes, take a greater interest in the young craftsmen, and see that every student obtains full benefit of the classes.

Mr. J. H. Nuttall said his firm had decided that apprentices shall attend day classes.

Mr. Edward McVay remarked that many boys who attend the classes will never make printers, and there are others who go through the courses who owe their present positions to such institutions as the Municipal College of Technology. The teachers are there to impart of their best, and the lads who attend are worthy of every assistance. It is surprising how few employers pay the fees, thus showing how small is their interest in the apprentice and the craft, to whom, and to which, they owe so much. Managers and overseers, he said, should take this subject up seriously, and get the young people interested in technical education, because it is their duty to do so, seeing the employer in many instances neglects his part of the contract.

The secretary suggested that a committee of five might be formed to co-operate with the employers and the College authorities if they desired the experience of the members of the P. M. and O. A.

Mr. Winstanley thought that such a committee could only be a success if the Centre went forward with a scheme upon which the combined committee could build.

Mr. Nuttall said the employers should be shown that by apprentices attending day classes for three years they (the employers) would after that period begin to reap the benefit derived from the initial outlay. A clause might be put into the indentures to that effect, and also some means brought to bear on the parents or guardians to see that the youth attended later continuation courses.

Mr. Mayo intimated that all overseers ought to press their employers to provide ways and means for apprentices to attend the day classes.

Mr. Rignall recommended the discussion of the problem by the Council.

Messrs. F. E. Liddiard, A. E. Cox and others also spoke.

Mr. E. Garrett, replying, said: "Apathy is the great drawback to all advancement. We have taken great pains to ascertain the approximate number of apprentices in the Manchester area, and find there are not 200 letter-press and less than 50 in the lithographic branch. With reference to the remarks about the granting of certificates by the College, I might say that whoever completes the full course and secures a certificate, will hold his own with other craftsmen. This Centre should promote a scheme to compel employers to send apprentices to the College in the day-time for one or two days each week. It would be to the advantage of all concerned. If an apprentice attended for three years he would have no fear about his continuing the studies up to the end of his apprenticeship. He would be willing to co-operate in any way that would benefit the apprentice and the craft."

It was agreed that the new Council should further consider the subject.

WEB MAC.

"London Ad Club" Annual General Meeting.

Competition for "The Caxton" Cup.

The annual general meeting of the London Ad Club was held on Tuesday, November 7th, 1922, in the rooms of the National Advertising Society, Fleet-street. Mr. W. Osman presided over a well-attended meeting.

The report of the hon. secretary showed that the club had experienced a most successful year, many well-known speakers, including Sir Charles Higham, Mr. Philip Emmanuel, Mr. Alderman Smith, Mr. W. H. Burchell, Mr. Sidney Allnut & Mr. C. Thompson Walker having addressed the club on various occasions. During the summer visits were paid to the *News of the World* and Linotype and Machinery Limited.

It was decided, however, to have more meetings on the "round table" basis, and an attractive programme is being arranged. Thus the policy of the club in future will tend to discussions and debates, but there will be several addresses by well-known speakers, and the social side is not being neglected. The yearly subscription, dating from date of joining, is now fixed at 15s.

The "Caxton" cup, which is being presented by Mr. W. H. Burchell (governing director of "The Caxton Press, Ltd.") has aroused keen interest. It has been decided to hold a yearly competition for it in the form of an essay. The subject of the essay will shortly be published, and the result will be announced and the cup presented at the annual dinner early in January.

Following the appointment of Mr. Cyril King as hon. treasurer, the committee was appointed for 1922-23. Mr. E. V. Lawes continues as hon. secretary.

Irish Printing Wages.

At a conference called by the Ministry of Labour between the Dublin Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Association and representatives of the workers of the different units of the printing trade, the following amended offer of a proposed reduction of wages was made (says the *Dublin Evening Telegraph*) by the employers to the craftsmen in receipt of £4 12s. 6d. per week, the men's representatives agreeing to recommend its acceptance:—A reduction of 5s. on week ending December 2nd, 1922; a further reduction of 3s. 6d. on week ending January 6th, 1923, the resultant rate to be stabilised until May 31st, 1923. The conference adjourned.

MR. CECIL M. HEWORTH the pioneer of the cinema industry in this country, contributes to the November number of *Pearson's Magazine* a very interesting account of his early film experiences and the birth of this great enterprise in his cottage at Walton-on-Thames. Other entertaining articles are contributed by Mrs. Elinor Glyn, "On Living with a Difficult Husband," and by Mr. Barry Pain, on "How to Make a Tiger Sleep." This number provides an unusually rich feast of good fiction. "Sapper" adds another to the thrilling adventures of his new hero, Jim Maitland.

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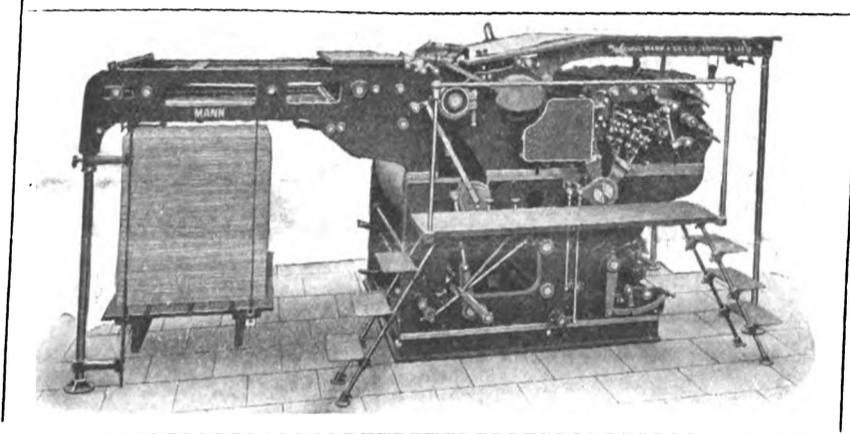
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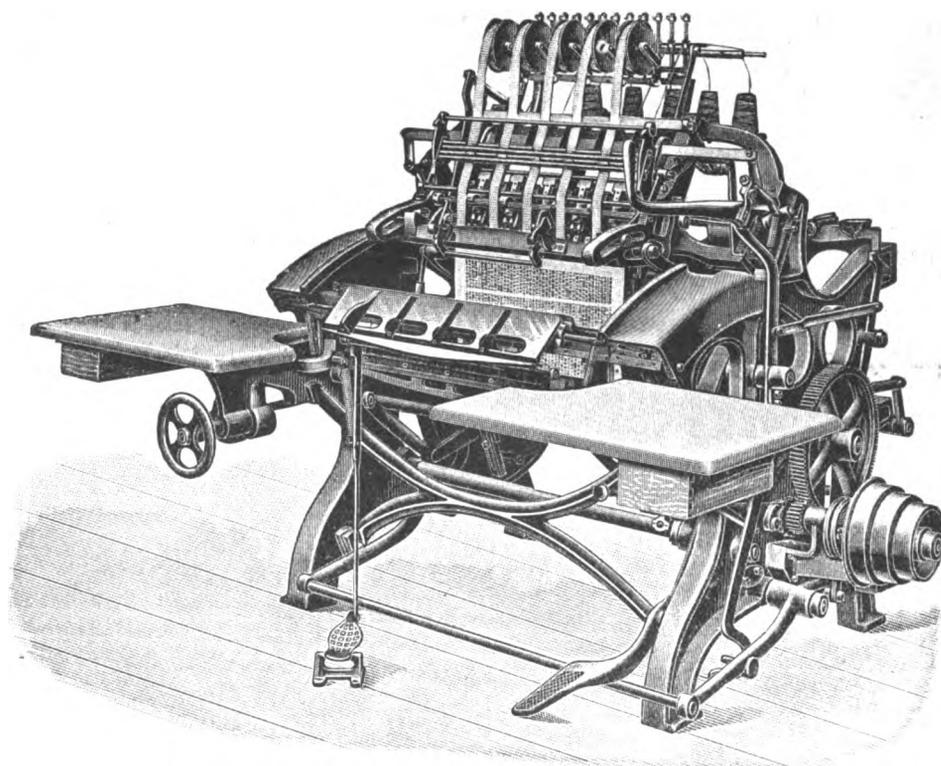
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EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Paper for Books: Its Manufacture and Quality.

Craft Lecture by Mr. R. W. Sindall, F.C.S., with an Introduction by the President of the Papermakers' Association.

The second of the craft lectures which are being held at Stationers' Hall was delivered on the 19th instant by Mr. R. W. Sindall, F.C.S., who took for his subject "Paper for Books." Mr. W. Leonard Tod, J.P. (President of the Papermakers' Association), occupied the chair, and he was supported by Mr. H. Hill and Mr. Edward Unwin (past masters of the Stationers Co.), Mr. Deputy Singer, Mr. A. W. Foster (secretary of the Papermakers' Association), Mr. J. R. Riddell (Principal of London School of Printing), and others.

A Short History of Papermaking.

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Sindall, entertained the large gathering with a short resume of the history of papermaking. While they could not tell exactly when paper was first made, it was something like 200 years B.C. that it was first manufactured in China. The next date given by Mr. Tod was 750 A.D., when the Arabs of Samarcand were attacked by Chinese. The attack was beaten off, and some of these Chinese were taken prisoners; among them were a number of papermakers. These Chinese prisoners taught their captors the art of papermaking, which was eagerly taken up by the Arabs. For something like 400 years all the supplies of paper in Europe came from Arab sources, where it had been implanted by the original inventors. There was in existence to-day in a University library in Germany a manuscript of the year 866, which was believed to be the oldest of all paper in existence to-day. The earliest manuscript in England was one of the date 960, which was now in the British Museum, while at the Bodleian Library at Oxford there was one of the date 974. This latter example, curiously enough, was printed in Samarcand. About the middle of the twelfth century (1150), papermaking was first established in Europe, being introduced into Spain by the Moors. It was rather a curious fact that we of to-day were inclined to look upon the Chinese, the Arabs, and the Moors as more or less barbarians, and yet it was to these people that we were indebted for the knowledge of how to make paper. This material, he thought—although being a papermaker he might perhaps rate the making of paper too highly—together with the manufacture of paper, and the use of paper had been among the greatest agencies in promoting civilisation. (Hear, hear.) According to the Encyclopædia Britannica, when the Moors were driven out of Spain, the Spaniards continued the manufacture of paper, although the product they turned out was very much inferior to what had previously been made by the Moors. From Spain the art naturally passed over the border into France, and about 1189 the first paper mill was established in that

country. It is believed that somewhere about the same time papermaking was introduced into Sicily by the Arabs. The first record of a mill in Italy was about 1276. The first mill in Germany brought them to the year 1320.

Papermaking in England.

Mr. Tod said they could not tell when paper was first made in England, but they had certain records dating back to near the year 1300. Whether that paper was of British manufacture or whether it was French or Spanish paper they could not tell. The earliest British record written on paper in existence was one of a Hustings Court held in Lyme Regis in 1309. In some of the museums in colleges at Oxford and Cambridge there were a number of records of dates shortly following that. The first manufacture that they actually knew of in England was early in the sixteenth century, when John Tate made paper at a mill in Hertford. In the year 1589, or possibly a year or two before that, Sir John Spielman, who was a jeweller to Queen Elizabeth, founded a mill in Dartford. That was the first mill in Kent. In this connection Mr. Tod mentioned that the monument on Sir John Spielman's tomb, which was in Dartford Church, had recently been restored. It had been getting into bad repair, and he was glad to know that it was now in good order.

Of course, in those old days the processes of papermaking, which were all carried out by hand, were very slow and expensive. All the printing was done by hand also, including the books that were published. About 1436 printing from movable types was invented, and this led to a great increase in the demand for paper. This, in turn, led to people trying to find better and cheaper means of making paper and of producing it in larger quantities. In the year 1798 a young Frenchman discovered a method of making paper in the web. This was improved upon and introduced into England in 1802 by Henry Fourdrinier. The principle of the Fourdrinier machines was the principle which was in use on papermaking machines to-day. There had been changes in detail, but the main principle remained the same as in 1802, and, of course, was working very successfully. Naturally this new method of manufacturing paper in the larger quantities which were produced led to the extended uses of material. The consumption of paper had gradually grown, until to-day it was multiplied by some hundreds of times that of 1802. The Book of Ecclesiastes observed that the Preacher said "Of the making of books there is no end." He (Mr. Tod) wondered what old Solomon would think if he could come back to earth to-day and see the number of books in the shops. Of course, the books in Solomon's

time were not printed, but were written on parchment and possibly papyrus, which was not paper, although it was derived from vegetable fibre. To-day books were printed on paper, and it was about that paper for books that Mr. Sindall would speak to them.

The Life of an Average Book:

Mr. Sindall illustrated his instructive lecture with lantern slides, examples of printing, and samples of paper, in all of which the gathering took a deep interest.

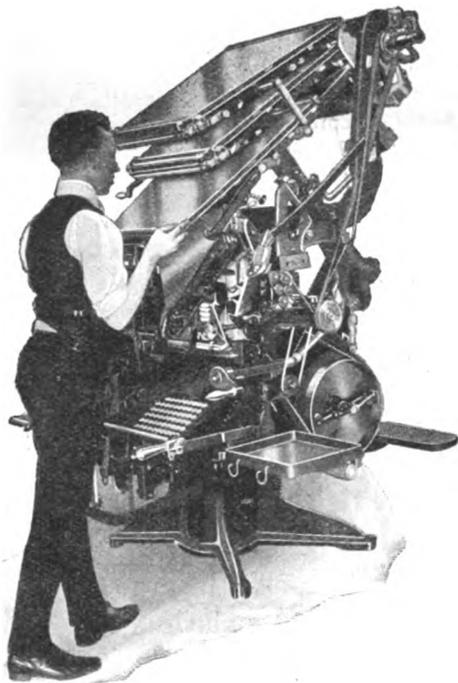
Tracing the behaviour of the average book by its history under the conditions of frequent use in the free library, Mr. Sindall mentioned that the life of a book is a factor not very often taken into account since other considerations are more prominent and have greater weight. One might delicately suggest that some publishers would regard it as of no importance, for second and third editions are easily produced to the ultimate benefit of publisher, papermaker and author. Speaking of the durability of book papers, the lecturer mentioned that according to a questionnaire of the Library Association, it was found that it was possible, in general terms, to classify library books according to the paper used into four classes. (1) Books printed on light bulky paper known as *antique* or featherweight. (2) Books printed on heavily loaded paper, well-calendered. (3) Books printed on various types of art paper. (4) Books produced from papers of moderate thickness not unduly loaded with mineral matter.

The Quality of Paper.

It is clear that the life of a book is intimately related to the quality of the paper of which it is composed. The method of binding obviously has considerable influence, and no account of the durability of a book is complete without due regard to this factor. Mr. Cedric Chivers, the well-known bookbinder of Bath, investigated this question closely in 1910, and determined that the nature and quality of the paper has an important bearing upon the question of the method of binding. The immediate consideration is, however, the study of the paper itself.

The modern development of printing and the new processes for the mechanical production of illustrations has given rise to a corresponding development in papermaking for the manufacture of papers calculated to be most suitable in particular processes of illustration. It is a matter of common knowledge that the paper may be suitable for the immediate effect desired, but in point of durability it may be very low in the scale. This is perhaps most readily exemplified by the

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injudicious use of heavy art papers. It is surprising after the many years experience with this class of material that so many books are printed on such paper, the durability of which can only be guaranteed when the book is never used and is kept carefully packed away on a dry shelf.

Some Suggestions.

Mr. Sindall went on to deal with the factors which influence the publisher, with cotton rag and mechanical wood pulp, the make-up of a book and normal book paper (made of chemical wood pulp, esparto or rag used singly or in any desired proportion).

Then he submitted the following conditions which should be fulfilled by a suitable paper for the average library book, having regard to the imperative necessity of moderate price:—

1. **FIBROUS CONSTITUENTS.**—Esparto and chemical wood pulp in any convenient proportions.

2. **MINERAL MATTER.**—Should not exceed 15 per cent.

3. **BULK.**—The thickness of the paper should not exceed .125 to .150 millimetres (.0050 to .0060 inches). Papers much thicker are apt to crack when folded and the leaves do not lie flat when the book is opened.

4. **STRENGTH.**—The strength of the paper cannot be specified in definite figures, as this factor would largely depend upon the bulk or thickness, as well as the nature and proportions of the fibrous constituents.

In general terms it is sufficient to state that the pulp should be beaten so as to give a close, dense sheet of maximum strength. Such papers not to lose more than 50 per cent. of their strength when folded four times.

5. **"DIRECTION" OF PAPER.**—It is well known that the machine direction of the paper is stronger than the cross direction. The life of a book may be prolonged by making the machine direction of the paper parallel with the width of the book, i.e., across the page from the back of the book to the edge.

6. **ILLUSTRATIONS.**—If art paper is resorted to for the purpose of illustration it is better to use a thin art paper coated on one-side only and to sew in these loose leaves in preference to pasting.

Finally the lecturer referred to supercalendered imitation art papers, which, he said, were produced in such perfection that they might well be employed in place of art paper.

At the close of the discourse, Mr. Sindall answered a number of questions, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to him on the motion of Mr. Deputy Singer, seconded by Mr. Edward Unwin.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman on the motion of Mr. Sindall.

Paper Trade Golfing Society.

The November meeting of the Paper Trade Golfing Society was held at Walton Heath on November 16th.

In the competition for the prize presented by Major Frank H. Bowater for handicaps of 11 and under which took the form of a copy of an old Gold Cup from the Mansion House collection—Mr. A. S. Batchelor was successful with a score of all square, Mr. F. A. Skerratt being the runner-up with a score of 2 down; Mr. H. F. Higgins and Mr. R. D. Oldham tying for third place with 4 down.

The competition for "The Cardiff Cup," presented by Messrs. Thomas Owen and Co., Ltd., for handicaps of 12 and over, was won by Mr. G. Buchanan with a score of 3 down, Mr. E. H. Raynham being second with 4 down, and Mr. E. C. Lait third with a score of 5 down. Mr. Buchanan, therefore, becomes the holder of the cup for the first year.

The meeting was well attended, the following members being present:—Chas. Baker, Kenneth F. Baker, A. S. Batchelor, Major F. H. Bowater, G. Buchanan, C. R. Craig, A. S. Duff, Norman Duxbury, R. G. Harvey Greenham, F. C. Harding, S. A. Harding, C. E. Higgins, H. F. Higgins, J. W. S. Johnston, P. W. Kennett, E. C. Lait, L. C. Lewsey, T. T. Mackenzie, J. Macnaughton, Captain C. R. Mullings, R. D. Oldham, W. H. Palmer, E. H. Raynham, S. G. Saunders, Harrison Savory, John Seddon, G. W. Shilcock, F. A. Skerratt, W. Sommerville, Douglas Spicer, J. Leonard Spicer, Ronald Spicer, E. Lewis Winn, E. Worsley.

In spite of a dense fog which made play very difficult, many good scores were returned.

Mr. Howard Hazell on Costing.

West and North-West M.P.A. Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association, held at Westbourne Park Institute on Monday, November 20th, inaugurated the London Costing Campaign in this district, the principal speaker being Mr. W. Howard Hazell.

Routine business was first disposed of, during which it was reported that it had been decided that the headquarters of the Federation for the annual meeting and cost congress in May would be the Great Central Hotel in this district, and the members were asked to take an active part in making the visit of the provincial printers and their lady friends a great success.

The chairman, Mr. S. Sidders, then introduced Mr. Howard Hazell by addressing him as head of one of the historic printing firms of the country and a gentleman who had devoted an extraordinarily large amount of time to the promulgation of costing to the benefit of every printer in the United Kingdom.

Why Are We Printers?

Mr. Hazell commenced his address by asking the question "Why are you and I printers?" and proceeded to answer the question by stating that printers were in business to make a living by producing a commodity that was required by, and necessary for, the community. Unless that commodity was sold on a cost-plus-profit basis the living which resulted was unsatisfactory. The finding of cost was a complete riddle, complicated and difficult of solution. The operation of distribution was performed more often than not weeks after the invoice for the job had been received by the customer, and there were machines of different values with long lives and short lives. A system of costing must be simple to be satisfactory.

Mr. Hazell's next question was: "Why should a printer put in the Federation system when he has one of his own?" He (the speaker) had seen many of these systems, but they were either cumbersome or incomplete. Many of them comprised merely the addition of a flat percentage to wages, which was an absurd method of costing out printing.

Slipshod Costing.

Some supplementary questions were then put. "Do you know the cost of the various processes? Do you know the cost of every job? Do you know your costs from day to day? Do you know the effect of a rise or a fall in wages? Do your costs balance with your financial books?" The Federation system, he said, answered all these questions satisfactorily—it was a barometer which indicated every rise and fall in wages and in production.

Many printers, said the speaker, were satisfied if the balance-sheet showed a profit. But no balance-sheet could possibly indicate the fat and the lean jobs. The Federation System found the cost of every department of every process, and of every job, and whilst it was not possible to sell every job at the same percentage of profit, the line was definitely drawn between cost and profit or cost and loss. It would show up the weak spots and indicate where to pull down and where to build up. The Federation System when properly installed ran on oiled wheels and the cost both of installation and working afterwards was small.

Some printers having glanced through the cost-finding book were appalled at the number of forms which were shown therein. The same printers would be equally appalled and mystified if they sat down to a book on double-entry bookkeeping. It must be remembered that the book was a treatise on a scientific subject and the whole subject as it applied to printing. By its aid anyone with a grasp of figures and a knowledge of the trade could instal the system without other aid. But as experts had been engaged by the Federation and were available at a very moderate fee why should a printer spend time working out the details for himself?

Other Industries and Costing.

Mr. Hazell went on to say he was a member of an Association of Cost Accountants in America and the publications of this Association covered costing in a great many sections of industry, so widely apart as canning salmon

and weaving flax, but the broad principles were the same in every system.

Other industries in this country were asking why they could not have a standard system like the printers. Papermakers, bookbinders, tanners, and others were looking into the matter, and the Federation Costing secretary (Mr. Williamson) had just completed a System of Costing for the Federation of Paper Box Manufacturers.

The printers' system was not a new-fangled idea, it was used by hundreds of printers whose businesses ranged from turnovers of over a million to those of a few thousands. It was at work in the cities and in the villages, in offices where the huge rotary produced its ten thousand copies an hour, and also where the plant consisted of a small cylinder machine and an Arab platen. None turned it out, and many had found it to be the salvation of their businesses.

Economy of the System.

Some feared that it raised the cost of printing. This was a grave error. What it did was to find the cost. It might find a job costing £12 which was being sold for £10, and would enable the printer either to get his customer to pay more or show him what economies could be introduced to reduce the cost. The system would find out the work which was most profitable and enable him to cast off the unprofitable and so give him time to cultivate the better class of work.

The Federation experts would easily divide the business into the best sections for simplifying the finding of costs. It would be found that only about two-thirds of the staff would write out records of time. It would relieve the overseer of much detail work and give him time to look into the more important technical side of producing the work economically. Most of the forms were already in use, and only needed turning into another channel to do the work required of them in the Federation System. It had been ascertained that three minutes per docket was all that was required to deal with each day's work and the figures were invaluable. The system was simple, accurate, and scientific, it was pliable and flexible; it would fit any business. The introduction of a new machine or the creation of a new department could be contemplated with facility as a few hours' work would find the costs and help to determine the policy.

Mr. J. D. Wise's Address.

Mr. J. D. Wise (president of the South-West Association) then addressed the meeting on "What is the Costing System?" He introduced his subject by an amusing quotation from Dickens and likened the Costing System to the "Lamp of Lamps." Mr. Wise proceeded to explain in some detail the application of the Federation System, emphasising the need for its introduction and the simplicity of its working. He testified enthusiastically to the gain that had resulted from its application to his own business, and urged members to avail themselves of the services of Mr. Williamson and the other costing experts of the Federation who were readily available for installing the system.

The chairman (Mr. Sidders), the secretary (Mr. Bart), and Messrs. Langley, Wormald, Sidders, junr., and others took part in an interesting discussion which followed, and the meeting closed with the passing of a very cordial vote of thanks to Messrs. Hazell and Wise.

Spalding and Hodge, Ltd.

An interesting development is taking place in the paper trade inasmuch as Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., Drury House, London, W.C., have obtained the controlling interest in H. O. Daniel, Ltd., the well known firm of wrapping paper merchants. Under this arrangement, the entire business has been removed to Drury House, and Mr. H. O. Daniel will have charge of this branch of the business. The name of H. O. Daniel, Ltd., will still be retained and all wrappings of every description will go through that particular branch. This development is a testimony to the progressive character of Messrs. Spalding and Hodge under the inspiration of their new general manager, Mr. C. McCann. It is no little achievement to have effected this important arrangement during the short time he has held his position.

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Trade Notes.

AMONGST the week's receiving orders under the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, is one relating to D. C. Brain, lately carrying on business at 29, Newfoundland-street, Bristol, in co-partnership with E. Bowden and A. W. R. Seaton, as the Wholesale Paper and Paper Bag Co.

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING.—Examinations will be held in Costing and Estimating at Stationers' Hall, on Monday, December 18th, 1922, at 6.30 p.m., for students who have been studying these subjects at the London School of Printing, Stamford-street, S.E.1. In the new term commencing on January 8th, 1923, classes will be formed for Costing, Estimating, Salesmanship, Offset Printing and Photo-Lithography. It is desirable that early application should be made for enrolment. There are only a few vacancies in certain of the classes.

THE Joint Industrial Council Organisation Committee met on Monday last and elected Mr. H. A. Bethell as chairman and Mr. R. Kneale as vice-chairman. Arrangements were made for a deputation to visit Lancashire and Cheshire next week, and inquiries are being made in other districts with a view to the formation of district committees.

THE inaugural meeting of the Scottish branch of the Joint Industrial Council is to be held in Glasgow to-day (Thursday), among those attending being the joint secretaries Mr. A. E. Holmes and Mr. A. E. Goodwin.

At the meeting of the L.S.C. Jobbing Guild on Wednesday, November 22nd, Mr. C. T. Jacobi gave an address on "The Ancient Customs of the Printing Trade." Mr. John D. Wise presided, supported by Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart and Mr. Bradley of the Morland Press. An interesting discussion followed.

THE editorial staff of the *Times* are to be entertained to dinner by the new proprietors on Saturday evening when it is understood an important announcement with regard to the future direction of that newspaper will be made.

A REPRESENTATIVE gathering of newsmen, which included the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (for nineteen years a member of the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*), assembled at "Ye Old Dr. Butler's Head" Restaurant, Coleman-street, E.C., on Saturday evening, to celebrate their forty-sixth annual "social."

THE *Daily Telegraph* held an enjoyable staff dinner in the Strand Cabins Restaurant on Saturday night when, under the presidency of Captain C. W. Cole, circulation manager, the members of the circulation, publishing, motor, and works departments, assembled for their second annual re-union.

WITH its forty-five-page issue of November 9th the *Manitoba Free Press* of Winnipeg celebrates its fiftieth anniversary. A thirty-two page section with a coloured cover contains the interesting life story of this great Canadian newspaper.

THE members of the London *Daily News* and *Star Overseers' Guild* met at dinner at the Boulogne Restaurant, Soho, on Saturday evening, Mr. E. Stewart, president, in the chair.

THE staffs of the *Yorkshire Post* and the *Yorkshire Evening Post* have contributed a total of £56 16s. 3d. to the *Evening Post* Christmas Boots Fund for poor children. To the same fund Messrs. Chorley and Pickersgill, the Electric Press, have contributed £5 5s.

A NEW weekly devoted to Labour politics, Scottish nationalism, and Scottish arts and letters, under the title of the *New Scotsman*, similar in get-up to the *New Leader*, will shortly be edited and published by Mr. C. M. Grieve. The editorial offices for the present are at 16, Links-avenue, Montrose.

BAXTER colour print portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chubb on Friday fetched £700 in London, the bid being made by Mr. Etheridge of Birmingham.

At Bloomsbury County Court yesterday Mr. J. W. Robertson-Scott, of St. John's Wood, was given judgment, with costs, against Mr. Daniel O'Connor, publisher, in a claim for £52 10s. for articles contributed in the *Review of Reviews*.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL has been approached to write a series of weekly articles for a year at £200 an article, says the *Yorkshire Evening Post*.

THERE were two fatal accidents in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades during October.

ENDORSEMENT in principle of a paper industries' exposition, to be held at the time of the next annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association, was voted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association.

JOHN McMULLAN ELLISON, aged 16, a cutter boy at the Ulverston Paper Works, after playing with other boys during the dinner hour, ran in the direction of the stock-room, where he apparently fell and broke his neck. He was found lying between two bales of paper. At the inquest last week a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

THE death has occurred of Mr. George Waterston, aged 84, director of George Waterston and Sons, Ltd., stationers, Edinburgh and London.

MR. B. W. WEAVER, one of the oldest and best-known West Country journalists, died last Thursday at Bath, after a long illness. When a young man Mr. Weaver joined the reporting staff of the *Keene's Bath Journal*, and his association with that newspaper lasted for thirty-six years.

THE recent death of Mr. W. E. Newman, Southwick, is attributed to the effect of rigorous captivity as a prisoner of war in Germany. Although only 26 years of age, he held the responsible position of assistant manager to the Brentford Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., which issues the *County of Middlesex Independent*.

MR. E. W. ROBINSON, of Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, and of 21, Camomile street, E.C., electrotyper and stereotyper, who left £7,332, gave his business to employees, Henry Ernest Fitzgibbons, Charles Ellis, and Charles S. Ellis, and the residue of his estate between the London and Middlesex Hospitals and the St. Dunston's Hostel.

THE late Dr. Ellis T. Powell (53), Brondesbury, N.W., formerly editor of the *Financial News*, left £5,023.

THE estate of the late Mr. Samuel Taverner, who for nearly 40 years was a compositor on the staff of the *Yorkshire Post*, has been valued at £1,100, with net personalty £437.

BLIND SOLDIERS AS 'PHONE OPERATORS.—The wonderful work accomplished by St. Dunstan's for the men of the Imperial Forces who lost their sight in the war is now universally known. It is St. Dunstan's proud boast that they have made "useful citizens again" of nearly 2,000 war-blinded men, and we gladly direct the attention of employers amongst our readers to the way in which very practical help can be given to St. Dunstan's work. Many of St. Dunstan's men have been specially and very thoroughly trained as telephone operators, and have filled positions all over the country in this capacity with a success which is vouched for by a number of letters from employers. Five or six of these men are waiting for positions at the present time, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol and London being the areas in which it is at the moment desired to find positions for the men. The secretary of St. Dunstan's After-Care Organisation, at the Headquarters of St. Dunstan's Work, Regent's-park, N.W.1, will give every information to firms who may be able to engage a blinded soldier as telephone operator.

Trade Union Matters.

YORKSHIRE candidates at the recent Parliamentary election have been asked by local officials of the Typographical Association to express their views on the following resolution passed at the annual conference of the Yorkshire Group of the Branches of the Typographical Association: "That this conference emphatically protests against the action of the Government in continuing to count as income trade union and friendly society benefits for the purpose of depriving recipients of part or the whole of old-age pensions."

THE Executive Council of the Typographical Association have sanctioned the enforcement of a levy of 6d. per week on all fully employed members in the Cardiff Branch for the purpose of assisting unemployed members. The proposal had been approved by a ballot vote of the Cardiff Branch.

Federation Emblem: £5 Prize.

The Federation of Master Printers has been considering the possibility of devising an improved emblem for use on literature, etc., issued from headquarters, and which would also be at the service of members for use on their stationery.

Many of the devices used by the early master printers were of such a notable character that it is felt it ought not to be impossible to procure an emblem that would prove a link with the past as well as an ornament for to-day. A prize of £5 is therefore offered for the best design for the emblem, such accepted design to be the property of the Federation. The Committee of Selection reserve to themselves the right of withholding the prize if, in their opinion, none of the specimens sent in reaches the desired standard.

Designs should be addressed to the Secretary, Federation of Master Printers, 24, Holborn, E.C.1.

Industrial Welfare.

The Duke of York, as the Society's president, occupied the chair at the fourth annual meeting of the Industrial Welfare Society, held last week at the offices, Palace-street, Westminster.

In spite of trade depression the movement continues to expand, and it is significant that a knowledge of its value has spread to other lands. The annual report recorded that during the year either visitors or inquiries had come from Japan, Italy, Roumania, India, Belgium, and Czech-Slovakia.

Amongst the speakers was Sir William Waterlow, who referred to the excellent impression made upon the workpeople by the recent visit of the Duke of York to the works of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. Sir William Waterlow related that after his Royal Highness's visit he had large copies of his photograph reproduced, and put up a notice informing his employees that all who applied could have a copy. "And," added Sir William, "it is a tribute to your popularity that everyone in the works has asked for a copy." (Cheers.)

ANOTHER BARKER CURE.—Sir H. A. Barker the famous manipulative surgeon, has achieved yet another remarkable cure. About the end of August Mr. M. Darwin, a *Daily News* machine manager, badly strained the cartilage of his right knee. The regular practitioners told him that the damaged part would have to be cut out. Mr. Darwin did not consent. After about seven weeks of excruciating pain he consulted Sir H. A. Barker. On reaching the surgeon's house Mr. Darwin could just manage to hobble with the aid of a stick. After ten minutes' treatment he walked three miles without a stop, and the cure, which was effected just over a month ago, is apparently a sound and permanent one.—*Daily News*.

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"Is Type Too Small?"

At the 47th quarterly meeting of the Guild, held at the Clachan, Mitre-court, Temple, E.C., a paper with the title "Is Type too Small?" by Mr. W. F. A. Warbis, was read to the members. Following is a resume:—

It would not require the exercise of unique imagination to picture the horror of many costing clerks were a move made in the direction of enlarging the sizes of types, for at once quotations would rise on the score of the increase of paper quantities and the number of pages required to compass a printed work. But when due allowance is made for the probable decrease of orders owing to higher charges, it remains to be seen whether, even in that field, where cost is generally considered a ruling factor, the advantages would not considerably outweigh the drawbacks.

After all, though a printing press is a trade concern, and must, consequently, be expected to survive mainly upon an adequate number of profitable contracts, the craft itself is more than a mere medium for the making of money. What is good for the craft as an art must be decided upon merits more important than those of profit-and-loss accounts, though even in the latter sphere there are advantages to be derived from methods which at first glance would appear too costly.

The question of small type is one that must, sooner or later, engage the attention of the typographical specialist, for there is little doubt that it contains within itself the key to the riddle of modern eye-strain and permanent sight imperfection. It has always occurred to me as a paradox that a matrix maker, in cutting his die, uses a powerful magnifying glass to make his work very small, and immediately the type is printed the reader has perforce to wear spectacles to read it.

Who are the people most likely to be benefited by the use of larger type? Everybody. I imagine the customer smiling grimly and saying, "What about my printing bill?" As for the master printer, that which would dissuade the customer from buying print would naturally react unpleasantly upon himself, so that, at a superficial glance, my reasoning is out of court there. Of this I am certain: that the general reading public would benefit, and though its members might be obliged to pay higher prices for their books and periodicals, it is not without reason to suppose that what they lost upon this they would gain by saving in the direction of lotions and spectacles for weary eyes. Incidentally, although the fact is frequently overlooked, they are the people most to be considered.

But the objection based upon the extra cost of paper—will it really bear investigation? Here is a merchant who gives an order for a ten-thousand run of a booklet for advertising purposes. He will have his arguments set in very small type, to save cost of paper and imposing. The compositor naturally shows more turned letters on his proof. The patient corrector spends a little more time hunting for literals which would be obvious in a larger face. The work is cast and run off at full speed, with all its blurs and smudges ready for criticism at the other end. A trifling batter, or a mark which would disfigure but little a twelve or fourteen-point is annihilation and calamity to a type of six-point. Well, the work is sent out to the prospective customers, who, it may be assumed, are but little interested in the campaign. They read the first line or two, and, finding a difficulty in deciphering the blurred mass, they use it to light cigarettes. So that, by saving ten per cent. on the cost of paper, the advertiser loses the remaining ninety per cent. through his parsimony.

I have said that the general reading public is the most to be considered in this matter; but I have not forgotten that patient and long suffering person, the press corrector. Of what incalculable benefit would not larger type be to him also; for, even under the roughest of circumstances, this priest at the shrine of accuracy has to render very arduous, humble, and often thankless service!

A discussion followed, at the conclusion of which the following resolution was passed

unanimously:—"That the members of this Guild deplore the too frequent use of small type in newspapers and periodicals, and, in the interests of the public, in order to preserve the eyesight of the nation, urge that no type smaller than brevier shall be used, both in text and advertisements."

Trade Rulers and Vellum Binders.

L.M.P.A. Section Annual Meeting.

At the fourth annual meeting of members held last month, Mr. T. J. Hunt, the chairman, in reviewing the work of the past year, said he was glad to report a still further increase in their numbers, now amounting to 94. He congratulated them on their loyalty to the orders issued from 24, Holborn as to posting notices and in other ways.

Wages reductions were agreed in July to binders and rulers of 12s 6d. for men and 6s. for women, in four instalments. Two of these had already come into force; the two remaining ones are due in January and July next.

The slump in trade continued, with its attendant complaints of undercutting and snatching of work at any price. The Committee had done all they possibly could to stop this disastrous practice. When work is taken at cost, or even below cost, it is obvious that such a practice would have only one ending, and that is bankruptcy.

Following upon the wages reduction, the committee carefully considered what alterations in the price lists could be made, and by taking into account some of the reductions not then reached, recommended that the Ruling List be reduced 5 per cent. and the two Binding Lists 7½ per cent. These prices will be reconsidered by the committee at the end of the year.

The committee have had to consider restrictions by the union on women's work in certain branches, which have had the effect of stopping certain determined efforts proposed by members in order to compete with the German productions now being offered in the market. No assistance was given by the union in this direction; on the contrary, they took drastic steps to prevent women working on small jobs, with serious consequences to members.

The chairman, owing to recent ill-health, asked that a vice-chairman should be appointed to take his place whenever necessary, and Mr. H. R. Danford was duly elected.

Printing Works Accident.

At Salford, last week, A. Patterson, printer, Clarendon-road, Pendleton, was summoned under the Factory Acts for failing to guard dangerous machinery.

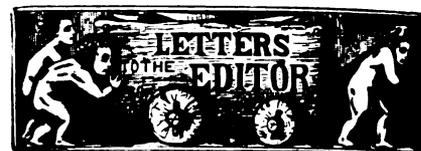
Mr. W. H. Seal, H.M. Factory Inspector, stated that when a boy named Bernard Harding was feeding envelopes in a platen machine on October 4th his fingers on the left hand were severely crushed by being caught between the fixed bed of the machine and the moving platen. There was no guard on the machine at the time. Although in this case the injury was not very serious, in other works there had been instances in which amputation was necessary. The defendant had been notified of the need for a guard.

Mr. Patterson said the boy was reading at the time of the accident, but this the lad denied. Originally the machine was fitted with guards, but apparently they had not been in position for a considerable period. Since the accident the necessary protective measures had been adopted.

In the absence of the defendant, the boy gave evidence in proof of the information. He admitted that earlier in the day he had been reading, but said he was not doing so when his hand was caught.

A fine of 40s. was imposed.

THE Christmas number of the *Sphere* is a real Christmassy number, with snow on the brilliantly-designed cover and a wealth of rich colour within. Mr. F. Matania contributes a beautiful plate entitled "Not Forgotten," which reflects the true Christmas spirit. There are pages of pictures in colour by the best artists of the day. Not only is the number rich pictorially, but it contains a complete and powerful story by A. S. M. Hutchinson, author of "If Winter Comes."



Bookbinders' Costing.

SIR,—Referring to the excellent article in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* on "The Binders' Docket," there is a suggestion that the instruction given in technical classes is not on the right lines, that the tuition received does not fit the student for the work of a costing clerk, assuming, of course, that he has the necessary knowledge of the elements of clerical work. If this be so, is it the fault of those responsible for the teaching, or is it because there is a lack of co-operation between the Costing Committee, the employers and the technical schools? The latter is probably more correct.

The knowledge that befits a man for work as a costing clerk can be derived from the various classes, providing that it is known what that knowledge should be. It does not seem to be generally known what is expected from one who takes up this class of work; his duties would seem to be governed by the experience of the system possessed by those employing him.

At present the examinations in costing are those held by the Stationers' Company and the City and Guilds; the entrants for these examinations are students from technical schools, a fair percentage of whom pass either the first or second class. If the standard set by these authorities be not high enough for the employer, does it not suggest that either these examinations should be supplemented by a further examination or that the present examinations need revising and the standard raised to meet the requirements that exist?

The fact that those who enter for these examinations pass them satisfactorily proves that, at least, there is co-ordination of effort between the schools and the organisers of these tests; it now remains for that co-ordination to be carried further, and that employers and those responsible for the propaganda work of the Federation Costing System should formulate some scheme whereby it will be made possible for the schools to supply any demand that arises.

One other suggestion in the article was that a workers' handbook should be distributed. This is an excellent and most belated suggestion. It is reasonable to assume that the binders' docket would have been in use many months if the most elementary principles of the system had been explained simply to the workmen, rather than to their officials. If such things were pointed out to them as, for instance, that a time note does not necessarily mean a watchdog; that it is just as easy to know that a man is a slacker without the data which a time note supplies as with it; and to point out that not all above the man's wage charged per hour is profit, then we would be on the track towards gaining that goodwill and co-operation from the craftsman that is so necessary to the perfect working of a sound business method (and the costing system is such).

Finally, the length of time the system has been in use—1913-1922—suggests that most of those engaged in either working or teaching the system might safely be termed fledglings, and that the few old birds have not had time to lose their feathers. The number of firms using the system proves, at least, there are still a lot of birds unhatched, which means that the work of spreading the gospel must go on vigorously, and the best methods must be adopted to that end.

Yours, etc.
INTERESTED.

Lancs, November 24th, 1922.

"HOLLY LEAVES," the Christmas number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* is again one of the earliest and best of the season's issues. The coloured and photogravure illustrations are excellent and the fiction good. Accompanying the number is a special photogravure supplement, "The Sale of Old Dobbin," by John R. Reid.

DONSDALE NEWS-PRINT FOR AUSTRALIA.—The large Australian vessel "Dongarra," belonging to the Australian Commonwealth Government Line, left Aberdeen recently for Australia, via Hamburg, with a cargo of some 600 tons odd of paper from the Donsdale Paper Mills and a small general cargo. The paper is news-print for newspapers in Australia.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during October:—

Crown Agents.

PRINTING. — Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

3,500 Books, P. 1160; 3,430 Ledger Summaries.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

40,000 Registry Jackets. — Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

25,000 Books, Mines and Quarries, Form 42.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

1,100 R.N.R. Certificate Books; 7,500 Books, S.71A; 20,000 Recorder Books, D.17A; 5,000 Books "S.1295"; 4,878 Duplicate Assessment Books; 400 Books D.395.—Waterlow and Sons, London, E.C.

350,000 Form U.I.3.—Pearce and Gardner, Ltd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

6,000,000 Telegram Forms, B. or C.—Midland Daily Tribune, Nuneaton.

Division I.—Northern Ireland Account Bookbinding, etc.—W. and S. Magowan, Newry.

1,500 Copies "Official History of the Great War," Surgery, Vol. II.—Nevett Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Hendon.

220,000 Form 412/A G.D.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Newton-le Willows.

1,000,000 Books, No. 74A.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.

170,000 Forms 18A.—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.

320,000 File Jackets.—J. F. Warren, London, N.

Forms E.D.68A to T.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

BOOKS.—E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., Bristol.

PAPER.—J. Gordon and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

War Office.

PAPER ARTICLES FOR TARGETS.—John McQueen and Son, Galashiels.

H.M. Stationery Office.

BAGS.—Smith and Young, London, E.C.; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.

CARBONS.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.

INLAND REVENUE "OFFICIAL PAID" ENVELOPES, SCOTLAND, CONTRACT FOR.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

"E" ENVELOPES, CONTRACT FOR.—Smith and Young, London, E.C.

ENVELOPES.—Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

LOOSE-LEAF BINDERS.—Wm. Gibbons and Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—W. Joynton and Son, St. Mary Cray; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; George Wilmot, Ltd., Shoreham; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover, Wooburn Green, Devon Valley, Bucksburn, Hele; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Alex. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Inveresk Paper Co. (1922), Ltd., Musselburgh; R. Sommerville and Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie and Caldercruix; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford; Hartlepoons Paper Mill Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Brown, Stewart and Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Imperial Paper Mills, Gravesend; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Fisher and Co., Ltd., Tamworth; James Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Guthrie, Craig, Peter and Co., Ltd., Brechin; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton; Olives Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Bury; R. Fletcher and Son, Ltd., Stoneclough, near Manchester; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Dickinson and Co., Hemel Hempstead; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Ramsbottom; Tullis, Russell and Co., Ltd., Rothes; Hill, Craig and Co., Balerno; Chas. Baker and Co., West Hartlepool.

PARALLEL PRESS, ALTERING.—Edwards and Williams, Ltd., London, E.C.

PORTFOLIOS.—T. Shackleton and Co., Manchester; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Norton and Gregory, Ltd., London, S.W.

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Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER (disengaged) desires Responsible POSITION with large firm of Printers, Publishers, Wholesale Stationers or Paper Agents; expert knowledge on all matters pertaining to Paper and good, sound knowledge of Print and the various processes employed therein.—Box 14012.

MINDER (Soc.) seeks situation; Wharfedales and Platens; best Jobbing, etc.; 7 years' experience.—127, Leesland-road, Gosport. 14011

YOUNG MAN seeks situation as ASSISTANT MANAGER; good general knowledge of Letterpress Work, Colour Work and Binding; City and Guilds certificate, also Stationers' Hall Costing and Estimating.—Box 14015.

Machinery for Sale.

ART ROTARY PRESS (Sheet Fed), by Hoe and Co., taking up to size 60-in. by 40-in., two sheets (64 pp. each crown 4to or s/royal 8vo or 128 pp. crown 8vo); American diagonal grooved Plate Cylinder with clips to take pica curved plates; double feed and deliver. A press of the finest printing quality. For sale to make room for a web press. In first-class condition; a bargain.—Newnes and Pearson Pig. Co., Ltd., Exmoor-street, North Kensington, W.10. 14018

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9½-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

CAXTON MACHINERY CO., 74, YORK STREET, GLASGOW; surplus plant; warranted good condition—

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Double Demy, Payne and Sons, WHARFEDALE; large diameter flyer drum, band brake to cylinder, geared inking, full equipment, £300.

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21½ by 16-in. "VICTORIA" PLATEN; four-inking roller, Model V., complete, perfect order, £200.

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NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch ½-in.—Box 13998.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

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Miscellaneous.

Estimates Wanted for Wallets, Etc.

ADVERTISER would like to hear from firms prepared to undertake Trade Binding similar to Diary Work—range of 16 different varieties of Wallets, etc.

Write, Box 14017.

LIGHT FORD COVERED VAN, suitable for Printers or Stationers; in good order; no reasonable offer refused.—W. G., 91, Catlin-street, S.E.16. 14016

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

Tenders.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

SALE of LETTERPRESS PRINTING PLANT AND MACHINERY at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, South Farnborough.

Tenders for the purchase of the above are invited by the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, and should be delivered not later than Saturday, 16th December, 1922.

Tender forms may be obtained on application to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W.1. 14019

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Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1922.

London Wages Crisis.

THERE seems good ground for hope, as we go to press, that the crisis in respect of wage-reduction in London may soon be safely passed. The Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society agreed, at a meeting on Tuesday evening, to accept the employers' proposals. In regard to the Paper Workers and the Correctors of the Press, there seems now no fear that the dispute will be allowed to take a critical turn. The attitude of the members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, however, appears to be less reasonable, though the executive are, we understand, still hopeful that an amicable settlement will be possible. Every consideration of reason and of policy should surely point away from recalcitrant action at this late juncture. The employers realise that with them it is now not a question of a mere few shillings off certain employees' wages, but a question of maintaining the integrity of their organisation, and they rightly insist that their final proposals must be carried through. Further resistance on the union side would, we feel, be unjustifiable on reasonable grounds and also prejudicial to the industry as a whole. This seems to be generally realised, and we hope that the many peacemakers on both sides may quickly succeed in bringing the long-drawn-out London wage struggle to a pacific end.

An Overdue Postal Reform.

We have previously drawn attention to the injustice done to British traders by the withdrawal of the samples post. Not only do the present regulations penalise the Britisher as compared with the foreigner, but, by seeking to claim as samples certain classes of printed matter, etc., which would not seem to deserve such classification, the Post Office is reaping a harvest of surcharges, and annoying both senders and recipients of such postal communications. We hear that the Federation of Master Printers, in taking up the question of the reinstatement of the samples post, have put before the postal

authorities a remarkable example of the senseless way in which the present samples regulations now hamper an extension of British trade. A leaflet was issued by a firm of specialists in loose-leaf productions, and because that leaflet had a few sample holes punched in it, the Post Office insisted upon its being regarded as a sample. On reference, however, to higher authorities at the General Post Office it was eventually agreed that such circulars should not be surcharged. The postal authorities, however, are not prepared to give an undertaking that some postmasters may not surcharge in individual cases. Surely it is high time the sample post was reintroduced so that such absurdities may no longer occur.

Price of Strawboards.

STRAWBOARD prices are keeping up very firmly, but appearances point to a possible fall in the near future unless something occurs to stimulate a demand. As it is, there has been a sudden falling off in orders and buyers have resumed their old condition of apathy. Box-makers report business to be very slow, an unusual state of affairs for them at this season of the year.

Kraft Paper Prices.

SPECIMENS of English-made kraft shown to the writer within the last few days reflect very clearly the progress that is being made in this branch of papermaking. We have advanced far in the perfecting of kraft manufacture since the days before the war. From all accounts the wrapping mills are much busier than they have been for a long time. English krafts are being quoted £27 per ton by the wrapping agents. Swedish kraft is quoted all sorts of prices according to whether it is handled by agent, merchant or dealer. And nowadays the finer distinctions in quality are being lost sight of. At one time there was a first and a second grade foreign kraft; but with a few exceptions kraft is now offered and sold simply as kraft, and the question of grade is left to the judgment or experience of the buyer.

Some Statistics.

FIGURES calculated from the Unemployment Insurance Acts show that in papermaking and staining the total number of unemployed on October 23rd was 4,419, of whom the major proportion, namely, 3,546, were males. The percentage of total unemployment was thus 7.2, a decrease of 0.3 compared with September 25th. The number of short time workers was put at 336, of whom the males again showed a preponderance, namely 267. The total percentage of 0.6 represented a decline of 0.1 in the month. With regard to manufactured stationery, the number of unemployed books remaining lodged on October 23rd was 4,000, of whom the majority were women, viz., 2,272. The percentage of total unemployment was 5.7, a decrease of 0.3 compared with September 25th. Short time workers were 187, of whom 136 were females. The total percentage of 0.3 showed no variation from the previous month. Under the heading of printing, publishing and bookbinding, total unemployment concerned 13,215 persons, made up of 9,918 males and 3,297 females. The percentage of 6.2 marked an increase of 0.4 in the month. There were 318 short time workers on this side of the industry, 192 being females and 125 males. The total percentage of 0.1 was a decrease of 0.1 in the month. Trade unions in the printing, bookbinding and paper group of trades, out of a reported membership of 94,683 at the end of October, returned 5,501 as being unemployed, a percentage of 5.8. The percentage figures represent a decrease of 0.5 compared with a month before, and a decrease of 2.7 in the year.

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Who also supplies all duplicate parts for
the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler,"
"Elliott," "Marshall," etc.

Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread
Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Write or Phone—Telephone No. CITY 9582.

London Wages Position.

Wage Reduction Notices Widely Posted.

The London Master Printers' Association reports that, in respect of the few unions which have not yet accepted wage reductions, no less than 507 union and open houses have either posted notices or have made private arrangements with their hands to effect the reduction. A list of these firms may be seen at 24, Holborn by any members of the Association. 103 members, such as trade houses—litho or binding—have nothing whatever to do with the reductions on this occasion, and are not in any way affected. 160 are open houses and non-society, who may be depended upon to make the reduction, 150 members are small firms not on the 'phone, and it is difficult to find out what they are doing, and the balance of 170, making up the 1,150 total membership, includes some periodical houses, which have not posted notices, also houses not employing members of unions resisting the reductions. But practically all the larger jobbing firms are included in the 507, this being considerably in advance of any previous experience.

We are informed that since the above figures were issued the London Master Printers' Association has, within twenty-four hours, received information that 30 additional firms have posted notices.

It was announced last Thursday that the following resolution was adopted by the Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Printers at a committee meeting held on November 20th:

"That this meeting of the Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Printers Committee recommends all periodical printers in London to support those houses which have already posted notices of a wage reduction, by calling their workers together in the event of a ballot being decided upon, and explaining the position to them; making it clear that large concessions have already been made by the employers to secure an amicable settlement, and thus prevent business leaving London for good."

Hertfordshire Master Printers.

The Annual Dinner.

The fifth annual dinner of the Hertfordshire Master Printers' Association took place at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday last.

Mr. F. Dangerfield presided, and in the course of his remarks said that their Association was one of the oldest bodies of master printers in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Albert Bennett, in proposing the toast of "The Association," referred to the historic connection of St. Albans with the early history of printing, and alluded to the excellent work which the Association had carried on.

Mr. D. Greenhill, in proposing the toast of "The Federation," referred to the splendid work which Mr. R. J. Lake, who hails from their area, had done for the industry, and said that the Federation had shown marked increase in strength and influence during the last few years. Mr. A. E. Goodwin replied and said that although the printing industry was not in a state of tranquility they were certainly in a better position than formerly to deal with many problems for the improvement of their craft. He expressed pleasure at the number of ladies present and referred to the interest which many of them took in the welfare of employees.

A very hearty reception was given to the toasts of "The Secretary" (Mr. Richardson) and "The Treasurer" (Mr. Gibb), and Mr. Peacock brought down the house when he proposed the toast of "The Chairman" (Mr. Dangerfield).

STATE OF TRADE.—The volume of work in the printing and bookbinding trades has been materially increased during the past month, says the Leicester Chamber of Commerce weekly trade report, mainly owing to the extra work entailed by the General Election. This, of course, will not be maintained, but business is gradually improving, and full time is being worked by nearly every firm, although in some cases the staffs are not yet up to the normal.

Personal.

SIR NEVILLE ARTHUR PEARSON has been admitted to the Freedom of the City of London as a member of the Stationers' Company.

MR. JAMES MACLEHOSE, LL.D., president of the Federation of Master Printers, 1921-22, is to be honoured by a complimentary dinner to be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C.2, on January 8th.

AMONGST the present members of the Advisory Committee to the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) are Lord Riddell and Sir Herbert Morgan.

SIR ARTHUR SPURGEON will be retiring shortly from the post of managing director and general manager of Cassell's. He joined the firm in March, 1905.

MR. THOMAS YOUNG and Mr. Bain Irvine, who have been associated with Cassell and Co. for fifteen and fourteen years respectively, are assuming the control in succession to Sir Arthur Spurgeon. Mr. Young, who is at present visiting the Australian branch, becomes chairman on his return to England at the end of December, and Mr. Bain Irvine becomes managing director as from December 1st.

MR. NEWMAN FLOWER will continue as literary director, and Mr. Arthur Watson as director and head of the publishing department.

ALDERMAN H. W. KEAY, J.P., who is the president of the Booksellers' Association, has been seven times Mayor of Eastbourne. He was recently presented with the Freedom of the Town of Eastbourne.

MR. CHAS. T. JACOBI has accepted the invitation to join the committee appointed to deal with Classes 127 and 128 for Books and Bookbinding in connection with the British Empire Exhibition, 1924.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, presiding over the ninth annual conference of the London Labour party at the South-place Institute on Saturday, claimed that the results of the General Election showed a great victory for the Labour Party. He evoked sympathetic laughter when, in referring to his own defeat, he said he consoled himself with the reflection that his position was now one "of greater freedom and less responsibility." He had fallen in good company and bad, but there was the general success of the movement as compensation.

MR. W. C. WARREN (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers) has, we are pleased to learn, completely recovered from his recent breakdown in health.

MR. FREDK. HEDGER, who is well known throughout the London printing trade, has accepted appointment as additional organiser to the London Master Printers' Association, and will commence his duties in that capacity on January 1st next.

MR. FRED JOHNSTON, London manager of the *Liverpool Post* for the past twenty years, who is retiring after a total service with that journal extending over 45 years, is to be entertained at a dinner at Frascati's Restaurant on December 15th by his colleagues and personal friends in Fleet-street.

MR. D. L. MONRO, formerly managing agent of the Calcutta General Printing Co., Ltd., Calcutta, has been appointed managing director of the Riverside Press, Ltd., Edinburgh.

MR. RALPH MICHAELIS, a London journalist, who set off from Ostend to walk to Constantinople, has cabled to a London friend from Kamgatch: "Have escaped from Turkish Irregulars into Constantinople."

MR. L. G. SLOAN, J.P., addressing the Worshipful Company of Stationers on Wed-

nesday, made a powerful appeal for Anglo-American unity. Out of his own experiences during a recent visit to the States, he said he could testify to the enthusiasm and sincerity of the great American people for closer cooperation with Britain.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. Frederic W. Goudy, the distinguished type designer, decorative artist and printer, who has been awarded the Allied Arts Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects, for meritorious work in the art of typography and his devotion to its advancement.

MR. SHELDON LEICESTER has made a valuable contribution to the Technical Section Library of the Papermakers' Association in the form of E. Kirchner's "Das Papier." Vol. I. deals with the history of the paper industry, Vol. II. (which has not yet been received) with papermaking, and Vol. III. with pulp manufacture.

MR. SHELDON LEICESTER, by the way, is at present engaged on a text book on paper-making for the use of technical students, and it will shortly be ready for publication.

MR. H. J. GRISTWOOD, after 48 years of service with Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, Ltd. (during which time he has been manager of their Birmingham house for over 40 years), retired from the service of the company with the good wishes and best expressions of friendship on the part of all his late employers and colleagues. He has been engaged in the paper trade for 50 years.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. There was only a fair attendance of members, and in the unavoidable absence of the president (Mr. A. Chadwell), the chair was taken by Mr. J. Parker. Owing to there being little business before the meeting, the members engaged in a somewhat discursive—though useful—discussion on questions affecting the trade, in which, of course, many references were made to the great success that had attended the annual dinner held on the previous Saturday. The minutes of the October meeting having been read and confirmed, the secretary read a letter from Mr. J. R. Riddell congratulating the stewards and the committee of the Association on the excellent arrangements made at the annual dinner.

Mr. Parker said the members would regret to hear that Mr. W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society) had been unwell as the result of a nervous breakdown.

Mr. Sharvell, sen., proposed that the secretary on behalf of the members send to Mr. Warren a letter wishing him a speedy recovery. Mr. Warren, he said, had been working very hard in raising money for the Festival List, and it was not surprising after all his efforts that he should require a rest. He (Mr. Sharvell) was sure he was voicing the feelings of every member of the electrotyping and stereotyping section of the trade throughout the country when he said they were all deeply indebted to Mr. Warren for the magnificent sum he had raised on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

The proposition was heartily agreed to, and several members added their testimony to the splendid services rendered by Mr. Warren on behalf of the trade.

Mr. Parker thought the meeting should not close without passing a vote of thanks to the stewards and the secretary for the efficient way in which the arrangements for the annual dinner had been carried out.

This was seconded by Mr. Sharvell and agreed to.

Messrs. W. M. Forsyth and J. Mason, who replied on behalf of the stewards, expressed gratitude to Mr. Bullett for his assistance in making the function so successful.

The chairman said he hoped to see as many present as possible at the Auxiliary Concert at Anderton's Hotel on December 4th, at which Mr. W. J. Light had kindly offered to preside.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 1922, 42s. 7½d., 43s. 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 7½d., 23s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 18s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum., 22s. 4½d., Def., 5½, 5½, New, 5½; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s. 9d., 4s. 4½d., Pref., 13s. 3d., 13s. 4½d.; Jos. Byrom, 12s. 10½d., 13s. 6d.; Cassell and Co., 4 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 75; Country Life, Pref., 15s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 76s. 10½d., 80s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 9d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 100½, (New), £50 pd., 46, 46½; J. Dickinson, 24s. 1½d., 24s. 4½d.; Ilford, 24s.; Illustrated London News, 2s. 7½d., Pref., 12s. 1½d., 11s. 9d.; International Linotype, 58; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 14s. 10½d., 15s. 1½d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, Pref., 17s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s.; George Newnes, 16s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 10½d.; Odham's Press, 6s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 10s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 9d., Pref., 89s. 3d., 90s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 19½, Pref., 10½, 4 p.c. Pref., 7½; Weldons, 37s. 6d., Pref., 20s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WIGHTMAN AND Co., LTD. (104, Regency-street, S.W.1).—This company's report and balance sheet for the year ending September 30th, 1922, shows that the profit earned is £8,097. A dividend of 12½ per cent. has been paid, and from the balance at credit of profit and loss £6,000 has been transferred to reserve, £12,018 forward. A sum of £976 has been divided among the profit-sharing employees.

NEW PEGAMOID.—Net profit for the year, after providing for taxation £3,237, which, with £5,000 transferred from the contingency account, reduces the debit balance of the previous year to £39,818.

ILFORD, LTD.—Net profit for past year £52,235. Dividend of 8 per cent.; £4,000 to reserve; £10,000 written off goodwill; 8,316 forward.

DARWEN PAPER MILL Co., LTD.—The amounts for the half-year ended October 28th last show a profit of £9,151 15s. 6d. Dividends of 1s. on the ordinary shares and 6d. on the preference shares, equal in each case to 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, have been declared.

STAR PAPER MILL Co. (1920).—Report for the year ended October 31st says the period under review has been very difficult, owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing. The profits, after allowing for depreciation, etc., amount to £27,218, which, added to the amount brought forward and after deducting interim dividend paid in May last, leaves a disposable balance of £27,663. Final dividend of 6d. per share, less tax, absorbing £9,375, leaving £18,288 to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

ANGLO AND OVERSEAS PRESS, AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £100; press agents, etc. Private company. Directors: E. Brooks and F. V. Conolly.

EDWARD J. WOOD AND Co. (PRINTERS), LTD.—Capital £5,000; wholesale and retail printers, stationers, law stationers, book-sellers, lithographers, engravers, die sinkers, envelope and cardboard box manufacturers, paper bag makers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: E. J. Wood, A. Ritchings and A. G. Bonny. Registered office: 19, Baldwin-gardens, Grays Inn-road, W.C.

FELIX BRITAIN AND Co., LTD.—Capital £10,000; to acquire the business of publishers and advertising contractors carried on by F. Britain and P. Pitman at 45, Chorlton-street, Manchester, as "Felix Britain and Co.," and

particularly to acquire all the rights and interests of them, or either of them, in an intended publication entitled "Brittain's International Register of Trade Marks." Private company. Permanent directors: F. Brittain and P. Pitman. Registered office: 45, Chorlton-street, Manchester.

A. W. LESLIE AND Co., LTD.—Capital £500; to take over the business of a wholesale paper merchant, printer, manufacturing stationer and carrier-bag manufacturer, carried on by Jessie K. Leslie at Cathedral House, 8, Paternoster-row, E.C., as "A. W. Leslie." Private company. First directors: A. W. Leslie, Jessie K. Leslie and J. W. Chessum. Registered office: Cathedral House, 8, Paternoster-row, E.C.4.

E.M.B.A., LTD.—Capital £500; agents for the collection and circulation of enquiries for engineering machinery, materials and supplies from and to buyers and manufacturers of such goods; also printers, publishers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: C. C. Macbride, D. B. Macbride and J. Patrick. Registered office: 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

ABERDEEN NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Nominal capital £200,000; to purchase the business of newspaper printing and publishing, carried on by the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Newspaper and Printing Co., Ltd., and to carry on business as general publishers, etc. First directors: H. Alexander, W. M. Alexander, R. Bruce, Lieut-Col. D. F. Davidson, G. A. Duff, Col. J. W. Gordon, Capt. R. J. Nicol, A. B. Nicholson, J. Agston, J. H. F. Undy, R. W. Walker, E. W. Watt, and R. M. Williamson. Registered office: 20, Broad-street, Aberdeen.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

W. SPEIGHT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.).—Mortgage, dated November 14th, 1922, to secure £1,300; charged on a moiety of freehold land and buildings Nos. 98 and 99, Fetter-lane, E.C. Holder: E. W. Carter, 98 and 99, Fetter-lane, E.C.

L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD.—Issue on November 13th, 1922, of £3,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

FREDERICK WARNE AND Co., LTD. (publishers, etc.).—Mortgage and land registry charge on 1-4, Bedford-court and 15, Bedford-street, W.C., both dated November 15th, 1922, to secure £3,250 (ranking in priority to first and second debentures series A and B). Holders: W. W. Rashleigh, 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., Sir Colman B. W. Rashleigh, Bart., Prideaux, St. Blanzey, Cornwall, and J. B. Roshier, 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

W. S. AND M. AUSTIN, LTD.—(a) Satisfaction in full on November 8th, of debentures dated April 11th, 1922, securing £200; and (b) debenture dated November 9th, 1922, to secure £700, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: T. Shillitoe, 3, Electric-parade, Seven Sisters-road, N.

FIELD, SONS AND Co., LTD. (printers, manufacturing stationers, box-makers, etc.).—(a) Satisfaction in full on November 3rd, 1922, of mortgages dated June 20th, 1918, and July, 5th, 1920, securing £4,000 and £1,500 respectively, and (b) registered mortgage dated November 10th, 1922, to secure £5,000, charged on certain lands and premises in Bradford. Holder: T. J. Hayes, 5, Nab-lane, Shipley.

ART TRADE PRESS LTD., (London).—(a) Satisfaction to the extent of £150 on November 14th, 1922, of debenture dated December 14th, 1910, securing £250; and (b) particulars filed of £400 debentures authorised November

14th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; whole amount issued.

TUDOR PRESS, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £2,500 debentures authorised November 6th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the amount of the present issue being £2,000.

LOCOMOTIVE NEWS AGENCY.—Charge on certain revenue and moneys, dated November 10th, 1922, to secure £214 16s. 5d., and further advances. Holders: Barclay's Bank.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE ROBERT LESLIE WISE AND JAMES GEORGE MARSDEN (trading as The Perfect Manufacturing Co.), wholesale manufacturing stationers, bookbinders and pattern card makers, 10, New Union-street, E.C. These debtors failed in December, 1921, and lodged accounts showing liabilities £951 against assets valued at £10. The sitting for public examination had stood adjourned on several occasions, and was concluded on November 8th before Mr. Registrar Mellor. The debtors commenced business in June, 1915, and traded until November, 1921, when they sold the goodwill and plant, the landlord having distrained for his rent and sold the stock and effects. Pressure by creditors followed and the debtors then filed their petition. The failure was attributed to depression in trade and heavy overhead charges.

French Paper Companies

SOCIETE DES PAPETERIES BERNARD GILBERT.—Recently formed with a capital of 2,600,000 francs; this company is to manufacture and trade in paper, envelopes, etc. The company has a mill at Bourget-du-Lac (Savoie).

PAPETERIES DELCROIX.—According to the report business has improved during the last few months and demand is more regular. The stumbling block is the scarcity of workmen, due to the adoption of the eight hours' day before it was possible to train qualified workers. The net profits for the year represent 3,764,092 frs.

LIBRAIRIE HACHETTE.—After deducting 2,874,616 francs for expenses, the net profits for 1921-22 amounted to 6,310,357 francs, against 4,926,798 for the previous year.

SOC. FRANCAISE DES PAPIERS PRINTS.—Roughly profits for 1922 were 2,705,300 francs, against 2,480,608 the previous year.

PAPETERIES DE LIMOUSIN.—This company has been amalgamated with Labrousse Frères and Cie.

PAPETERIES DE ROBERTEAU.—Dividend of 9 per cent. will be proposed for 1922, against 8 per cent. last year.

In a new Austrian process, paper is used for a variety of such articles as buttons and hat ornaments. The material is first impregnated with gelatine or varnish, and then treated in a hardening bath of formaldehyde. The article may be shaped and then treated, or stamped out after treatment.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
 HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS &
 MCDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
 Miehles for Colour Work
 Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
 The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
 We do not cater for "cut-throat" printers.

Pulp and Paper Films at Battersea.

Interesting Evening at the Polytechnic.

The papermaking classes at the Battersea Polytechnic are being conducted and developed with praiseworthy enterprise. Every effort is being made to interest students in the courses provided, and to enlarge the scope of the technical training. The aim is to extend education among paper mill employees and others in the South of England, and in this direction the Battersea Polytechnic is doing very excellent work. In every way the authorities are endeavouring to provide for the practical requirements of the industry. For instance, a good deal of additional plant on the chemical and engineering sides of papermaking has been installed, and the successes at the last City and Guilds of London Institute examinations bear witness to the interest which is being aroused and to the higher qualifications being reached.

On the 20th inst. further evidence of the progressive spirit at Battersea was shown when the art and practice of papermaking was demonstrated on the screen. The first film was that of the Prince of Wales at the Hele Paper Mill, Devon, kindly lent by Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd. The second film illustrated pulp and paper manufacture in Sweden, and was shown by the courtesy of Messrs. Boving and Co. Both these films have been shown before, and, given together, as they were at Battersea last week, they afforded a very excellent insight into the methods of paper manufacture in England and of papermaking and pulp manufacture in Sweden. Such was the interest in the display that something like 250 people attended, and evinced the greatest appreciation in the display.

Major Renold Marx, who has charge of the engineering side of the papermaking courses, introduced the films with an interesting address. He pointed out that paper was such a familiar article of everyday use and it entered so deeply into the lives of the people, that it was taken very much for granted and no inquiries were made as to whence it came. He went on to emphasise the advantage of realising the importance of paper. He asked, for instance, what would happen if the supply of paper was suddenly stopped and papermakers were exterminated. In such an event, civilisation and progress would come to a standstill. In support of this view, Major Marx stated that the average production of paper in the world per day was something like 45,000 tons, half of which was news-print. The value of this enormous output was something like £1,000,000. The highest consumption per head of population was in the United States, and this consumption increased from 93 lbs. in 1902 to 138 lbs. in 1920, something approaching 50 per cent. increase in 11 years. The consumption of paper in this country was considerably below the United States figure, being estimated at about 25 per cent. less. The reason for the larger consumption across the Atlantic was the greater number of uses to which paper was put, such as the wrapping of bread and foodstuffs in properly prepared paper, the manufacture of paper towels and drinking utensils, and so on. When people realised the hygienic value of paper in these directions, Major Marx thought this country would follow the example of the United States.

MR. FRANK LLOYD and the *News of the World* (per Lord Riddell and Mr. E. Fifoot) contributed each £100 to the Sir William Treloar "birthday tribute" which is to be placed to the credit of the Cripples Hospital and College at Alton.

MESSRS. BACKHOUSE AND COPPOCK, LTD., have issued a series of very attractive advertisements in connection with their various papers and boards. Unique colour devices are adopted, and their colour surface papers are particularly arresting by reason of the novelty of the designs and the effectiveness of the arrangement. The rainbow and sunset effects are most striking, while the cover for the plain, calf and leather papers has secured special approbation. A novel arrangement has also been adopted for the Queen cover papers in various shades. Drawing attention to the Bacop enamelled coated box boards, the series includes a box board which can be folded up into a box and made to emit tobacco smoke rings, quite a clever and amusing arrangement.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Feeding mechanism for rotary printing presses. 31,167.
 Bescoby, B., Hirst, J., Holmes, E. W., and O'Neill and Sons, Ltd. Manufacture of paper tubes for spindles. 30,265.
 Coward, T. Machines for perforating paper. 39,730.
 Duncan, W. F. Machine for cutting paper, etc. 30,515.
 Forrester, H. J. C. (Harris and Palmer). Chase racks for printers. 31,030.
 Goransson, O. G. Manufacture of impregnated leather, pasteboard, etc. 31,331.
 Hugo, T. Envelope-making machines. 31,610.
 Hunter, E. K. Photographic type-setting machine. 30,932.
 Letts, H. V. Note books. 30,756.
 Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Spence, F. Driving mechanism of rotary offset printing presses. 31,464.
 M'Minn, P. C. Folder for advertising, circularising, etc. 31,220.
 O'Neill, D. H. Photographic printing frame mask. 30,428.
 Roneo, Ltd., and Storey, W. H. Inking attachments for printing machines. 31,590.
 Rowles, S. G. Offset printing. 31,330.
 Sperati, M. de. Preparation of photo-cello-graphic plates for printing with greasy ink. 31,025.

Specifications Published.

1921.

- Baltzley, L. E. Loose-leaf binders or files. 188,140.
 Gardner, W. Means for automatically transferring designs on to lithographic printing plates. 188,452.
 Larsson, P. W. Means for adjusting the inking rollers of printing presses. 172,304.
 Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Parker, T. R. G. Machines for machining curved stereotype printing plates. 188,202.
 Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W., Gamble, W., and Owen, M. Method of applying sheets to printing cylinders and apparatus therefor. 188,148.
 Wilson, H. W. V., and Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd. Printing and like machines. 188,063.
 Yates, P. Device for maintaining "set-up" type in its galley or tray. 188,526.

Attractive Blottings.

Mr. John E. Moss, papermakers' agent and export shipper, of 22, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, E.C.4, issues a stock list covering a wide range of papers at prices which are highly attractive. These papers are stocked in London ready for the trade, Mr. Moss carrying on exclusively a paper agent's business.

With increased trade in prospect, there should be an accentuated demand for the papers which Mr. Moss handles, especially the two lines of blottings, of which he makes a speciality. The "Champion" blotting, for instance, gives a high test for absorbency, better, in fact, than many pure rag papers sold at a much higher price. The No. 188 mill pure rag blotting is another line which ranks high for colour, finish and quality. The trade prices speak for themselves, while to wholesalers specially liberal terms are quoted. As a consequence, the satisfaction given to users and the exceptional profit yielded to the trade, have resulted in steady repeats. Export buyers should note that both papers are handsomely watermarked with an imposing design, which includes the words "Made in England," a legend of value in the case of Dominion tariffs.

A recent acquisition to the staff of Mr. Moss is Mr. Austen Thorburn (late of Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd.), who was at one time connected with the London office of the North of Ireland Paper Co., and who is well known in the trade.

It is calculated that the average output of paper in Scotland is about 60 per cent. of the pre-war quantity, a very considerable part being for export.

Kenya Duties on Paper, &c.

The new Customs Tariff assented to by the Governor of Kenya contains the following items:—

Cards, playing, import duty, 70 cents.
 Paper, cigarette, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.
 Paper: All paper including tissue paper in its original mill ream wrapper not less than 16 ins. x 15 ins., when imported in the flat, and paper in reels, not less than 9 ins. wide, but not including feint or ruled paper, stationery, sensitised, tracing or carbon paper, blotting, wall, wrapping or sanitary paper, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Printing, lithographic and rolling inks roller composition and stamping colours, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following items are duty free:—
 Printed matter, namely, newspapers (other than newspapers imported for packing purposes), periodicals, literature, fashion plates, pamphlets, music other than roll music, trade catalogues, price lists, show cards, photographs not elsewhere enumerated, and all printed or lithographed matter used or intended to be used solely for advertising purposes.

Printers' type and printers' bronze.
 Machinery, apparatus, appliances and instruments for printing purposes.

MESSRS W. TURNER AND CO., LTD, paper agents, 159, Commercial-street, London, E.1, have been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom and Ireland for Nilsen and Co., Aktiebolag, of Stockholm, whose specialities cover writings, printings, wall-papers, sulphites, krafts, natures, etc.

Anything in Colour!

Better, Quicker & Cheaper than can usually be obtained.

PICTORIAL
 LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS

(in sheets up to 44 by 64 inches)

For Shipping, Railways, Pleasure Resort Announcements, Cinemas, etc.

We do the Job Complete, or will be pleased to assist you with any part of it.

We also undertake every kind of Colour Printing, as Showcards, Labels, Wrappers, Coloured Supplements, Magazine Insets, Children's Picture Books, Picture Post Cards, View Books, etc.

We are also publishers of Chromo Almanacs and Card Calendars, Pictures for Box Tops, Advertising Fixture Sheets, and numerous other items. Ask for Catalogues.

TAYLOR BROS.

THE TRADE COLOUR PRINTERS. LEEDS.

Telephone: 24396. Wires: "Almanac," Leeds.

Nothing Better Printed or with Firmer Fastening than our 2-Colour

DAILY BLOCKS

Prices Much Reduced.

2 Sizes 4½ by 5½ in. and 2½ by 3½ in.



Can Despatch Immediately.

WM. ASHTON & SONS, L td.
 Calendar Specialists - SOUTHPORT.

Australian Notes.

Year's Overseas Trade—Big Drop in Values—Norway's Contribution—Demand for Wall-paper—Australasian Paper Company's Big Profit—Cumberland Board Mills' Loss—Increased Newspaper Circulation—Should School Books be Free?—New Companies and Share Issue—Big Paper Fire.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

OFFICIAL statistics of imports reveal the great falling off that has taken place in paper consumption during the twelve months ended June last. In that period the value of paper entering the Commonwealth was £4,841,062, which compares with £8,956,147 in the year 1920-21. Of course, the fall in value does not correctly represent the decline in consumption, since allowance has to be made for the lower prices.

A REPORT recently prepared by the Intelligence Bureau of Norway indicates the hold which Norwegian paper has upon the Australian market, and the following paragraph may be quoted: "The varieties of Norwegian paper which have specially won a market in Australia are mechanical wood pulp, wood-free printing paper, writing paper, news on rollers, packing paper and glazed printing paper. The Norwegian fir gives excellent raw material for the manufacture of paper, having stronger, longer and finer fibres than the trees of other paper-producing countries. Therefore, Norwegian paper, and especially Norwegian news paper and kraft paper, have won renown for their good quality wherever they have been sold."

ATTENTION has recently been called to the incidence of the demand for wall-paper in Australia. This demand is constant, owing to the fact that there is little or no production of this class of paper in the Commonwealth. Discussing the subject, the Canadian Trade Commissioner (Mr. H. D. Rose) mentions that wall-paper is chiefly imported by paint and oil dealers as a necessary adjunct to their business, but departmental stores, artistic furnishing houses, hardware merchants and other traders often stock wall-paper as a departmental feature of their business. He goes on to say that expert opinion assumes, approximately, that Australian requirements of wall-paper are in the following proportions—50 p.c. in cheap lines, 30 to 35 p.c. in medium and 15 to 20 p.c. in high grade. The share of the United Kingdom in this market is particularly good. Of a total importation of wall-paper into Australia in 1920-21, valued at £165,609, British manufacturers supplied material to the value of no less than £118,201, supplies from Canada totalling £37,302.

VICTORIA is the largest purchasing State, receiving in 1920-21 wall-paper to the value of £90,770, followed by New South Wales with £34,974, and South Australia with £24,239. It should be mentioned, however, that the above figures are rather abnormal, owing to a temporary shortage in stocks held, combined with the higher costs ruling in 1920-21. A comparison of Australian duties on wall-paper shows that British makers enjoy a preference of 11 p.c. net in the Commonwealth tariff over Canadian manufacturers. Exclusive of regular lines of wall-paper, there is a demand for special quality, tiled pattern, varnished paper for bath-rooms and lavatories, which, on account of its body and special preparation, constitutes a higher invoiced value.

THE report of the Australasian Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., which has a paid up capital of £746,500 in £1 shares, shows a net profit for the year ending June 30th last of £69,420, compared with £70,939 in the previous year. A balance of £808 forward placed £70,228 at the disposal of the directors. This has been dealt with by a 4 per cent. interim dividend in February, absorbing £29,860, a further 4 per cent. for the half-year ended June 30th, absorbing £29,860, and allocation of £10,000 to depreciation reserve. It is noted that the company contracted liabilities running into £100,000, against which, it is added, there does not appear more than a fractional offset.

THE company has mills at Geelong, Sydney, Fairfield, Broadford, Abbotsford, Adelaide, Fyansford, and Melbourne. The directors' report states that, with the exception of a short break at the Geelong mill, all the others have been running steadily. Extensive additions to the Sydney and Fairfield mills are contemplated, and 100,000 preference shares carrying 8 per cent. interest will be issued to provide necessary additional capital.

A NET loss of £7,276, disclosed by the balance-sheet for 1921-22, of the Cumberland Board Paper Mills, Ltd., is attributed by the directors mainly to depreciation in value, and the writing down of large stocks carried at the close of the previous financial year, "plus the payment of an unprovided for amount of taxation." Had it not been for those adverse factors (which will probably never happen again), the operations of the company would have resulted in a very substantial profit. All stocks have now been set upon a replacement basis of values. Naturally in the circumstances the board make no recommendations for appropriations.

THE financial outcome, as revealed in the accounts, was not altogether unexpected, for earlier in the year it was found necessary to omit the interim dividend. That course was made unavoidable, as the board explained in a circular to shareholders, principally by the writing down of imported raw material and manufactured goods to the present-day figures. The clearing-up process having been carried out thoroughly, the financial position is the more healthy. Liabilities include sundry creditors, etc., £8,193, and £66,662 due to bank. Freehold, etc., are valued at £95,582, plant and machinery at £189,153, and stock at £57,390. Sundry debtors appear for £16,634, and investments for £5,132. Gross earnings amounted to £13,044, and there were, in addition, sundry receipts of £751.

OFFICIAL figures show that the circulation of the *Sydney Daily Sun* is steadily rising. Certified sales for the week ended August 6th last reached 180,287, as against the previous highest figure in July of 181,461.

A DISCUSSION is proceeding in the Melbourne press as to whether school books should be distributed free. It is pointed out that the cost of these books falls very heavily upon many parents. Accordingly, in the Legislative Assembly Mr. Ryan moved a resolution that all school materials used by the scholars in the Victoria Education Department should be provided by the Department free of cost to the scholars. Mr. Ryan pointed out that people in poor circumstances had cause absolutely to dread the success of their children in the schools because it meant that they came home with bills for school books to the extent of £5, £6 or £7. The Minister of Education, who described the motion as far-reaching, moved the adjournment of the debate, and this was carried.

AMONG the new companies registered is the Chinese Masonic Newspaper Co., Ltd., with a capital of £5,000. Objects: To establish and print a newspaper or newspapers in Sydney and other places in New South Wales, and to carry on business as proprietors and publishers of newspapers and other publications. The subscribers are Chinamen.

DAMAGE to the extent of thousands of pounds was caused recently by a fire which broke out at the premises of Messrs. R. R. Woolcott and Co., paper merchants and importers, at Melbourne, a building of four storeys. The fire started on the top floor, where large stocks of paper were stored. The highly inflammable character of the stock handicapped the firemen, but they succeeded in confining the fire to the two top storeys. Of course, considerable unavoidable damage was done by water on the lower floors.

In sending out samples of commercial stationery and envelopes Spicers, Ltd., include a large paper bag on which is printed the price list and diagrams of various sizes of bag-shaped envelopes which should be very useful. The specimens of papers and boards are also of the utility order. Special attention is drawn to the services of the well-equipped account book department.

Sequel to East Dorset Election.

Relief Granted Following an Inadvertence.

During the candidature of Mr. Ralph Hall Caine, Independent Conservative for East Dorset, election streamers bearing the words "Vote for Hall Caine" were suspended from the Poole Conservative Club to a building opposite. This, it is stated, is a contravention of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883. Mr. Ralph Hall Caine, M.P., his agent and sub-agent, accordingly made application last week in the High Court, King's Bench Division, that the streamers may be made an exception to the provisions of the Act, on the ground of inadvertence.

Mr. Justice Sankey, sitting as election petition judge, said he did not want to prejudice or lay down a rule that would mean that in other cases relief must be given; but, in looking at the whole of the facts in the present case: (1) The fact that the election was conducted on perfectly proper and pure lines; (2) The fact that all these gentlemen acted in perfectly good faith; (3) The fact that there were very few of these banners ordered, and only three were put up; and (4) The fact that as soon as the attention of these gentlemen was called to what they were advised might be illegal they at once took steps to put matters right, his lordship had come to the conclusion that this was a case where the Court ought to grant the relief sought. He would, therefore, so order, and would grant the relief applied for.

Wansbrough Paper Co., Ltd.

An attractive sample wallet has been sent to the wholesale stationers of the United Kingdom by the Wansbrough Paper Co., Ltd., Watchet, Somerset, whose London office is at 4, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.4 (Messrs. Reed and Smith). The arrangement affords excellent access to the comprehensive range of wrappings. The pockets of the wallet are cut to expose the samples and to render them readily accessible, while a tab index is attached to each of the twelve compartments, covering krafts, browns, Royal hands, M.G. envelope and bag papers, M.G. chrome poster, etc. Full particulars are legibly printed on each sample. The quality of the Wansbrough wrapping stands high, and the examples forwarded in such a handy form bear comparison with rival makes abroad. Particularly good are the kraft papers which are in so much demand. Extensive stocks are held in all the required sizes and weight, both M.G. and unglazed of the best and second grade. A special feature is made of tinting these papers to the requirements of customers, and what is of at least equal importance is the fact that the prices, as shown in the list accompanying the wallet, compare favourably with those of foreign mills. Moreover, quick delivery adds to the advantage of the service which the Somerset mill can give. It is a pleasure to note this enterprise on the part of British papermakers.

Higher Canadian Paper Prices.

Prices are strengthening on all grades of pulp and paper in Canada, and increases are recorded in certain lines. Dominion mills are taking orders for news-print at \$75 for delivery in the first half of 1923. The largest American manufacturer has been quoting this price for several months. Book paper prices have also advanced, and others are sure to follow. Higher prices are in force for both chemical and mechanical pulps.

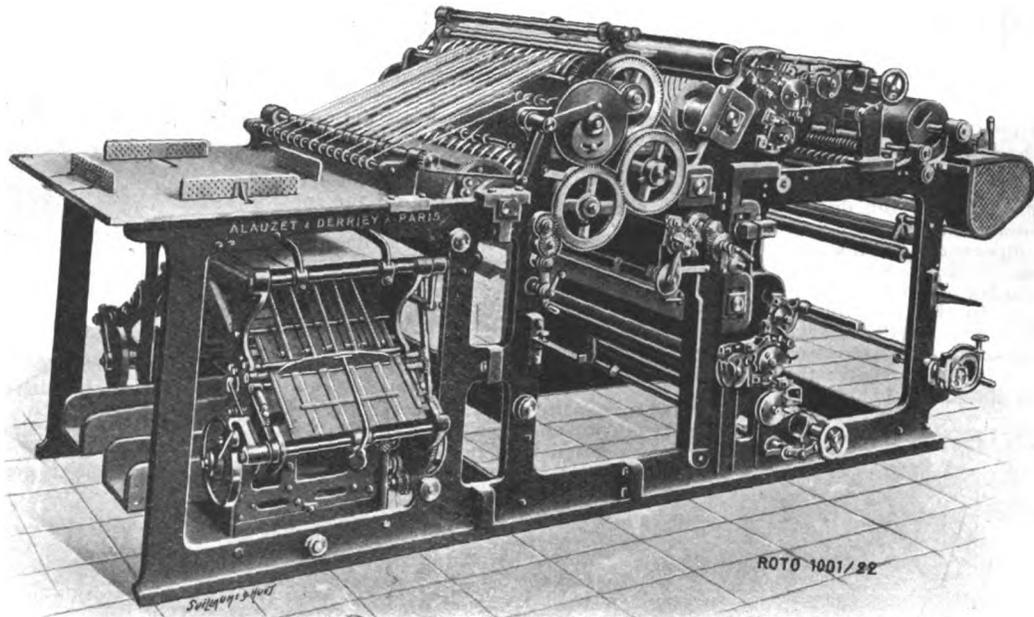
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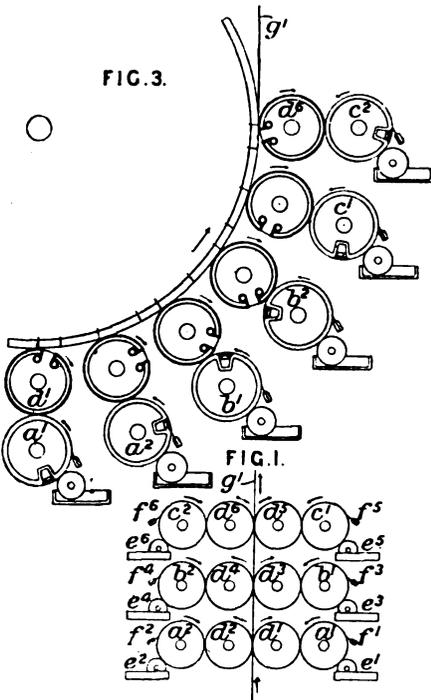
Printing Inks

Printing Inks

New Inventions.

Intaglio and Offset Combination.

Mr. T. R. Johnston, of Tokyo, Japan, whose inventions in printing machinery are well known, has patented an apparatus whereby webs of fabric are printed on one or both sides with a continuous design by means of intagliated copper cylinders, or by thin intagliated plates secured to cylinders, co-operating with rubber offset cylinders of a diameter equal to or an exact multiple of that of the design cylinder. The offset cylinders press the web against a separate impression cylinder or against a second offset cylinder when two sides of the fabric are being printed at once, as is shown in Fig. 1. In this machine, a design in three colours is printed on each side of the web g^1 by means of rubber-covered offset cylinders d^1, d^2, d^3 which receive the designs from copper cylinders a^1, b^1, c^1 , and



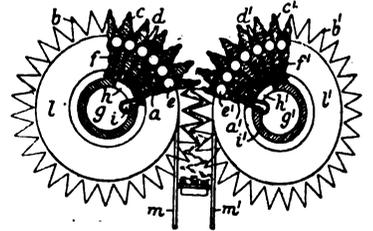
a^2, b^2, c^2 , having the designs engraved in intaglio and provided with ink rollers $e^1 \dots e^5$ and scrapers $f^1 \dots f^5$. The designs in the cylinders a^1, b^1, c^1 are the reverse of those in the cylinders a^2, b^2, c^2 , and the designs printed are continuous. In a modification, the offset cylinders d^1, d^2, d^3 print in co-action with a large impression cylinder, and the web is then led to a second large impression cylinder with which offset cylinders such as d^2, d^4, d^6 co-act, electrical or other drying means being used for the impressions. In another modification, Fig. 3, engraved plates which may be reproduced by three-colour processes, or by the aid of lithography, are secured to cylinders $a^1, b^1, c^1, a^2, b^2, c^2$, and the gaps between the plates filled in as described in Specification 117,888. These cylinders print on offset cylinders $d^1 \dots d^6$, two cylinders being required for each colour. The offset cylinders for each colour may receive a design of exactly half its circumference, so that the two offset cylinders of each colour print a complete continuous design between them, or these partial designs may overlap each other. In a further modification especially adapted for printing table cloths, flags, etc., offset cylinders as d^1, d^2, d^3 may print designs in one or more colours with an imprinted interval between the designs. In some cases the web is wound up after being printed on one side, and the other side of the web is printed in the same machine by changing the printing rollers and printing on the plain side of the wound web by a separate operation.

Improvements in Printing Machines.

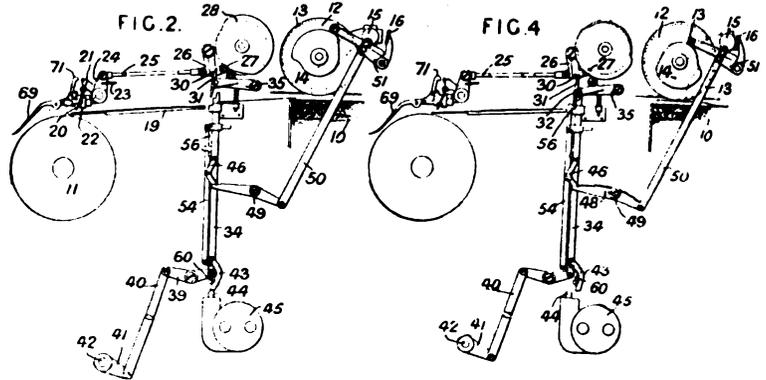
In an invention by the American Type Founders Co. a printing machine is fitted with means for controlling the sheet feed

mechanism, the stopping of the press, and the throwing on and off of the impression, and the controlling mechanism is arranged so that the machine can be converted from one dealing with a sheet at every rotation to one dealing with sheets at alternate or periodic rotations, so that double rolling occurs. The machine is fitted with a detector which, if a sheet is not fed or if a crumpled sheet is fed, acts to cut off the feed and throw off the impression, and also stop the press. When the machine prints alternate sheets, a detector acts to cut off the feed and trip the impression for each alternate rotation of the machine. As shown in Fig. 2, the sheets are fed from a pile 10 by a suction nozzle 14 in communication with a suction pipe 15 and by a pair of rotating wheels 12 with suction nozzles 13. The suction in pipe 15 is relieved at the desired time by a cam operated valve 16, and this valve may be opened by means controlled by detectors when it is desired to stop the feed. The sheets pass over a feed board 19 to

in the spaces until the interfolding takes place, whereupon the openings communicate with a compressed air supply to assist the usual friction brushes bearing on intermediate plain parts of the drums in detaching the



interfolded sheets therefrom. The drums a, a' , formed with teeth b, b' , rotate on hollow stationary suction cylinders g, g' , and perforations d, d' , and passages e, e' and f, f' leading from the spaces between the teeth are placed

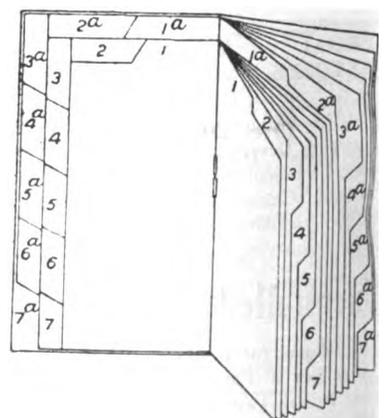


a cylinder 11, and pass under a detector 20 which is swung to the left by the sheet, about its pivot 21, and permits a shoulder 22 on a lever 24 to move with the lever in a clockwise direction under the action of a spring 23. This movement is permitted by a cam 28 engaged by a roller 27 on a lever 26 connected by a link 25 to lever 24. A pin 30 on lever 26 thereby controls a dog 31 on an oscillating lever 35, and the dog 31 is moved clear of a rod 34. If, however, no sheet is present the lever 24 is not moved, and in consequence the dog 31 comes into contact with rod 34, and this is depressed and actuates the three following trip mechanisms. (1) A lever 39 on the rod 34 actuates a link 40, and arm 41 on a shaft 42 controlling the impression. (2) A pawl 43 on a rod 34 actuates the plunger 44 of a switch 45 to stop the press. (3) A pawl 46 acts on a lever 49 connected by a slotted link 50 to an arm 51 which opens the valve 16 to cut out the suction feed. To cause the machine to operate on sheets for alternate revolutions only, a dog 56 on a rod 54 mounted alongside a rod 34 is turned to the position shown in Fig. 4, and it is then moved by the dog 31 to depress the rod 54, and this by a lever 60 trips the pawl 43 out of the path of the plunger 44 of the switch. The lever 48 is now actuated by hand to prevent the feed of one sheet, and the absence of this sheet on the feed board will cause the next sheet but one to be automatically prevented from being fed, and the machine will continue to feed alternate sheets only. A crumpled sheet detector 69 is actuated by a crumpled sheet to cause a latch 71 to restrain the lever 24 from its normal movement, and this actuates the trips in the manner described in connection with detector 20.

in communication with the suction cylinders by means of ports h, h' , so as to hold the folded sheets c, c' , until they reach the point where the interfolding takes place. The passages d, e, f, d', e', f' then communicate with compressed air supply passages i, i' , to supplement the action of the brushes m, m' , bearing on the plain parts l, l' , of the drums. The invention is by the Soc. Anon. des Anciens Etablissements Braunstein Freres.

Indexed Books.

Under a patent by Mr. W. H. Rasbach in indexed books for time tables or other publications, the leaves bearing the subject matter are formed with stepped edges extending beyond one another in peripheral sequence in opposite directions on either side of the centre of the book, or of a section of



Interfolding Paper Sheets.

In apparatus of the kind wherein folded sheets of paper are placed in V-shaped spaces between similarly shaped teeth on the peripheries of two drums, and are interfolded by the rotation of the drums in opposite directions with the teeth in engagement, openings are provided leading from the V-shaped spaces to the hollow interior of the drums which communicate with a suction device for retaining the folded sheets correctly positioned

the book along the top edges and down the side edges, and if necessary along the bottom edges, so that when the book, or a section of the book, is opened at the centre, the indexed steps of the pages are displayed. In the form shown, the central section of the book has indexed steps 1-7 arranged in peripheral sequence along the top and sides, whilst each succeeding section of the book has similar steps 1'-7' extending beyond the edges of the pages in the preceding section.

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De La Rue Sequel.

Directors of J. A. Weir Sued in Edinburgh.

Lord Ashmore, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on November 14th, pronounced preliminary judgment in an action in which the Edinburgh Investment Trust, Ltd., Edinburgh, sued Walter Wood Birrell, Barnet, and others, the board of directors and secretary of J. A. Weir, Ltd., papermakers, Alloa, for interdict against the respondents granting, on behalf of the company, any guarantee or any other obligation in connection with the repayment of the capital of the £800,000 8 per cent. convertible mortgage debenture stock of Thomas de la Rue and Co., Ltd., recently offered.

The complainers stated that they were one of the principal individual holders of preference shares in J. A. Weir, Ltd., which was incorporated in 1896 with a capital of £200,000 divided into 10,000 cumulative preference shares of £10 each and 10,000 ordinary shares of £10 each. In the prospectus it was stated that there were no burdens such as debentures or debenture stock ahead of the preference shares, and that it was not intended to create any. The whole of the ordinary shares were issued to Mr. J. A. Weir, the vendor, in part payment of the price of the business. The object of the offer of £800,000 mortgage debenture stock of Thomas de la Rue and Co., as stated, was to provide that company with the purchase price of acquiring the whole share capital of Chas. Goodall and Sons, Ltd., and all the ordinary shares of J. A. Weir, Ltd.

It was further set forth on the offer that the repayment of capital and the payment of interest and sinking fund of the stock would be jointly and severally guaranteed by Charles Goodall and Sons, Ltd., and J. A. Weir, Ltd., and that each of these companies would charge their assets to secure the guarantee. The price payable for the ordinary shares of J. A. Weir, Ltd., was stated to be £394,000 in cash. The complainers believe that the whole of the stock has been subscribed, and that the respondents were about

to execute formal deeds in connection with the guarantee. They said the respondents had no power or authority to execute these deeds, and that the interests of the complainers would be seriously prejudiced if the proposed guarantees and charges were granted by the respondents. The purposes to which the £800,000 was to be applied were purposes which did not concern J. A. Weir, Ltd., or the preference shareholders of that company. The debt proposed to be guaranteed and secured was a debt of Thomas de la Rue and Co., and would form a heavy and preferential burden on the undertaking of J. A. Weir, Ltd.

The respondents pointed out that in J. A. Weir, Ltd.'s memorandum of association one of the objects of the company was the issue of debentures and debenture stock. The agreement which they had entered into on behalf of J. A. Weir, Ltd., Thomas de la Rue and Co., Ltd., Charles Goodall and Sons, Ltd., and Warrillows, Ltd., defined reciprocal trading obligations for the benefit of all of these companies, under which J. A. Weir, Ltd., would supply the basic material of the respective businesses of the other companies and substantial economies would be effected. The respondents said that, prior to entering into the arrangement, their mills were almost at a standstill, whereas since, as a direct consequence of orders received in virtue of the arrangement, the mills were fully and steadily employed. It was estimated that the requirements of the other companies would absorb 80 per cent. of the output of J. A. Weir, Ltd., on a remunerative basis, and thus be to the direct and substantial advantage of all the members of the company, including the complainers. The respondents admitted that the proposals were not submitted to the company in general meeting or to the preference shareholders, but they contended that the granting of the guarantee and the execution of the deeds were within their powers as directors of the company.

Lord Ashmore heard counsel on the relevancy of the statements on both sides. After considering the debate in the light of the pleadings and authorities, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the case could not be disposed of at this stage without inquiry and he allowed a proof.

Paper in an Old Diary.

Recent instalments of the Farington Diary, which was discovered in an attic and which is being published by the *Morning Post*, contained two interesting references to paper manufacture over a hundred years ago. Under date, July 3rd, 1794, we read:—"I came home with the Alderman Boydell who told me Whatman now makes printing paper equal in quality to French paper and has an advantage from being manufactured more neatly. He does not think in the case of peace we shall again apply to France for the article of paper."

The second entry in the Diary, bearing the date June 9th, 1804, says:—"Murray, the book-binder in Princes-street, showed me to day a quire of straw paper. He said that manufacture had not answered and the partners had each lost several hundred pounds. The quality of the paper was good, but they could not manufacture it so cheap as the paper made of rags."

It is interesting to note that the latter date, 1804, is that in which Koops published his work on straw paper.

WALL-PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—Owing to the delay on the part of the Government in dealing with the company's taxation matters no settlement of their liability has yet been made, in consequence of which it is impossible at the present time to make up accounts showing the exact position of affairs. The directors, however, feel justified in paying the preference dividend up to August 31st last, which has already been done, and also in paying an interim dividend of 4 per cent. on the ordinary shares, warrants for which will be posted on November 30th. The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held on December 21st, 1922, and if it is possible to obtain a settlement of taxation matters with the Government in time to complete the accounts to August 31st last, the accounts will be presented to the meeting. If not it is proposed to adjourn the meeting to a date when the accounts can be completed and presented after a settlement has been arrived at with the Government.



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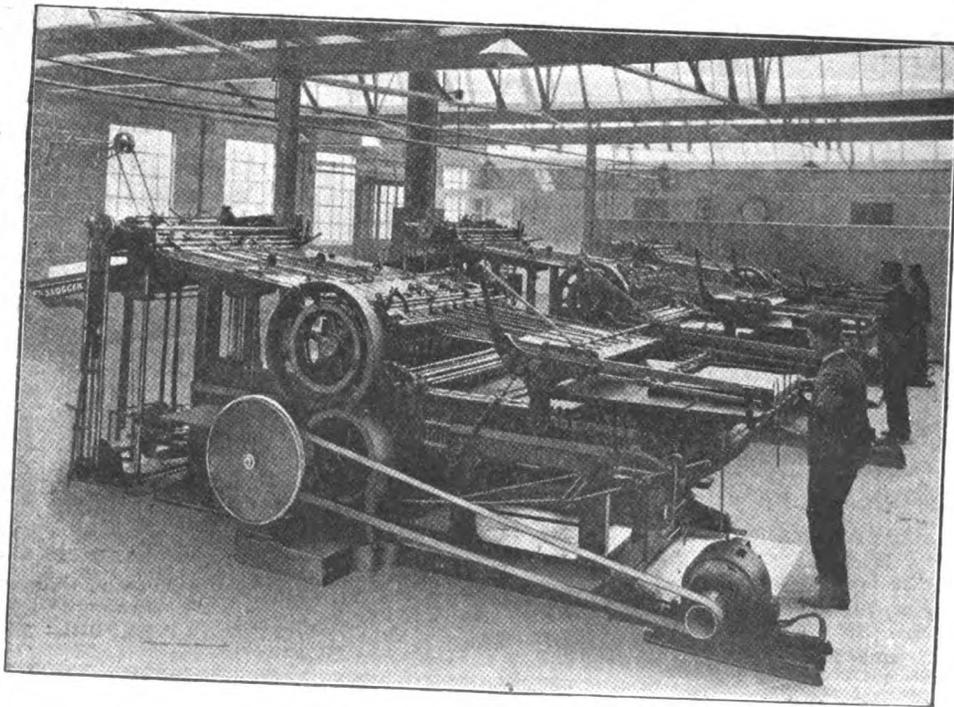
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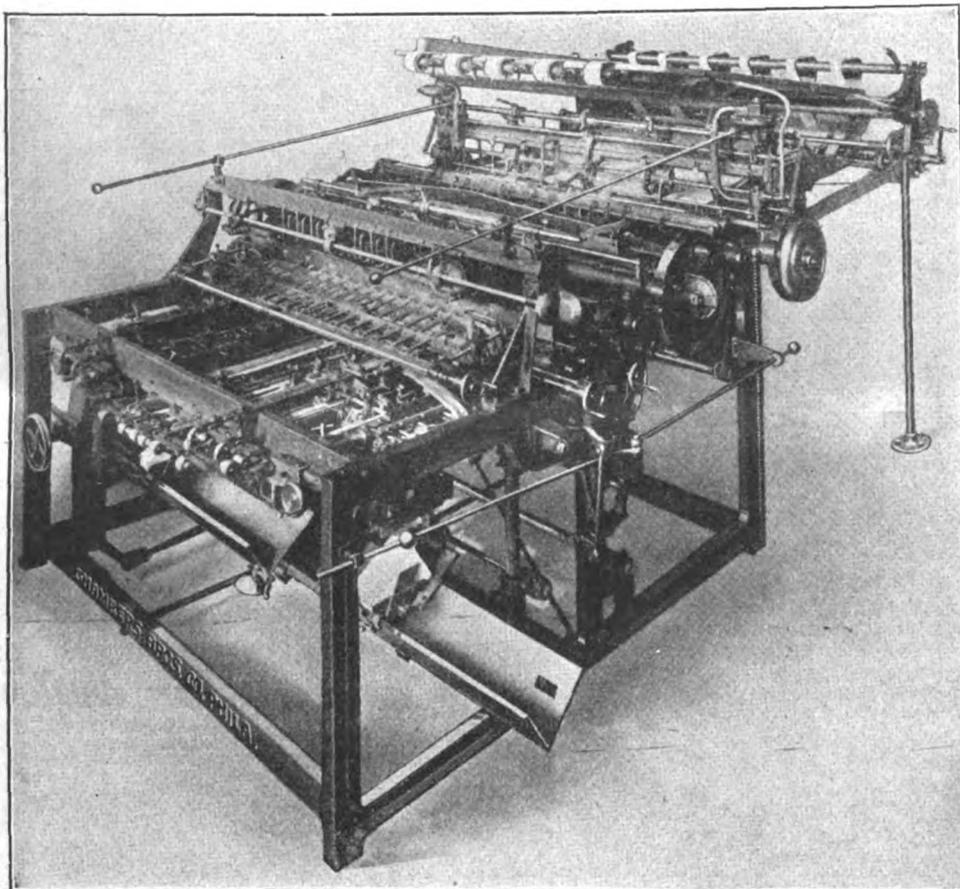


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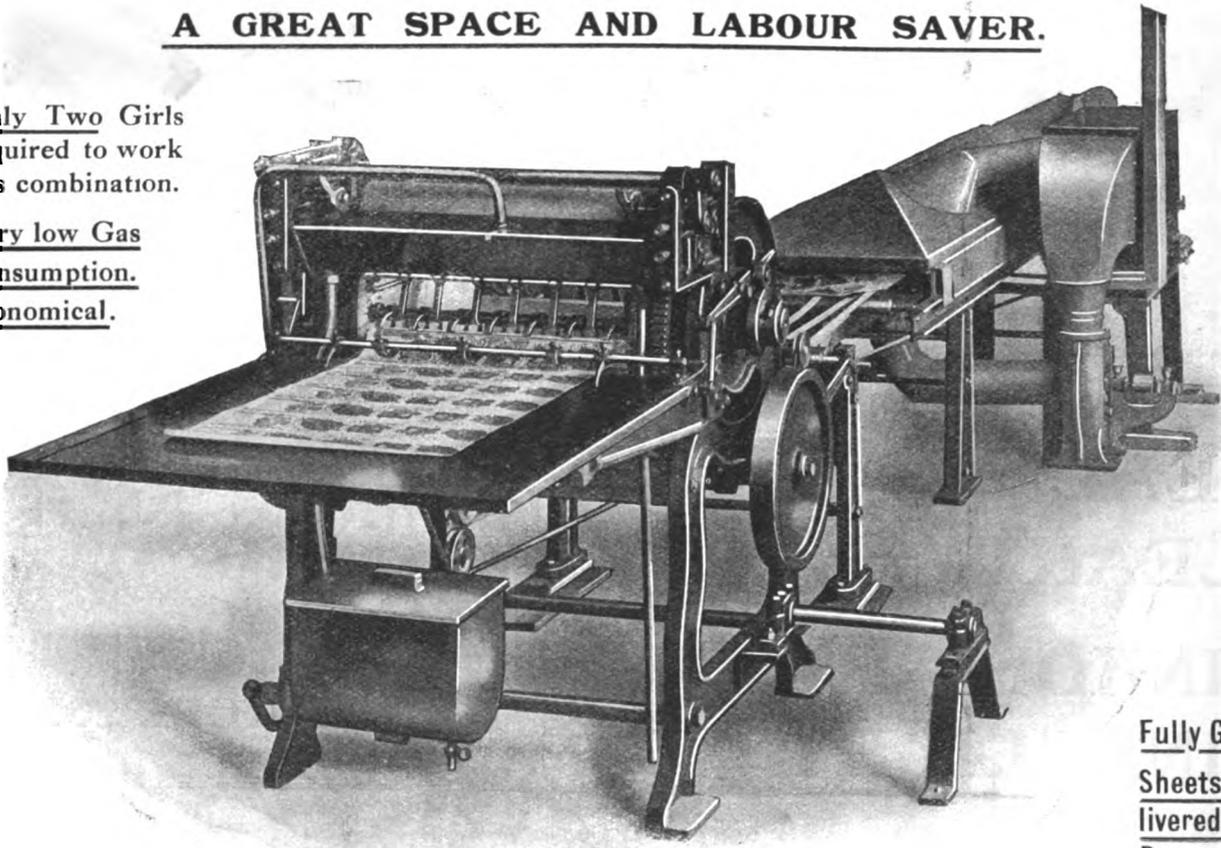
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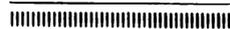
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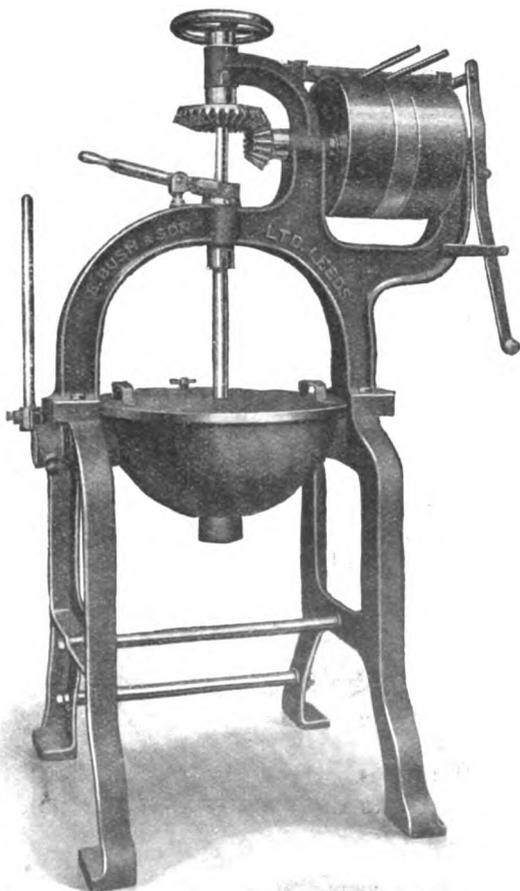
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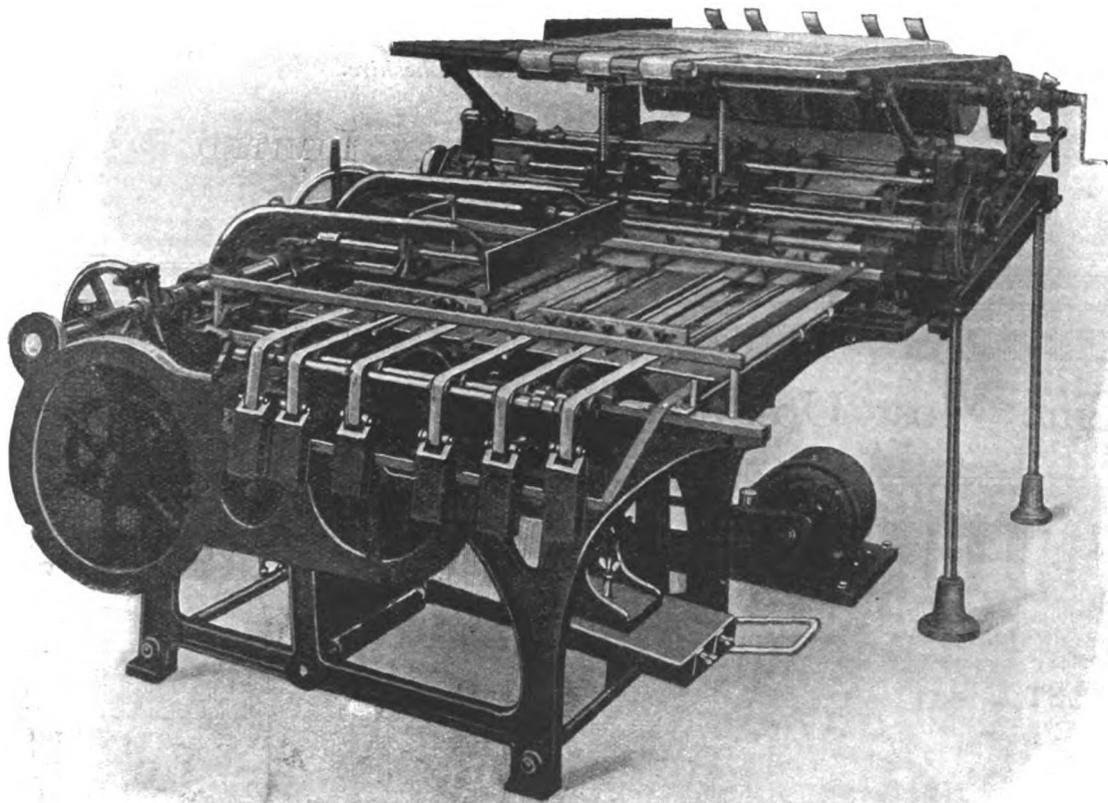
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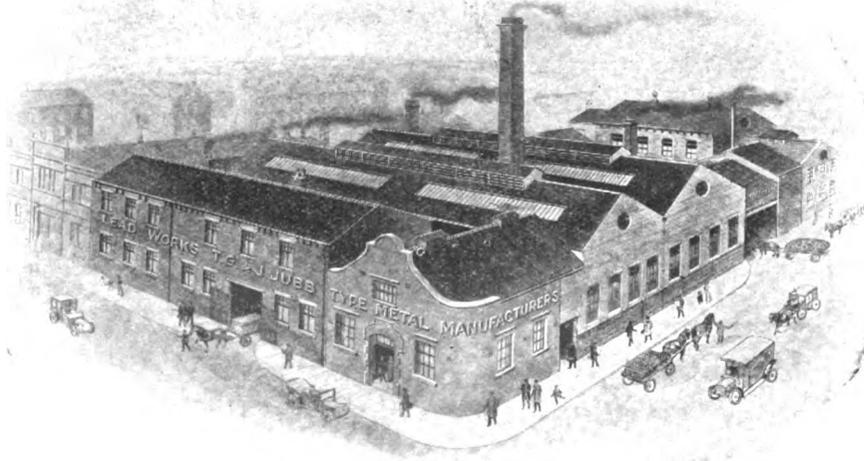
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VOLUME 91.
NUMBER 23.

[REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON: DECEMBER 7, 1922.

Special Export Issue 4d.

Export Notes and Comments

Export Outlook Brightening.

It is encouraging to have a Chancellor of the Exchequer saying, as did Mr. Stanley Baldwin recently, that we may expect to see the present improvement in trade, still slow and still steady, continue in the next year. This, we believe, is by no means an over-optimistic statement of the probabilities that lie before British export trade. Export business in goods relating to print and paper shows a healthier tendency than do most other branches; it is, in fact, distinctly promising, and gives much ground for confidence. Moreover it should be remembered that a noticeable feature of this country's recent imports has been the steady growth in imports of raw materials. This and other facts go to suggest that, whilst there is already an upward movement in exports, a beginning has also been made towards still more marked improvement in the near future.

The Continental Situation.

THOUGH the Great War is receding into the distance, its appalling aftermath is still painfully evident in respect of international trade. It is amazing that the Reparations problem is even yet unsolved. Says a spokesman of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce: "Reparations is the one great problem of the moment, and the immediate settlement of the problem is of vital necessity to Europe and, indeed, to the whole world." This statement is hardly too strong for the occasion. Until this root difficulty is mastered the chaos of the exchanges can be but little mitigated and international confidence but slightly strengthened. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bonar Law's Government will endeavour to do better than its predecessor in encouraging overseas trade. The Labour Minister of the new Government has at any rate indicated that it is proposed to review the Trade Facilities Act for twelve months, and increase the maximum of capital in respect of which guarantees should be made to 50 millions, whilst if necessary, the grant of £26,000,000 already made for export credits will be increased.

Imperial Economic Conference.

THE Imperial Economic Conference on Empire Development which it is Mr. Bonar Law's intention to convene, should offer a splendid opportunity of extending British trade overseas. Enormous are the services which the Motherland and the colonies can interchange. Foodstuffs are the great need of the nerve-centre on this side the ocean, and we on our part can supply a wide range of manufactures—printing materials, station-

ery and paper among them. Openings for these goods have been made in several of our colonies. Orders, however, are not obtained on purely sentimental grounds. Quality and price must also be right. Where, however, any preference can be shown, it is likely to come to the "next of kin." A great point in our favour, too, is the reliability of our service. Encouragement of the Imperial trading idea may very well be given by such a conference as the Premier has in mind.

Canadian Approval.

As was to be expected, approval is forthcoming for the Conference idea from the colonies. The Hon. Peter Larkin, the High Commissioner for Canada, welcomes the proposal on these grounds: "It would induce the interchange of manufactured goods, and bring Canada into still closer union with the Motherland by improving the markets for the produce of her paper mills, her lumber trade, her orchards, and her farms. But Canada has taken the lead in promoting trade within the Empire; other Dominions have followed. Some years ago we gave the British Government a preferential tariff of 25 per cent.—a percentage which was later increased to 33, and which at the last session of the Canadian Parliament was still further increased. In this way the Dominion has done its share towards fostering trade within the Empire. But there is room for still further co-operation."

The British Industries Fair.

NOT far ahead now is the considerable influx of overseas buyers who are expected to attend the fourth British Industries Fair, which is to be held from February 19th to March 2nd, 1923. The previous Fairs have admittedly served a very useful purpose, despite the difficult conditions under which international trade was labouring at the time of their occurrence. They attracted buyers from a great number of overseas countries, as well as thousands of visitors from various parts of Great Britain, and the business done was said to be very encouraging. Next year, again, the Fair is to comprise two distinct exhibitions, one at the White City, London, and one at Birmingham (Exhibition Buildings, Castle Bromwich). The Printing and Stationery section will again be at the White City, and we expect to see this section, which was a considerable one last year, increased this time both in extent and interest. Every effort is made by the organisers of the Fair to assist the transaction of business, and the facilities which the occasion offers should be utilised by all buyers and sellers who can avail themselves of the opportunity.

Boosting Imperial Trade.

A BIG fillip should be given to inter-empire trade by the British Empire Exhibition to be held at Wembley in 1924. It is now clear that the whole of the far-flung British Empire will be taking part in this demonstration of trade possibilities. Canada and Newfoundland decided a week or two ago that they would participate, whilst support had previously been promised by Australia, India, New Zealand and South Africa. The interest of commercial men will be stimulated by the latest support, and there is likely to be an increasing demand for space. Some of the ground already allotted includes: Australia, 150,000 square feet; Canada, 150,000; India, 100,000; New Zealand, 40,000; South Africa, 25,000; and Newfoundland, 8,000. This makes a total of 473,000 square feet, apart from the space reserved for the various groups of Colonies and Protectorates, which exceeds 120,000 square feet. Malaya and the Straits Settlements propose to take 50,000 square feet. Canada intends to co-operate in the organisation of the Imperial Fisheries Exhibit and the Tropical Diseases Section of the Exhibition.

Strong Trade Representation.

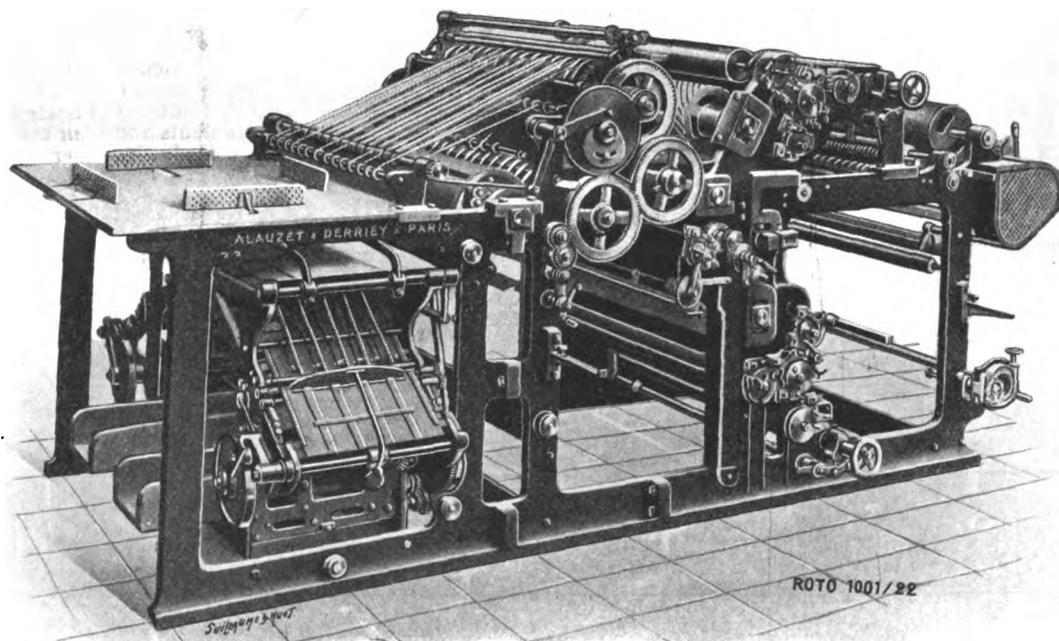
THE printing and allied trades of this country should be able to utilise the British Empire Exhibition to the end of greatly strengthening the trade links that connect the Mother Country with her kin across the seas. Very gratifying in this respect is the fact that the exhibition will have three separate sections especially devoted to printing, books, and paper and stationery, each of the three have a strong working committee, giving adequate trade representation. The home printing trade will undoubtedly have confidence in the committee supervising printing exhibits, this committee having as its chairman Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, with Mr. C. W. Bowerman and other leading spirits of the industry in collaboration. Overseas exhibitors and visitors can rest assured that these gentlemen will do all in their power to strengthen the bonds of trade and friendship between members of the printing and allied trades in this country and overseas. The British Empire Exhibition in itself will be an event ranking in importance with that of 1851 (the building for which is now represented by the Crystal Palace), but, of course, will be more extensive. The fact that the arrangements for the 1924 exhibition are already well in hand indicates the scope which will be aimed at, and we have no doubt that the printing and allied sections will prove to be something of an epoch-making character.

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MEMBERS of the printing trade in this country who wish to see our own Merchandise Marks Act strengthened so as to afford more adequate protection against unfair overseas competition can hardly grumble at Canada's insisting that her imports shall be plainly marked with the country of origin. It is now law that such marking is compulsory on printed or lithographed matter of all kinds, including books and pictures, imported into Canada. The country of origin of a manufactured article is held to be the country in which the article has been finished by a substantial amount of labour amounting to not less than one-fourth the cost of production of such article in condition as imported into Canada. The order was assented to under provision that the Governor in Council may from time to time, as he deems expedient, order that goods of any description or class specified in such order, imported into Canada shall be marked, stamped, branded or labelled in legible English or French words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, with the words "Made in—," "Produced in—," "Printed in—," or other words of similar import, or the name of the manufacturer, producer or publisher, accompanied by the name of the country, or a place in a province, state or other division of a country where the goods have been manufactured or produced.

Exports to Canada Hampered.

THOUGH we may not feel free to protest against this effort of Canada to protect her own industries, it is nevertheless clear that the new regulation will, particularly until some space of time has elapsed, hamper British exporters who have been supplying Canadian consumers with printed matter of various kinds. We note that the *Canadian Printer and Publisher*, whilst hailing the order as protecting the Canadian printer, points out nevertheless that this order, which will be unfamiliar for some time to come to the foreign exporter of such goods into Canada, will cause considerable expense to the Canadian merchant, and the loss of orders, as provision is contained in the order to the effect that goods imported into Canada which come under this order, which do not comply with the requirements of such order, shall be subject to an additional duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem* to be levied on the value for duty purposes, and in addition such goods shall not be released from Customs possession until they have been so marked under Customs supervision at the expense of the importer. It is United States exporters, more than British, who will be hit by the new regulation, as U.S. exports of printed matter to Canada greatly outweigh our own. Practically all the advertising matter which is circulated yearly by the various insurance companies is printed in the U.S., as well as most of the show cards, coloured posters for billboards, price lists, stationery, etc., used by Canadian branch houses of foreign corporations.

Australia and British Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of the higher grades of writing and typewriting papers in this country are considerably perturbed at the attitude of the Australian Government, who intend to impose, from June next, a tariff of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on these classes of paper, which were formerly admitted free. The regulation would mean that a high-class paper, the price of which was 1s. a lb., would have to pay a duty of 2s. a cwt. In view of the fact that British manufacturers have found quite a good market in Australia for these higher grade papers, the effect of the new duty is regarded with apprehension. These qualities of paper are not made in Australia, so that in imposing a prohibitive tariff the Government of the Commonwealth are not protecting any Australian manufacturer which might of course be quite a legitimate object to serve. Moreover, these high-grade writings and typewriting papers are the raw material of the stationer and jobbing printer in the Commonwealth. Such an obstacle as a 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty is a serious one for British papermakers who have built up important connections with clients in the Commonwealth. At the present time, when competition is all too severe in other directions, the imposition of the duty is particularly irksome and would inflict serious injury upon an important branch of British industry. The Papermakers' Association are taking the matter up with the Australian authorities in this country and

are also acting through the Federation of British Industries. Doubtless, when the arguments are placed before the authorities in Australia, a more correct view of the situation may be taken. Hitherto, manufacturers in the Mother Country have had nothing to complain of in the treatment meted out to their goods sent to Australia. For example, British news-print is admitted free under the revised tariff. Even the increased duty on British wrapping papers from 5s. 6d. per cwt. to 8s. per cwt. is not regarded as unreasonable. It is all the more surprising, therefore, to learn that writing and typewriting papers should be singled out for more drastic treatment, and it is to be hoped that the representations of the British Papermakers' Association will prove effective.

New Zealand's Favourable Attitude.

EXPORTERS in this country who have an eye to the New Zealand market can at any rate be assured that their goods will, even apart from the preference given in the Customs' tariff, be regarded with much more favour than those of sellers outside the Empire—provided only that reasonable consideration is given to the special requirements of the New Zealand buyer. Mr. R. W. Dalton, British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, emphasises this point very strongly in a recent article contributed to *The Times*. The New Zealand Government, he says, and local authorities "are deliberate in their preference for British materials, plant and work, and both the merchant and the general public follow suit. To some extent, of course, this is due to a belief in the superior quality of British workmanship, but deep down in the hearts of Ministers, local authorities and the general public it is known to be a practical expression of their belief in the necessity for the consolidation of Empire. In fact, it is the rule rather than the exception for commercial firms in New Zealand to go to infinite pains to transfer to the United Kingdom such business as they have previously given to foreign countries, and in numerous cases which have come to my notice they have actually made losses in so doing."

Openings in South Africa.

THERE would seem to be every reason why British producers should pay more attention than they have been doing to the business possibilities offered by the Union of South Africa. His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Cape Town holds out great promise to enterprising British firms. Interviewed in London recently by a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, he showed himself distinctly optimistic concerning business prospects in the Union. In the course of a conversation the Commissioner said there is every indication that the Union of South Africa has "turned the corner" so far as trade depression is concerned. He is of opinion that manufacturers in this country could very profitably give more attention to trade openings in South Africa, and emphasises the point that more ought to be done in the way of arranging for local representation, as business is still going elsewhere than to Great Britain, owing to neglect on the part of many firms in this country which do not realise that a representative on the spot is vitally necessary. From Johannesburg and from Cape Town, the Senior Trade Commissioner and himself are in personal touch with local people in certain lines who are only too anxious to arrange for the representation of firms in this country who desire to extend their export trade in South Africa. The Department of Overseas Trade here always has up-to-date records of these prospective agents.

The Printing Trade in India.

ONE of the factors, surely, that go to limit the vitality of India's printing trade—and consequently to curtail its imports of printers' supplies of all kinds—is the dominating position in India of State-subsidised printeries. We in this country have had just a taste of what State printing is, and the printing trade here wants no more of it. What the Indian trade has to put up with is imaginable from the fact that of the 158 printing establishments in India no less than 38 are run by governments and local bodies, and they employ 13,752 persons out of the 32,585 employed in this industry in all India, according to the census of large industrial establishments. That is to say, over 24 per cent. of the printing presses are in the hands of Government and over 40 per cent. of the persons employed in the large printing establishments are Government servants. The

comparison as regards printing presses becomes even more marked when it is remembered that only three out of the 38 Government-owned presses employ less than 100 men, whereas there are 50 doing so out of the 120 privately-owned presses; so that a more accurate comparison is to read 35 against 70. We are not surprised to find that there is a body of opinion in India protesting against this state of affairs and demanding mitigation of the waste of public money and the unfair competition which such widespread Government trading entails. Our attention is drawn to the matter by Messrs. Lal Chand and Sons, printers, of 76, Lower Circular-road, Calcutta, who have issued a substantial and informative pamphlet dealing with the whole subject of State-owned printing establishments and their competition with private trade. In the general interests both of India and this country, and particularly in the interests of the printing trade both there and here, we would urge all who have influence in the matter to lose no opportunity of assisting Indian printers to obtain a reasonable measure of relief from the despotism of the Government press.

Difficulties of the Indian Market.

THOSE interested in the possibilities of developing trade with India will find much useful information in the recently published "Report on the Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in India," by Mr. Thomas N. Ainscough, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, published by the Stationery Office at half-a-crown. It is encouraging to learn from this publication that the period of severe depression which followed the post-Armistice boom has recently given place to marked improvement. The handicap of large uncleared stocks, which are now being disposed of, was brought about by the wholesale repudiation of liabilities and dishonouring of drafts by Indian importers and dealers, who had bought heavily in the boom period. Mr. Ainscough attributes to the forbearance of British traders, and to the cautious attitude of the banks, the fact that the crisis has passed without any serious dislocation of credit conditions. The Commissioner points out that the next few years "are bound to be a most difficult period of transition, and it will largely depend upon the courage, tact, and good will of the British commercial community in India if we are to maintain that remarkable position of power and influence which has been built up by generations of British merchants on the firm rock of rectitude, trust, and fair dealing."

Trade with Egypt.

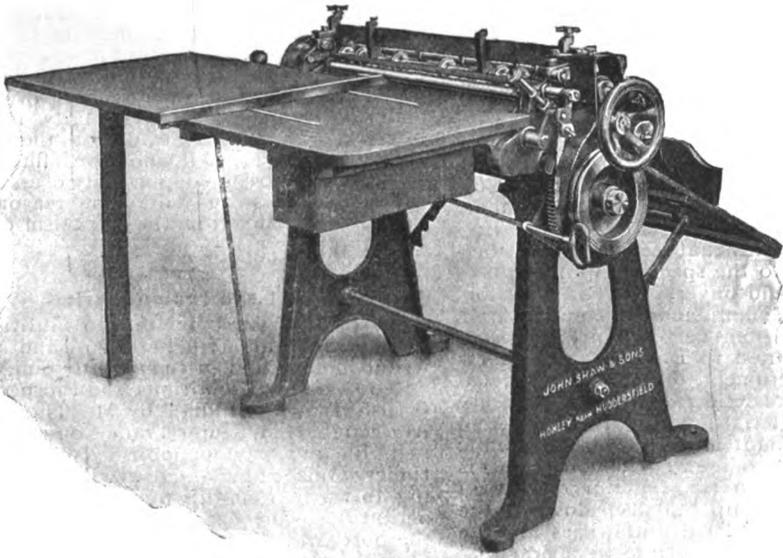
IN Egypt, unfortunately, the British trader is handicapped, as in India, by the people's dissatisfaction with the British Government's record in respect of native aspirations towards self-determination. A recent indication that the clash of feeling is not yet pacified is seen in the suppression by the Government of the *Liberté*, the Egyptian Nationalist newspaper published at Cairo. Anti-British feeling has a lot to do with the fact that British exporters to Egypt have lost immensely to their German rivals. How serious this loss has been is illustrated in the case of printing paper. During the first five months of 1921 British exporters of printing paper sent supplies to Egypt valued at £23,451, whilst in 1922 the figure for the same period had dropped to £148. German printing paper exports, on the other hand, amounted to only £920 in the first five months of 1921 but in the corresponding period of this year had grown to £7,927.

The Market in China.

THE progress towards more settled conditions in China makes the prospect of export trade development in that direction more promising. The Consul-General of China, speaking in London recently, emphasised the great trading potentialities which are opening up in the vast realm of China. He stressed the goodwill felt toward this country and indicated that big efforts are being made on the Chinese side to improve trade relations with Great Britain. The most formidable competitor for supplying the Chinese market would seem to be Germany, who is tackling available opportunities with characteristic thoroughness. British and American traders find this competition difficult to overcome, but there is room for a great deal more enterprise on the British side, and particularly for more careful study of the demands of the buyer and more reliable carrying out of prompt and satisfactory shipments.

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The Goods Australia Wants.

Room for Increased British Exports of Manufactures Relating to the Printing Trade.

Australia, though able to export vast quantities of foodstuffs, wool and other natural products, is still heavily dependent upon overseas suppliers for many classes of manufactured goods, and a quite considerable section of her imports includes printed matter, printing machinery and minor printing supplies of various kinds. The United Kingdom takes a prominent part in providing the goods belonging to this section, and in some lines our exports stand higher than those of any other exporting country. The United States of America, however can claim a very big total amongst these Australian purchases—printing machinery being an outstanding feature—whilst there are other important rivals in the field as suppliers of Australia's needs in respect of the printing trade.

British Supplies Favoured.

A surprising proportion of the total printed matter used in Australia—probably something like one-third of the whole—comes from this country, whilst the United Kingdom's share of the quantity imported yearly into Australia reaches a much higher proportion, say about four-fifths of the whole. The United States comes second in the exports of printed matter, but America's contribution is only about one-sixth of the U.K. figure. In view of the immense advantages which the States possess by virtue of geographical position, these proportions are remarkable, and the large quantities of British goods of various kinds imported speak eloquently for the favour with which U.K. supplies are regarded by our kinsmen in the antipodes. The sentiment is one that should be appreciated by Great Britain, and it is to be hoped that the proposed Imperial Economic Conference will find ways and means for strengthening this happy trading relationship.

Printed Matter.

Under the heading of "Printed Books" (including fashion books and plates, music, periodicals and newspapers), the latest figures available, i.e., for the fiscal year 1920-21, show that the United Kingdom exported these goods to the value of no less than £860,000 to Australia, as against supplies valued at about £150,000 from the United States. The supplier next in the running for this trade comes far behind, New Zealand taking this position with goods representing about £10,000.

A line in which the United States holds a predominant position is playing cards, in sheets or cut. Her exports to Australia of these goods amounted to more than 21,000 dozen packs, valued at well over £13,000. British supplies of the same goods came to only about one-third of this amount, and the only other exporter worthy of mention was Japan with 188 dozen packs valued at £205. The question is surely worth consideration why the United States should have so big a pull over ourselves in this respect. No doubt American printeries have some very fine and up-to-date plants for playing card manufacture, but there is surely no reason why British makers should not be well to the fore in this respect, and the market would seem to be one that calls for further enterprise on our part.

Printing Machinery.

The United States is, of course, far ahead of the United Kingdom in respect of the supply to Australia of printing machinery. Under the heading of "Printing machines and presses, linotype, monotype, mono-line, and other type-composing machinery; machinery used exclusively for, and in actual processes of electrotyping and stereotyping; also aluminium rotary graining machines," the United States' exports for the period amounted in value to about £190,000, whereas supplies from the United Kingdom were valued at only about £71,000. A fact which further emphasises the strong position of the United States in this market is that Canada also sent printing machinery to Australia valued at £3,460, a remarkable feature noticeable in the Customs returns being that "according to country of origin"

these Canadian supplies were only valued at £5. This amazing discrepancy is no doubt explained by the fact that the vast bulk of these goods were substantially made in the United States, being sent to Australia *v.a.* Canadian factories for the sake of the tariff advantages thus obtainable.

Printing Ink.

The United States, again, does about double the trade of the United Kingdom in "printing ink, printing and stencilling ink." Supplies from the United Kingdom for the period under review were valued at about £11,000 (representing about 110,000 lbs.), as against consignments from the United States valued at about £21,000 (1,300,000 lbs.). In this case also the United States exports are probably considerably augmented by goods shipped via Canada, only 4,514 lbs. of Canada's printing ink exports being her own "according to country of origin," whereas her total exports to Australia were 15,950 lbs.

The United Kingdom figures as the only exporter to Australia of printers' roller composition, her exports being valued at £1,325.

Miscellaneous Printers' Materials.

Of "printers' materials—circles, clumps, curves, knives (paring), rules and leads," the United Kingdom sent goods valued at £6,436, whereas the United States exports amounted to only about £2,300.

In "printers' types" (including spaces and quads, lino and other slugs, metal furniture and quotations), the United Kingdom again heads the list, sending goods valued at about £6,090. Her only serious competitor is again the United States, which sent £4,729 worth of goods.

Matrices for stereotyping purposes were sent by the United Kingdom to the value of £7,989, as against United States' exports valued at £10,040.

In "Plates prepared for engravers and lithographers" the United States has the lead, with exports valued at £12,609, as against £2,833 represented by goods from this country, the difference being enhanced by the fact that, "according to country of origin," only £1,254 worth of the latter figure were actually made in the United Kingdom. The only important competitor for Australian trade in this class of goods is France, that country being responsible for the manufacture of exports valued at £1,329.

Paper Tenders for Egypt.

The Superintendent of the Government Press, Cairo, invites tenders for the supply of strong writing paper for certificates, strong smooth surface writing paper for registers, tinted paper, Bristol boards for folders, covers, etc., paper for file covers, cream wove paper for forms, tinted paper for forms, grey boards, thickness 1.1 mm. and 2.2 mm., wrapping paper for "news" brands, gum paper, white and tinted for 1923-24. Sealed tenders on the proper form addressed to the Superintendent, Government Press, Bulaq, Cairo, will be received up till noon of December the 28th, 1922.

Representation by a local resident agent is essential. The Department of Overseas Trade will furnish to United Kingdom firms, who are not already represented, the names of United Kingdom merchants with branch houses in Egypt who are prepared to handle tender on behalf of third parties.

A copy of the conditions of tender and specification together with samples can be seen by United Kingdom firms on application to the department of Overseas Trade (Room 42), 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1.

A limited number of copies and of samples are also available for firms in the provinces, who are unable to arrange for inspection in London. (Reference 9483/FE/MP).

FOUNDED at Brisbane, Queensland, in 1872, the *Telegraph* has just completed the fiftieth year of its existence.

British Empire Exhibition.

The Printing and Allied Committees.

The foundations of the British Empire Exhibition, which is to be held at Wembley in 1924, are being carefully and well prepared. A growing demand for space is reported.

The following is the constitution of the committees for the allied trades:—

Printing Committee.—Mr. Alfred F. Blades, Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, 23, Abchurch-lane, E.C.4; Mr. George Eaton Hart, St. Clements Press, Ltd., Portugal-street, Kingsway, W.C.; Mr. J. R. Riddell, Principal, London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, Stamford-street, S.E.1; Mr. F. O. Roberts, J.P., M.P., 61, Collingwood-road, Northampton; Brigadier-General W. Wright Bemrose, D.L., V.D., J.P., Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Midland place, Derby; Sir James Owen (president, Newspaper Society), *Express* and *Echo*, Exeter; Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., 175, Highbury Hill, N.5; The Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, J.P., M.P. (Deputy Chairman), Trades Union Congress General Council, 32, Eccleston-square, S.W.1; Sir William Waterlow, K.B.E., Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Broken Wharf, Upper Thames, E.C.4; Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary, Printing and Kindred Trades of the United Kingdom, 60, Doughty-street, W.C.1; Mr. Edward Hunter, the Sun Engraving Co., Ltd., Milford-lane, W.C.2; Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (chairman), president, Federation of Master Printers, 1, New-street-square, E.C.4; Mr. Jas. Forman, Messrs. T. Forman and Sons, Sherwood-street, Nottingham; Mr. Edward Valpy, chairman, Messrs. Sutley and Silverlock, 92, Blackfriars-road, S.E.1; Mr. George Brearley, manager of Printing Works, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Balloon-street, Manchester.

Paper and Stationery Committee.—Sir Howard Spicer, K.B.E., 50, Upper Thames-street, E.C.; Mr. George H. Law, the *Scotsman*, Edinburgh; Major James W. Cropper, Summer How, Kendal; Mr. Joseph Dixon, J.P., Messrs. Peter Dixon and Son, Ltd., Spring Grove Mills, Oughtibridge, near Sheffield; Mr. J. G. Flowerdew Lawson, J.P., Quarewood, Stow-in-the-Wold, Gloucestershire; Mr. Geo. W. Mascord, United Newspapers (1918), Ltd., 12, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4; Sir Frederick Bowater, K.B.E. (chairman), managing director, Messrs. W. V. Bowater and Sons, Ltd., 159, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4; Mr. Felix J. Thomas, Messrs. Edwin Thomas and Co., Ltd., 34, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4; Mr. W. Leonard Tod (president of the Papermakers' Association), Wm. Tod, Jun., and Co., Ltd., Springfield Mills, Polton, Midlothian; and Mr. John Walker (deputy chairman), Messrs. John Walker and Co., Ltd., Farringdon House, Warwick lane, E.C.4.

Books Committee.—Mr. Geoffrey S. Williams, Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent garden, W.C.2; Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, K.C.B. (chairman), director and principal librarian, British Museum, W.C.1; Sir Frederick Macmillan, 22, Devonshire place, W.1; Mr. Humphrey S. Milford (deputy chairman), Oxford University Press, Amen-corner, E.C.4; Mr. Alfred Wm. Pollard, C.B. (keeper of printed books British Museum), 40, Murray-road, Wimbledon, S.W.19; Sir Ernest Hodder-Williams, C.V.O., St. Paul's House, Warwick-square, E.C.4; Mr. John Buchan, Elsfeld Manor, Oxford; Mr. Philip H. Lee Warner, managing director, Messrs. Charles Whittingham and Griggs (Printers), Ltd., Chiswick Press, 20-21, Tookscourt, Chancery-lane, E.C.4; and Mr. C. Hagberg Wright, LL.D., librarian, London Library, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

Maps, Cartography Committee.—Sir Chas. F. Close, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S. (chairman) (late Director-General Ordnance Survey Department), Coybury, St. Giles Hill, Winchester; Colonel E. M. Jack, C.M.G., D.S.O., Director-General Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton; Mr. E. A. Reeves, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., Map Curator, Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, S.W.7; Mr. George Philip, F.R.G.S., Hornund, Eastcote, Pinner, Middlesex; Mr. John Bolton, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I. Messrs. Edward Stanforth, Ltd., 22, Hawes-road, Bromley, Kent; Captain John Bartholomew, M.C. Messrs. John Bartholomew and Son, Ltd., Duncan-street, Edinburgh.

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What our Manufacturers are Doing

British Machinery and Other Products that
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Offset Printing Supplies: Algraphy, Ltd.

The immense strides which are being made in the offset method of producing lithographic work have induced Messrs. Algraphy, Ltd., to pay special attention to the requirements of offset work, particularly in the direction of producing special preparations and graining of aluminium and zinc plates, and in achieving the perfect surface of rubber blanketing which will print long editions without losing any fraction of the work which may have been put on the plate by photography or transferring, and will also print large editions without embossing or becoming tacky. The rapidity with which this new process has "caught on" has forced this firm to keep constantly in touch with manufacturers of presses in order that their specifications as regards gauge of plates may be carried out, and the special conditions, such as climate from extreme heat to intense cold, varying the graining of the plates to meet abnormal conditions. Messrs. Algraphy, Ltd., whose offices are at Philip-road, Peckham, London, S.E.15, invite the trade to correspond with them on any technical matters which may be to their mutual advantage in the development of this perfect and unique process, which bids fair to revolutionise the whole of the printing art.

Paper Bag Machinery: Bumsted and Chandler, Ltd.

The latest development of the well-known Bumsted's patent machine is the production of a lined square-bottomed bag, printed and made in one continuous process direct from the paper rolls. The two rolls are fed simultaneously into the machine, one for the lining and the other for the outer covering. They are pasted and rolled together before passing through the printer, and from thence led to the bag machine where, in the process of making, the double sheet of paper is treated similarly to a single sheet. The result of this achievement is the production of lined and printed bags of singularly perfect shape and quality upon a basis of extreme economy. It is claimed that these machines require for their driving considerably less power than any other bag machines on the market, an important factor in these days of high production costs. The makers, Messrs. Bumsted and Chandler, Ltd., Cannock Chase Engine Works, Hednesford, Staffs, will at all times be glad to hear from those interested.

Machinery: Edmund Bush and Son, Ltd.

Overseas buyers of machinery for varnishing and gumming or for ink grinding will find items of special interest amongst the apparatus which is being produced by Messrs. Edmund Bush and Son, Ltd., of Crown Point-road, Leeds. The firm hold patents which put them in a strong position for the manufacture of varnishing and gumming machines, of which they make a fine range with features that are worthy of note by all requiring such goods. Another speciality which has met with much appreciation is their patented drying apparatus which is adapted to be attached to varnishing or gumming machines of any make and to dry sheets either spirit varnished or gummed. Exceptionally powerful ink-grinding mills are another manufacture, whilst the firm's useful illustrated catalogue shows also a patent ink-mixing machine of great utility for working up old inks.

Envelope Making Machinery: David Carlaw and Sons, Ltd.

Asked as to their recent trading endeavours, this prominent Glasgow firm showed an optimistic outlook in regard both to themselves and their customers. They advise their clients not to get into the habit of carrying on with the idea that business is bad and will not improve, this being the most dismal kind of short-sighted policy. Messrs. Carlaw maintain that there are, actually, distinct signs of a trade revival, and they urge that it is

vitaly important that all in the trade should be prepared to take the utmost advantage of it. As experts in the manufacture of envelope machinery they claim to be qualified to help their customers toward success, and state that in installing the world-renowned "Leader" envelope folding and gumming machine, with all its modern improvements and equipments, the user is grasping the quickest, easiest and most efficient means of coping with public demands. The "Leader" turns out a high-class envelope equal in every way to hand-made, with absolute accurate folding and perfect gumming, at a speed of 150 envelopes per minute with a good quality of paper, and adequately fulfils the requirements of envelope manufacturers anxious to meet the present-day need, and increase their business capacity. They offer an open invitation to all to send for catalogues and prices.

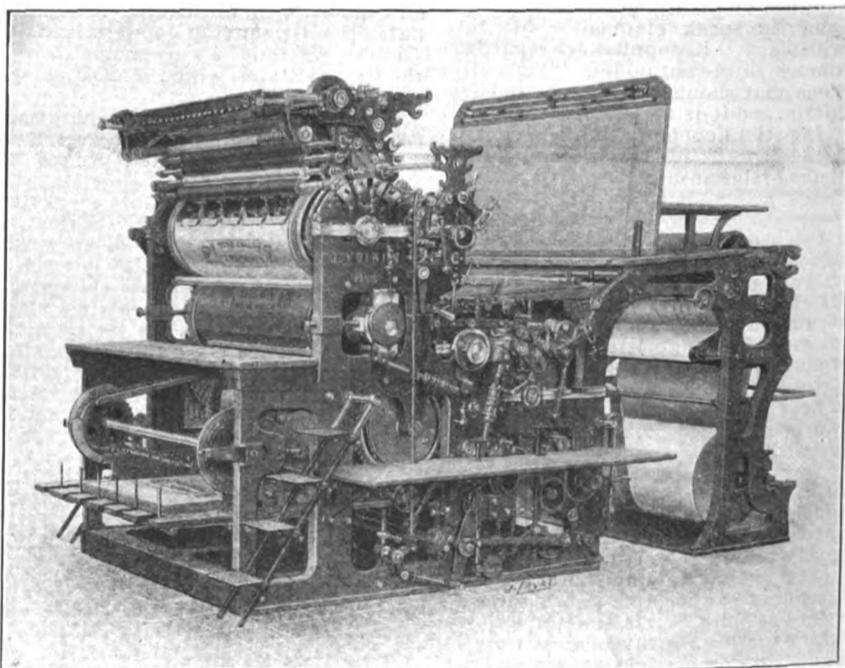
Offset Machinery: Francis J. Connolly, Limited.

Messrs. Francis J. Connolly, Ltd., of Union Works, 62, Park-street, Southwark, advise us that they will shortly be publishing a new and comprehensive catalogue dealing with

use to-day—it is safe to assume that the new ideas are valuable. The Marinoni-Voirin machine illustrated herewith is designed to print, simultaneously, both sides of the sheet. It may be fitted with either a reel-feeding attachment with rotary all-size cutter, or with the pile-type suction feeder which Messrs. Connolly supply. It is essentially useful for the rapid production of two-sided work such as local newspapers, pamphlets, etc., producing such work up to a speed of 3,500 quad-demy sheets per hour. It is particularly accessible in design, and there are many of them in successful operation.

Machinery for Binders, Printers, etc.: Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

An immense variety of labour-saving machinery for bookbinders, printers, manufacturing stationers, lithographers, envelope manufacturers, box-makers and others is supplied by Messrs. Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., of 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C. One of the firm's specialities is book-sewing machinery, machines for this purpose being made in six sizes and designs, for letterpress or account book sewing. These machines are



Voirin Perfecting Offset: Francis J. Connolly, Ltd.

the many varieties of offset machines—eight in all—which they offer to the trade. All these machines are illustrated therein and in addition an elevation of each machine is shown enabling its design and construction to be immediately understood. The letterpress analytically describes the many particular features which give the products of Messrs. Marinoni-Voirin a character distinctive from all other machines designed for the same process of printing, and a decided innovation is made by the introduction of a series of diagrammatic illustrations of special mechanical details which are of particular interest to the machine operator. This class of machinery has caused the lithographic art to develop rapidly on the photographic side, and the same firm have now on exhibition at their premises a new half-tone camera embodying certain definite improvements (patented) which are of particular value in cameras of large size where parallelism of the screen and plate has been always a most difficult condition to obtain. As the builders of this camera have had about thirty years' progressive experience in the production of half-tone cameras—hundreds being in actual

supplied to sew over or through tape, over cord, and through mull or plain French. In these as in many other Friedheim machines, patented features are embodied which are a speciality of the firm. Strong lines also are offered to bookbinders in folding machines of different designs, guillotines, hydraulic presses, signature gathering machines, etc. Amongst other machinery handled a prominent position is given to envelope-making machines, and it is worth noting that Messrs. Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., have been appointed sole agents for a combine of envelope machine manufacturers, and are in a position to supply the latest and most up-to-date machines for envelope-making.

Printing Machinery: William J. Light and Co., Ltd.

The well-known firm of William J. Light and Co., Ltd., 36-38, Whitefriars-street, London, E.C.4, makers of flongs, press rubbers and other specialities for the printing trade, include amongst their activities an agency for the Augsburg-Nürnberg A.-G., a new rotary printing machine by whom we are able to

illustrate herewith. The machine shown claims many points of advantage. The impression and plate cylinders have star-shaped cross sections with hollow hubs, in which shafts of wrought Siemens-Martin steel are forced by hydraulic pressure, a rigid whole being thus obtained which offers great resistance to bending. The journals run in ring-lubricating bearings of modern design and, like the cylinder surfaces, are accurately ground in special machines. The composition inking rollers are journaled in special frames of latest design, and can be put in and out of operation from the feed side of the machine by a simple hand operation. The distribution of the ink can be regulated during the operation of the machine by reliably working eccentrics. Band brakes regulate the paper feed. They consist of broad steel bands conveniently adjustable from the floor by means of weights. Paper reel adjusting devices are provided which can be easily adjusted during the operation of the machine. The folding apparatus runs entirely in ball bearings, is extremely strongly constructed and has accurate folding and cutting

Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C.4, and those in the trade who are likely to need assistance in this direction would do well to bear Mr. Stanleigh's address in mind. Besides standard machines in a variety of designs this maker's services are at the disposal of customers who may require special numbering apparatus designed to meet their own individual requirements.

Printers' Rollers: "Durable" Printers' Roller Co.

Rollers and roller composition belong to those seeming details of a printing machine which may either make or mar the work of the press. Printers both at home and abroad are therefore well advised to be careful that in the purchase of these supplies they deal with makers whose experience and standing merit confidence. This can certainly be said of that long-established house, The "Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd., of 14, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.1, whom printers everywhere can safely consult in respect of any difficulties they may encounter in the

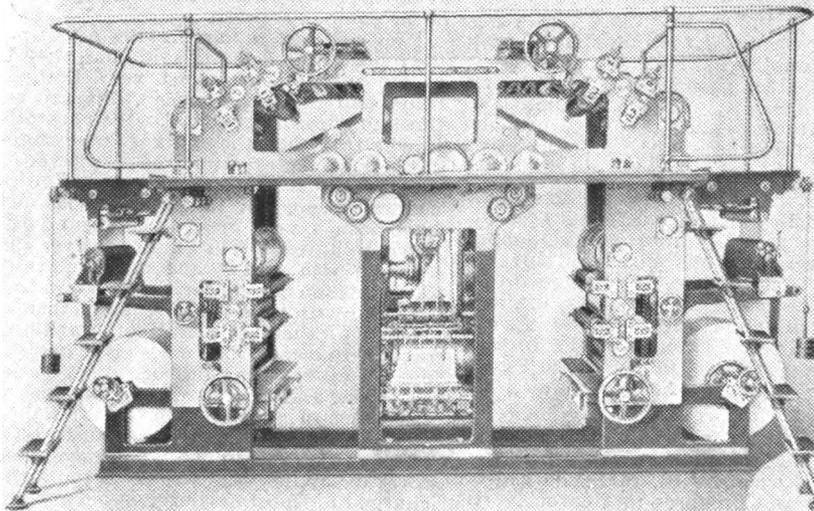
Messrs. Kidd have recently brought out a much improved matt black ink, having the dull flat finish combined with smooth working which is the very essence of this class of ink. Lithographic printers on tin-plate will be interested in the specimen plate of litho tin-plate printing inks, also issued by this firm. The specimen shows each colour in duplicate, i.e., on the naked tin and over white ink, and is a most valuable and instructive production. We understand that Messrs. John Kidd and Co., Ltd., claim to be the largest exporters of printing inks from this country, and, however this may be, their qualities and prices in conjunction with their world-wide sales organisation, certainly combine to put them in a strong position in export trade in British printing inks.

Printing inks: Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd

From that go-ahead firm of printing ink and varnish manufacturers, Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., of 31-34, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C.4, we have received a very attractive specimen book just issued for the new year. It is devoted to showing the effect of these makers' "Duoffset" inks (double-tone inks for use on the offset litho press), intended to enable the offset litho worker to get two-colour effects in one printing. The booklet contains a series of well-produced photo-litho plates of a difficult architectural subject, the same subject being repeated in a variety of colours, showing the capacity of these inks to yield delightfully "contrasty" effects. It is something new to provide double tone inks for the litho process, and, with the growing demand for high-class offset inks, this specimen book should be of interest to all progressive printers, not only from the ink point of view, but as showing what can be done on the offset machine. For the production of illustration work by the offset process, also, these inks are of special interest to printers.

Inks and Rollers: Usher and Co.

For over half-a-century or more the inks and rollers of Messrs. Usher and Co., of 33, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.4, have enjoyed an enviable reputation both at home and abroad. As evidence of their popularity we are told that in a list of leading home newspapers, those with mammoth circulations, compiled quite recently, it was found that twenty-two out of twenty-nine were produced with Messrs. Usher and Co.'s manufactures. Producers of high-class magazine and other periodical work and leading poster printers also use very large quantities of Messrs. Usher and Co.'s inks, for the colours are bright and lasting, and possess such covering power that they are extremely economical in use. This firm also manufactures inks for every other printing process: die-stamping, collotype, photogravure, and so on, also gold bronze inks in all shades. They state that the last-named have entirely superseded the old-fashioned and unhealthy use of bronze powders. Messrs. Usher's rollers are well known and are used in increasing quantities all over the world, it being claimed for them that they have an exceptionally long effective life. Being made of standard virgin materials, the composition may be remelted and recast many times with a minimum of deterioration, ordinary care being used. The rollers are resilient, durable and satisfactory in every way. Messrs. Usher manufacture both their inks and roller composition to suit special climatic and other conditions, and claim that their methods of packing for export leave nothing to be desired.



Two-Reel Rotary Printing Machine: William J. Light & Co., Ltd.

mechanism. Readers desirous of more detailed information about this machine can obtain all particulars required on application to Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., Ltd., at the address given above.

Ruling and Perforating Machines: John Shaw and Sons.

Business is still reported to be brisk at the Honley Works of this well-known manufacturing firm. Messrs. Shaw are now making a new four-sider disc ruling machine of the "Super-Imperial" type. This machine is made for feint lining only or feint lining and striking two, three, or four colours on both sides of the sheets, both ways, at one operation. It will feint line both sides both ways from 10 to 15 reams per hour, according to the size of the sheet. The makers can add to this machine either their latest model ream feeder or patent pile feeder with single or duplicate tables. They are also making a new suction feeder which will feed any class of paper from the thinnest manifold to thin cardboard. This feeder does away with the knives, of course, and the edges of the sheets are not cut at all. This is a very good feeder indeed, and will feed dead accurate. They can add the suction feeder to their four-sider disc machine or to any existing disc or pen ruling machines. Their "New Imperial" rotary perforating machine is a remarkable and very versatile machine, as it will do fine perforating, slot perforating, scoring, creasing and slitting. A speciality of this machine, also, is the good striking work which it will do. It is made for straight-through perforating only, and straight-through perforating and striking, and the striking is very good indeed. The firm has sold a very large number of these machines all over the world this year.

Numbering Machines: E. W. H. Stanleigh,

The supply of numbering machines both for export and for use in this country is the speciality of Mr. E. W. H. Stanleigh, of 23

supply and use of rollers and roller composition for all classes of printing.

Printing Inks: John Kidd and Co.

Messrs. John Kidd and Co., Ltd., of 11, Wine Office court, Fleet-street., London, E.C.4, are no doubt well known to all our readers as one of the oldest established firms of printing ink manufacturers in the United Kingdom. From among their more than four hundred lines of fine printing inks, the general excellence of which is on a particularly high plane, it is difficult to single out any line or lines for particular mention. We have, however, recently received from this firm a specimen of a particularly fine sepia photogravure ink, which we understand the manufacturers have lately put on the market. To judge from the appearance of the specimen showing the result obtainable with this ink, the eventual demand for the line should be very gratifying to the makers. To meet the growing desire for a really reliable black for use on un-calendered or matt-surfaced papers,

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CALENDAR for 1923.																	
JAN.			FEB.			MAR.			JULY.			AUG.			SEP.		
S	1	714 21 28	S	1	411 18 25	S	1	411 18 25	S	1	615 22 22	S	1	615 22 22	S	1	615 22 22
M	2	816 22 29	M	2	512 19 26	M	2	512 19 26	M	2	816 22 29	M	2	816 22 29	M	2	816 22 29
W	3	916 23 30	W	3	613 20 27	W	3	613 20 27	W	3	916 23 30	W	3	916 23 30	W	3	916 23 30
Th	4	1017 24 31	Th	4	714 21 28	Th	4	714 21 28	Th	4	1017 24 31	Th	4	1017 24 31	Th	4	1017 24 31
F	5	1118 25	F	5	815 22 29	F	5	815 22 29	F	5	1118 25	F	5	1118 25	F	5	1118 25
S	6	1219 26	S	6	916 23 30	S	6	916 23 30	S	6	1219 26	S	6	1219 26	S	6	1219 26
S	7	1320 27	S	7	1017 24 31	S	7	1017 24 31	S	7	1320 27	S	7	1320 27	S	7	1320 27
S	8	1421 28	S	8	1118 25	S	8	1118 25	S	8	1421 28	S	8	1421 28	S	8	1421 28
M	9	1522 29	M	9	1219 26	M	9	1219 26	M	9	1522 29	M	9	1522 29	M	9	1522 29
W	10	1623 30	W	10	1320 27	W	10	1320 27	W	10	1623 30	W	10	1623 30	W	10	1623 30
Th	11	1724 31	Th	11	1421 28	Th	11	1421 28	Th	11	1724 31	Th	11	1724 31	Th	11	1724 31
F	12	1825	F	12	1522 29	F	12	1522 29	F	12	1825	F	12	1825	F	12	1825
S	13	1926	S	13	1623 30	S	13	1623 30	S	13	1926	S	13	1926	S	13	1926
S	14	2027	S	14	1724 31	S	14	1724 31	S	14	2027	S	14	2027	S	14	2027
M	15	2128	M	15	1825	M	15	1825	M	15	2128	M	15	2128	M	15	2128
W	16	2229	W	16	1926	W	16	1926	W	16	2229	W	16	2229	W	16	2229
Th	17	2330	Th	17	2027	Th	17	2027	Th	17	2330	Th	17	2330	Th	17	2330
F	18	2431	F	18	2128	F	18	2128	F	18	2431	F	18	2431	F	18	2431
S	19	2532	S	19	2229	S	19	2229	S	19	2532	S	19	2532	S	19	2532
S	20	2633	S	20	2330	S	20	2330	S	20	2633	S	20	2633	S	20	2633
M	21	2734	M	21	2431	M	21	2431	M	21	2734	M	21	2734	M	21	2734
W	22	2835	W	22	2532	W	22	2532	W	22	2835	W	22	2835	W	22	2835
Th	23	2936	Th	23	2633	Th	23	2633	Th	23	2936	Th	23	2936	Th	23	2936
F	24	3037	F	24	2734	F	24	2734	F	24	3037	F	24	3037	F	24	3037
S	25	3138	S	25	2835	S	25	2835	S	25	3138	S	25	3138	S	25	3138

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DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"DAILY MIRROR."—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax, on ordinary on account of year to February 28th next; payable December 1st.

NEW COMPANIES.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE EMPIRE, LTD.—Capital £20,000; printers and publishers of magazines, newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. E. Nash and R. S. Cook.

RUBBER LATEX Co., LTD.—Nominal capital £100; general merchants, manufacturers, importers, exporters and brokers, factors of, agents for, and dealers in, rubber, rubber latex, and rubber goods of all kinds, rubber fabrics, asbestos and asbestos goods, leather and leather substitutes, linoleum and linoleum substitutes, paper, pulp and paper-making materials, card and other boards, packing cases, containers, etc. Private company. First directors: D. F. L. Zorn and J. Fairbairn. Registered office: 7 and 8, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2.

W. PATTERSON AND Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000; stationers, printers, lithographers, sundriesmen, papermakers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. B. Common and W. Patterson.

BEAL, STUTTARD AND Co., LTD.—Capital £10,000; printers, publishers and sellers of music books, and print sellers, bookbinders, art journalists, etc. Private company. First directors: E. Stuttard and Susannah Stuttard. Registered office: Oxford-circus-avenue, 231, Oxford-street, W.1.

SMITH BROTHERS (KILMARNOCK), LTD.—Capital £15,000; to acquire the business of Smith Brothers, manufacturing stationers, Kilmarnock. Private company. First directors: Mrs. M. T. Smith, A. C. Smith, and T. C. Smith. Registered office: Caxton-buildings, 62, Bank-street, Kilmarnock.

JAKEMAN AND Co. (PRINTERS), LTD.—Capital £2,000; printers, booksellers, stationers, leather merchants, jewellers, picture frame makers, photographers, glass merchants, dealers in fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: E. J. Thurston, W. H. Bowen, N. B. Pugh and L. G. G. James. Registered office: 8, High Town, Hereford.

ART EDITIONS, LTD.—Capital £100; fine art printers and publishers, aerographers,

newspaper proprietors, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. S. Mason and W. J. Knight. Registered office: 47, Victoria-street, S.W.

CURZONS, LTD.—Capital £2,000; book-sellers, publishers, paper manufacturers, cabinet makers, manufacturers of, or dealers in, vulcanite, celluloid or metal goods, metal refiners, chemists, metallurgists, electroplaters etc. Private company. Subscribers: T. B. Wall and C. H. Chaffer. Registered office: 44, Whitechapel, Liverpool.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

PILLING AND SONS, LTD. (newspaper proprietors and publishers, etc., Manchester).—Particulars filed of £300 debentures, authorised October 4th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future; the whole amount being now issued.

W. LOOKER, LTD (stationers, printers, etc.).—Particulars filed of £750 "A" and £740 8s. 8d. debenture stock, authorised September 29th, and covered by trust deed dated November 4th, 1922, charged on 8, Bridge-street, Bath, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including un-called capital; the amount of the present issues being £234 11s. 4d. and £740 8s. 8d. respectively. Trustees: A. Wright and A. W. Pike.

CLOISTER PRESS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.).—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures, authorised November 3rd, 1922, charged on certain land and premises in Heaton Norris (ranking after a prior mortgage for £12,000); the amount of the present issue being £1,500.

PERCY JONES (TWINLOCK), LTD. (manufacturers of ledgers, loose leaf books, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on November 15th, 1922, of debenture dated October 11th, 1921, securing all moneys due or to become due.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE D. SMITH AND SONS (Colman Smith Gabriel Smith and Mrs. Jennie Littman trading as), cardboard box manufacturers, 19 and 20, Rupert-street, Leman-street, E.C. An application for orders of discharge was made to Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court on November 28th by these bankrupts, who failed in December, 1921. Mr. Walter Boyle, official receiver, reported that the provable debts amounted to £39,455; the assets, valued at £12,901, would probably realise £3,000. Mr. E. H. Hawkins, the trustee, had reported that the business and assets had been sold as a going concern to a limited company for £3,000, of which £500 had been received, the balance being secured by debentures. It was doubtful whether a dividend exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £ would be paid. The bankrupts Smith came to this country from Russia in 1902, and after working for one year in the cardboard box trade, they commenced business on their own account under the style of "D. Smith and Sons." The bankrupts attributed their insolvency to the contract losses, to depreciation in the value of their stock and plant, and to heavy costs of litigation. The offences alleged by the official receiver were (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities; (2) omission to keep proper books of account; (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency; (4) contributing to the bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations; and (5) giving an undue preference to a creditor, who was an uncle of the bankrupts. Mr. Rentoul, on behalf of the bankrupts, challenged the findings of the official receiver, and called Colman Smith to disprove them. His Honour, after hearing the evidence and counsel in support of the application, held that all five offences had been committed. The worst feature in the case was that the bankrupts

had gone out of their legitimate business to indulge in speculative dealings in cigars and shirts; and although the fall in foreign exchange was very unfortunate for them, they could not be absolved from responsibility. The discharge was suspended for three years.

Donside Paper Co., Ltd.

Worst Year of Trade Depression Safely Passed.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Donside Paper Co., Ltd., Aberdeen, was held at the mills, Sir Frederick Becker (chairman of the company) presiding.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that they had passed through the worst year the paper trade had ever experienced, but had come through with the goodwill of their customers. It was true that they might have made a claim upon their contractors because costs of manufacture had been higher than the price charged them, but he thought that would have been a very great mistake, and his co-directors agreed. They had, however, pulled through with a profit, and, as he had said, all their customers were their very good friends, satisfied with the services rendered them, and, as one of them said, full of gratitude for favours to come. The news trade had pulled up. Their mill was full of orders for nearly 20 weeks, and they had sent out last week 1,500 tons of paper to the Colonies, the first ship direct from Aberdeen to Australia having sailed on the previous Tuesday. He was sorry to say that the harbour authorities had charged the most unconscionable towage and expenses, which they must try to get reduced if the shipping company were to come again.

Sir Frederick moved that a dividend of 7½ per cent. be paid on the ordinary and preference shares, less tax, carrying the balance of £28,000 forward.

Mr. J. A. C. Coutts, *Aberdeen Daily Journal*, seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

MESSRS. MARTIN AND CLARKE, The Paper House, Joiners' Hall-buildings, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4, have just issued their December stock and price list, which is printed on an attractive line of blue card index boards. We notice that their stocks of fine azure wave banks and buff copyings have been augmented, and there is a new line of thick white Japanese copying available.

WHAT'S the matter with the world? Just the faults of you and me.

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Applications.

Bushill, T. H. Foldable cardboard, etc., containers. 31,654.
 Evans, A. B. Rotary printing machines. 31,958.
 Goss Printing Press Co. of England, Ltd., and Smith, E. J. Printing presses. 32,191.
 Hall, A. J. Envelopes. 31,753.
 Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co.) Printing cylinders. 31,972.
 Johnson, W. Devices for spacing out typography. 32,052.
 Kusakabe, T., and Ribbans, F. P. Envelope and writing paper combination folder. 32,282.
 Latimer, R. E., and Paterson, E. Printing plates. 32,045.
 Sadler, E. Folding boxes. 31,687.
 Salmon, H. J., and Smith, J. H. W. Means for fixing paper rolls on shafts of printing, etc., machines. 31,724.

Streater, G. H. Folding boxes. 32,203.
 Walton, T. Typecasting machine. 31,720.
 Warrilows, Ltd. Picture books. 32,275.
 Zwoboda, A. Printing presses. 31,692.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Cullen, J., Ritchie and Son, Ltd., A. Platen machines used in the manufacture of cardboard and the like boxes. 188,972.
 Hindle, T., and Birch, A. E. Machines for washing the blankets of printing machines. 188,890.
 Lage, E. A. Process for producing coloured photographs on paper or the like. 188,962.
 Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Drake, T. Escapement actuating mechanism of typographical composing machines. 188,921.

1922.

Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W., Gamble, W., and Owen, M. Printing cylinders of rotary intaglio or photogravure printing machines. 189,036.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

Pein, E. J. von. Severing and filing mechanism for machines adapted to print on inserted slips. 189,086.
 Sperati, M. de. Process for the preparation of photo-collographic plates for printing with greasy ink. 189,123.

SINCE March, 1921, when the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement was signed, Russian overseas trade began a gradual return to life after the long paralysis into which it was brought by the war and subsequent internal turmoil. The present year has seen immense development, Russia's imports for the first six months only being pretty nearly double those for the whole of the preceding year. The Russian market would seem to be worth the study of those in the printing and allied trades who have need of Continental outlets for their productions.

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A British Printing Machine Factory.

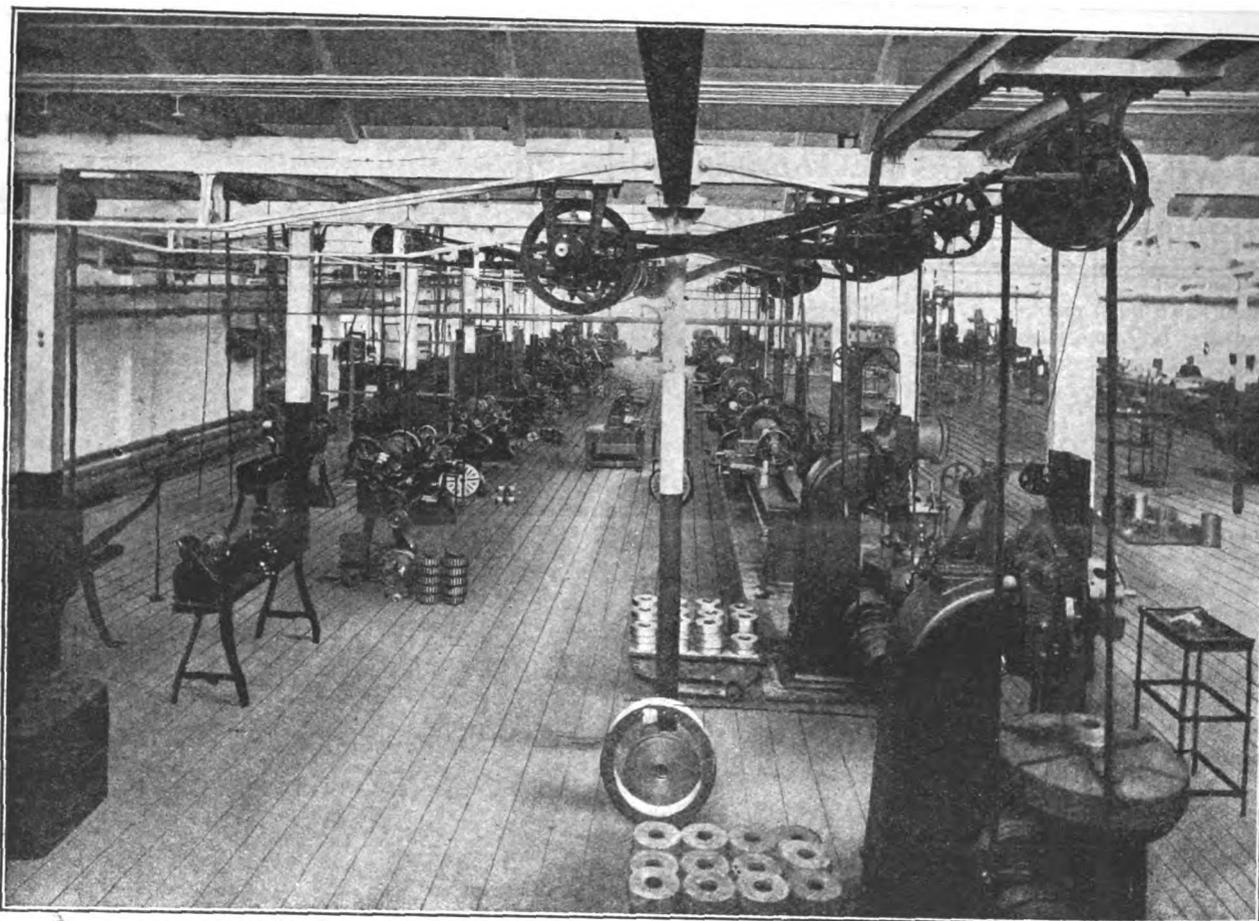
Some Particulars of the New Birkenhead Works
of the Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd.

In the year 1869 there was installed in the offices of the *North British Daily Mail*, Glasgow, the first machine that, at one and the same time, perfected and folded a newspaper. This machine was due to the inventive genius of the late Mr. George Ashley Wilson. In 1872 a company, having as its title, "The Victory Printing and Folding Machine Manufacturing Company" was formed to take over the business of manufacturing all rotary newspaper presses, the late Mr. G. A. Wilson being managing director of the com-

assured. The building is constructed in the form of bays of equal dimensions. The first bay provides accommodation for the private, commercial, costing and drafting offices, stores and pattern-making department. The equipment of each of these departments is of the most efficient modern type. The second bay is set apart for milling, profiling, gear generating, automatic machining, fitting and erecting. The third bay is devoted entirely to turning, planing, shaping, slotting and grinding. That very essential part of a

employed, ranging from fractional h.p. motors driving the portable drills, to the 25 h.p. motor that is responsible for the working of the 5 ft. by 5 ft. by 16 ft. stroke Stirk planer, this machine being equipped with the Lancashire drive.

The nature of the work undertaken by the firm necessitates a wide range in the dimensions of the machines employed, the lathes ranging from precision tools with 3 in. centres up to Niles Bemont Pond, 15 in. centres, and between these two sizes are included lathes of



A General View of the Victory-Kidder Machine Shop.

pany, and a very extensive and successful business was done for many years.

In 1888 the company was reconstructed under the somewhat condensed title "The Victory Web Printing Machine Company," a removal being made from the old works to larger premises on the other side of Speke-land-street, Edge Hill. Shortly before the death of the late Mr. G. A. Wilson in 1921, the company became the "Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd.," the addition of the name "Kidder" being occasioned by their having become the sole owners of rights and makers of the celebrated Kidder presses for the eastern hemisphere. The business has been removed from Edge Hill to Birkenhead, the demands of increasing business calling for more commodious premises.

The new works, which are situated in Laird-street, Birkenhead, are admirably placed by reason of their close proximity to both railways and docks, and not only are they very much more extensive, but have the further advantage that they can be extended when required, as the present building only occupies a portion of an extensive piece of land. The works and offices are all on the ground floor, and there is no second floor; hence easy supervision, admirable lighting and easy transport without lifting, are

modern machine shop, the tool room, is situated between the second and third bays, and is formed of expanded steel partitions, so as not to interfere with the supervision. It also makes access to the two principal machinery bays very easy. This department is very completely furnished, and almost constitutes a little factory in itself. Its equipment consists of plain and precision grinding machines by Messrs. Gisholt, Le Blond, and Alfred Herbert, also milling and turning plant and tool hardening appliances. All small tools such as milling cutters, reamers, twist drills, taps, etc., are carried on panels in special rotatable stands that operate on ball bearings. A very extensive and complete equipment of precision tools, mostly supplied by the celebrated Starrett firm, adds to the efficiency of this department, the most conspicuous feature of which is the Periodograph, an extremely ingenious mechanism that records the time expended on every single operation performed in the machine shops.

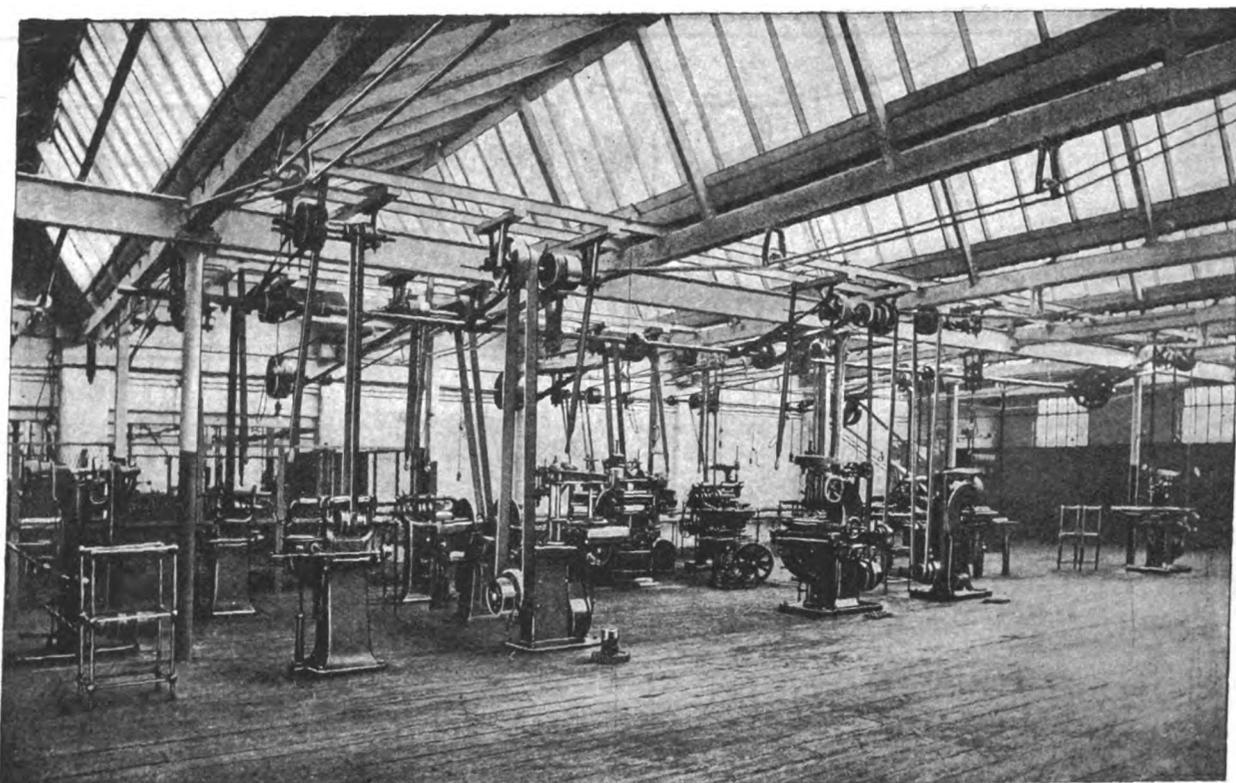
The plant is entirely driven by electric power. The lighter machines are driven in gangs from line shafting that runs in ball bearings, heavier machines being fitted with self-contained direct geared electric motors. In all, motors to the sum of about 200 h.p. are

practically all standard centres, all items of the plant being selected after very careful investigation, and only the best having been installed. The same scrupulous care has obtained in the selection of all items of the plant, not only in the matter of the machine tools and small tools, but also in the office equipments. All that is best in its respective class has been provided in each department, so that it can be said with confidence that everything has been done to ensure efficient and economical production.

The range of machines manufactured by the company is very extensive. They comprise printing machines, ranging from machines to print webs 2 in. wide up to multiple-roll high speed presses for newspapers; Kidder self-fed bed and platen presses; stereotyping plant for both curved and flat plates; slitting and re-reeling machines; paper coating machines, etc.

The Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., are the sole European agents for the American Numbering Machine Co., stocks being held in Birkenhead and London.

We know that the firm gladly sends copies of their catalogue to prospective customers on application, and are at all times pleased to show interested persons over their business premises. The London office and showrooms



A Part of the Milling and Gear-Generating Shop.

are situate at 66, Houndsditch, E.1, where various stereotyping plant and special machines are demonstrated under power so that prospective customers can see the actual operation of the machines.

MESSRS. ARCHER AND LOWE, the London agents of Messrs. John Tod and Son, Ltd., have removed their offices and warehouse to more convenient premises at 237, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4.

MR. SHELDON LEICESTER (Messrs. Sheldon Leicester and Co., 12 and 13, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4) has taken into partnership Mr. Leonard B. Holman, late manager of the paper department of the Products Corporation Limited and a member of a former well-known Devonshire papermaking family. Mr. Holman is introducing to the business a number of valuable Continental mill agencies, which, combined with the agencies already held, will enable the firm to handle a very large range of papers.

ACCORDING to a Hungarian Decree of October 14th, the following goods are added to the free list and may be imported without licence: Cardboard, fine, and all cardboard painted or figured in colours with or without impressed designs; blotting paper with impressed designs; chemical paper except that prepared for photographic purposes.

An idea for Christmas is the making of dainty handkerchief sachets from crepe paper, which, it is pointed out, is not hard to stitch, and is not easily torn in stitching.

* * * *

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TAYLOR & WATKINSON

Machine - Cast and Planed

Printers' Leads & Clumps,

**BELGRAVE FOUNDRY, BERKING AVENUE
YORK ROAD, LEEDS.**

Telephone : 24,753.

Cables : "Pica," Leeds, England.

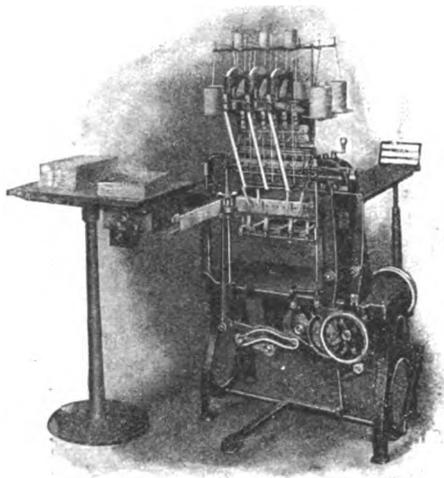
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FOREIGN or COLONIAL ORDERS supplied direct or through any Merchant or Shipper.

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SMYTH - H

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for



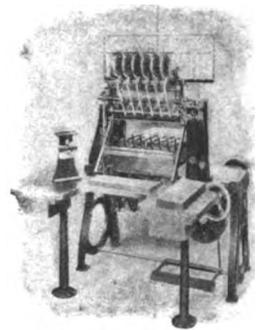
Smyth Imp. No. 3 Sewer.

For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
 Only Rotary Sewer on the World's Market.



Smyth No. 8 Book Sewing Machine.

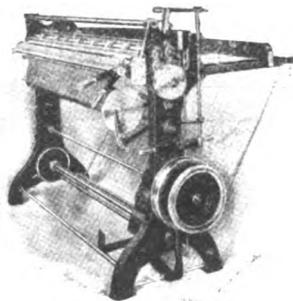
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 Small and Large Size.



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For Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books.

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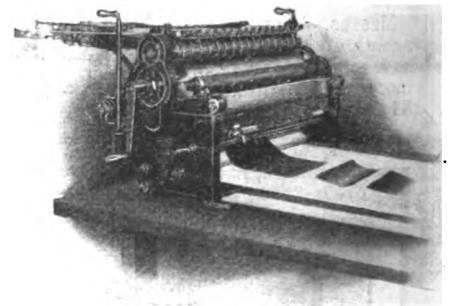


Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

For Cutting Cloth Rolls into rectangular covers, delivery flat.



Over
**4,000 Smyth
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Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine.

For Pasting and Gluing Papers and Cloth delivery automatically wet side uppermost on to the band.

We represent the Sole Sale of

The Smyth Mfg. Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in & Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmers.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper & Plate Pasting Machine.

The American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folders.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Murray Case Bending Machine.

1-3, Baldwin's Place, Gray's

Telephone: HOLBORN 2215.

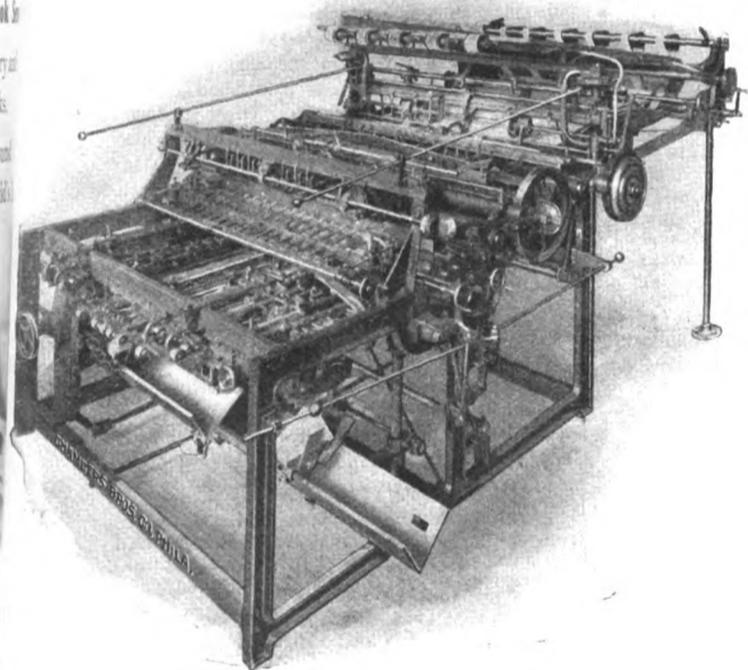
SMYTHORNE, LTD.

in the Bookbinding, Printing and Allied Trades.



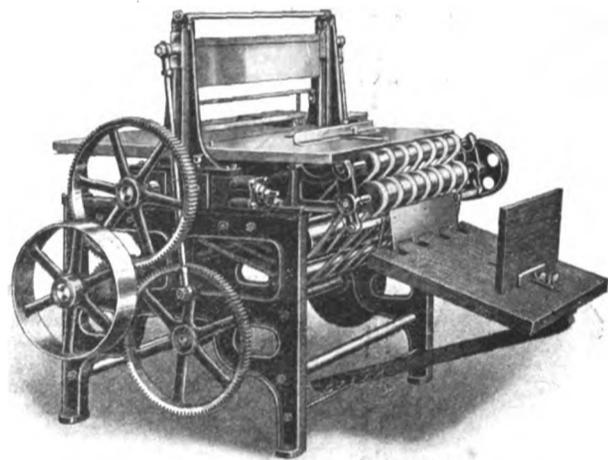
Juengst Section Gathering, Wire Stitching and Covering Machine.

The only Machine that will Gather, Jog, Stitch and Cover Books, etc. All while in continuous motion.



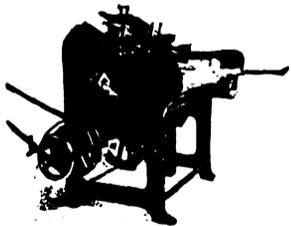
Chambers' 687C Quadruple Book Folding Machine.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from one 64-page sheet.



Norwood Improved Section Folding Machine.

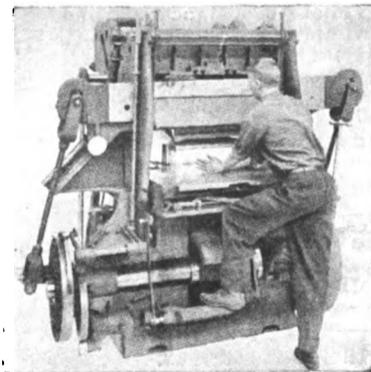
For Manufacturing Stationers, etc. Fold one sheet up to 24. From Notepaper up to largest size Book Ledger.



Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

For Pasting End Papers on to end sections.

All our Machines are installed everywhere on an open trial basis and the Engineering Companies manufacturing the different Machines have in most cases specialized for nearly 40 years in the designing and building of these Labour-Saving Machines with wonderful results. Their great popularity is proved by the enormous number in use and the continual repeat orders being received.



Seybold New 3-Knife Book, Magazine and Pamphlet Trimming Machine.

Inn Road, London, E.C.1.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

A Buyers' Guide to Supply Houses

Advertising in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," with a brief reference to some of their Specialities.

BOOKBINDERS AND BINDERS' SUPPLIES.

- BAILEY BROS., LTD.**, Clarendon-buildings, Ronalds-road, Highbury, London, N.5.—Wholesale bookbinders.
- AUG. BREHMER** (T. McAuliffe, British Successor), 12, City road, E.C.1. Bookbinders' machinery.
- JAMES BRANDWOOD AND CO.**, 21, Saville-street, Manchester. Marbling inks.
- THOMAS BROWN**, 7, Albion-street, Manchester. English gold leaf, brown and white blocking powder.
- CASH AND CLARE**, 75, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.2. Bookbinders, box makers, and gold blockers.
- CAXTON MACHINERY Co.**, 188, Albert-street, Glasgow. Wire stitching machines.
- CHANNON'S PATENT GLUE, LTD.**, 3, Cloak-lane, London, E.C.4. Glue for bookbinders. Specially suitable for Smyth-Horne machines.
- DOW AND LESTER**, Forester's Hall-place, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.1. Bookbinders to the trade.
- FISHER BOOKBINDING Co. (1912), LTD.**, St. Ann's Works, Herne-hill, London, S.E.24. Binders to the printing trade.
- GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN, LTD.**, 77, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Leather and leatherette, grains.
- WILLIAM GREENWOOD AND SON**, Carlton Works, Halifax. Case making, gold-blocking.
- MOSES AND MITCHELL**, 122-4, Golden-lane, E.C.1. "Vulmos" fibre cutting sticks and plates.
- NICKERSON BROS.**, 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C. Tanners and manufacturers of moroccos, roans, etc.
- T. W. AND C. B. SHERIDAN Co., LTD.**, 63, Hatton-garden, E.C.1. Gathering, binding and wrapping machines, Sheridan case-makers, paper cutters, blocking and embossing presses.
- SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.**, 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1. All bookbinding machines.
- WEBB, SON AND Co., LTD.**, Warwick House, 294, City-road, E.C.1. Wholesale bookbinders.
- G. WELLS AND Co.**, 11, Bread-street-hill, London, E.C.4. Loose leaf specialities.
- T. WILLIAMSON AND Co.**, 6, 8 and 8a, Palace-square, and 7, Pool-street, Manchester, and 30-31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C. Cloths, label cloths, photograph cloths.
- WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH Co.**, 60, Wilson-street, London, E.C. Manufacturers of bookbinders' cloth, label cloth, morocco cloth, buckram, etc.

COMPOSING AND TYPESETTING MACHINES.

- LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.**, 43 and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.
- LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED**, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

COPPER PLATE PRINTERS.

- WHITEMAN AND BASS (LITHO), LTD.**, 15, Clerkenwell close, London, E.C.1.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

- BADOUREAU AND JONES, LTD.**, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Fine art electrotypers and stereotypers.
- BADDELEY BROTHERS**, Moor-lane, E.C. Dies, embossing, perforating presses, relief stamping.
- W. G. BRIGGS AND Co.**, 9, Gough-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Printing blocks of every description.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

- BURLINGTON ENGRAVING Co., LTD.**, 322-326, Goswell-road, E.C.1. Process blocks, in colour, half-tone or line.
- B. DELLAGANA AND Co., LTD.**, 11, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Dellatick and Steeletto nickel steel printing surfate, block makers, etc.
- DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co., LTD.**, 3rd, Farringdon-street, London, E.C. Photo etchers, artists, designers.
- FLEET FOUNDRY**, 91, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.1. Electros and stereos.
- G. H. MADDIN AND Co., LTD.**, 10 and 11, Middle-street, Aldersgate street, London, E.C. Engravers, die-sinkers, cameo printing, embossing blocks.
- MARSHALL ENGRAVING Co., LTD.**, 12-14, Farringdon avenue, London, E.C. Embossing and process engravers, artists and photographers.
- MINTON AND CASEY**, 1, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C. Artists, engravers and die-sinkers.
- W. MILLS AND Co.**, 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham. Type-casting machines, engravers and cutters of oriental matrices.
- JOHN SWAIN AND SON, LTD.**, 89-90, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Photo engravers, designers and electrotypers.

ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

- ROBERT BROWN AND Co.**, 119, Oakley-street, London, S.E.1. Engineers to the printing trade.
- DAVID CARLAW AND SONS, LTD.**, 31, Finnieston-street, Glasgow. "Leader" envelope folding and gumming machine.

KRAFT (WATERPROOF).

- HYDROLROID, LTD.**, 179 and 180, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4. Cables: "Hydrolroid, London."
- Manufacturers of Hydrolroid Kraft. Superior to all Pitch Papers for Packing, Tyre Wrapping, etc., etc.

LOOSE LEAF SPECIALITIES.

- WEBB, SON AND Co., LTD.**, Warwick House, City-road, E.C.1. Cables "Relieur, Isling, London."
- G. WELLS AND Co., LTD.**, 11, Bread-street-hill, E.C.4.

PAPER AND BOARDS.

- HENRY FEATHERSTONE**, 13, Whitefriars street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4; Cables, "Feth-papmill, Fleet, London." Paper agent and merchant.
- KAYE'S RUBBER LATEX PROCESS, LTD.**, 7-8, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2. Latex papers.
- W. LUNNON AND Co.**, 59, Carter-lane, London. Paper merchants. Supply Lunco paper in colours and white.
- J. AND J. MAKIN**, 20, Mount-street, Manchester. Papermakers.
- W. ROWLANDSON AND Co., LTD.**, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4. Book Paper Specialists.
- VAN HUIDEN**, Winschoten, Holland. Straw-boards, corrugated boards, mill and leather boards, etc.
- HYDROLROID, LTD.**, 179 and 180, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4. Cables: "Hydrolroid, London."
- Manufacturers of Waterproof, Oilproof Papers and Boards, Index Cards, Hydrolroid Kraft, superior Wall Pitch Papers for Packing, Tyre Wrapping, etc., etc.

PAPER AND BOARDS.

- HARRY B. WOOD**, 201-5, Produce Exchange, Manchester. Boards, dextrine, leather, wood pulp and straw.

PRINTING TRADE VALUERS.

- FRANK C LEBROOK, F.A.I.**, 146, Fleet street, E.C.4. Telephone: Holborn 2288.
- EDWIN W. EVANS**, 150, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Telephone: Central 6678.
- N. W. MCKENZIE**, 114-115, Holborn, E.C.1. Telephone: Holborn 1805.

PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

"**BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER.**" Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, founded in 1878, is published every Thursday. It has a large circulation among Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc., whose interests are catered for by the publication of the latest improvements in machinery, new processes, labour and time-saving devices, etc. A strong weekly feature is its Commercial Intelligence. The Quarterly Export Issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* afford an unexcelled channel of publicity, seller being introduced to buyer with most successful results. Are you a subscriber? If not, why not? It is a good investment at a low price—13s. for one year (subscription 8s. 8d., plus 4s. 4d. postage). Send a remittance to the publishers, as above, at once.

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Anyone interested in the paper market will find a fund of information in the pages of the *World's Paper Trade Review*, established in 1879. Published every Friday, it gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. It surveys the whole field of the paper and allied industries at home and abroad. Become a weekly reader by remitting 32s. 6d. (subscription 26s., plus postage 6s. 6d.), to the publishers. There is no better medium for advertisers, as, to quote one of many testimonials: "We have found your paper at every mill with whom we are doing business, both here and on the Continent."

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

- ALAUZET & DERRIEU, REUNIS**, 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, Paris. All-size rotary press.
- BENTLEY AND JACKSON, LTD.**, Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancs. Papermakers' engineers.
- BUMSTED AND CHANDLER**, Cannock Chase Foundry, Hednesford, Staffs. Paper bag making machinery.
- EDMUND BUSH AND SON, LTD.**, Crofton Point-road, Leeds. Hot-air drying apparatus for drying varnished and gummed sheets.
- FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LTD.**, Union Works, 62, Park-street, Southwark, S.E.1. Voinin perfecting offset machines.

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A. T. GADSBY, 42a, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, London, S.E.5. Bronzing machines, all-steel waste paper balers, gumming machines, etc.

JOHN HADDON AND Co., Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Printing machinery, type and sundries for the printer.

HEWITT BROS., 6, Field-street, King's-cross, London, W.C.1. Cables: "Typochase, Phone, London." Stereotyping and electrotyping machinery.

HOLLINGS AND GUEST, LTD., Thimble Mill-lane, Birmingham. Baling presses for waste papers, etc.

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., 43, and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.4. The Miller automatic feeder.

WM. J. LIGHT AND Co., LTD. (incorporating Robt. Bateson and Co.), 127, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. Stereo machines, rotary machines for all purposes, offset machines, flat-bed machines, platen machines, etc.; also dry flongs for all classes of stereotyping and "Everwear" oil and inkproof press rubbers.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. The Miehle, Centuriette, offset, two-colour offset, and litho offset rotary. L. and M. automatic metal furnace.

GEORGE MANN AND Co., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C. Rotary offset machines, flat-bed, bronzing, litho machinery.

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JOHN T. MARSHALL, 36, Powell street, Goswell-road, London, E.C.1. Supplies duplicate parts of well-known bookbinding machinery.

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane-street, New York. Platen machine gauges.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING Co., LTD., Blackfriars house, New-bridge-street, London, E.C.4. The American Miehle Company's vertical Miehle press.

MONOMETER MANUFACTURING Co. (1918), LTD., "Savoy House," Strand, W.C.1. Temperature controlled melting furnaces. Telephone: Gerrard 3655.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LTD., 7, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1. Telegrams: "Pictograph, London." Lithotex process and plant. Plates for printing.

T. H. PULLAN AND SONS, 31, Falfield-street (Eglinton-street), Glasgow. Printing machinery of all kinds for export.

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SLOGGER FEEDERS, H. T. B., LTD., Black-horse-lane, Walthamstow, London, E.17. Engineers and sole manufacturers and suppliers of "Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeders.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, London, E.C.—Sewing, folding and guillotine machines. Smyth Book Sewing, Case Making, Casing-in, Cloth Cutting and Gluing Machines. Seybold New 3-Knife Trimmers and Dayton Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. Marresford Automatic Tipping Machines. Chambers Quadruple Book Folding Machines with "King" Continuous Automatic Feeders. Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine Juengst Gathering Wire Stitching Wireless Binding Machines.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH, 23, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.4. Automatic numbering machines.

VALTERS, JACKSON AND Co., 2, Clerkenwell-green, E.C.1. Printers' and bookbinders' engineers. Telephone: Holborn 2381.

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LORILLEUX AND BOLTON, 31-4, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C.4.

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PRINTERS' ROLLERS, Etc.

DURABLE PRINTERS' ROLLER Co. LTD., 14,, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London E.C.1. Rollers and composition for home and export.

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ABEL HEYWOOD & SON, LTD., 47-61, Lever-street, Manchester. Photo and tear-off calendars, diaries, etc.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD., "Raphael House," London, E.C. Cards, books, toy novelties.

WIDDOWSON AND Co, Leicester. Date blocks.

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WHITEMAN AND BASS, 15, Clerkenwell-close, London, E.C.1. Lithography in all its branches.

TRADE PRINTERS.

COOPER AND BUDD, LTD., McDermott - road, Peckham. Trade printing.

A. CHRIS. FOWLER, 6, New Union - street, Moorfields, E.C.2. Punching, graining, three-colour printing.

T. J. HUNT, 17 and 18, Paradise-street, London, E.C. Machine ruler and account book manufacturer.

LANGLEY AND SONS, LTD., Euston Press, 6 and 8, Euston-buildings, London, N.W.1 Trade printing.

MACKIE AND Co., LTD., Warrington. Newspapers and periodicals.

MARTIN AND GREEN, 9, Rolls-passage, Chancery-lane, E.C.4. Commercial printers.

PERKINS, BACON AND Co., LTD., Southwark-bridge buildings, S.E. Printers and Engravers.

TAYLOR BROS., Leeds. Telegrams: "Almanac Leeds." Colour printing, etc.

WILLIAMS, LEA AND Co., LTD., Clifton House, Worship street, E.C. Printers of French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew and all foreign languages.

TYPE AND METALS, etc.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, 25-42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, London, S.E. "Fryotype" metals.

P. M. SHANKS AND SONS, LTD., 31, Red Lion-square, W.C.1. General letter foundry.

T. G. AND J. JUBB, Jack - lane, Hunslet, Leeds. Stereos, linotype and monotype metals; leads, clumps and metal furniture.

TAYLOR AND WATKINSON, Belgrave Foundry, New Briggate, Leeds. Leads and clumps.

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POLYGON MANUFACTURING Co., LTD., 40-46, Banner-street, London, E.C.1. Manufacturers of Polygon products, Derby inks, etc., in penny bottles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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EASON AND SON, LTD., Dublin. Commercial indexes, "File" indexes, "Systems" indexes.

LONDON PASTE Co., Arlington-street Works, New North-road, London, N. Paste for printers and stationers.

W. MORGAN AND SON, Thorparch - place, Wandsworth-road, S.W.8. Paper mounters and liners.

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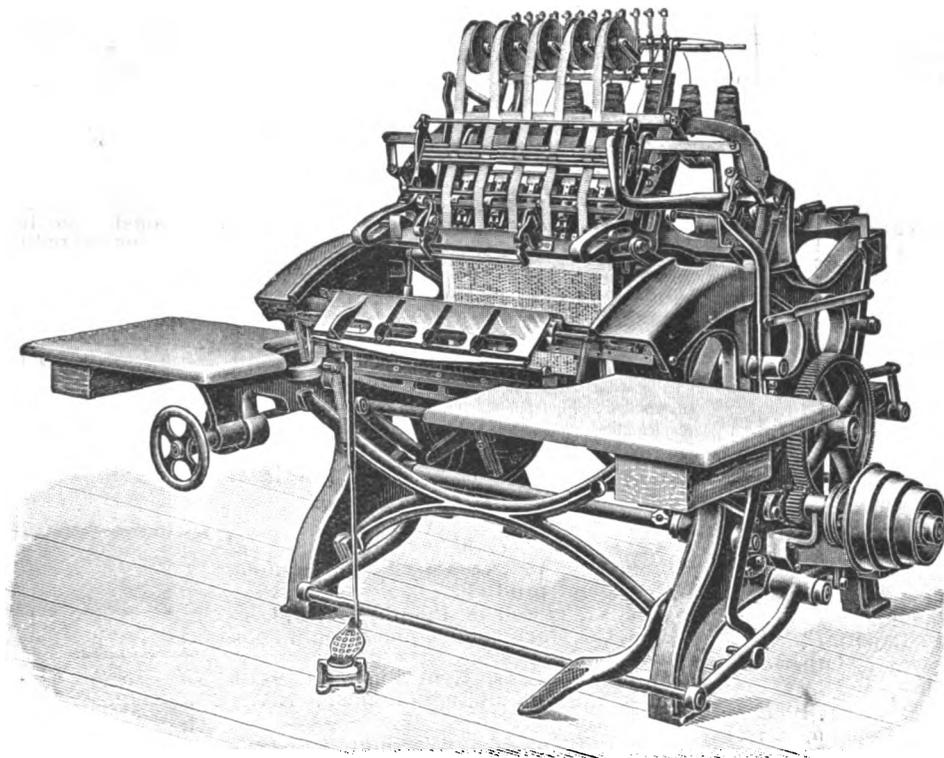
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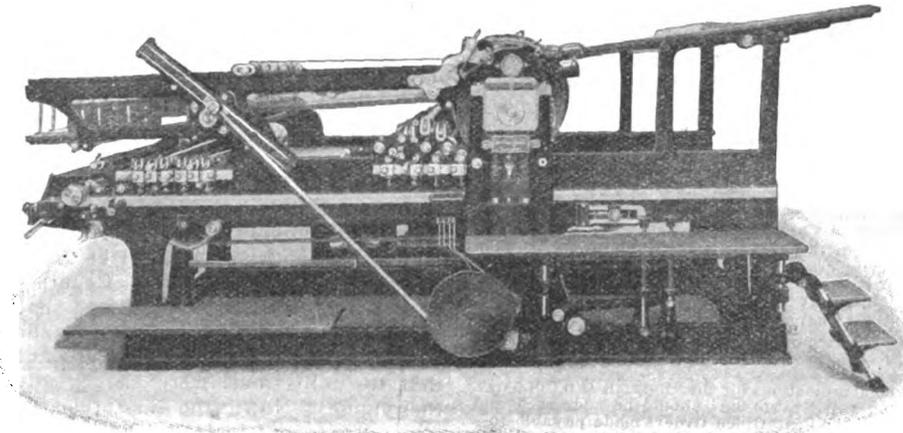
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Latest "K. and B." Machine Inspected.

Many novel and advantageous features give a special interest to the "Sturm-vogel" flat-bed two-revolution press, an example of



Latest "K. and B." Two-Revolution Press: The "Sturm-vogel."

which a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* had the pleasure the other day of inspecting under practical working conditions in a well-known London printery. We give herewith a general illustration of this very up to date model of flat-bed efficiency.

In watching this machine at work one is struck at once by the success its designers have achieved in the direction of minimising noise and vibration. Even when running up to 2,000 per hour the press is remarkably quiet and steady. This fact is largely attributable to the special driving and reversing mechanisms adopted for the bed. The ordinary method of reciprocation is employed, a large driving wheel gearing alternately with an upper and a lower rack, both being

supported from the bed, but a special modification is adopted whereby the alternate engagement with upper and lower racks is effected not by lifting and lowering the wheel but by shifting it on its axle. This is one factor in reducing noise and vibration, a good deal of jarring occasioned by wheel engagement and disengagement being hereby obviated. The reversing arrangement is another factor, reversing being effected by slot and

crank mechanism whereby bed velocity is first reduced from normal to zero and then brought up again to normal without jarring, air springs being provided at the dead centres, two on each side of the track interconnected by a pipe. The absence of springs is a strong feature, even the actuation of the crank roller being effected in springless positive manner, a source of frequent trouble being thereby eliminated. Regulation of air compression in the air springs takes place automatically with changes of speed.

The gearing shows signs of that scientific care in production which is necessary to safe and quiet working. Gear wheels are stated to be of nickel-chrome steel, engine cut from the solid. A combination of spur and helical gearing is used.

The general build of the machine is pleasing, a noticeable feature being a departure from unnecessary weight and clumsiness. That this cutting down of mass has been effected by elimination of metal only where working stresses do not necessitate bulk would seem pretty evident from the absence of vibration. The makers claim, moreover, that their frame design is the result of a painstaking study of strains and pressures in actual printing. The general construction and methods of assembling seem to be on sound lines.

The vital matter of bearings and their lubrication has received adequate care. Double thrust ball bearings are used, and all principal bearings are fitted with ring lubrication. The supplying of oil to all the main points is facilitated by the use of central lubrication, an oil well and distributing pipes being fitted on each side of the machine.

Front delivery, printed side up, is effected by the use of travelling tape-rack, the delivery mechanism having several special features and working with great efficiency. The problem of perfect register has also been satisfactorily tackled, great care and ingenuity being bestowed upon this part of the press.

The inking apparatus, like many other details of the machine, has several novel points, and the experienced user of two-revolution presses will notice a number of details to interest and please him.

We inspected the "Sturm-vogel" press by courtesy of Messrs. S. A. P., Limited (Salmon's Automatic Patents), the printers' engineers and factors of No. 1, Gough-square, E.C.4, who are willing, we understand, to arrange for any responsible printer who desires so to do to see one of these machines at work under normal everyday conditions.

Messrs. S. A. P., Limited are the sole agents in the United Kingdom for this as for other "K. and B." presses.

Credit must be given where credit is due, even if the machinery inspected hails from Germany, and, after all, the firm of Koenig & Bauer, of Würzburg, who make the "Sturm-vogel," had long before the war built their name so creditably into printing trade history that it is now ineradicable.

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14022

TRAVELLER, with connection, wanted, for Process and General Engraving Business; good position for energetic man.—Full particulars and terms, to Box 13938.

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ADVERTISER (disengaged) desires Responsible POSITION with large firm of Printers, Publishers, Wholesale Stationers or Paper Agents; expert knowledge on all matters pertaining to Paper and good, sound knowledge of Print and the various processes employed therein.—Box 14012.

MINDER (Soc.) seeks situation; Wharfadales and Platens; best Jobbing, etc.; 7 years' experience.—127, Leesland-road, Gosport. 14011

Partnerships and Financial.

ACTIVE DIRECTORSHIPS, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.—We have applicants with over £500,000 available in sums of £2,000 to £20,000. Sound concerns requiring capital or for sale are invited to communicate confidentially.—Arnold and Co. (London), Ltd., 143, Cannon-street, E.C.4 (established 1891). No result, no charge. 14020

Machinery for Sale.

ART ROTARY PRESS (Sheet Fed), by Hoe and Co., taking up to size 60-in. by 40-in., two sheets (64 pp. each crown 4to or s/royal 8vo or 128 pp. crown 8vo); American diagonal grooved Plate Cylinder with clips to take pica curved plates; double feed and deliver. A press of the finest printing quality. For sale to make room for a web press. In first-class condition; a bargain.—Newnes and Pearson Ptg. Co., Ltd., Exmoor-street, North Kensington, W.10. 14018

CAXTON MACHINERY CO., 74, YORK STREET, GLASGOW; surplus plant; warranted good condition—

Quad Royal, two-colour, Dawson and Sons, WHARFEDALES; flyers and geared inkers. Double Demy, Payne and Sons, WHARFEDALES; large diameter flyer drum, band brake to cylinder, geared inking, full equipment, £300. 38-in. Self-Clamp "FURNIVAL" GUILLOTINE; two new knives, £125. Several small Guillotines, Paging, Perforating and Platen Printing Machines, and Second-hand Wire Stitching Machines from 3/16th to 1½-in. 14013

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SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

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SALE of LETTERPRESS PRINTING PLANT AND MACHINERY at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, South Farnborough.

Tenders for the purchase of the above are invited by the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, and should be delivered not later than Saturday, 16th December, 1922.

Tender forms may be obtained on application to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W.1. 14019

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The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ending 30th September, 1922, exceeded **£250,000**

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

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1922.

About this Journal.

IN steadily maintaining our efforts to serve the printing and allied trades with prompt and adequate news of occurrences of interest to the industry and with up-to-date information of technical and manufacturing developments, we are encouraged now and then with tokens of approval which show that the trade appreciates the improving service rendered by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. The latest such testimony catches our eye in "Notes for Buyers," the neat little monthly house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, the great paper house which has branches throughout the world. In the current issue of that publication the anonymous writer of "Hints for Printers" (whose identity is unknown to us) makes a reference to ourselves which is all the more welcome in that it is entirely unsolicited and unexpected. To those who grudge the small subscription that will bring our journal to their door week by week, we venture to pass on the paragraph to which we refer. It reads as follows: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'British and Colonial Printer'?" I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

London Wage Struggle Ending.

THE results of the resumed wages negotiations in London, as reported on another page, suggest that a welcome end is at last to be put to the unfortunate struggle which has for so long been disturbing the London trade. Final settlement, it will be noted, still depends upon further steps which are being taken, but the hopes of peace may now be regarded as thoroughly well founded. We gather that a feature of the negotiations has been the fair and reasonable attitude adopted

by the men's leaders, and we feel that great advances would be made towards future harmony in the industry if it were possible to enable the union members as a whole to share the full realisation of the pros and cons of trade questions which their leaders possess. Much would be done in this direction if it were possible to arrange for occasional mass meetings wherein the rank and file of the employers and the rank and file of the unions could commingle to hear trade problems debated, so that each side might learn a little more of the "other fellow's" anxieties, and so co-operate more understandingly and smoothly.

Firm Paper Prices.

THE possibility of a rising paper market is exercising the minds of buyers at the present moment. Everywhere it is to be seen that prices are as firm as a rock. Reports from all over the country demonstrate that the papermaking industry is being conducted without profit in many cases. Rumour has it that the mills must very shortly advance their figures. Now is the time, then, for the paper user to regain fully the confidence in paper stock which he lost over two years ago. Whether paper will go up or not time will tell; but it is certain beyond the shadow of a doubt that it will not go down yet awhile.

The Post Office and Commerce.

THE Post Office Regulations require very drastic overhauling if the new Government is to experience that tranquillity which is proclaimed as its chief desire and policy. So far as the paper and print industry is concerned, it would be entirely detrimental to its interests, which are those of the country at large, if it calmly accepted the existing state of things. As if the present hampering of trade recovery by burdensome postal regulations and restrictions were not sufficient, it has been deemed necessary that loose advertisement insets as used in publications are to be charged at ordinary letter or parcel rate. In the effort to secure revenue by any conceivable method, the Postal Service has become so complex that its own officials do not properly understand the regulations. Surcharges are the vexatious order of the day; the routine of many large houses is upset by time restrictions on halfpenny post. Publishers are penalised in their publicity propaganda and hampered in the production of their journals by restrictions on loose contents and the cost of postage. The picture post card industry is held back by indecision on the phrasing allowance. Far from tranquillity, it behoves every business house in the country to make its protest felt and heard by the new Post-master-General.

FREEMASONRY.—Gallery Lodge, No. 1,928 (the English "Press" Lodge), held its annual meeting on Saturday at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford-street, when Mr. W. E. Gilliland (Past Master of the Musgrave Lodge, Hampton Court), was installed Master by his predecessor, Mr. A. W. Morgan, the three Grand Officers of the lodge—Sir Alfred Robbins, Mr. John Martin, and Mr. J. Denyer Hand—taking part in the ceremony. The following were appointed the officers:—Messrs. W. B. Ritchie and E. V. Waddell, Wardens; F. W. Brodie, L.R., treasurer; S. G. Smeed, secretary; John Martin, P.A.G.D.C., Director of Ceremonies; A. E. Jackson and J. E. Rose, Deacons; Sir Alfred Robbins, President of the Board of General Purposes, Almoner; R. Macintyre, Assistant Director of Ceremonies; A. F. Thorpe, assistant secretary; E. H. Rann, Inner Guard; G. M. Henderson, R. E. Neale, Alan Pitt Robbins, Clifton Robbins, C. G. L. Du Cann, J. Parker Heyes, and A. H. Fletcher, Stewards; H. E. Mephum, Tyler.

COMPARATIVE figures in roubles of 1922 currency show the price of paper in Russia to have increased as follows, the quantity being that which cost one rouble in 1913: September 1st, 420; September 21st, 480; October 1st, 532; October 11th, 647.

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Personal.

At the annual dinner of the London District of the Institute of Journalists, held at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday evening, Mr. William Latey, chairman of the district, presided, and amongst the speakers were the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart), Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. G. K. Chesterton, and Mr. J. A. Spender. The American Ambassador, Mr. George Harvey, was unavoidably prevented from attending.

DURING the evening the members elected Lord Hewart an honorary member of the Institute.

MR. J. T. GREIN, the dramatic critic was entertained to dinner at the Hotel Cecil on Sunday, when the company which assembled in his honour numbered, according to the chairman, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., no fewer than 400 people drawn from the Press, the stage, playgoers, and the commercial world.

It is understood that Mr. Wickham Steed has resigned his position as editor of *The Times*, and that, in response to the request of the directors, Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, who formerly occupied the position, will resume it.

MR. E. C. BATEMAN, M.B.E., Deputy-Director of Printing and Binding, H.M. Stationery Office, delivered an interesting lecture entitled "A Visit to Germany" at the monthly meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association on Tuesday evening.

MR. F. HECKFORD, chief chemist to John Dickinson and Co., gave a lecture on paper-making at the University College, Nottingham, last week. The discourse was much appreciated.

MR. JAMES FORMAN presided, and described the lecture as the first public step in the scheme for promoting technical education in the local printing industry.

MR. BERNARD WELLER, editor of the *Stage*, has been elected chairman of the London District of the Institute of Journalists.

MR. CHARLES W. COOK, of the commercial staff of the *Durham Advertiser* and *Durham Chronicle*, has been presented with engraved gold cuff-links by the staffs of these papers on leaving to take up an appointment on the *Islington Gazette*.

MR. T. MATTHEWS, deputy chief of the stereotyping department of the *Yorkshire Post* for many years, has retired from active work, on a pension granted by the proprietors of that journal and has been the recipient of a testimonial subscribed for by the stereotyping and other staffs of the *Yorkshire Post*.

MR. ROLLO OGDEN, a member of the *New York Times* editorial staff, and former editor-in-chief of the *New York Evening Post*, has been appointed editor of the *New York Times* in succession to the late Charles R. Miller.

THE life-story of Mr. Warren G. Harding, printer-President of the United States, has just been published by Darrance and Co., of Philadelphia. The book is by Sherman A. Cunes, and bears the title "From Printer to President."

WE regret to learn that Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott, president of the London Master Printers' Association, has suffered bereavement by the death of his wife, who passed away on Saturday at Cobham, Surrey, aged 41. The funeral which was private, took place on Saturday, the London Master Printers' Association sending a wreath. Col. Truscott was of course unable to attend the conference on Monday between the L.M.P.A. and the National Union of Paper Workers, and we understand that when news of the bereavement was conveyed to the conference, Mr. Larcey and his colleagues cordially associated themselves with a motion expressing sympathy with Col. Truscott.

London Wages Reduction.

At a conference on Friday evening, convened by the Ministry of Labour, it was decided that negotiations between the L.M.P.A. and the Association of Correctors of the Press, the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants and the National Union of Paper Workers (London Warehousemen) should be resumed. Resumed discussions resulted in the Correctors of the Press withdrawing their opposition to the reduction due this week, and at a conference on Monday with the Paper Workers (London Warehousemen) provisional agreement was reached, to await confirmation on both sides. In the case of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants a conference was held on Tuesday, and as a result the union Executive agreed to the proposed reductions, subject to ballot of the membership, which is accordingly proceeding, it being understood that the reduction proposals will apply retrospectively to the present week.

The London Master Printers' Association has circularised its members instructing them that, as already advised, a general wage reduction so far as London unions are concerned is to be made on the pay-day in the week ending December 9th to the amount of 4s. from the adult male members of the following unions: Amalgamated Association of Pressmen, Amalgamated Typefounders Trade Society, Association of Correctors of the Press, London Society of Compositors (Hand Compositors), London Warehousemen's Branch of the Paper Workers Union, National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, Platen Printing Machine Minders Society, Printing Machine Managers Trade Society. Women receiving men's rates to have the same reduction.

The reduction for machine compositors will be 3s. and for male junior members of any of the above unions 2s. Linotype piece rate to be reduced from 6d. to 5½d.

The circular states that in the event of any resistance being offered by any of the above unions the agreed rate for that union will be automatically cancelled, so far as public contracts are concerned, until a settlement is reached.

A leaflet is being circulated giving the new minimum rates payable to members of the Printing Machine Managers Trade Society on the above pay-day, from which the above-mentioned 4s. has already been deducted.

A further reduction of wages is to be made on the pay-day in the week ending January 6th, 1923.

Government Printing.

Questions in the House of Commons.

Lieut.-Colonel Spender Clay asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons last week whether his attention had been drawn to the losses in State printing, particularly at the Harrow and Dugdale-street works; and whether, in the interests of the taxpayer, he will, in the future, ask for tenders in open competition for State printing?

Mr. Baldwin replied: I am aware that the accounts of the Harrow and Dugdale-street works showed a loss in the year to March 31st, 1921, but the other State printing works showed a profit. The Dugdale-street works, which also in former years had shown a profit, were closed on March 31st, 1921. The Harrow works are being run for an experimental period of three years and the question of their retention will come up for consideration next year. I may say, however, that the latest figures indicate that these works are now being run at a profit. Roughly two-thirds of the Government printing is being executed by private firms.

Mr. Harry Becker followed this up on Thursday last week by asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, seeing the loss made by the printing departments of His Majesty's Stationery Office last year, it is his intention to close down the Government printing works at Harrow?

The Chancellor referred the hon. member to the answer given to Lieut.-Colonel Spender Clay.

Stereotypers' Auxiliary Concert.

Conspicuous success marked the bohemian concert held by the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Auxiliary on Monday evening at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Mr. W. J. Light, of the well-known firm of Wm. J. Light and Co., Ltd., occupied the chair, and was supported by a large gathering of friends. Among those present were:—Mr. R. E. Paine (*Westminster Gazette*), O. V. Hayward (secretary, W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.), Mr. D. E. Reeves (*Shoe and Leather News*), Mr. G. W. Sharvell (Amalgamated Press), Mr. H. Clark (*Daily Sketch*), Mr. Field (R. Hoe and Co.), A. Chadwell (United Newspapers), H. Ling (Sun Paper Mill), A. Wood (Odham's, Ltd.), Mr. W. C. Warren and Mr. T. Middleton (secretary and assistant, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), W. Bullett (W. H. Walbrook and Co., Ltd.), and W. H. Crosby.

Mr. Warren, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said it was a pleasing task to thank Mr. Light on behalf of the committee for the magnificent result of his effort, and for the willing way their chairman had come forward that night. The results of Mr. Light's efforts would help them very materially in founding the sixth pension. They were putting up four candidates at the next election in March, and Mr. Warren appealed to the trade for their support.

The vote of thanks was heartily accorded, accompanied by the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

In returning thanks Mr. Light said he felt it a great honour and privilege to occupy the chair. If it ever fell to his lot to take the chair on a future occasion he hoped to do even better than he had done that evening. He announced his plate as amounting to £120. (Cheers.)

The programme—occupying four hours to render—was an exceptionally good one, the artistes being as follows:—Mr. George Bostock (tenor), Miss Jessie Wood, Miss Sylvia Vyne, Miss Elsie Lisle (sopranos), Miss Alice Morrell, Miss Valerie Vyne, Miss Muriel Macgregor, Miss Evelyn Clifford (contraltos), Mr. Arthur Sinclair (entertainer), Mr. Fred Temple, Mr. Will Deller, Mr. Wal Barker (comedians), Mr. Chas. Lewis (novelty entertainer), Delarchet (violinello), Miss Dorothy Varick (disease), Mr. Courtney Mayverne (humorist), Miss Helena Millais (actress entertainer), Mr. Robert Pitt and Mr. Langton Marks (entertainers), Miss Edith Penville (solo flautist), Mr. Middleton Woods (entertainer), Mr. John Humphreys (baritone) and Mr. Chas. Hardy (accompanist).

Mr. W. E. Condy (musical director) and Mr. George J. Harrison, who had charge of the arrangement of the concert, carried out their duties in an excellent manner.

During the evening Mr. Light presented the medals and photographs to the Stereotypers' football team, who were the winners in the competition for the Overseers' Cup.

A most enjoyable evening's entertainment was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Vancouver wish to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of cutlery, aluminium ware, coloured window transparencies (paper). (Reference, Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

An agent established in Johannesburg is desirous of securing the representation of a United Kingdom firm manufacturing stationery, notepaper and envelopes. He is stated to have had considerable experience in handling these lines on the South African market. (Reference No. 571.)

SWITZERLAND.

A firm, established in Neuchatel, is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery and fancy leather goods. Correspondence should be in French. (Reference No. 550.)

Trade Notes.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—Amongst the week's partnerships dissolved are those between Richard James Miller Jamieson and James Carlisle Haimes, printers, 1A, St. Ann's-terrace, St. John's-wood, N.W.; Frederick Emmott and John Emmott, printers, 36, Ellesmere-street, Manchester.

STANDARD PRICE UPHOLD.—At the City of London Court last week Messrs. Howes and Co., Ltd., 2, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, sued Mr. S. Cotton, Leslie Works, Pratt-street, Lambeth, for £1 17s. for printing work done and material supplied. Plaintiffs' representative said that an order was received. A proof was submitted and approved. Defendant said the plaintiffs' account was far too high. Plaintiffs' representative said they were members of the London Master Printers' Association. Its standard scale of charge was rigidly adhered to. The Registrar decided for plaintiffs for £1 5s.

ELECTION PRINTING PROSECUTION.—On Friday last, at the Gloucester Police Court, Mr. Edward A. Ind, printer, of Northgate-street, was summoned by the agent to the Labour candidate, Mr. Morgan Philips Price, for having unlawfully incurred expenses in publishing a handbill headed "Some notes on the candidature of M.P. Price," for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate without being authorised in writing by the election agent of such candidate. It was stated that this was the first case of its kind under Section 34 of the Representation of the People Act, 1918. For the defence it was urged that there was no case for a jury, the voters not being appealed to for or against any candidate, and no expense was incurred. The defendant was committed to the assizes, bail being granted.

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES.—Representatives of the technical Press on Tuesday afternoon made an inspection of the new L.C.C. school in Stamford-street. They were escorted round the premises by Lord Riddell (president), Mr. T. E. Naylor (vice-chairman), and Mr. J. R. Riddell (the principal). The various departments, which are well equipped, thanks to the generosity of the manufacturers, were seen in operation, the larger accommodation allowing of the addition of two new sections. A description of the School will appear in our next issue.

LIMITATION OF APPRENTICES.—Agreement has just been reached between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors on conditions identical with those of the provisional agreement drafted a year ago. By the new agreement the proportion of apprentices shall be one apprentice to four journeymen, provided that one apprentice shall be allowed for any number of journeymen up to seven; two apprentices for eight journeymen; and so on up to ten apprentices for forty journeymen. In offices where more than forty journeymen are employed, one additional apprentice shall be allowed for each further eight journeymen employed. This agreement is operative from December 4th, 1922, until December 31st, 1924, both dates inclusive.

The *Aberdeen Free Press* has amalgamated with the *Aberdeen Journal*, the joint issue bearing the title *Aberdeen Press and Journal*

The Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades has removed to 6, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1, to which address all communications should be sent.

The Electrotypers and Stereotypers Overseers' Association will hold their December meeting on Tuesday next in view of their usual meeting night (the third Tuesday in the month) being so close to Christmas.

MR. PATRICK DEMPSEY, leader of the Nationalist Party in Belfast and chairman of the *Irish News* died on Monday.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Herbert E. Jewell, who passed away on Sunday in his 66th year. For many years he was associated with the *Morning Post*, the *Globe*, and the Cricket Reporting Agency.

ON Wednesday evening, at the Maison de la Presse, Brussels, a memorial to Belgian journalists killed in the Great War was to be inaugurated in the presence of the Minister of National Defence.

DAMAGE to the extent of £50,000 was caused by fire on the premises of Messrs. Pemberton, paper manufacturers and paper bag makers at Gateshead on Saturday night.

ROCHDALE PRINTERS SOCIAL. — On Saturday last the Rochdale and District Printing and Kindred Trades Guild held a very successful whist drive and dance, there being over 250 members and friends present.

CORK PRINTERS' UNEMPLOYMENT.—During the past few weeks strong representations have been made by Cork members of the Irish Government—in view of the serious amount of unemployment prevailing in the local printing trade—to allocate a share of the Government printing to that city. President Coggrave, who has replied to the request, states that there are already two Cork firms holding contracts for printing, but that every encouragement will be given to other firms who tender for such contracts.

AUSTRALIA WANTS PRINTERS.—A large firm of paper exporters write us from their London headquarters: "We have received to-day a cable from our Melbourne House as follows: 'Shortage here of printers' machinists, compositors and linotype operators; what are prospects obtaining suitable men your side?' As you can suppose, it will be very difficult for us to offer an opinion. Nothing is said as regards wages, or terms; as you can see, it is simply a general intimation and a question. No doubt our friends are acting on behalf of the trade generally in Australia."

CAPE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Equipment of the printing school section of the Cape Technical Institute is proceeding, and an interesting gift has been made by Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., the London firm of typefounders. This takes the form of £100 worth of material, which has been selected by the Institute authorities.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
 Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
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Trade Union Matters.

MR. GEORGE PENNEY, of Stafford, answered on Thursday last at the Tower Bridge Court a summons for "wilfully withholding the sum of £93 12s. 6½d., the moneys of trustees of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers." Penney's solicitor (who said that his client objected to the word "misappropriation" being used in connection with the case) claimed that the Court had no jurisdiction, because Penney had agreed with his local branch secretary to repay the money at the rate of 10s. a week. It was eventually decided that Penney should repay by instalments of 12s. 6d. a week, Mr. Slesser (for the union) remarking: "He must not forget that, under the Act, imprisonment is the penalty for default in the payment of these instalments."

UNEMPLOYMENT among L.S.C. members showed a steady diminution throughout the month of November. According to the *London Typographical Journal*, there were on November 4th, 1,119 members unemployed, 1,125 on November 11th, 1,101 on November 18th, and 1,087 on November 25th. This figure (1,087) also records a lessening of unemployment compared with November 25th last year, when there were 1,234 signing the books, but it is still a long way in excess of the 578 for the corresponding week of 1920.

THE Executive Council of the Scottish Typographical Association are taking a ballot of the membership on a proposal from the Edinburgh branch that all movements for alterations of hours or wages be carried out through the medium of the Executive Committee of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

REPRESENTATIONS are being made to the Executive Council of the Typographical Association to sanction a special delegate meeting of the Association to deal with matters arising out of the recent strike. The officials of the National News and Operators' Guild are circularising their various branches to press for this course, with the object of bringing forward at such meeting proposals for dividing the Typographical Association into two distinct sections—one for news and one for jobbing workers, so that all questions directly affecting such sections could be negotiated separately with the respective bodies of employers.

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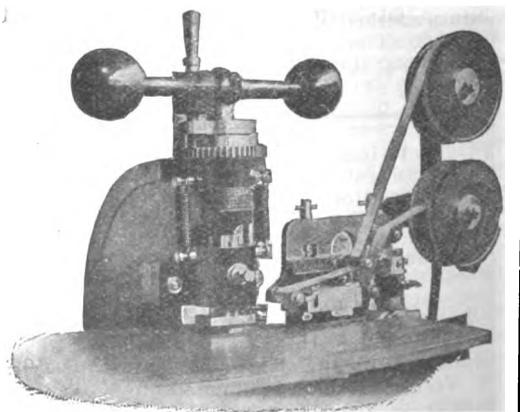
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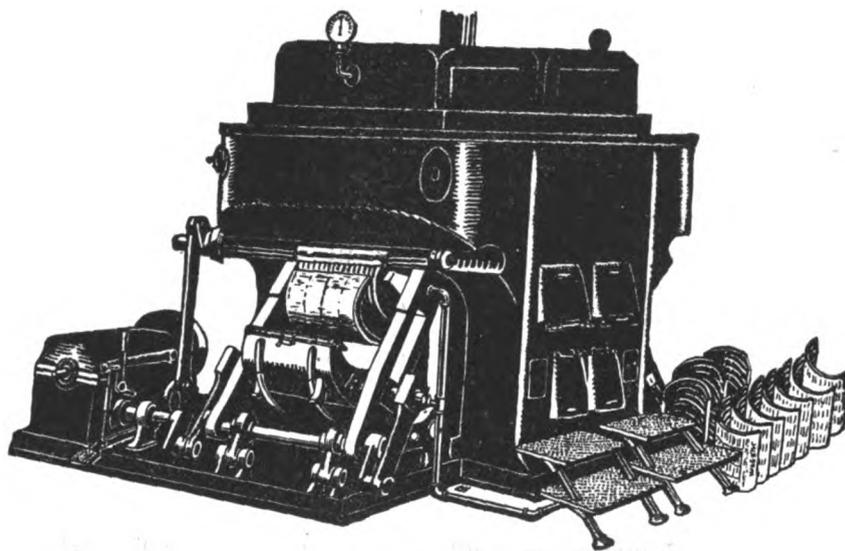
Substantial Reduction in the Cost of Working

saving of time, labour, fuel, metal and space and improvement in the quality of the plates produced, are the results of the installation of a

Winkler Automatic Casting Machine

FOR POWER OR HAND OPERATION.

NO TAIL,
NO SHAVING,
NO TRIMMING.



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HARD FACTS:

THREE PLATES PER MINUTE FROM EACH BOX.

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because the necessary capacity of the metal pot is considerably smaller, and the casting temperature lower, than with other systems.

CONSIDERABLY LESS LOSS OF METAL,

because the plates are cast without a "tail," so that *less than 50 per cent.* of the metal required by other systems need be melted, and the same metal is not remelted so often. The metal pot is covered, thus minimizing oxidation and radiation of heat. The lower casting temperature reduces the volatilization of tin and antimony to a minimum.

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Overseas Movements of Printers' Supplies.

British Export Figures for the First Nine Months of the Year Augur a Brighter Future for Overseas Business.

The statistics relating to the exports from this country of materials coming within the scope of the printing and allied trades for the first nine months of the year disclose, as might have been anticipated, an improvement on recent years. The latest figures indicate that United Kingdom exports in this class of goods show more marked improvement than is seen in British exports as a whole, there having been a steady revival of trade in most of the goods in which the printer is particularly interested. The following notes, which have been compiled from the Board of Trade Returns, deal with the period up to the end of the first three quarters of the year, and it will be found that in the majority of the products mentioned there is shown an increase on last year's trading, as well as a steady, consistent approach to the level of the nine months of 1920.

Boards.

The exports of boards—which comprise millboard, strawboard and cardboard—during the first three quarters of the year were not quite so pronounced as in the corresponding periods of 1920 and 1921. However, recent months' trading shows exports in this commodity to have an improving tendency. During January to September the exports stood at 56,911 cwts. (£128,806), compared with 62,683 cwts. (£205,443) last year (nine months) and 60,545 cwts. (£231,417) in a similar period two years ago.

Boxes and Cartons.

The cardboard box and carton, now recognised as possessing so many features of utility in many branches of industry, forms an important item in the British paper and cardboard export list. The shipments during the first nine months of the year amounted to 12,572 cwts. (£69,662), as against 14,562 cwts. (£105,158) last year and 17,775 cwts. (£126,198) in the corresponding period of 1920.

Coated Papers.

The exports during the first nine months of the year of coated papers show an appreciable improvement compared with a similar period last year, although to reach the quantity exported in the nine months of 1920 there is still considerable leeway to be made up. Printed and embossed paper hangings despatched overseas during January to September amounted to 47,570 cwts. (£278,814), as contrasted with the less amount of 32,881 cwts. (£266,883) in the corresponding nine months of the previous year, and 117,794 cwts. (£626,992) in January to September, 1920.

Othersorts, which include waterproof wrappings, roofing paper and sensitised photographic paper, were also sent overseas to a considerable extent. For the present year the exports stood at 20,752 cwts. (£181,890) against 18,395 cwts. (£228,440) in the corresponding nine months last year and 25,833 cwts. (£305,208) in January to September, 1920.

Packings and Wrappings.

Exports under the heading of "packings and wrappings" show a marked development in recent months. During the period under review (January to September) the export of this class of commodity constituted the second largest item in the British paper and cardboard export list. For the first nine months of the year the total despatched overseas stood at 189,248 cwts. (of the value of £209,195), against 98,309 cwts. (£250,733) last year, and 279,498 cwts. (£603,428) in the corresponding nine months of 1920.

Paper Bags.

The rapid developments taking place in this country in the manufacture of paper bag-making machinery has recently given an impetus to the demand for paper bags for overseas markets. In the first nine months of the year shipments under this heading reached 13,083 cwts. (of the value of £46,123), showing an increase compared with the 11,113 cwts. (£62,844) of last year (January to September), but revealing a falling off compared with the 23,474 cwts. (£98,055), for the corresponding nine months two years ago.

Playing Cards.

With commendable enterprise British playing card manufacturers are making every effort to secure foreign and colonial markets, and with the comprehensive varieties of this class of goods that are now placed on the market an even bigger overseas demand is anticipated. Shipments of playing cards during January to September amounted to 1,608 cwts. (60,174 dozen packs) of the value of £32,013, as against 757 cwts. (27,514 dozen packs), £18,395 in the previous year, and 1,300 cwts. (55,111 dozen packs), £29,897, in the similar period in 1920.

Printed Books.

Trade in the export of printed books continues to be an important item comprised in the various classes of goods sent overseas. Twelve months ago (January to September) these exports were larger than for the period under review, although trade during recent months shows a distinct improvement. Consignments of printed books shipped overseas during the nine months reached 199,923 cwts. (of the value of £2,311,279), compared with 209,532 cwts. (£2,625,650) last year, and 211,716 cwts. (£2,700,899) in January to September, 1920.

Printing Papers.

The exports of printing papers (not coated) during the first three quarters of the year have been eminently satisfactory, amounting as they do to 947,137 cwts. of the value of £1,720,391. These exports not only represent an increase in quantity of 381,814 cwts. over the amount despatched abroad during the corresponding period last year, but constitute the big proportion of 59.8 per cent. of the quantity of the total exports of British paper and cardboard for the first nine months of the present year. It is evident that the large volume of trade now being done in this branch of British manufacture is due to the direct effect of the encouragement given to home producers by overseas possessions. With reference to the markets to which British printing papers were despatched, it is interesting to notice that of the total shipments no less than 685,782 cwts. were absorbed by Colonial markets and 261,355 cwts. by foreign countries. The demands made by various British possessions may be indicated as follows:—

Australia, by far the largest buyer, took the huge amount of 390,351 cwts. during January to September, compared with 219,156 cwts. in the corresponding period last year and only 86,308 cwts. in the 1920 period.

British India represented the next largest buyer, whose requirements amounted to 119,481 cwts., a figure largely in excess of the 74,165 cwts. last year, but below the 190,688 cwts. imported in January to September, 1920.

New Zealand occupies the next position with 55,627 cwts., recording increases contrasted with the 37,977 cwts. last year and also with the 24,034 cwts. taken by the Colony in the first nine months of 1920.

Canada took 11,370 cwts., against only 1,881 cwts. last year and 1,180 cwts. in the nine months of the preceding year.

British South Africa, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, however, have each made smaller demands, as shown by the following comparisons for the three nine-monthly periods: British South Africa, 46,473 cwts. (1922), 57,755 cwts. (1921), 47,411 cwts. (1920); Ceylon, 9,000 cwts. (1922), 12,287 cwts. (1921), 15,272 cwts. (1920); Straits Settlements, 7,814 cwts. (1922), 8,245 cwts. (1921), 9,741 cwts. (1920).

Printing Type.

The statistics relating to the shipments of British printing type for the first nine months of the present year show a decline to have taken place compared with the two corresponding periods of 1921 and 1920. The quantity sent overseas during January to September stood at 129 tons (£43,748), against the larger figures of 233 tons (£86,864) in the corresponding period last year and 195 tons (£56,599) in January to September two years ago.

Stationery Exports.

The export trade in envelopes—which does not include boxed stationery—evidences an improvement during recent months. Considerably more enterprise, however, must be displayed by British manufacturers of these almost ubiquitous adjuncts to commercial activity before business becomes again what it was in 1920. During January to September exports of envelopes amounted to 27,902 cwts. (£142,471), as against 19,124 cwts. (£193,122) last year and 40,289 cwts. (£286,736) in the nine months of the previous year.

Other sorts despatched overseas during the first three-quarters of the year stood at 92,084 cwts. (£1,076,116) contrasted with 100,173 cwts. (£1,504,064) in the corresponding period last year and 116,221 cwts. (£1,415,948) in the nine months of 1920.

Tissues.

The excellent quality of the tissues produced by British manufacturers has a world-wide reputation for adaptability and service, and although a slight decrease is shown in the demand for this class of production a fairly extensive business has been transacted. The quantity exported during January to September stands at 8,288 cwts. (£85,152), contrasted with 8,314 cwts. (£127,664) last year (nine months) and 9,628 cwts. (£120,548) in the corresponding period of 1920.

Writing Papers.

The exports of writing paper in large sheets during the first nine months of the year—amounting to 115,860 cwts., of the value of £413,028—mark an improvement of 14,346 cwts. on the corresponding period of last year, but are lower to the extent of 4,533 cwts. compared with January to September, 1920. Of the total quantity exported during the nine months it is satisfactory to note that a much bigger proportion went to the Colonies than to foreign countries, the actual amount going to the former being 91,272 cwts. and to the latter 24,588 cwts. The shipments received by the different colonies during the three nine-monthly periods were as follows:—

Australia took 48,294 cwts. in January to September, against 26,210 last year and 31,075 cwts. in the 1920 period.

British India, 23,032 cwts., against 25,671 cwts. and 47,592 cwts.

New Zealand's demands amounted to 6,927 cwts., compared with 11,180 cwts. in 1921 and 9,315 cwts. in the corresponding nine months of 1920.

British South Africa took 3,845 cwts., contrasted with 6,588 cwts. in 1921 (nine months) and 5,614 cwts. in 1920.

Straits Settlements, 1,444 cwts. (1922); 2,222 cwts. (1921), 3,901 cwts. (1920). Ceylon, 1,410 cwts. (1922); 1,113 cwts. (1921); 3,002 cwts. (1920). Canada, 710 cwts. (1922); 944 cwts. (1921); 435 cwts. (1920).

Paper in Siam.

The needs of Siam in paper, paper goods and stationery from foreign countries have remained fairly steady during the past seven or eight years. The constant demand of the country for paper and paper products is due to there being not a single paper mill in the country, the continued progress of which in education and business methods contributes towards the maintenance of the demand for the product.

Paper imports into the country are classified under three heads. There is, firstly, unprinted paper; secondly, books, music and other printed matter; and thirdly, paper manufactures, such as boxes, cartons, etc. The total value of Siam's paper imports in 1921 was approximately £200,000. Considerable advance has been made in imports of paper into Siam from the United States, which may be considered as being entirely due to the fact that United States commercial travellers now visit Siam fairly regularly and endeavour to supply the classes of paper goods that the market requires.

Printing for All the World.

The Oldest Banknote Printery.

The old firm now known as Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd., of Southwark-bridge-buildings, London, S.E., attained the venerable age of

the same predicament the next year, and the next, and the celebration has not therefore yet taken place. As, however, the date synchronised with the completion by Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, grandson of one of the founders, of thirty years' service as managing director, on the resumption last year of the annual dinners, discontinued during the war, the employees took the opportunity to present him with a gold watch as a token of

house in the kingdom, the firm seems to have entered into another period of youth, tempered with the experience of age. As soon as the difficulties, due to the war, of obtaining machinery disappeared, machines of the most up-to-date pattern were installed, the factory re-arranged, and brought thoroughly up to date, so that now every description of its special work, such as banknotes, postage stamps, cheques, bonds and all security documents, can be turned out in the best manner and in the quickest possible time.

Needless to say, this has resulted in the factory being nearly always filled to its utmost capacity, and at times want of space is severely felt. No doubt many printers will envy such a condition as this.

Trade with South America.

The firm's customers are from all parts of the world, and it is lately resuming the position in South American trade which it occupied some sixty years ago, when nearly all the republics then existing were numbered among its customers. The work now sent to that part of the world is very different from what it was then, but the base is the same, namely, the Perkins process, which Jacob Perkins introduced into this country when he came over in 1819 with a view to obtaining the printing of the Bank of England notes. As is well known, he failed to obtain the contract, but set up a business as banknote engravers with Colonel Fairman, the engraver, Serjeant Heath, and his half-brother Charles Heath, engraver to the King, who 22 years later was responsible for the engraving of the Queen's head on the first British postage stamps.

These stamps were printed by the firm for the British Government for 40 years, and it is admitted by philatelists all over the world that no stamp has ever equalled the first Queen's head for its simple beauty and appropriateness for the purpose for which it was intended.

Stamps for Various Countries.

The firm now prints postage stamps in many varieties for various countries, but always takes as its standard of excellence the old original penny.

The personnel of the management has recently been increased by the addition of several members of Mr. Heath's family, and a step forward towards modern ideas of big combinations has been taken by the association, at the beginning of this year, with Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd., the well-known letterpress printers, of St. Martin's-lane, who are now printing by the surface process the British stamps which Perkins, Bacons and Co. printed from plate over 40 years ago—a very appropriate association, which should greatly add to the strength and prosperity of both these well-known firms.

Sale of Paper Mills in France.

The mills of the Papeteries Réunies (Couprie) were recently put up for sale with the following results:—The Prieur mill at Brive, to Messrs. Sutre for 900,000 francs; two Bouragneuf mills (Creuse), Messrs. Sutre, 425,000 francs; the Bouvie mill (Corrène), M. Bohet, 510,000 francs; the Marsac mill (Puy de Dôme), M. Rémie Couprie, 150,000 francs.



View of the Factory, Decorated with an Enlargement of the First Postage Stamp, on the Occasion of the Opening of the New Southwark Bridge by H.M. The King, 6th June, 1921.

one hundred years in 1919, but was too busy with orders for paper money to celebrate its centenary in that year—banknotes being more important than banquets! It was in

their appreciation of his management during that period.

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ENVELOPE AND CARD PRESS
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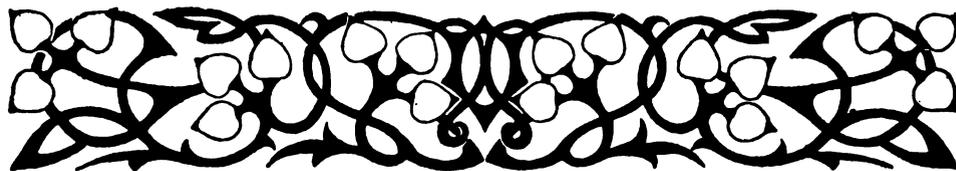
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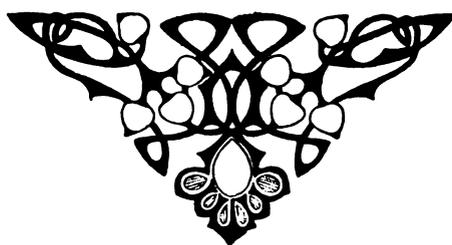
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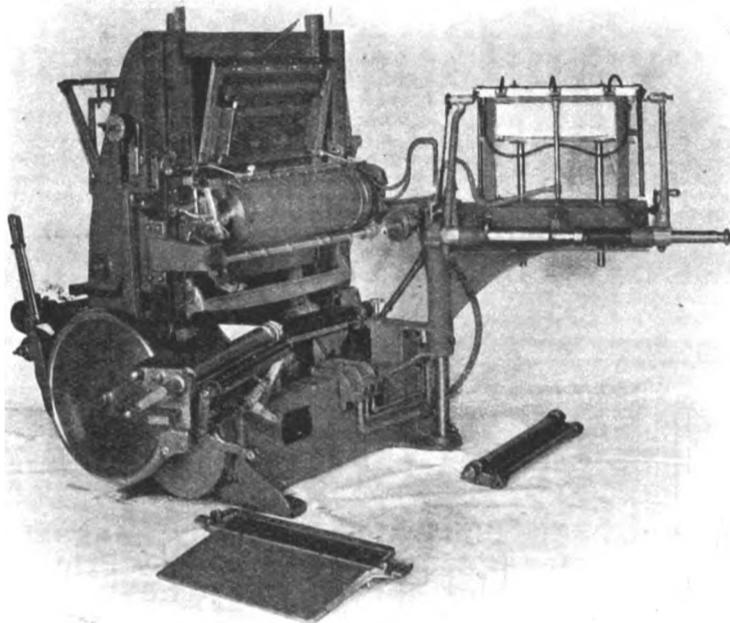
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Business.....

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Three quarter view, showing method of inserting forme: showing also pile-table and fountain swung back and forme roller unit and transfer table removed from Press.

SPECIFICATION.

Inside Chase Measurement, 13½ in. × 19½ in.
 Type matter locked in chase, 12½ in. × 19 in.
 Largest sheet which can be delivered,
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Distribution—2 forme rollers with geared steel vibrator, 2 composition distributors with geared steel vibrator, 10 in. full length ink plate, ductor roller, full length ink fountain.

Over-all Measurements:

Width, 4 ft. Length, 5 ft. Height, 4 ft. 6 in.
 Net weight, with motor, approximately 2,600 lbs.
 Speed Range 2,000 to 3,600 per hour.

x x

THE American Miehle Company's Vertical Press will produce job printing more cheaply than any other press on the market because it will produce printed impressions for a greater portion of its chargeable time by reason of the enormous reduction in the time required to change from one job to another.

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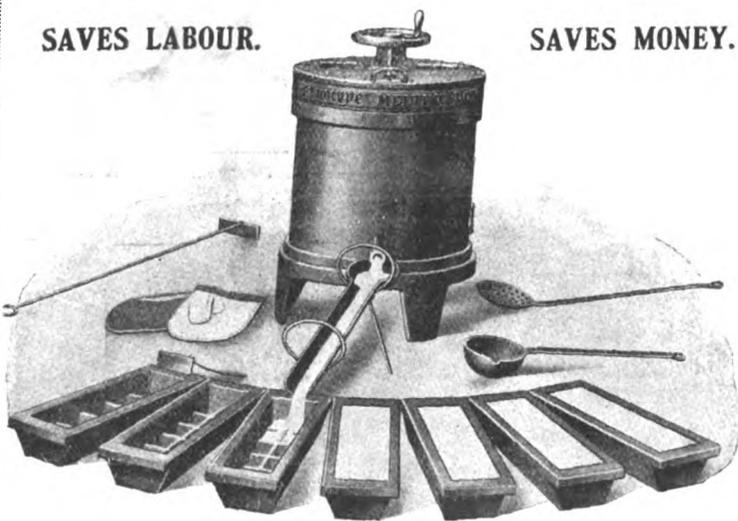
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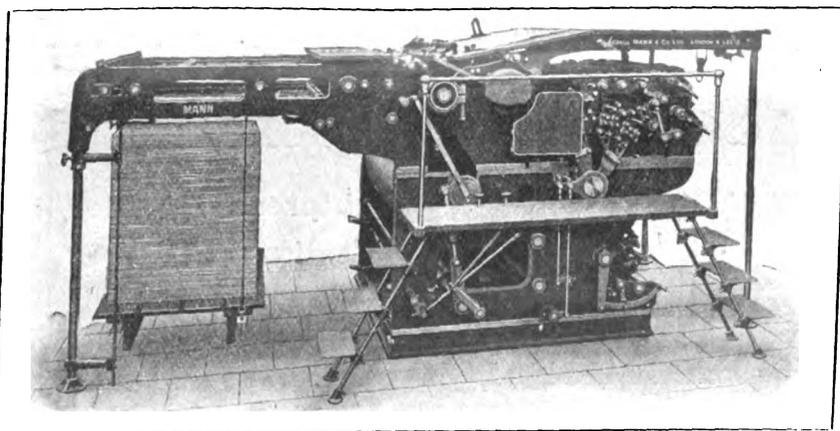
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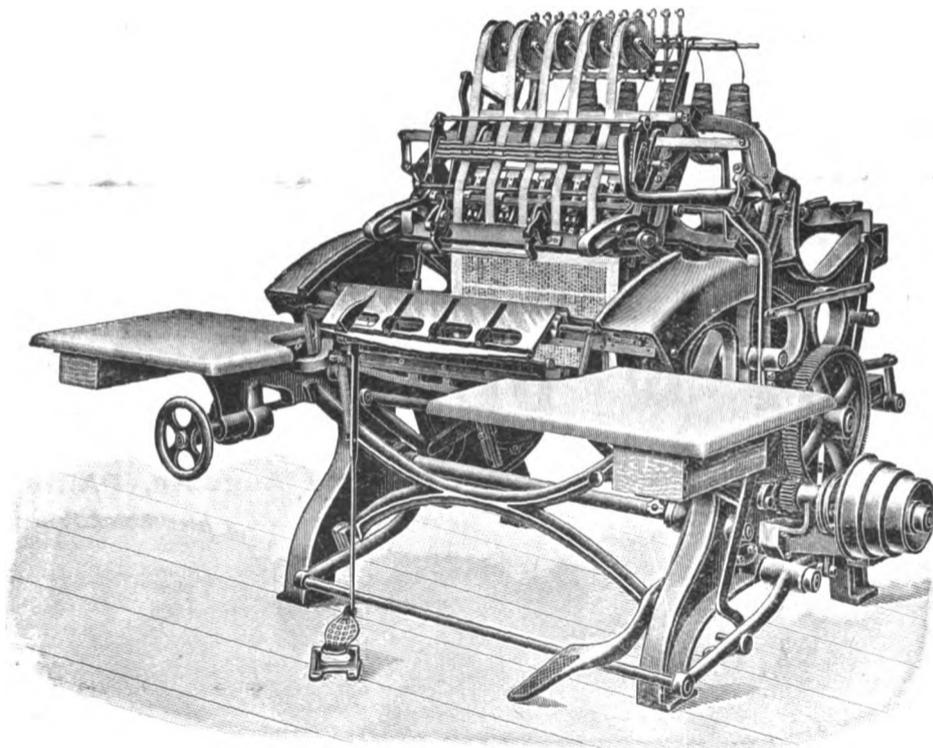
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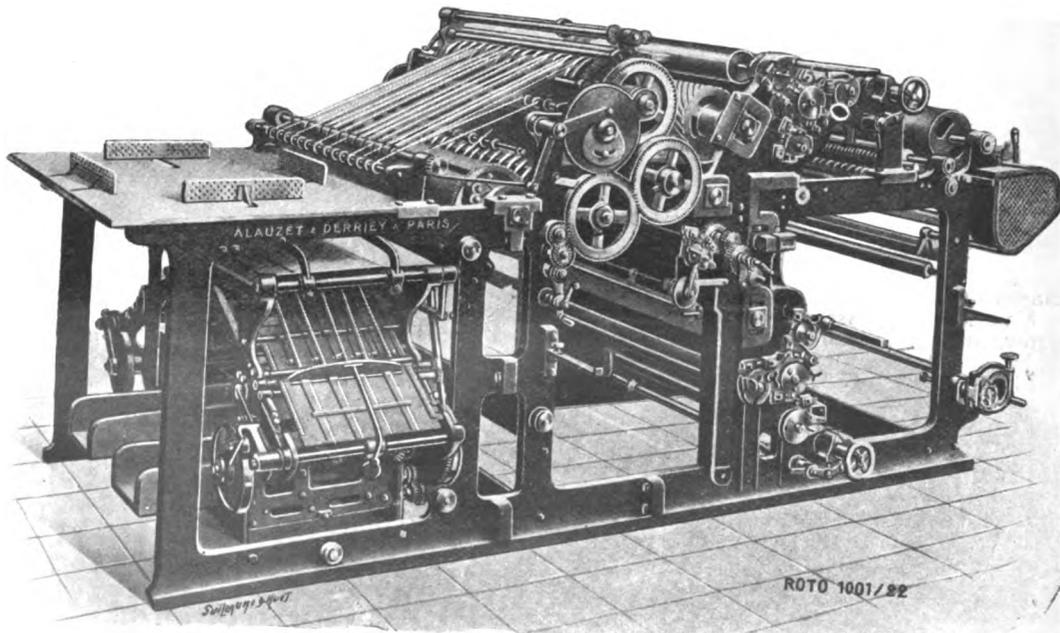
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LONDON: DECEMBER 14, 1922.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The London School of Printing and Kindred Trades.

New Institution Now at Work in Stamford Street.

Although it is not quite out of the workmen's hands, the L.C.C. London School of Printing and Kindred Trades in Stamford-street, is now fully launched upon its career, and the large staff of printing craftsmen whom Mr. J. R. Riddell (the principal) has under his charge, are busy instructing the young printers of the Metropolis from morning to night.

The old institution known as the St. Bride Printing School had completely outgrown the accommodation in the Foundation buildings in Bride-lane, and more room was required if the large number of students who wished to attend were to be admitted and were to be given the thorough training which modern conditions in the printing industry require. Accordingly, in 1917, when Mr. George Eaton Hart was the president, the idea was set on foot of promoting a scheme which should meet requirements. Looking back over the intervening period it is surprising to find that in so comparatively short a period the new school has come into being. That success has been achieved is due to the enthusiasm of the leading men in the printing industry, Lord Riddell in particular. Support came readily from all sides; and it is a tribute to the fine spirit existing in the craft that the governing body should consist of representatives of employers, the trade unions and other trade associations and the London County Council.

In view of its composite character it will be interesting to give the constitution of the Executive:—

President—The Right Hon. The Lord Riddell; chairman, W. Howard Hazell, J.P.; vice-chairman, T. E. Naylor, J.P.

Employers—London Master Printers' Association: H. Basil Cahusac, Geo. Eaton Hart, W. Howard Hazell, J.P. Newspaper Proprietors' Association: Geo. W. Mascord. Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Association, Ltd.: Geo. Springfield. Master Bookbinding Association: Ernest B. Judd. Electrotyping and Stereotyping Employers' Federation: C. S. Yeates. British Printing Ink Makers: P. Squire.

Employees—Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers: W. Stevens. National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers: W. C. Warren. National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers: S. Stubbings. London Society of Compositors: T. E. Naylor, J.P. Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society: H. Wilson Howes. National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants: Geo. A. Isaacs. Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists: Rupert Kneale. Correctors of the Press: S. F. Crampin.

Managerial—Printers' Managers and Overseers Association: E. W. Whittle. Book-

binding Overseers' Association: Geo. A. Eden.

L.C.C. Representatives—C. A. Bates, the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, P.C., M.P.; F. Garrett, Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, C. A. G. Manning, T. W. McAra, J.P.; W. J. Pincombe, J.P., Capt. G. S. C. Swinton, Edward Unwin.

The Departments.

The various departments of the School have been well equipped, thanks to the generosity of manufacturers in the printing and allied trades, who have supplied some of the latest machinery and apparatus, thus rendering the institution one of the most complete of its kind. It is by reason of this assistance that two new sections have been added, namely, the bookbinding and the electrotyping. Others have been extended. Whilst the Stamford-street premises are not what would have been designed had it been possible to plan them out afresh, the facilities are the best that could be secured. As Mr. Riddell points out, it was a question of taking this institution and converting it into a printing school or waiting some twenty years. The course to be taken, therefore, was obvious.

Some 40,000 square feet of floor space is available in the Stamford-street premises, and the various floors have been laid out to the utmost advantage. Accordingly the curriculum is enlarged and a system of intensive training adopted.

With the facilities provided, a student can qualify in any of the manifold operations which printing involves. In the composing department, there is instruction both in hand-setting of type and machine operation. The type cases are well arranged and ample furniture is readily accessible for the making up of formes. A separate room is set apart for the mechanical typesetting, the latest models being supplied by Linotype and Machinery Ltd., the Lanston Monotype Corporation and the Intertype Co. A number of dummy key-boards are also available for practice. Casters for the moulding of the type have been installed by Messrs. R. P. Bannerman and Sons, while supplies of metal and Fryotype metal pots are derived from Fry's Metal Foundry.

Excellent equipment is furnished in the litho department, instruction beginning with the preparation of the stones, and including the latest developments. Photo-litho has been undertaken rather in the nature of research, a step characteristic of the courage of the Principal. In this connection Messrs. Hunters Ltd. have presented a fine photographic equipment, and Pictorial Machinery Ltd., have given a printing-down frame by Lithotex.

Offset has long been a subject of study, and in the new School Messrs. George Mann and Co.

have brought the offset machine up to date in addition to supplying a plate graining machine. Messrs. Furnival and Co. provide a transfer press besides a double-drum direct rotary litho machine.

To admit to still further tuition in the art of illustration the P. Lawrence Printing Machine Co. is to provide a photogravure machine of modern type.

The Machine-Room.

The machine-room is one of the most complete in the whole building, its dimensions and lighting allowing of the proper manipulation of the formes and mechanism. Along one side are arranged the platens, and down the other are placed the cylinder machines. Here, any day, great activity may be seen as the students run off colour work in various stages; and very good colour work can be produced, as those who have seen the portfolios previously issued know. Automatic feeders have been fitted to some of the machines, for which the authorities are indebted to the Cross Paper Feeder Co. and the Canadian American Machinery Co., the latter company also furnishing a Camco folding machine. In the platen section John Haddon and Co. have installed a safety platen, as well as providing Tungstone furniture for use in the composing-room.

In the stereo and electro department there are all the facilities for acquainting the students with the processes under practical conditions. The deposition plant has been provided by Messrs. Canning and Co., of Birmingham, and equally elaborate provision has been made by the Amalgamated Press, A. W. Penrose and Co., and H. Williams and Co. in machinery.

The new bookbinding section promises from its appearance to give valuable instruction. All that is needed to complete the book, even to the decoration of the covers, is at hand. Messrs. Smythe-Horne, Ltd., have added a book-sewing machine, and Messrs. Hampson, Betteridge and Co., Ltd., are responsible for much of the binding plant.

Other firms which have helped to equip the School in a manner worthy of the institution are the St. Clement's Press (filing system), Nickeloid Co. (heating cabinet), Westinghouse Morse Co. (chain driving), Aerograph Co., Ltd. (aerograph equipment), and E. A. Braddick (motor).

Not only in practical work, but in the theory also is thorough training given. Thus there is a complete laboratory for the investigation of fundamentals, whilst six lecture-rooms are adapted for oral instruction.

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the students can keep themselves well informed as to the literature of the craft. Equally important, there is a canteen where meals can be served. It should be added that the Stamford-street premises offer opportunities of extension.

The Staff.

With all these facilities, there is a good foundation for the building up of efficient craftsmen. But, of course, even the best equipment would be useless without an enlightened staff. Mr. J. R. Riddell (the principal) has taken no little pains in getting about him instructors who are highly qualified for the important and exacting task before them.

The completed staff as appointed is as follows, and the subjects indicated show how extensive is the syllabus:—

FULL TIME.—J. R. Riddell (principal), J. Fuller (deputy principal), H. D. Keats (chief machine instructor), G. A. Sayers (chief composing instructor), A. H. De La Rue (chief lithographic instructor), A. L. Butler (machine instructor), L. C. Mennell (machine instructor), E. E. Allen (composing instructor), R. G. Fenton (composing instructor), J. H. Burton (lithographic instructor), J. S. Sunderland (stereo and electro), B. J. Sansom (binding and warehouse), J. Stuart (general craft knowledge).

PART-TIME INSTRUCTORS.—E. C. Harrington (photo-litho), R. R. Tyrer (colour photo-litho), R. H. Watkins (costing and estimating), S. G. Yapp (salesmanship), J. Stuart (order clerks), C. Harrup (science and printing ink), E. A. Dawe (paper), L. Smith (design and advert), W. Wythe (monotype), H. J. Middleton (linotype), E. Smith (typesetting), F. M. Collis (printers' readers), H. J. Parker (printers' assistants), C. Harvey (general craft knowledge) and L. Sarjeant (metallurgy).

TECHNICAL STAFF.—A. W. Brown (lino. operator and technical assistant), H. Jacobs (technical assistant), E. F. Williams (workshop assistant), G. F. Coates (schoolkeeper).

CLERICAL STAFF.—A. R. Laird, B. E. Ilett and H. Stuart.

Matters Needing Justification.

The outside of the building is its worst aspect. An old structure, it still bears in deep stone-engraving the title of the benevolent society which formerly owned it. There are hopes, however, that this inscription will be effaced.

Another matter which it is desired to rectify is the payment of the full fee demanded by the London County Council for students who live or work outside the L.C.C. administrative area. The majority of these lads, as Mr. T. E. Naylor has stated, work for employers who pay rates to the L.C.C. Therefore it is felt by the School authorities that they are justified in asking the Council to recognise the students who live in the outlying districts as though they resided inside the administrative area and as being entitled to the benefits offered at a reduced fee. Negotiations are in hand with the Essex County Council in respect of their boys attending the School, and it is hoped to make similar compacts with other bodies. In this matter, as Lord Riddell demonstrated on the occasion of a Press inspection of the School, the governing body are fighting the battle not only of the printing industry, but of other trades. As His Lordship also pointed out, it is a serious hindrance that a boy, because he works in one place and lives in another, should be deprived of the best technical education available.

Character.

There is another aspect of the work of the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades which deserves mention. It is the influence which is brought to bear upon the students with the object of forming character. To that end a strict but healthy discipline is enforced. This has always been a main consideration in the mind of the principal; and indeed without imparting a sense of responsibility much of the training would be useless. Accordingly the trainees, many of whom study in their employers' time, are compelled to keep a strict record of their time, a task which has the added advantage of assisting them to understand the principles of cost-finding. Not the least useful lesson which is taught is that of thrift, and with £600 which has been raised there has been founded a St. Bride's Printers Pension Fund, which will perpetuate the name of St. Bride and help some poor craftsman in his time of need. With some 1,600 individual students, many of whom attend two or three classes a week, it will be seen that the task before the authorities of the new School offers great

opportunities, whilst the fact that there are about 200 on the waiting list demonstrates the reputation which has been gained for the institution.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' AUXILIARY.

Further to our report last week of the successful concert under the chairmanship of Mr. W. J. Light held in aid of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Auxiliary on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation Funds, we learn that the principal donations were the following:—Winkler, Fallert et Cie, Berne, Switzerland, £26 5s.; W. J. Light and Co., £10 10s.; Amalgamated Press, Lavington-street, £10; A. Chadwell (*Daily Chronicle*), £6 10s.; Mr. Cocks, Mechanical Department (*Daily Telegraph*), £5 5s.; Nickeloid, Electrotype Co., £5 5s.; *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, £3 3s.; Badoureau and Jones' Chapel, £2 6s.; New Pegamoid Co., £2 2s.; Thos. Hardman and Sons, Ltd., £2 2s.; Fry's Metal Foundry, £2 2s.; W. H. Masters, Fleetway Press, £2 2s.; A. Wood and Odhams' Chapel, £1 10s.; A. Browning and Chapel Amalgamated Press, Gravesend Foundry, £1 12s. 6d.

Mrs. W. J. Light, Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., and many others contributed sums of one guinea or less, bringing the total up to £130, a gratifying result in view of the fact that the time was an exceptionally difficult one, coming so close upon the annual Pensions Festival.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Cooper, A. J. Campbell-. Advertising device for use with envelopes. 32,430.
Corley, B. R. Engraving machines. 32,763.
Doble, K. D. (United Paper Co.). Material for wrappings, cartons, etc. 32,752.
Farmer, A. E. Cutting and folding attachments for printing machines. 32,853.
Fazackerley, W., and Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland). Apparatus for feeding wrappers, sheets, etc., from a pile. 32,749.
Franklin, A. V. Loose-leaf binders. 32,522.
Lancaster, A. L., and Lancaster, M. L. Wages, etc., envelopes. 32,574.
Lewis, J. Cartons, paper bags, etc. 32,751.
Linotype and Machinery Ltd. (Mergenthaler Setzmaschinen Fabrik Ges.). Photographic composing machines. 32,816.
Vogelsang, W., and Vox Maschinen-Akt.-Ges.). Punching machines for statistical, etc., cards. 32,377.
Vogelsang, W., and Vox Maschinen-Akt.-Ges.). Statistical, etc., cards. 32,378.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Bullock, C. A. H. Type-setting apparatus 189,217.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Magazines of typographical composing machines. 189,224.
Morris, L. S. B. Folding boxes. 189,329.
National Paper Can Co. Containers. 174,907.
Smith, C. H. Cartons for fragile materials 189,212.

1922.

Harnden, C. A. Embossing machines or presses. 189,380.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

Salmon, H. J., and Smith, J. H. W. Means for fixing paper rolls on the shafts of printing and like machines. 189,451.

HOLDERS of the 8 per cent. Notes, issued by Spicer Bros., and redeemable by 1936 at latest at 102, or earlier, subject to six months' notice, are given the opportunity of substituting the same for 5½ per cent. Twenty-Year Notes at 98. In about five years' time the redemption of these is, however, subject to six months' notice on the part of the company. The difference between the issue price of 98 and the redemption value of 102 is to be satisfied in cash,

Australian Notes.

Increased Paper Trade with United Kingdom—Local Industry's Slow Progress—Australian Timbers for Pulp Manufacture—Official Tests—Paper from Karri Mill-Waste and Sulphite—Further Experiments Proceeding—Paper from Cane tops and Trash—Newspapers Affected by Strikes—Government Printing Office Dismissals.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

DISCUSSING Australia's purchases of paper it is stated that the vastly increased trade in paper with the United Kingdom is principally due to the fact that all classes of British paper and paper goods enjoy a preferential duty of 10 per cent.

IN spite of a considerable market for paper in Australia the local paper industry has not made the advance that might have been expected. However, experiments are now being carried on on a large scale with regard to utilising Australian woods for the manufacture of pulp for papermaking purposes, and a strong effort is being made to supply locally at least a part of the market requirements in paper, strawboard, and paper board.

TO ASSIST this industry paper pulp and various other articles now used in the manufacture of paper are admitted free of duty, and an increased duty has been added to imported papers similar to those which can be manufactured in Australia. Several mills are now in operation. During the past year a large plant, equipped principally with American machinery, has been erected, which is now operating with a minimum daily production of 35 tons of pulp board.

TESTS are being carried out by the Bureau of Science and Industry at the Australian Paper and Pulp Co.'s Geelong mill in order to ascertain the suitability of Australian timbers and pulp for papermaking. Samples of printing paper made from Karri mill-waste pulp (70 per cent.) and imported sulphite pulp (30 per cent.) have been submitted to the Director of the Bureau (Mr. G. H. Knibbs) by Mr. Benjamin, the officer in charge of the investigations. These samples, it is stated, show that a printing paper suitable for many purposes may be made from a mixture of the pulps referred to. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the pulp to run on the machine, but in the opinion of both Mr. Benjamin and Mr. A. E. Clarke (mill manager) a suitable paper may be made by modifying the preliminary treatment.

SIMILAR experiments are to be carried out, using a number of timbers, and the cost of production of the pulp and its papermaking value will be ascertained.

THE Government has been indirectly informed that a paper factory at Hawaii, erected at a cost of £100,000, is making excellent paper from cane tops and trash. As thousands of tons of cane tops are regularly burnt in the cane fields of Queensland, the Prime Minister was asked to instruct the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry to conduct experiments.

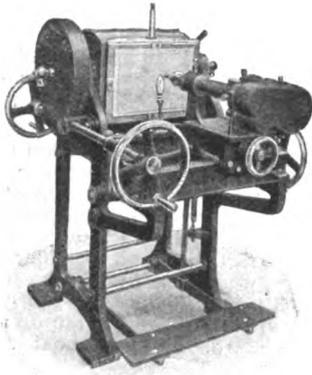
STRIKES of printing operatives in Western Australia and Tasmania have caused the non-appearance of newspapers at Perth, while the *Mercury* at Hobart was produced partly in type and partly by photo-lithography and subsequently by means of type-writing and process blocks.

IN connection with the strike at Perth, the Printing Trade Employees' Union was fined £50 for the part it took following a decision of the court to which the matter in dispute had been referred.

THE *Daily Mail*, Sydney, draws serious attention to the dismissal of upwards of 100 hands from the Government Printing Office. The persons affected include all branches of the trade. "Is the Government Printery another doomed State enterprise?" it is asked.

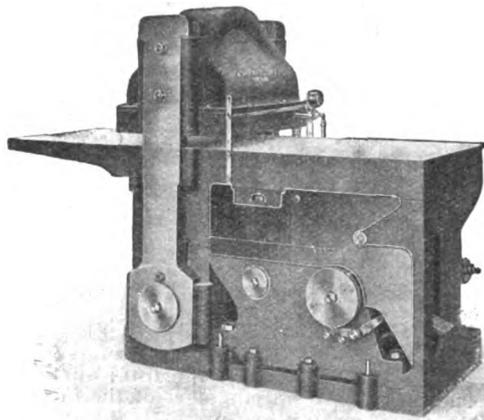
WINKLER Stereotyping Machines

SWISS MANUFACTURE



COMBINED ROUTER.

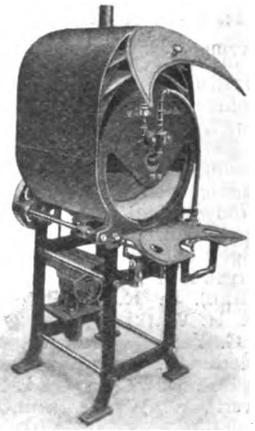
For Curved and Flat Plates. With Horizontal Cutter and Water Cooling.



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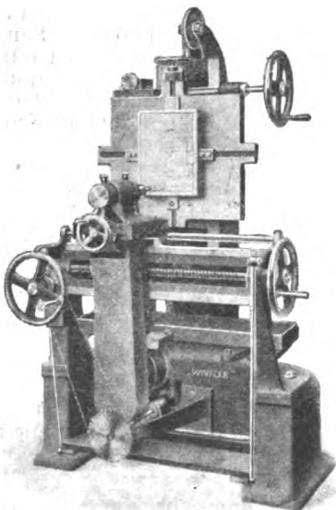
For Fine Art and Newspaper Moulds.

Electric or Steam Heated—for Dry or Wet Flong. Improves moulding results. Equals in capacity 3 Pneumatic Presses. Eliminates the Mangle. Restricts Moulding and Drying to one machine. Saves type, time, labour, power and fuel.



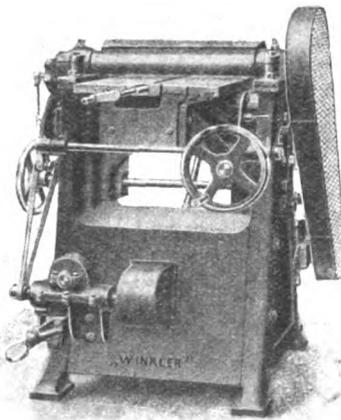
AUTOMATIC MATRIX DRYER.

Electrically or Gas Heated. The entire attendance consists in opening and closing the door of the drum.



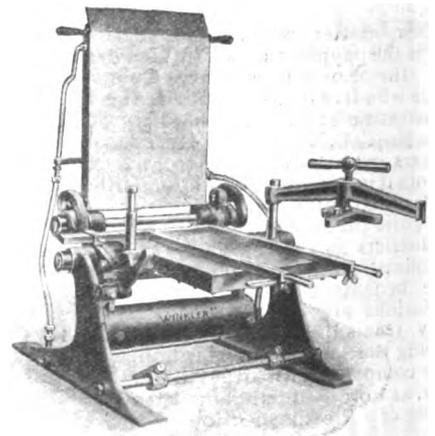
ROUTING MACHINE.

For Flat Plates. With Horizontal Cutter.



BACK MILLING MACHINE.

With reciprocating Rotary Cutter. Automatic movement of table. Unexcelled precision of work. Saves make-ready. Eliminates the roughing machine.



BALANCED CASTING BOX.

With Electric Heating and Water Cooling. For type-high and pica plates.

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Sole Agents in the U.K. and Colonies for

WINKLER, FALLERT & CO., S.A., BERNE.

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 Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg A.-G., Augsburg.

Trade Notes.

OPEN HOUSE POLICY.—The Open House Committee of the London Master Printers' Association called a meeting of the open and non-federated houses "to consider future policy," at Stationers' Hall yesterday evening (Wednesday).

At the December meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, held on Tuesday of last week, the principal feature was a stimulating lecture on "Betterment" by Mr. A. R. Closs, works manager of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society. We hope to find room for this lecture in next week's issue.

CITY firemen were called on Sunday to premises at New-street-hill, Little New-street, Shoe-lane, belonging to Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, printers, Little New-street. Prompt action put a quick end to the outbreak.

PAUL BANCROFT, 25, printer, was fined £100 and £7 7s. costs at the Bow-street Police Court on Monday, for keeping a gaming house in Little St. Andrew-street; W.C.

MESSRS. W. H. SMITH AND SONS, in a letter to their branch managers and superintendents, say: "The firm has come to the conclusion that it will be in the best interests of all concerned if every member of the staff... over the age of 18 becomes a member of some recognised union. Our superintendents will have instructions after January 1st next," the letter adds, "to inquire whether our wishes have been carried out, and thereafter no promotions will be sanctioned unless the member of the staff concerned holds the card of some recognised tradesociety."

TO CELEBRATE the centenary of the *Law Times*, a small but distinguished company of judges and lawyers assembled on Tuesday at a dinner at the Grand Hotel. This professional organ was first issued in 1822 from 5, Quality street, Chancery-lane, and is the oldest legal paper in the country, and probably in the world.

TO COMMEMORATE the attainment of the age of 150 years, the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* has issued a special supplement, reproducing a facsimile of its first number and containing illustrated historical articles dealing with many aspects of the life of Shrewsbury and of the county.

A COPY of the "Pickwick Papers," in the original 21 parts, and the original green wrappers, was sold to a private collector for £300, at Messrs. Hodgson's last Thursday.

AT Sutton (Surrey), last week, Eric Whitehead, 18, of Queen's-road, Sutton, was committed for trial charged with setting fire to a local paper factory.

CHRISTMAS card orders are stated to be four times last year's volume. The Association of Christmas Card Publishers have instituted a window dressing competition, for Christmas cards this season, and this had induced brisk sales.

TRY ADVERTISING.—Addressing the Carlisle Chamber of Trade on Friday, Mr. Theodore Carr, ex-M.P. for Carlisle, recommended as a motto for business men: "Buy well, advertise well, and sell well." At the same gathering the Deputy Mayor referred to the glut of orders which followed upon two days' advertising in a certain case.

ADVERTISING CONVENTION.—The president of the Thirty Club of London (Mr. John Cheshire, of Lever House, Blackfriars), is seeking the co-operation of the printing and allied trades as well as the advertising fraternity in supporting the Club's invitation to the Advertising Clubs of America to hold the 1924 Convention of the Affiliated Clubs of the World in London. To that end efforts are being made to get together a strong delegation from Great Britain to attend the 1923 Convention at Atlantic City.

MESSRS. JESSE BROAD AND CO., LTD., printers and manufacturing stationers, of Jesbro Works, Buxton-street, London-road, Manchester, have opened a retail shop at 8, Piccadilly, where an excellent display of their many specialities is made. We have to acknowledge receipt from this firm of a neat vest pocket card bearing on one side a calendar for 1923 and on the other a reminder of stationery specialities which the firm is offering.

"SHORTHAND is useful in all walks of life," said Lord Beaverbrook at the prize-giving of Pitman's School at the Albert Hall on Saturday.

THE *New Statesman* announces in its current issue that Mr. Sidney Webb, M.P., has ceased to be chairman of the company which is responsible for the publication of that paper. The reason given for the resignation is the pressure of Parliamentary work.

ON Saturday night Mr. E. H. Cox gave a lecture at St. Matthew's Parish Room, Denmark Hill, entitled "From the Forest to the Breakfast Table." In the course of the lecture the film showing the production of *The Times* was put on the screen. Three other films, one representing the felling of trees and the making of the pulp, were also shown.

POSTING ABROAD.—Sir Edwin Stockton has asked the Postmaster-General whether he is aware that letters originating in England and circulated in England are still being posted in Austria to benefit by the depreciated exchange; and whether it is intended to take some means of dealing with this abuse of international postage, seeing that in transactions of this kind our Post Office does the work, and Austria and other countries receive the pay for it. Mr. Neville Chamberlain writes in reply:—I regret to say that, in spite of the reductions in the inland printed paper rates carried out earlier in the year, certain firms still make a practice of posting their circulars in countries with a depreciated exchange. Should the abuse continue, I shall certainly consider what effective steps can be taken to prevent it.

AT a Tonbridge inquest on Thursday on F. H. Whiffen, 49, a compositor, formerly of Bexley Heath, who died suddenly on the Tuesday, medical evidence was given that the post mortem examination revealed valvular disease of the heart.

THE late Mr. Edwin William Stevens, of Fleet-street, E.C., and of Powis-square, North Kensington, lithographer, who died on October 4th, left £3,459.

THE *Daily Herald* acknowledges receipt of a cheque for £23 9s. subscribed by the compositors of the *Daily Mail* for the funds of the *Daily Herald*. In addition, the *Daily Mail* compositors have decided to circularise the compositors of all other daily papers to support the *Herald*.

THE strike of printers which is paralysing the Swiss Press is threatened with serious extension. The masters decided upon a lock-out, to be effective this week.

AFTER this year the Hungarian bank notes hitherto printed in Switzerland will be printed in Hungary, an agreement having been reached between the Hungarian and Swiss companies whereby a branch printing office will be opened in Budapest, capitalised in both countries, which will print bank notes for Hungary and other countries, including the Baltic States.

A GRANT of £113,000 for the Indian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition has been sanctioned, say Reuter, from Delhi.

AFTER six months of stoppage the "Kommunar" Paper Mill in Russia has commenced work. Employment is given to 456 work-people to produce 147,000 poods of paper.

CONSUMPTION of news-print in the United States during this year, which is due to a keen fight for circulation by the large dailies all over the country, shows an increase of 13 per cent. over that for 1920.

Lord Dalziel's Retirement.

On completion last week of 30 years' active work in Fleet-street, Lord Dalziel announced his retirement from journalism and newspaper management. He has resigned the chairmanship and managing directorship of the *Daily Chronicle*, *Lloyd's News* and *Reynold's Newspaper*, the last named having been acquired by a syndicate in which the principal members of the staff are interested. The *Era* has been purchased by Mr. A. E. Abrahams, and the trade newspapers in which Lord Dalziel is interested have been acquired by a well-known publishing house. His interests in provincial newspapers have been taken over by a separate company in which a leading financier is interested. Lord Dalziel recently disposed of his holding in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to Sir John Leigh.

Trade Union Matters.

T.A. ELECTIONS.—Branches of the Typographical Association are being asked to nominate candidates for election as delegates to the annual meetings of the Trade Union Congress, the Labour Party, and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. Nominations will also be made for the annual election of the Executive Council, February 28th being the latest date for the acceptance of nominations.

THE Scottish Typographical Circular, in its official record of the proceedings of the Executive Council of the Scottish Typographical Association, says that approval has been given by the Council to a proposal from the Edinburgh branch making it binding on all the unions affiliated to the National Federation of Printing and Kindred Trades to secure unity of action in all movements for alteration of hours or wages, and that in all such movements affecting the trade the negotiating committee shall be the Executive Committee of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom. A ballot of the Scottish Typographical Association was ordered to be taken on the question.

NEWRY DISPUTE.—The dispute in Newry, Ireland, still continues, every effort at settlement having failed. The situation in Ireland regarding the wages settlement is in a very strained position and serious developments are feared unless wiser counsel prevails.

PROPOSED T.A. DELEGATE MEETING.—The delegate meetings of the Typographical Association are held tri-annually, the last being held at Hastings early this year. Owing to the exceptional circumstances caused by the recent dispute, strong representations have been made to the Executive Council to hold a delegate meeting early in the new year. A voting paper is being issued to the members on the question, a full statement of the position being made. If the meeting is held, branches will be called upon to bear the delegate expenses which will not be paid from the general fund as hitherto.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A. R. Greenfield the elder, A. R. Greenfield the younger, S. J. Greenfield and H. W. Greenfield, lithographers, engravers and printers, 140, Great Dover-street, London, S.E.1, under the style of Smith, Greenfield and Co.

R. G. Noott and W. V. Evans, under the name of Noott and Evans and "The Criterion Printing Works," at 36, Bridge-street, Haverfordwest, printers.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Myer Zang, 6, Canal-road, London, N., engraver. Public examination, February 20th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey street.

George Hylands, 47-49, The Arcade, Northampton, wholesale stationer.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
 Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
 Imitators Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould—Patent.
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OFFSET PRINTING LARGEST PLANT OF ANY TRADE HOUSE IN LONDON.

LINOTYPE & TWO-COLOUR
 :: OFFSET MACHINES. ::

FOSH & CROSS, LTD.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND LETTERPRESS PRINTERS TO THE TRADE.

22 to 26 PAUL STREET,
 2 to 16 SCRUTTON STREET,
 FINSBURY, E.C.2.

Printers' Managers and Overseers.

"Parent" Association's Annual Meeting.

The December meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' (Parent) Association, held on Tuesday of last week at the Old Bell, Holborn, was an important one, this being the annual general meeting. There was a good attendance of members, and some interesting discussion on the Association's internal affairs developed in the course of the evening. The president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, occupied the chair, supported by the vice-president and other officers.

Arising out of the reading of the minutes, announcement was made that Mr. S. J. Holt had withdrawn from the members nominated at the previous meeting for election to the Council.

The meeting next proceeded with the election of new members, the following being duly elected:—Mr. H. W. Lindsey (Caledonian Press, Ltd., 74, Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.); overseer, letterpress machine room). Mr. J. W. Tilley (Millington's "Crown Works," Tottenham, N.15; overseer, composing room). Mr. T. White (Fosh and Cross, Scrutton street, E.C.); litho manager).

Messrs. Lindsey and White were present, and received a personal welcome from the president.

The Year's Working.

Copies of the balance sheet for the year having been already circulated, the chairman proceeded to read the report of the Council for 1921-2. The report indicated that the year had been a period of steady progress—not all that could have been desired, but, in the circumstances, fully equal to reasonable expectation. Evidence of the accuracy with which the increase in subscriptions was fixed was provided by the fact that the balance of funds in hand was almost the same as a year previously, the present figure being a few pounds below that of last year. A satisfactory increase of membership was reported, after allowance for the year's losses. A detailed account was given of the attendances of members at council and committee meetings, also an indication of the nature of the general meeting of the year. Completion of the Association's third pension was put on record, thanks being expressed particularly to Messrs. A. E. Jarvis and G. H. T. Freeman. Though continued and increased unemployment had to be chronicled, the report closed on an optimistic note, indicating that with a fair prospect of the long-awaited trade revival being realised, the Council are looking forward in the fulness of hope to a period of sure and substantial progress.

Mr. Hart drew attention to the fact that eight members had had their names erased from the roll of membership during the year. He wished to be assured that no member had suffered erasure as the result of hard times.

The president and general secretary both replied, giving assurance that members' names were not erased until all reasonable endeavours to secure their retention had been exhausted.

Following the reading by the president of the accounts for the year ended October 31st, the auditors (Messrs. H. W. Jackson and J. French) testified to their satisfaction with the accounts of the Association, remarking that great praise was due to the general secretary and financial secretary for the excellent way in which the books were kept.

Questions from Mr. Dawson elicited full details of the costs incurred in connection with the Liverpool United Gathering and the Bohemian Concert.

In respect of the cost of sending representatives to special gatherings in the provinces, the general secretary drew attention to the increasing extent to which the interests of the Parent Association were being linked up with the provinces, and maintained the necessity for keeping in close and friendly touch with provincial centres.

Mr. Hart suggested that the accounts should include a record of the money for the payment of unemployed members. This suggestion evoked considerable discussion, in which several members participated. It was eventually agreed that since these payments were fully declared in the Association's general accounts in July, it would be inadvisable to introduce unnecessary complications by entering them also in the local accounts at the end of the year.

Adoption of the report and balance sheet having been proposed and seconded, Mr.

Dawson expressed the opinion that more attention should be given to them. He accordingly proceeded to make a running criticism or comment upon various items in the report.

After reply had been made, chiefly by the general secretary, to the criticisms offered, the report and balance sheet were adopted *nem con.*

In regard to the provision by the Association of prizes for technical students, it was agreed that the same amount as last year, £10 15s., be allocated to this purpose.

Election of Council and Officers.

The next item being the issue of voting papers and the election of council and officers; scrutineers were first appointed, the chosen members being Messrs. Burton, French, Hamilton and Summerfield.

All the Association's present officers having been nominated for re-election unopposed, these were first re-elected seriatim, each in turn making a brief expression of thanks for re-election—with the exception of Mr. Blackwell, who was unavoidably absent.

The officers of the Association accordingly continue as before, namely: President, Mr. S. M. Bateman; vice-president, Mr. R. H. Berry; treasurer, Mr. C. Durston; trustees, Messrs. J. C. Pugh and G. Phillips; general secretary, Mr. E. W. Whittle; financial secretary, Mr. W. H. Gill; hon. technical secretary, Mr. H. Blackwell.

There being sixteen nominations for eight vacancies on the Council, election was carried out by means of voting papers, the successful candidates being later announced as the following: Messrs. J. Acton (54 votes), G. H. T. Freeman (52), E. H. Campling (49), R. Simpson (47), C. Northam (41), A. H. Wilson (41), G. S. Waller (39), and E. Hutchins (38).

The Question of "Joy Rides."

Mr. Pugh recalled attention to the subject of delegates being sent from London to the provinces. In view of the fact that criticism on the point of expenditure for this purpose had again been made that evening, he wished to have it definitely put on record what was the feeling of the members in the matter. He therefore moved "that this meeting approves of the Council's action in sending representatives where deemed necessary."

Mr. Durston seconded, and Mr. Reed supported.

Mr. Carne moved as an amendment that the proposition lie on the table.

Mr. Dawson seconded the amendment.

Mr. Pugh objected to the amendment on the ground that it was not a direct negative, but the chairman put the amendment to the meeting, it being defeated by a large majority.

The proposition was then put and was carried *nem con.*

Mr. Walters proposed that a vote of thanks be accorded to the retiring members of the Council for their services during the past year.

This was seconded and carried unanimously.

The results of the Council election were announced (as detailed above), and the meeting closed with brief expressions of thanks from Messrs. J. Acton and A. H. Wilson.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

EGYPT.

Tenders have been invited by the Survey Department (Ministry of Finance) of the Egyptian Government for the supply of lithographic map printing paper for the year 1923-24. Tenders will be received by the Survey of Egypt, Giza (Mudiriya), Egypt, up to noon on December 23rd, 1922. (Reference D.O.T. 9509/F.E./M.P.)

The Egyptian Minister of Finance has invited tenders for the supply of paper, stationery, and general office material required by the Central Stores, Ministry of Finance, for the year 1923-24. Tenders will be received by the Central Stationery Stores Department, Ministry of Finance, Cairo, up to noon on January 25th, 1923. (Reference D.O.T. 9501/F.E./M.P.)

A CORRESPONDENT desires to get into communication with a firm which makes machine cut paper letters of all descriptions.

Postal Charges.

Printed Paper Traffic Realises Expectations.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday Lord Southwark asked the Government whether they could now say to what extent the postal revenue had increased since the recent reductions of postal charges; and whether the Postmaster-General could definitely state that the further reductions so urgently asked for by the united voice of business-men in the interest of trade revival and increased revenue would be brought into operation before the close of the year. He was glad to hear that the Postmaster-General was endorsing the wise policy of his predecessor of retaining that very able strong Advisory Committee of practical business-men.

The Earl of Onslow (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health), replied that when the reductions of postal rates were made in May they were estimated to cost the revenue £6,100,000 in a complete year, after allowing for the additional revenue to be obtained from the increase of the volume of traffic which the lower charges were expected to produce. The reduced charges had been in operation for six months, and, except in the case of printed papers, so far as could be seen at present the increase of traffic had not come up to the expectations. It was not the case that there had been an increase in the postal revenue. The sacrifice in revenue which the reductions entailed would certainly be £6,000,000 at least—probably more. If a further reduction to 1d. postage were given, there would no doubt be a further increase in the postal traffic, but it was equally certain that further sacrifice of revenue would have to be faced. That, it was estimated, would amount to another £5,000,000. The Government had not yet had an opportunity of considering the financial issues involved in this proposal, and, of course, they could not be dissociated from next year's Budget. In the circumstances he could not make any further statement at present.

Foreign Printed Matter for the U.K.

How it Affects the British Papermaker.

British papermakers undoubtedly lose many orders on account of printing done abroad and supplied to business houses in this country. The market is deluged with offers from continental firms to supply British houses with all kinds of printing, ranging from a visiting card to a complete newspaper, at an outlay that completely baffles the costing expert. It is obvious, therefore, that not only the home printer suffers, but also the papermaking and kindred trades.

The general public, when receiving price lists, circulars, etc., printed and posted abroad, cannot fail to be struck with their un-English appearance, but it is questionable whether they realise—or the firms that place orders for foreign work realise—the consequent unemployment to British workers and, as a natural result, heavier rates and taxes.

The particular industries affected, however, not only recognise but feel the full effects of such keen foreign competition, and it is not surprising they strongly condemn the lack of patriotism on the part of British firms, appealing to British buyers, who take advantage of unfair conditions, and place their printing work abroad.

The British papermaker is not afraid of legitimate competition, and he has made huge sacrifices during late years in order to meet it successfully. He does not expect to develop an extensive export trade, and at the same time to hold the home market exclusively. There are specialities made abroad, some even bearing watermarks owned by British wholesale stationers, which find a sale in this country on their merits. There are also papers manufactured in Great Britain which have a special distinction—hand-mades and esparto papers may be mentioned in this category—and consequently these find a world-wide demand.

It is the successful touting for British orders on the part of continental printing and publishing houses that affects the British papermaker, and some strenuous effort is necessary on the part of the home printer particularly, in his own interests, to take all possible steps to combat the evil.—*World's Paper Trade Review.*

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines	
	s.	d.
Agencies	3	0
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Shares for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Partnerships and Investments	3	0

Three Insertions Charged as Two.

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

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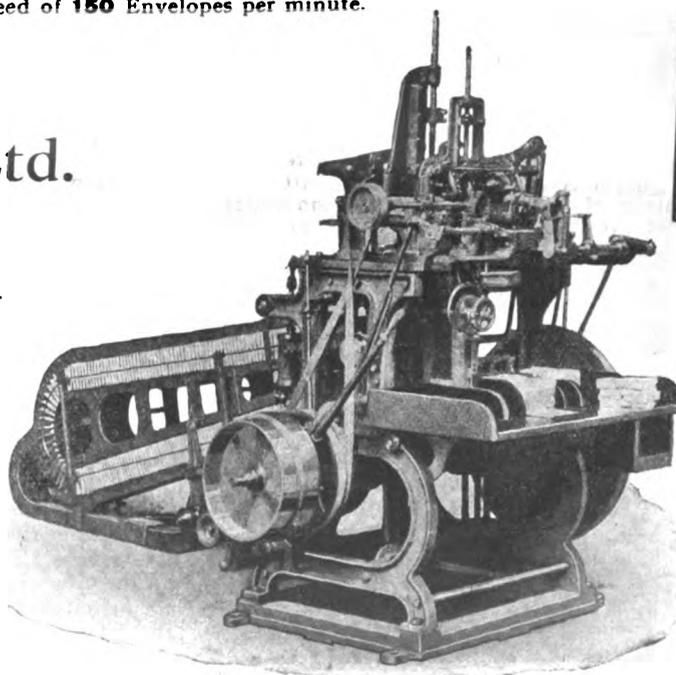
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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

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East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1922.

The London Wages Position.

SINCE last week, when we were able to put
forward a hopeful view of the position in re-
gard to wage-reduction in London, events
have moved a little further in the right di-
rection. The Paper Workers (warehousemen,
cutters, etc.), are now definitely in line, con-
firmation having been duly made of the
provisional agreement come to last week.
The only point on which wage peace in the
London printing trade still depends is the
decision of the National Society of Operative
Printers and Assistants, whose ballot has
been proceeding, the result of which is not
known at the time of our going to press. A
rejection by the "Natsopa" membership
would throw things back to a critical point
once more, and the outcome of such action is
difficult to envisage. We are hopeful, how-
ever, that the wiser councils of peace will
prevail, and the ballot result in acceptance of
the proposed settlement, in which case the
London trade may well heave a sigh of relief
in that the disconcerting influence of wage-
disputes is for a time removed and a period of
stabilisation entered upon.

Distribution Costs.

IMPORTANT observations on the vexed
question of distribution costs are made by
Commerce Monthly (published by the National
Bank of Commerce, N.Y.). It points out
that the buying public has long recognised
that the spread between producers' and
consumers' prices is unreasonable for many
classes of goods. The need for effective solu-
tion of the problem of high distribution costs
has been greatly accentuated by the advance
in the general price level. Producers are
coming to realise that these costs constitute
a serious deterrent to consumption and a check
on business. The present system is largely
an inheritance of traditions reaching back to
the period before modern methods of produc-
tion, transportation and communication had
been developed. Far-reaching reorganisation
is demanded and for its accomplishment

ability of the highest order will be required,
together with courage to eliminate every
needless step, and fearlessness in departing
from traditions which may be found to have
no basis for survival under modern condi-
tions. So great is the need that rewards are
certain to be commensurate with the services
of those men of vision and determination who
bend their efforts toward the solution of the
problem of successful distribution at low cost.
The responsibility is not limited to the distri-
butive trades. Production must be more care-
fully gauged in relation to consumption, and
destructive competition must be avoided.
Much waste can be eliminated by standard-
isation of products. Better organisation of
the physical facilities of terminal markets
would materially reduce distribution costs.
Consumers must realise that elaborate service
is expensive, that the more hands through
which a commodity travels, the greater the
cost, and that systematic and orderly pur-
chases are a factor in securing lower prices.
This is a matter which has peculiar interest
for the paper consumers of this country. Some-
thing has been done towards effecting econo-
mies of the kind referred to, and as time goes
on still more will, doubtless, be achieved.

The Paper Market.

PAPER merchants are competing very
keenly on large orders and are receiving a
good backing from the mills that sell only
through the wholesaler. In esparto writings
particularly there are some exceptionally low
offers and good business is being done. The
margin of profit may be very small, but
bigger quantities are being turned over on
the lower price. There is a good demand for
white and tinted banks at the present time,
and English papers are sharing well in it.
The home manufactured cheap bank of to-
day is little inferior to the better Scan-
dinavian makes, except, perhaps, in crispness.
A steady trade is developing in light-weight
tinted typewriting banks, a grade which the
Americans call onion-skin bond. The in-
creasing application of system to office
routine opens up the avenue to paper
specialities in which character and quality
count more than cheapness. Lightweight
banks are an important feature because of
their extensive storage capacity and facility
for carbon duplication.

British-made Boards.

THE use to which British mills could best
put straw crops is undoubtedly board manu-
facture. At present waste stock is the basis
of British board, and for this particular type
of board there is now a large and increasing
market, which is practically assured to the
mills concerned. Primarily this is a box-
making board, and in the better and stouter
grades a heavy book board. There still
remains to be captured the market which
looks to Holland for its boards. From Jan-
uary to September this year that market has
taken well over two million cwts. of straw-
board, valued at £890,000, so there is some-
thing to go for. It would not be wasted
effort if the papermakers would appoint
a small committee to compile a record of the
data and information available on the sub-
ject of strawboard manufacture. Within a
short time much of the experience and some
of the records secured at one mill or another
during the war will be lost to us, and to that
extent we should be handicapped in any future
effort to utilise straw crops.

It is pleasing to note that large quantities
of British news-print are going out to
Australia month by month. The ss. "Borda"
and ss. "Palermo," both of which sailed in
November, carried between them over 2,000
tons, consigned to various Australian ports
by Messrs. Edwards, Dunlop and Co. (Lon-
don), Ltd. This paper was manufactured at
the well-known Grimsby mills of Messrs.
Peter Dixon and Son, Ltd.



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Central London Master Printers.

A Successful Bohemian Concert.

The Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts, having made a noteworthy start of its winter session by persuading Mr. Wm. Gamble to lecture at its November meeting, decided to make its December gathering one of an entertaining and social character, and accordingly held a much-appreciated Bohemian concert at Stationer's Hall on Thursday last. Mr. J. D. McAra, F.C.I.S., presided over an audience which well filled the large hall, there being present many members of the Central London Executive and a large number of prominent London printers, including visitors from other local associations.

Mr. McAra opened the proceedings with a clever little speech in which he extended to all present a very cordial welcome and, referring to the difficulties under which the printing trade had been labouring, expressed the Association's desire to "broadcast a wave of laughter" and relieve their visitors of some of their worries by the aid of the "musicalities" provided.

The said musicalities were well adapted to this end, for the concert programme arranged by the Claude Chandler Concert Direction was a bright and entertaining one and the responses of the audience showed that the numerous items were much enjoyed.

A touch of sadness was, however, given to the occasion by the chairman's announcement that Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott, whose name appeared on the programme, was prevented from being present owing to the recent death of his wife. It was agreed on the chairman's suggestion that a letter of condolence should be sent to Col. Truscott from the meeting, and all present stood for a moment in silence, as a mark of respect and sympathy.

Mr. Howard Hazell's Address.

A break was made in the concert items to call for a speech from Mr. W. Howard Hazell, in introducing whom the chairman referred to Mr. Hazell's election as the president-elect of the London Master Printers' Association, and wished him success in the high office to which he would succeed.

Mr. Hazell very ably complied, delivering a breezy address which evoked a cordial ovation from the meeting. He indulged first in a brief retrospect over the year now drawing to a close; then looked forward into the coming year in an endeavour to indicate something of what it might have in store for the printing craft. His audience, he thought, would agree that the year 1922 had been filled with difficulty and trouble and small profits for the master printers of London. Contrary to expectation, the times of peace had proved even more troublesome than the times of war. The last year had been filled with long and difficult negotiations with the trade unions, but he was happy to say that he believed they had finally arrived at a settlement which, he hoped, would last throughout the coming year. Those who had not taken part in the negotiations might not have realised how difficult, and often how dangerous, the position had been on many occasions. He hoped that the settlement would mean that a period of stabilisation would be entered upon. Proceeding to emphasise the need for taking a pride in one's craft he reminded members of the Central Districts Association that they belonged to the most important association in the most important printing trade alliance in the most important centre in the world. Some of them might think that because they were not leaders they could not do much for the craft, but the success of their associations and alliances did not depend upon the work of a devoted few, but upon the co-operation and assistance of every member. If everyone of them would "pull his weight," they would do much in the coming year to promote and improve the industry to which they belonged. He thought there was a need that they should devote time and energy to encouraging the use of printing in every walk of life. By doing so they would be benefiting themselves, their neighbours and the industry. His Christmas wish for the craft was that in the coming year industrial peace, national peace and international peace—so closely dependent upon each other—might prevail, and that when they met again, a year hence, they might be not only a year older, but also a little wiser

and a little wealthier than they were to-day. (Applause.)

Mr. Claude Chandler's Concert programme provided plenty of variety. An outstanding feature was Peter Yorke's Syncopated Four, who, with piano, saxophone, banjo, drums and accessories provided lively music of the jazz variety. The first encore was evoked by the excellent soprano singing of Miss Eileen Connelly, whilst Miss Lena Copping's humour at the piano was also well applauded. Mr. Claude Chandler presented some laughable impersonations and also a very clever ventriloquial sketch. Violin solos by Mr. Arthur E. Cox were given a very cordial reception. Mr. David Openshaw showed himself the possessor of a fine baritone voice, which was heard to good advantage in several songs, and humorous songs and patter by Mr. Will Bentley were also extremely well done.

The good attendance which the concert elicited indicates that the Central Districts Association, thanks mainly to the energetic Organising Secretary, Mr. Burchell, has a reputation for providing entertainment of a satisfactory quality, and the appreciation shown by the visitors on this occasion would seem to indicate that that reputation will be maintained.

Personal.

A New York message states that the Hearst papers announce as a new regular contributor Mr. Lloyd George, former Prime Minister of England, who will cable his views of news, events, and European crises as they arise during 1923.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM and the Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P., were last week re-elected presidents of the Industrial League and Council.

LADY BRITAIN, who fills the chair of the council of the Society of Women Journalists, held a reception of its members on Friday in the Harcourt Room of the House of Commons. There was a large attendance of people prominent in the newspaper world.

SIR ARTHUR SUTHERLAND, K.B.E., well known in the newspaper world as the chief proprietor of the *Newcastle Chronicle* and associated newspapers, has been appointed a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

SIR JOHN LEIGH, BART., M.P., was entertained at the House of Commons last Thursday to a complimentary dinner by the directors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in celebration of the completion of the first year of his proprietorship of that journal and in honour of his return to Parliament for the Clapham Division.

In last Friday's special anniversary number of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* appears the following letter written on behalf of the Prince of Wales to Mr. A. E. Spender: "The Prince of Wales is sorry to hear that you have severed your long connection with Plymouth and the *Western Morning News*. His Royal Highness, however, was interested to know that you have become editor of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, which is shortly to celebrate its 150th anniversary, and has directed me to send you his good wishes for your success in your new undertaking."

MR. WILLIAM HUNT, L.C.C., has been elected Master of the Makers of Playing Cards' Company.

It is reported that Mr. McCurdy will in future fill the place which Lord Dalziel has recently held in control of the *Daily Chronicle* and its allied publications.

MR. A. WILLIAMSON, the Costing Secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, has for some time been engaged on the compilation of a costing scheme for the Paper Box Manufacturers' Federation. We understand that the scheme is now practically complete, and that his work is greatly appreciated by the committee who will have the responsibility of placing the scheme before the boxmaking industry.

MR. WILLIAMSON has had a busy period lately addressing meetings on costing at

Guildford, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich Cambridge and Birmingham. He has formed the opinion that there is a decidedly greater interest being taken in better methods of costing than has been the case for some time. The value of comparative statistics and the relation of output to cost is seizing upon the imagination of the printer to his benefit. The operative also is seeing the necessity for correct time-recording.

IN continuation of the series of technical lectures arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, an address on "The Training of the Craftsman" will be given by Mr. J. R. Riddell (principal, London School of Printing), at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, E.C., to-morrow (Friday), December 15th, 1922, at 6.30 p.m.

THE chair will be taken by Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Education, and examples of work from the London printing technical schools will be on exhibition before and after the meeting.

MR. W. BULLETT, the popular secretary of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers' and Overseers' Association—already in possession of a reputation among local celebrities as an exponent of the game of bowls—has secured further honours "on the green."

AT the annual dinner of the Cyphers' Bowling Club, Beckenham, of which Mr. Bullett is a member, he was last week presented with the handsome Oliver Challenge Cup, together with a very fine bowlers' kit bag. We are sure his many friends in the trade will re-echo the expressions of congratulation which were meted out to him by the chairman on his achievement.

MR. JOSEPH GOODMAN, the well-known lithographic and offset machine specialist, is removing his printing ink and machinery business from 146, Fleet-street, to more commodious premises at 12, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Mr. Goodman hopes to be settled at his new address next week.

MISS REBECCA WEST, the well-known journalist, and Miss Cicely Hamilton, journalist and playwright, have been elected to the directorate of *Time and Tide*.

MR. A. G. WILKIN, journalist, Elgin, has retired after 50 years' service with the *Aberdeen Free Press*.

MR. F. M. EATON FERN, the managing editor of the *Glamorgan Free Press* and *Rhondda Leader*, has been presented by the staffs of these papers with a silver-mounted ebony walking-stick, on the occasion of his marriage to Miss A. Iron.

MR. J. E. THORNTON, the commercial manager of the *Yorkshire Post*, will retire from that position at the end of the year, after a total service with that paper extending over half-a-century. He will be succeeded in the managership by Mr. A. Grime, at present the editor of the *Yorkshire Evening Post*.

THE proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, Mr. Martin Fitzgerald, received last week from Irish Irregulars a letter ordering him to leave Ireland immediately under threat of death.

The Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Lord Riddell's Cup.

The first round of this competition has now been completed, with the result that the following have passed into the second round, which must be played off by December 31st:—

H. F. Higgins, C. Baker, F. A. Skerratt, F. Neville Lloyd, A. E. Brown, E. H. Raynham, E. Lewis Winn, R. D. Oldham, Percival H. Jones, A. Dykes Spicer, S. A. Harding, A. W. Dean, G. Buchanan, Capt. C. R. Mullings, Major F. H. Bowater, C. R. Craig, Ronald Spicer, Douglas Spicer, P. W. Kennett, S. G. Saunders, W. C. Powers, H. Goldstraw, F. C. Harding, Sir Frederick Bowater, Major A. J. Evans, A. S. Batchelor, H. S. Wescott, R. A. Beer, R. H. Calcraft, A. A. Neale, P. B. Burn, T. A. Colclough Leete.

The final match will be played over 36 holes at the Spring Meeting of the Society to be held in April next.

The Bookbinder

A Forward Step in Bookbinding Education.

Well Equipped Department in London School of Printing.

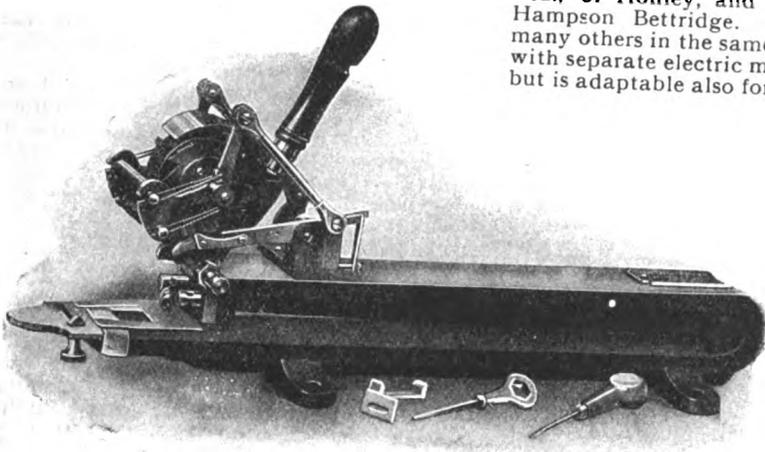
In respect of the new London School of Printing, Stamford-street, of which a general description appears on another page, the feature of most interest to the bookbinder is the provision of a bookbinding department equipped with an excellent selection of the most up-to-date machinery and tools,

the efficiency and adaptability of female labour in the binding trade.

The most outstanding machinery item is one which opens a sphere of study which it was impossible to touch at St. Bride School. This is a new double striker pen ruling machine made by Messrs. John Shaw and Sons, Ltd., of Honley, and installed by Messrs. Hampson Bettridge. This machine, like many others in the same department, is fitted with separate electric motor for power drive, but is adaptable also for hand operation. It

is fitted underneath, so that the worker can have the bench open when a marbling job is in progress, or can close the top and proceed with general work. The bench also includes, a little above floor level, a rack for the storing of work, tools, materials, etc.

Another interesting contrivance making for economy in bench work is adopted for use in finishing. Saving of bench space and also saving of gas is effected by means of a special circular bench which the school owes to the



The Hampson Bettridge Hand Paging Machine.



Perforating Machine.



Index-Cutting Machine.

enabling the student to study satisfactorily the whole range of the science and art of the binder's craft. It was possible at St. Bride School to teach little but theory in respect of the subject of bookbinding, facilities for practical work being almost entirely absent. Although useful courses of instruction were given even under that serious handicap, it is obvious that the move to Stamford-street, with the acquisition of adequate apparatus for practical bindery work under workshop conditions, will mean a great increase in both the utility and the popularity of the book-binding classes. These are well attended in the evening by senior workers, and in the day by

is a fine piece of machinery and incorporates several new devices, one of these being a knocking-up apparatus for dealing with sheets at the delivery end.

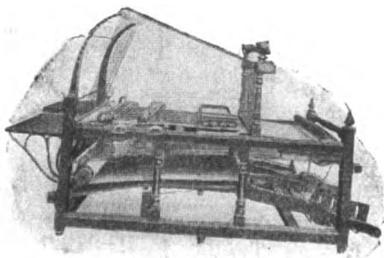
A large proportion of the machinery installed is by the firm of Hampson Bettridge and Co., of Fann-street, London, E.C. An interesting item is the hand paging machine, a remarkably adaptable and efficient piece of apparatus, the long arm giving facilities for numbering even on awkwardly large sheets. Another excellent machine is the Hampson Bettridge latest type (No. 8) automatic wire stitcher, designated "The British." An outstanding feature of this is the ease and speed with which alterations of stitch can be effected. Then there is also what the firm call their "Universal" machine, a useful little machine which does thumb-hole cutting, round cornering, square corner cutting, punching and eyeletting, index cutting, stabbing and two and four-hole punching. Other Hampson Bettridge machinery installed includes a board cutter, an "Imperial" combined inking and gold blocking press, a backer, a loose-leaf punching machine and an indexing machine.

The department can also boast a fine new Smyth-Horne No. 4 sewing machine, power driven, suitable for either account books or letterpress work (given by Messrs. Smyth-Horne, Ltd.); a Canadian-American Machinery Co.'s "Camco" demy folder; a 42-in. Furnival guillotine; a 4-bar upright standing press; and a French standing press.

Novel Bench Accommodation.

Running the full length of the department immediately under the light of the windows is a substantial wooden bench, which has features that make it exceptionally convenient for its purpose. Sections of the bench top are hinged so as to lift right back and give access to the interior. At several points in the bench the interior is fitted to contain a laying press with plough, so that the worker can, without moving from his place, perform such operations as backing by hand in the press or gold lettering on back; then close the top down and proceed, say, with finishing, thus saving time, space and effort. At another point in the bench a marbler's trough

ingenuity and assiduity of the principal, Mr. J. R. Riddell, who first suggested the device and then pegged away at the manufacturers until he succeeded in getting his idea translated into wood and metal. The device consists of a central stove, for the heating of finishing tools, this being completely surrounded by a series of eight lock-up cupboards joined together to form with their tops a circular bench around which eight students can be accommodated each having ready



The Shaw Ruling Machine.



The "British" Wire Stitcher.

apprentices who are sent by their employers during working hours.

Some Fine Bookbinding Machinery.

In the new school it is gratifying to find a large and well arranged workshop, in which are grouped just such machines as one finds in an up-to-date bindery. A very wide variety of bindery operations is provided for. Instruction can be given in letterpress and stationery binding, both hand and mechanical, and we doubt if there is any class of bindery work which the London School is not equipped to teach. Of much interest, by the way, is a suggestion that a class for girls should be started, wherein would be taught all the operations for which girls are eligible, as folding, perforating, wire stitching, sewing, numbering, etc. The suggestion opens up possibilities of a much needed increase in

access to the central stove and each having the benefit of a useful cupboard. The idea seems a good one which should be worthy of wide adoption.

The School's Bookbinding Instructor.

In Mr. B. J. Sansom, principal instructor in bookbinding, the London School is fortunate in possessing a teacher of exceptionally wide knowledge of his subject—as is obviously necessary in view of the very comprehensive curriculum through which students are to be taken. Mr. Sansom has proved his ability as a teacher of bookbinding during five years' successful service at St. Bride School. He is

Notes and News.

a member of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, to whom he has lectured on more than one occasion, and is well known in the trade. Mr. Sansom is one of those enthusiasts in craftsmanship whose work is both vocation and hobby at the same time. He is immensely zealous for good workmanship and keen in pursuit of the most up-to-date theory and practice relating to all the numerous spheres of knowledge that touch upon bindery operations. We hope, therefore, to see full advantage taken of the excellent facilities possessed by the bindery department of the new London School, and to find students' successes testifying to the efficiency of the instruction given.

**Bookbinders' Costing.**

SIR,—In the article which I wrote for your issue of November 16th, I made the comment that some of the teaching served out in our technical classes could be criticised, and followed this up with the suggestion that a Federation certificate should be accepted as qualification for teaching cost-finding. The secretary of the Federation Costing Committee wrote you on November 21st expressing willingness on the part of that Committee to arrange costing meetings with any branch of the J.I.C. or Trades Union. To our mind he omitted the vital feature by making no reference to the subject of qualification to teach cost-finding.

Then on November 24th you have a letter from "Interested" who imputes to us in his opening lines the suggestion that the instruction given in technical classes is not on the right lines and that the tuition received does not fit the student for the work of a costing clerk. The first part is a distortion of our comment reserving the right to criticise some of the teaching, and the second part comes out of "Interested's" imagination, for it is nowhere in our article. Letting this pass for correction, "Interested" wholeheartedly accepts our qualification suggestion by recognising the need which we have often emphasised for a closer co-operation between technique and practice in costing. As the only recognised system of cost-finding is that inaugurated and propagated by the Federation, it is but logical that its teaching should be planned and largely controlled with the help of that body. Teachers of and instructors in cost-finding should be backed up and helped by the Costing Committee just in the same way that members installing the system are. As evidence of the right to receive this help and backing, enrolment by virtue of the qualification certificate should suffice. Under such circumstances the instructor would be recognised as such by the F.C.C. There appears to be a need for a Technical Section in the Federation whose work would be to co-operate with the technical institutes of the country in all matters which have a common interest. There should be a parent body and alliance committees composed of the most practical and technical minds on the master printers' side along with departmental heads and selected instructors from the training schools. Representatives from the men's side have an equal right to voice their opinions on a matter which affects the welfare of their future members. Perhaps the District Industrial Council organisation holds a suggestion worth thinking over. There is food for thought on this question. Technical institutes lose efficiency by the aloofness of the industry itself, and in turn industry sacrifices efficiency and future development by any lack of efficiency in the training imparted to its future members. There are not many subjects of more vital importance, but there are many of less importance which receive far greater consideration.

Yours, etc.,
HARRY A. MADDOX.

Manchester,
December 10th, 1922.

MESSRS. E. W. ALDRIDGE AND CO., wholesale paper agents and merchants, 91, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4, have been appointed sole agents for the United Kingdom for Messrs. Radeberger Papierfabrik A.G., who are the well-known mill for art cover papers and also of white and coloured index boards, filing and leatherboards.

Trade on the Up Grade.

The bookbinding industry is slowly but surely improving, especially on the stationery side. Publishers are still keeping a tight hand on new issues and look askance at the cost of production which militates against the revival of popular priced editions. Looking over a list of publications for the year we see that during the first six months of the year there were 4,063 new and second editions while for the second six months the total reaches 5,119. November was the biggest month of the year with 1,111 editions, followed closely by December with 978 editions. Obviously even the publishing section is steadily improving its output, but we still hear of idle printing and binding machinery.

State of Employment.

The unemployment returns show up slightly better for the allied trades as a whole. Although the figures do not very accurately reflect the trend of trade they show clearly enough a slight diminution of unemployment. Generally speaking there is not much short time now being worked, but there are a good many establishments with staffs below normal.

The Price-Cutting Problem.

There have been further meetings on price-cutting and its effect on the industry, but in no case have we heard of any tangible result. The problem is not capable of immediate solution, being in itself a product of abnormal conditions. When the conditions become normal, price-cutting to a large extent will disappear. The general conclusion is that price-cutting could never have become prevalent but for the lamentable ignorance of so many bookbinders and printers in cost-finding. Any excuse that there may have been at one time on the ground that time dockets were not recognised is now negated. It still remains a fact that in the majority of printing and bookbinding establishments prices are worked out with no real knowledge of costs.

The Costing of Materials.

One of the difficult problems in connection with bookbinders' costing is the correct recovery of the cost of materials. Apart from the more obvious factors such as leather, cloth and boards, there is a whole host of minor items, including thread, tape, glue, paste, linings, gold leaf, marble paper, marbling colour, tabs, etc., etc., which total up to a significant amount. There are various methods of treating these in costing and estimating, but no agreement on any plan. We are well aware of the recommendations of the Federation, but are of the opinion that there is room for improvement or modification. The chief thing about costing is that certain set principles must be accepted and adhered to. There is room for instruction in the general principles underlying the recovery of costs of material.

Parchment Size.

A well-known firm of leather and parchment makers has developed the manufacture of parchment size as a by-product, and is issuing samples for testing to those interested.

Prices of Leather.

The following prices are quoted by a London tanning works for lots of a dozen skins; mixed qualities for full and half-binding (price is per square foot in each case): Red glazed basils, half-binding, 7d.; ditto, good, 8½d.; ditto, large stout, 10½d.; roller basils, 7d.; red glazed skivers, 5d.; ditto best, large, stout, 6½d.; blue, green and brown basils, 10½d.; ditto, best large, 1s.; rough fleshes, 8½d.; Anglo hides, 1s. 6d.; ditto, best selected, 1s. 7d.; law calf, 2nds, 1s. 8d.; ditto, best, 1s. 10d.; pastegrain skivers colours, 7½d.; ditto, purple-black, 7½d.; plain Persians colours, 1s. 1½d.; ditto, purple-black, 11d.; H.G. coloured Persian goats, 1s. 5d.; ditto, purple-black, 1s. 4d.; rough basils, 8½d.; velvet Persians, 10d. to 1s.

Other Bindery Materials.

There is no particular change in the market prices for other materials. Gold is hardening a trifle, as also is calico and other cotton fabrics. Millboards and strawboards are firm, the latter being quoted at £9 15s. and £11 5s. per ton for light and heavy boards respectively. The demand for strawboards is poor. Special terms are at present being offered by the makers of British strawboards.

Substitutions for Marble Papers.

Marble papers are in poor demand, and the price is on the stiff side. Bookbinders are largely employing substitutes, and many of them have introduced end-paper linings decorated with proprietary emblems. There is a grade of lining paper on the market produced more especially for the box-making industry, which answers admirably to many of the bookbinders' requirements at low cost. Better still, it is the product of an English paper mill.

Art Leather Cloth.

There is a series of new designs in art leather cloth now on the market of which we have received samples. Antique hide, levant and pigskin are well reproduced in a variety of colours.

English Bookcloth and a Rival.

We think it is only fair to the leading manufacturers of bookcloth that we should give the sequel to some comment which we made on a competitive material a few weeks ago. It had been represented to us that this material was equal value at lower price. Since then we have had the benefit of closer experience and actual use, as a result of which, in our own case, we have speedily reverted to what must be regarded as the standard English bookcloths.

Bookbinding Prices in Aberdeen.

In our last bookbinding issue we published some particulars showing how the bookbinding work required for the Aberdeen Public Library was finding its way into Huddersfield. The Aberdeen University Public Library Committee, however, have adopted a different attitude in regard to the work coming under their control. In face of the fact that prices of Aberdeen binderies have not fallen to the level of English concerns they are unwilling that work should be done outside Aberdeen.

A recent meeting of the University Committee had under consideration the question of the library binding, a decision on which was deferred at last meeting. The librarian stated that he had had several interviews with representatives of the local firms (Jacksons, Ltd., and Edmond and Spark), who for many years have shared the library binding, and who had now submitted a revised joint estimate showing a reduction on the prices hitherto in force, and had promised a further reduction as soon as lower wages would make this possible. Although the prices have not yet fallen to those quoted for the Public Library Committee by certain English binding firms, the Committee resolved that it was desirable to avoid sending the University binding away from Aberdeen; and instructed the librarian to resume for one year relations with local firms.

SEVERAL attempts have been made recently to invent and patent adjustable and detachable book covers, we presume to protect the binding, as the binding is intended to protect the book. No doubt some one will invent a cover to protect the cover that protects the binding that protects the book!—The Librarian.

MR. CHARLES R. SOMERVILLE, who established his wholesale and export paper business in Glasgow in 1920, announces that he has taken into partnership his sons, Mr. Robert C. and Mr. Edwin Somerville. The business will be carried on at 152, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow, under the style of Charles R. Somerville and Sons.

NO ESCALATOR can whisk you up to success. The stairs have to be climbed sometimes in darkness, gropingly.



Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press (1922), 41s., 41s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 17s. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum., 22s. 6d., 22s. Defd., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ s.; Jos. Byrom, 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Cropper, 10s., Pref., 10s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 71s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 3d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 99. (New), £50 pd., 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. ditto, f.p., 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.; John Dickinson, 24s., 24s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1st Pref., 77. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 75; Financial News, Pref., 10s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Ilford, 23s. 9d., 23s. 3d., Pref., 19s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 13s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; International Linotype, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.; Kelly's Directories, 25s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 18s. 3d., Pref., 17s., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 9d.; Linotype A Deb., 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., B Deb., 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.; George Newnes, 16s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 16s. 6d., Pref., 16s.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. 6d., 10s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 10s. 3d., 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 8os. xd.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 9d., 22s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Pref., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., 4 p.c. Pref., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.; Weldons, 35s., Pref., 20s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 15s. 9d., 16s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WARRILLOWS.—Net profit of this Birmingham firm of printers, paper dealers, etc. for year ended June 30th, including profit on sale of an investment, was £125,403, making with balance brought in £139,442. Directors recommend final dividend on preference shares for six months ended June 30th, to reserve £117,500, plus £22,500 from share premium account, and carrying forward £14,442.

"LADY'S PICTORIAL AND SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS."—Profits for year ended September were £4,124. A scheme of reduction and re-organisation of capital is being formulated. Previous year 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was paid on preference shares, with assistance of £3,000 from reserve.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO., BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Report for year to September 30th, 1922, states that British company—Linotype and Machinery—although hampered by labour difficulties and by depreciation in foreign exchange, is securing a substantial volume of business and has a high reputation for the quality of its product. The German company has sold a very satisfactory number of linotypes. Total net profits were \$2,304,771. Dividend at rate of 10 per cent., leaving surplus of \$1,024,771.

AMALGAMATED PRESS.—Directors of Amalgamated Press (1922) announce dividend at rate of 10 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares, and 7 per cent. on preference shares, both less tax, payable January 1st, 1923.

RONEO.—The profit for the year to June 30th last is £46,398, which compares with £71,888 for the preceding year. The preference dividends have been paid, but no distribution is recommended on the ordinary shares, which for 1920-21 received 10 per cent.

ST. NEOT'S PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—The directors have decided to pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, in respect of the current year ending April 30th, 1923. The company as yet has not come to a settlement with the Inland Revenue authorities as regards its taxation liability, and the issue of accounts in respect of the two years ended April 30th, 1922, has thus been deferred. Dividends amounting to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., tax free, have been paid on account of the year ended April 30th, 1921, and the dividend (if any) in respect of the year ended April 30th, 1922, is dependent on the settlement to be made with the authorities.

NEW COMPANIES.

PEACEHAVEN PRINTING WORKS, LTD.—Capital £500; newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, typesetters, booksellers, stationers and advertising agents, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: A. E. Mit-

chell, G. A. Morris, J. Rushworth and J. E. Savile. Registered office: 93-4, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

T. Y. NUTTALL, LTD.—Capital £50,000; to acquire the business of paper importers and merchants carried on as "T. Y. Nuttall," at Manchester, and to carry on the business of paper merchants, wholesale stationers, paper mill agents, printers, lithographers, manufacturing stationers, papermakers and stainers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. E. Nuttall, F. Whalley (managing director), and H. Hamlett. Registered office: 10, Marsden-street, Manchester.

INDIAN AND EASTERN DRUGGIST (1922), LTD.—Capital £1,000; to adopt an agreement with T. H. Wilkins, and to carry on the business of advertising contractors and agents, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, etc. Private company. Subscribers: T. H. Wilkins and S. F. Roberts. T. H. Wilkins is first and permanent director. Registered office: 49, Watling-street, E.C.4.

CARLTON PAINT-PRINTING PROCESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000; letterpress and general printers, stationers, die sinkers, block makers, process designers, engravers, photogravure and intaglio printers, manufacturers of colours, printing inks, or paints, and artists' materials, etc. Private company. First directors: W. T. Wallace, A. A. Martin and F. E. Robson. Registered office: Carlton House, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, W.C.

CRANE PAGET AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000; advertising agents and contractors, printers, publishers, stationers, photographers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: L. Teller and M. E. Balcon. Registered office: 17, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, W.

JOHN LINDLEY, LTD.—Capital £2,000; printers, lithographers, book and print sellers, art journalists, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Lindley and J. Wensley. Registered office: 25A, Winckley-square, Preston.

F. SABEL AND BARRATT, LTD.—Capital £1,000; to adopt an agreement with F. J. Sabel, and to carry on the business of paper merchants, agents and brokers, wholesale stationers and manufacturers of paper and paper articles, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: F. J. Sabel, J. W. Barratt and Elsie A. Sabel; the two first named are managing directors. Registered office: 179-180, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION BUREAU, LTD.—Capital £50; supply to newspapers of all kinds, of financial, commercial or general news, the supply of financial, commercial or other information to companies or private individuals; the acceptance and distribution of advertisements, the compilation of statistics, the publication of newspapers; the conduct of a general printing business; the dealing in stocks, shares or other securities, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. A. Platt and G. S. Seaton.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

HURST AND BLACKET, LTD. (Publishers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £9,000 on November 10th, 1922, of debentures dated December 2nd, 1921, securing £15,000.

GUILBERT-WENHAM PRINTING CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised November 8th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £750.

JAMES SMITH AND SON, MUSIC SELLERS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on November 13th, 1922, of first mortgage debentures dated September 2nd and October 27th, 1921, securing £5,000.

ANCHOR PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £12,000 on November 10th, 1922, of

debentures dated December 2nd, 1921, securing £25,000.

SKIFFINGTON AND SON, LTD. (Printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £4,000 on November 10th, 1922, of debentures dated December 2nd, 1921, securing £10,000.

BURRUP MATHIESON AND SPRAGUE, LTD.—Land registry charge and mortgage on 114, Southwark-street, S.E., and leasehold premises on ground floor of 31 and 33, Throgmorton-street, E.C., both dated November 24th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Coutts and Co.

J. J. KELIHER AND CO., LTD. (Printers and stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on November 21st, 1922, of debentures dated October 10th, 1921, securing £7,000.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE LUDGATE, LTD. Manufacturers of Loose Leaf Ledgers and Stationery Equipment, 36, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.—The creditors and shareholders of this company (in liquidation) met on December 7th at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's-inn, W.C., before Mr. G. D. Pepys, official receiver. The order to wind up the company was made on the petition of Amprior Cabinet, Ltd., Renfrew, Ontario, Canada, creditors for £5,357 in respect of goods supplied. A statement of affairs showing the position on May 7th, 1921, the date of the appointment of a receiver for the debenture bond holders, showed liabilities £25,395, against assets valued at £13,354, and a total deficiency of £43,435 with regard to shareholders. The chairman reported that the failure of the company was attributed by the directors, first of all, to heavy depreciation in the value of their stocks in 1921, owing to trade depression; secondly, to the reduced turnover in 1921 due to the same cause; and, thirdly, to reckless buying, by means of which the company's capital was tied up in large stocks which very considerably depreciated. The chairman added that he had received about £10,500 from Mr. Peden from the sale of the business and realisation of the stock, leases and book debts. There remained a few outstanding debts to be collected, but very little more was expected to be recovered. It was anticipated that the creditors would receive about 6s. 8d. in the £ by way of dividend, and it followed that no return whatever could be made to the shareholders. It was resolved at both meetings to leave the liquidation in the hands of the official receiver, to be assisted by the following committee of inspection, viz., Mr. T. O. Hart (S. H. and W. Hart), Mr. H. B. Hatcher (Merritt and Hatcher), and Major White (Amprior Cabinet, Ltd.).

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 Paper Bag Making Machines**

The fact that one firm uses 41 Bumsted
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 construction and high-class workmanship.

Read this testimonial:—

15, GLODWICK ROAD,
 OLDHAM,
 October 5th, 1922.

Messrs. BUMSTED & CHANDLER,
 Hednesford.

DEAR SIRS.

We shall further consider the question
 of new bag machines when general con-
 ditions improve, but you can be assured we
 shall not fail to consult you, as the machines
 you have supplied us with in the past have
 given us every satisfaction.

We remain,
 Yours faithfully,
 (Signed) J. & J. WILD.

May we send you full particulars of
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 material, also for Portfolios, Cases, Loose Leaf work, Reading Cases, and the like
 to any design you may require and on the shortest notice.

Should we be favoured with an enquiry it shall receive our best attention, and
 if you require any samples we shall be pleased to forward same, and if deemed
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 fault to find with the workmanship, which we are confident will please.

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Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Lecture by Mr. E. C. Bateman, M.B.E.,
of H.M. Stationery Office.

Impressions of a Visit Paid to the German State Printing Office.

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, London, E.C.4, the chair being occupied by the president, Mr. A. W. Hunt. There was a large attendance of members, and at the close of some brief routine business, an interesting lecture was given by Mr. E. C. Bateman, M.B.E., Deputy Director of Printing and Binding, H.M. Stationery Office, who took as his subject "A Visit to Germany." During the course of the lecture some poignant references were made to the enterprise displayed by German printers and engineers.

The minutes of the November meeting were read by the secretary (Mr. A. Cox) and confirmed.

Among the correspondence submitted was a letter from Mr. W. H. Christopher, acknowledging with thanks the Association's donation (through Mr. J. Dixon) to the Printers' Pension Corporation; Mr. J. W. Davis, an Edinburgh member, sent greetings for the coming year.

Bohemian Concert and the Annual Dinner.

With regard to the bohemian concert, to be held on February 3rd, 1923, at the Talbot Restaurant, Mr. J. J. Jones, one of the stewards, reported that the arrangements for this event were practically complete. With the co-operation of Mr. A. C. Ware (his co-steward) he anticipated a most successful evening.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the annual dinner be held as usual, and that Messrs. J. A. Esler, J. J. Jones and A. C. Ware be appointed stewards.

Nominations were then invited for the position of auditor for the ensuing year on account of the retiral, according to rule, of Mr. E. W. Tuff. Mr. F. C. Peacock was unanimously elected to fill the vacant post, and to act with Mr. W. T. Lingham, who continues to hold office for another year.

The Lecture.

Mr. Bateman, who met with a hearty reception on being called upon for his lecture, said that his trip to Germany was undertaken to ascertain what printing engineers in that country had to show regarding labour saving machinery and modern devices as compared with English engineers of the same category. He also wanted to make a tour of the State Printing Works in Berlin. The journey was made in the summer of 1920, a period some 19 months after the Armistice, when the conditions of living in Germany were very difficult, and when English visitors were not numerous. His attention had been called to some articles appearing in the *Daily News* of a visit paid to Germany by Mr. A. G. Gardiner, in which were recounted the many obstacles to the little amenities of life which were then being experienced.

It was with a feeling of adventure caused by those articles that Mr. Bateman embarked, in company with a colleague and a German-speaking friend. From Victoria they reached Ostend, and from there they immediately took train to Brussels. After explaining the many interesting places to be seen in this famous old city, Mr. Bateman and his companions entrained for Cologne, passing through Liege on their way, at which place, by the way, there were very few signs of the late siege. Mr. Bateman next described the many historical places of interest in Cologne, and dealt particularly with the famous Gothic cathedral, which was commenced in 1248 and not entirely completed till 1830, and for which that city is noted.

After many amusing experiences encountered between the British Military Permit Office and the German Permit Office in order to get passports vized, Mr. Bateman and his friends eventually arrived in Berlin, at which city it was their intention, if possible, to secure admittance to the State Printing Office. The first attempt in this direction met with failure. A second attempt was made accompanied by a letter from the British Embassy to the Director of the State Printing Works,

When the Director saw the letter he put further obstacles in the way, and requested another letter from the Embassy to Dr. Kloster, who was then Germany's Foreign Minister. A visit was then made to the German Foreign Office, with the hope of an interview with Dr. Kloster. However, the visitors were not successful in seeing Dr. Kloster; they told his private secretary what they wanted, and the Foreign Minister kindly made arrangements with the Director for their inspection of the State Printing Office. The Director was now exceedingly courteous, and conducted them over the building himself, the inspection occupying two and a half hours. They went into many places where they were told no foreigner had ever been before, and saw all they wanted to see. Many of the rooms were unlocked as they entered, and locked again immediately from the inside. Many of the workers were locked in in various rooms of the building, and were not free to leave except at the proper times, each employee being then carefully searched. The strong rooms were double locked, and in some cases treble locked, so that it was impossible for any of the workers to take anything off the premises.

Printing Paper Money.

Paper money, continued Mr. Bateman, was being printed at the time of their visit, and notes of lower value than 100 marks were being printed from ordinary zincos or nickel-faced stereotypes on letterpress machines. Higher values were being worked on copperplate presses, while stamp printing was being run off from nickel-faced stereotypes.

An inspection was next made of the composing room, which Mr. Bateman thought was a model of what a composing room should be. Here they saw the most comprehensive range of foreign types in the world, used for setting foreign languages. He believed there was scarcely any known language or dialect that could not be set up from the founts there for the requirements of any country in the world.

Printing Machines.

The printing machines were very up-to-date also, most of them being manufactured by Messrs. Schelter and Giesecke or by Messrs. Koenig and Bauer. One of the latter firm's machines had an automatic feeding apparatus at both ends of the machine, and was printing stamps at 5,000 sheets an hour.

While in Berlin a call was made on two firms well known for the manufacture of envelope making machinery, Messrs. Fischer and Messrs. Telschow, and Mr. Bateman expressed the opinion that the productions of these firms were in many ways superior to the English made machines. The lecturer said he did not hold any brief for German engineers, but he thought they were far more thorough in what they did than were Englishmen, for they never seemed to be quite satisfied with their machines. After producing a good article the German engineer always hoped and tried to make the thing even a little better. It was the lecturer's experience some time ago to require a machine for a particular piece of work. English engineers were approached and each turned it down as impracticable, without any explanation. The proposition was then made to a German firm; they were prepared to undertake it, but could warrant its efficiency for only a limited period, and would prefer not to do it. At the same time a reasonable explanation was given why its efficiency could not be guaranteed for a longer period. It was more satisfactory, the lecturer thought, to be told that than to be told simply it was impracticable.

Disc Ruling in Hamburg.

From Berlin train was taken to Hamburg where the disc ruling machines of the famous house of E. C. H. Will were seen. While in Hamburg they did not see a single pen-ruling machine in use, all of their ruling practice being executed on disc-ruling machines which seemed to be very efficient. Several specimens of the work done on these machines were displayed for the members' inspection, which, the speaker said, they would agree were creditable specimens of ruling work, of which no house need be ashamed.

In Hamburg a visit was also made to the Co-operative Printing Works, an up-to-date and palatial building, where they saw the machinery and were treated with every courtesy.

At Leipzig.

Leipzig was the next city visited, where they saw the famous three-sided trimmers made by the firm of Mansfeld. His own opinion was that there was nothing in the

world like these machines for the class of work they were intended for. At that time the manufacturers were handicapped by the shortage of raw material. Another firm, whose productions were of great interest, was that of Messrs. Schelter and Giesecke, the makers of the celebrated "Phoenix" Platen and the "Windsbraut" two-revolution machine, the latter being known as the German Miehle.

The remainder of the address was devoted to a fascinating description of an itinerary of the various towns on the Rhine. In concluding, Mr. Bateman said they were treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy, in fact he went so far as to say they were treated better than the German would have been in this country at that time, for the German certainly seemed to be forgetting the enmity caused by the war.

At the conclusion of the lecture several questions were put to Mr. Bateman.

Mr. A. W. Hunt (the president) in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said with regard to German machinery he could not echo Mr. Bateman's sentiments, for he thought it was in many respects superior to that of the British engineer. They were all deeply indebted to Mr. Bateman for the instructive lecture he had given them.

The vote of thanks was heartily accorded, and the meeting terminated by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

New Paper Mill in Java.

According to the *Industrie und Handels-Zeitung*, a company has been formed, apparently with the support of the Netherlands East India Government, with a capital of two and a-half million florins, to found a mill at Padalarang, in Western Java. The Government is said to have contracted, as from the beginning of 1923, to take in the first year 100 tons, in the next two years 1,500 tons, each at a price of 1 fl. per kg. From then onwards the company undertakes to deliver the paper at market prices. At present the market price in Europe is 45 cents per kg., and with cost, insurance, freight, customs, etc., added, it will be 65 cents per kg. in India.

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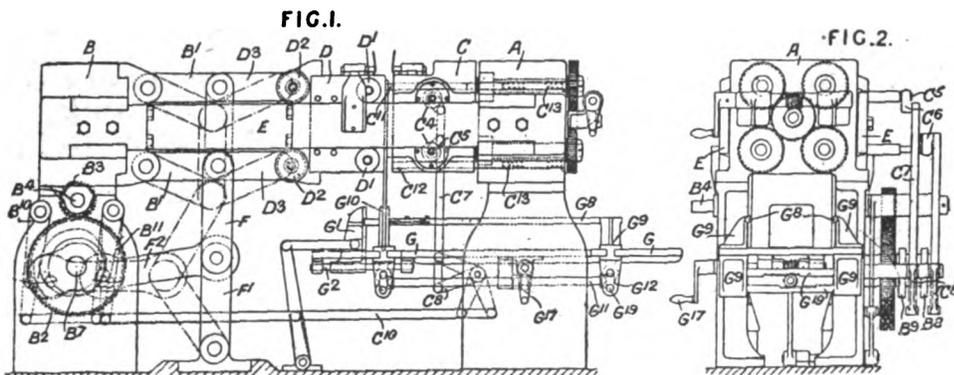
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New Inventions

Blinder's Nipping Press.

In a nipping press for bookbinding of the kind having two opposed heads, one carrying a stationary but adjustable platen, the other carrying a movable platen, inter-connected sets of toggle gear are provided, one set acting between one fixed head and the movable platen, and operated by another set connected to it and to the base of the machine, with means for operating the toggle gear and for supporting the movable platen and confining its movements in a straight line path; also means are provided whereby the book in successive movements is nipped at its stitched edge and then as a whole, afterwards being discharged to a conveyer. The movable platen D operates in an horizontal direction upon wheels D¹, D² between guides E, being actuated by interconnected toggle-links B¹, D³, F, F¹, operated by a crank F² connected



to pinions B², which engage pinions B³ on the shaft B⁴. The fixed platen C is provided with pairs of detent rods C¹¹, C¹², withdrawable into the platen and head A, and arranged so that the rods C¹¹ support the book during the preliminary nipping and are withdrawn to allow the book to drop upon the rods C¹² for the final nipping, after which the rods C¹² are withdrawn, and the book drops upon the conveyer plate G. The withdrawing motion of the rods C¹¹, C¹² is obtained by forming part of their length as a rack to engage pinions C⁴ on shafts C⁵ connected by levers C⁶ and links C⁷ to bell-crank levers C⁸ actuated by horizontal rods C¹⁰. A reciprocating motion is imparted to the rods C¹⁰ by pivoted arms B¹⁰, B¹¹, which carry rollers engaging cams B⁸, B⁹ on the shaft B⁷. Spiral springs C¹³ within the head A provide a cushion effect for the detent rods C¹¹, C¹². Sliding upon the conveyer plate G is a delivery bracket G¹ carried by guide bars G² and connected by links to the pivoted arm B¹⁰, which imparts a forward motion to the bracket G¹ for delivering the books. Two guide bars G³ are carried by brackets G⁹, G¹⁰ movable in lateral slots in the conveyer plate, and provided underneath with rack bars G¹⁹, so that both may be moved towards the centre line of the machine by a handle G¹⁷ driving a shaft G¹¹ and spur wheels G¹². Preferably the platens are of sufficient depth to accommodate one book receiving its final nip and another receiving its preliminary nip at the same time. The invention is patented by Mr. J. Murray.

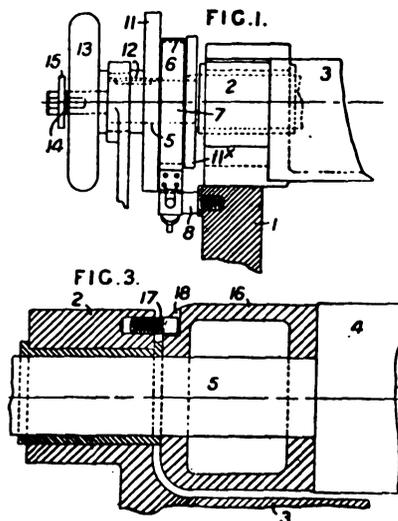
Printing Surfaces.

An invention by Messrs. H. Hurwitz and Co. relates to a printing surface for copying documents, and is produced by preparing on a rigid surface a coating of a metallic salt and applying thereto an original which has been produced with an alkaline or other ink which will combine with the salt solution to form insoluble oxides, hydroxides, or other compounds which will retain fatty ink or colour. In one example, very dilute hydrochloric acid is rubbed on to the surface of an aluminium plate and an original, written in ammoniacal ink, is then laid upon the plate. After removal of the original, the plate is rolled or rubbed with fatty ink. In another example, a silvered plate of brass or copper is treated with dilute nitric acid, and in a third example an iron plate is treated with a mixture of hydrochloric, sulphuric, and nitric acids.

Inking Mechanism.

In inking mechanism of the kind wherein the duct roller is controlled by a brake to prevent its rotation from being accelerated when the rapidly rotating transfer roller contacts therewith, the brake mechanism is so constructed or arranged that the brake is put out of or into operation by hand turning means, whereby the duct roller may be released from the brake and then turned by hand in a forward direction at will. As shown, the shaft 5 of the duct roller 4 is mounted in bearings 2 formed on or secured to the ink trough 3 and has loose thereon a brake disc 6 engaged by a brake strap 7 secured to a pin 8 carried by a part 1 of the machine frame. A friction disc 11 keyed to 12 to the shaft 5 is adapted to be pressed against the brake disc 6 by means of a hand-wheel 13 having a threaded boss engaging

the threaded extremity 14 of the roller shaft 5. Another friction disc 11^x revolves with the shaft on the other side of the brake disc 6. By turning the hand-wheel 13 backwards the braking pressure between the discs 11, 11^x, and the disc 6 is released. The hand-wheel then contacting with a collar 15 on the end of the

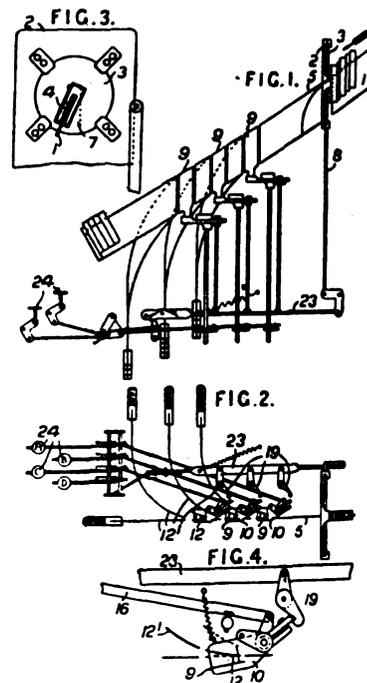


shaft to enable the roller to be rotated by hand. Bodies 16, held against rotation by studs 17, engaging recesses 18, are provided to fill the spaces between the ends of the roller 4 and the ends of the trough 3. The invention is patented by M. W. V. Wilson and the Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd.

Distributing Type.

The specification of an invention patented by Mr. O. Pusino describes an apparatus for distributing type having deep slots in their shanks, by which they are guided on rules, operated by the depression of keys. The type are delivered on to a rule 1, Fig. 1, so as to rest against a plate 2 on which is mounted a rotatable plate 3, Fig. 3, containing a slot 4, which is normally in alignment with the rule 1 and receives the lowest type. The plate 3 is slightly rotated to bring the type into register with a slot 7 in the plate 2 through which the type passes on to a rule 5. The rule 5 has movable parts 9, which are normally in line therewith and are mounted on levers 10,

each of which carries also a short curved rule 12. The levers 10 can be rocked by means of keys 24 and rods 16 so as to replace any of the movable rule sections 9 by a curved section 12 which diverts a typesliding down the rule 5 on to one of a series of collecting rules 12¹. The lower end of the rule 5 may serve as a collecting rule for type of one character. The operated levers 10 are retained in position by hooks 19, which are retracted when the next key is depressed by a rod 23 connected to a universal bar. The plate 3 is also operated from the universal bar by a link 8 and rod 23. Another invention by Mr. Pusino relates to machines for setting type



having slotted shanks so that they may slide upon rules. The type, which have slots 1, Fig. 1, preferably inclined or bevelled at the upper end, are stored on rules 3, Fig. 2, on which they are retained by lugs 4 and pins 5. The lowest type on a rule can be raised by means of a sliding block 6 having a forked extension 6, and then slides down the lower portion of

the rule into a rectangular twisted tube 8 by which it is rotated and permitted to fall upon a collecting rule 9 having an arresting stop 10. The blocks 6 are raised by levers 7 and rods 7¹, operated by keys 7¹¹. When a line has been composed, the stop 10 is removed and the type are pushed on to a removable rule 11 which exactly fits the slots in the type.

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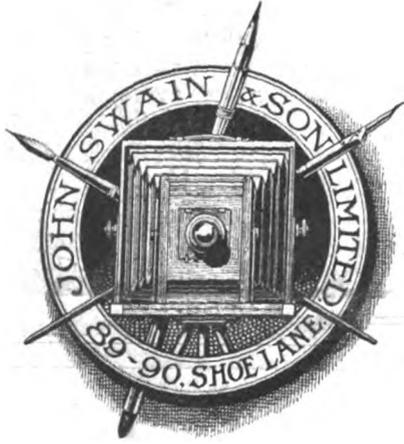
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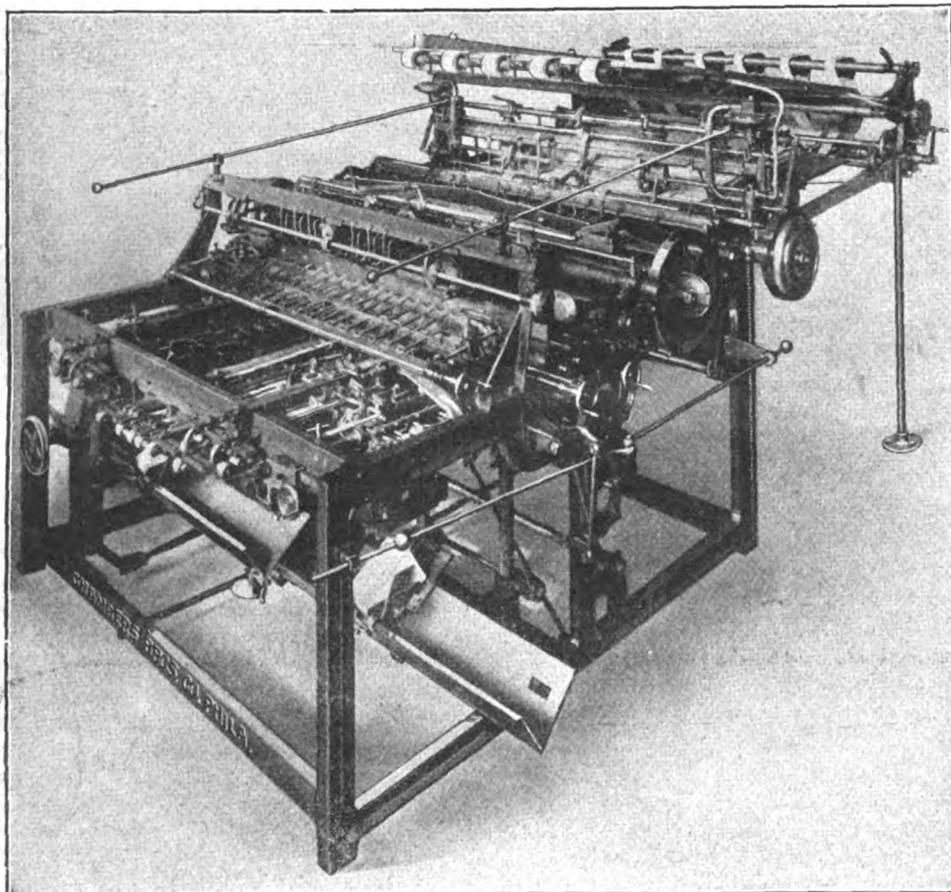
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"Betterment" in the Printing Trade.

A Paper Read before the S.W.L.M.P.A. by Mr.
A. R. Cosh (Solicitors' Law Stationery Society).

At the December meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, held at the Public Library, Lavender-hill, S.W.1, the members were addressed on the subject of "Betterment" by Mr. A. R. Cosh, works manager of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society. His words of counsel certainly left a great deal of food for thought in the minds of those members present, and are worthy of wider consideration.

In the course of brief preliminary Association business, Mr. J. D. Wise (president) asked the members to join with him in sending a letter of sympathy to their esteemed Alliance president (Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Truscott) in his recent sad bereavement, a suggestion which was cordially approved.

Other business having been disposed of, Mr. Wise called upon Mr. A. R. Cosh to give his address, Mr. Cosh receiving a very cordial reception. The following is, in part, Mr. Cosh's address:—

"From one point of view I have, I consider, a slight advantage over some of you, inasmuch as, not being an employer myself, but wholly sympathising with the employers' outlook, I can, from my position as manager and aforetime apprentice and craftsman, see also that of the employed—often a wrong outlook, it is true, but still sometimes right.

"There has been much talk of late on what is termed 'betterment'. Often, I am afraid, very impracticable schemes have been propounded by irresponsible amateurs, who have no real responsibilities, and appear to lose sight of the hard and dominating fact that if a business does not pay a fair dividend it must cease to exist. Consequently, all 'betterment' schemes should be directed to the betterment of employer as well as employed. I do not propose to go into much in this direction, believing myself that improvements in conditions and organisation are better found among the apparently trifling every-day matters than in heroic schemes of profit-sharing and the like. Profit-sharing will come in due course, as sure as night follows day, but those who hope to share in profits must first learn to help earn them.

The Drabness of Industrialism.

"In 1854, nearly 70 years ago, Charles Dickens wrote these words:—'Several large streets, all very like one another, and many small streets, still more like one another, inhabited by people equally like one another, who all went in and out at about the same hours, with the same sound upon the pavements, to do the same kind of work, and to whom every day was the same as yesterday and to-morrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next.' I have for a

long time felt that much of the unrest and bad temper common to all who work together under the deadly drab conditions which industrialism imposes on us are due to the monotonous sameness of everything connected with our daily employment, and it would be one step towards betterment if each, in some way suitable to his own business, could break through this deadly sameness.

"Why not, as opportunity serves, break away from the regular hours?—there are occasions when some of your staff have nothing to do and are pretending to look busy: why not let such go off a bit early? Try the effect on yourselves, start a bit earlier tomorrow morning, work a little harder during the day; this will allow you to leave business and go home to an early tea with your wife. You will have done as much work, and will feel happier and better for the little change. If this is good for you, why not equally good for your employees?"

"A very little ingenuity will suggest ways in which you can make such breaks in the monotony of your staff, and the first among them to whom I would direct your favourable consideration is, as the Factory Act terms them 'Young Persons.' Now what in fact happens with regard to them is this: boys and girls attend school, leaving their homes a few minutes before 9 a.m., sit down to work, which does not tax their energies much, for two or three hours. They then have an hour-and-a-half off in which to get their dinner and play in the playground. Then two hours more work and home again. On a certain day, they reach the age of 14, when their inclinations and the necessities of their parents impel them to seek employment, when, instead of leaving home a little before 9, they have to leave about 7, work from 8 until 1, have a one-hour break spent in consuming a makeshift dinner, and for want of something better to do, become a noisy nuisance to everybody, themselves included. They then go on to the end of the working day and probably stand in a crowded conveyance, arriving home, if lucky, about 7 p.m., twelve hours out. What a complete difference from that which they had been used to! Under the circumstances, it is small wonder if they prove troublesome and unsatisfactory. Then as to the work which is given young persons to do. It is unfortunately impossible to give them anything but the most uninteresting drudgery or the carrying of messages and parcels, which I am sorry to have observed are, through the thoughtlessness of the packer, unduly heavy. We cannot do without messengers and we are unable to command dry weather—but it will be found a paying proposition to let them rest now and again and

to see they are not loaded too heavily, and do not get too wet.

"Again, Woodbines and ice-cream will not keep a boy's navel away from his backbone, and as no one can work well if those parts of the anatomy approximate too closely, it might be as well to provide suitable food as part wages. Then as to their hours, I suggest that half of them might start at 8 or 8.30 and others at 9 or 9.30, and since the Factory Act does not apply to errand boys these at least could have half-an-hour only for dinner and leave that much earlier at night.

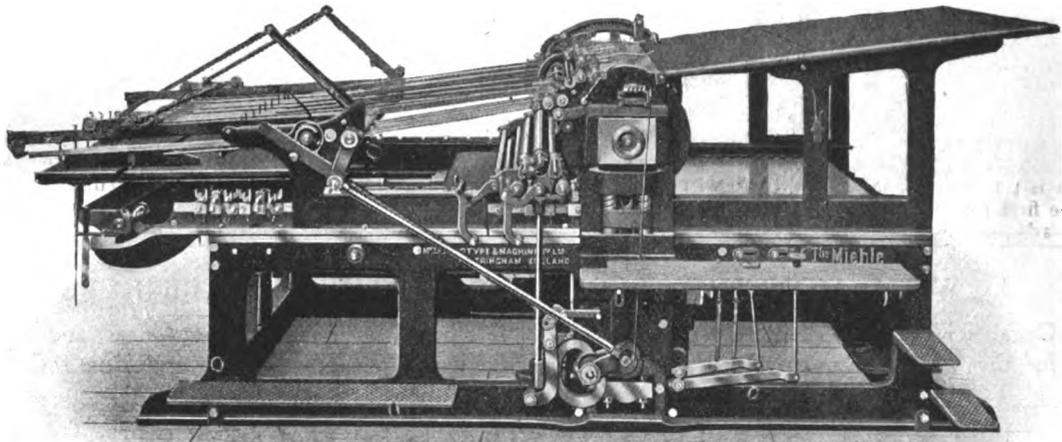
The Value of Sport.

Shorter hours, including the Saturday half holiday, are not the unmitigated joy we delude ourselves by thinking they are. Leisure without interesting occupation only leads to lassitude; and lassitude in young persons leads to mischief—very often, in young men, to drink. It does seem to me necessary for the governing class, of whom employers form the major part, to encourage the spending of time by lads and young men in healthy sports and recreation. I regard football, even if it be only the watching of play by others, as an institution which deserves every help and encouragement, and, whatever our own inclinations may be, it is surely much better that these folk should be letting off their superabundant animal energies in health-giving sports on a Sunday than congregating and loafing at street corners, or playing pitch-and-toss on some bit of waste land. If the hands employed in any particular printing works are insufficient in numbers to form an athletic club, I put it to you that two or more neighbouring works might well combine to that end. Admitting that it is occasionally inconvenient in the extreme to let the players leave at the regular time when work is urgently wanted, the brighter outlook on life, the "something-to-live-for" appearance of your younger employees is ample recompense, quite apart from the fact that the desire to get away sharp to football or tennis is sufficient incentive to increased endeavour to get done all the work that is known to be required that day.

The Apprentice.

"The boy naturally suggests the apprentice. I am sorry to have to admit that the blame for much of the incompetence of the journeyman is attributable to ourselves and their fellow workers. By far the greater number of apprentices just 'happen' to learn what they know of their trade, and it seems to me there are a few well-marked reasons for the state of things which exists. First, the average journeyman is by no means anxious that

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an apprentice should become a menace by developing into a first-class craftsman. The men are not to be hastily blamed for this attitude, seeing that there is usually not enough employment to go round. If a successful business man is not anxious to help a rival to capture his business, we can scarcely complain of the workman adopting a similar attitude! Secondly, we do not exercise sufficient care in the selection of candidates, and by far too short a probationary period is given before the indenture is signed, and when it is signed it is an archaic document quite unsuited to modern industrial conditions, and for too long a period.

"The training of a future workman is one of the most onerous contractual obligations which a master printer undertakes. If we want skilful industrious workmen of steady reliable character, it is up to us to select the right material in the first place, and see to it that the training is adequate. It is my considered opinion that, having satisfied oneself of the general steady character of the candidate, he should be given at least twelve months' trial. It is no use leaving it to the boy to say whether or no he likes the trade after the usual month, he hasn't the courage to say 'No'; in fact, he does not know whether he does or not. But during twelve months he can be observed and the probability of his liking and his suitability for the craft fairly well estimated; then the indenture should be for not more than five years, and that, five years of intensive training, with wages dependant on his attainments, rather than on the efflux of time. The careful selection and training of the future workman I hold to be a necessary and important item of betterment proposals.

Interest in Staff.

"There is an old saying to the effect that 'He who would thrive, must ask his wife.' Applying that axiom to factory affairs we might say 'He who would thrive must look to his staff.' No master printer will be continuously and increasingly successful unless he keeps close watch over the character and idiosyncrasies of his staff. It can be 'taken as read' that if a master takes the trouble to surround himself with men of steady character and habits, he will find them not only dependable but above the average in skill and industry. Given time, and a little patience, such a staff can be gathered around. Always remembering that they are made of precisely the same stuff as ourselves, have the same troubles, the same love of home and children, and same aches and pains, it is 'betterment' to spend a few minutes daily in getting intimately acquainted with them. In doing so, be very careful of anything like patronage. It is somewhat difficult to get in touch with their real, unaffected selves, but believe me it is worth the trouble and it pays.

House Committee.

"Having a satisfactory staff, start right on with the formation of a House Committee, representing both male and female workers. At first the members and the matters which they bring to you will prove bothersome, but by the exercise of a little patience you will find they settle down to the work and that they may be trusted to arrange many of those matters of moment to themselves which otherwise would be brought to the management. When there are indications of the committee having taken seriously to its work it is time to take advantage of its usefulness by relegating to it many matters which, however gently handled by the management are not so entirely to their satisfaction. The ultimate result will be found to be that an enhanced sense of responsibility is engendered in your staff.

"Before leaving the apprentice and the journeyman, I should like to say a word or two on the subject of technical education so far as it affects printing. At considerable expenditure of time and money some of all grades of employed attend technical classes with the laudable object of making themselves more fit for the positions which they hold and incidentally preparing themselves for advancement. This has been going on now for many years, but who among us attaches importance to the certificates which are granted? True they are indicative of attendance at those classes; but they cannot be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of ability. Teachers may be, and no doubt are, masters of their respective branches, but something more than that is requisite in an instructor. There is an art in imparting knowledge which needs much training for its acquirement and without which a man cannot be an

efficient instructor. From my own observation our technical instructors are lacking in this regard. Here again, the active personal interest of the practical master is urgently desirable. If time could be spared, your influence and authority would be most valuable and, I have reason to believe, appreciated.

"The selection and employment of journeymen, whilst necessitating great care and judgment, is nothing as compared to that of selecting a man for the responsible work of supervision. What commonly happens is that, requiring such an assistant, you either make choice of one of your own staff, or engage one from outside whose credentials satisfy you. Your requirements, broadly speaking, being undoubted technical skill and experience, coupled with general dependability. But I venture to say that much more than these excellent characteristics are necessary to make a successful fogleman; they must be supported by some business training. It is, however, unfortunately the fact that we find, nine times in ten, the aspirant is not that conspicuous success in his higher sphere which he might well have been had he had the advantage of knowing what business training such a position was likely to call for. Consequently, we frequently find that, instead of the man filling his new position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employer, he has given up a situation where he at least had peace of mind, for one which has brought anxieties and difficulties which he is unable to handle with confidence. I venture to say that more men selected as overseers are unsatisfactory for this reason than for any other. My suggestion is, that any man, to be a success in such a position of trust and responsibility on the technical staff of a printing works, must first be a skilled craftsman in his own particular branch, and must have also a nodding acquaintance with the technique of other branches. Next, he should have acquired a working knowledge of accounts. Not that he is likely to be called upon to act as ledger clerk—his services being too valuable—but in my opinion, no one is in a position to understand business principles and appreciate how every step is affected in some way, unless he is equipped with the knowledge to which I have referred.

"It goes without saying that he must be acquainted with the provisions of the Factory, Workmen's Compensation and Health Insurance Acts, at least, so far as they affect his department, but, what I stress as of far greater importance is a good working knowledge of those customs which govern business procedure and are covered by the Sale of Goods Act. I opine that even among those who order goods with subconscious prudence, many do so without really knowing what the exact rights of the parties to the transactions are and how to proceed so that the rights of their principals be guarded.

"What I suggest as being necessary, requires no heroic effort on the part of any ambitious person to acquire; the intelligent use of a few evenings or some of those dreary dinner hours, being sufficient for the purpose. It will be objected that such men are not to be found—you wish they were. I quite agree; employers who have such, naturally hang on. But you each and all are in the position that you may need a fogleman to-morrow, and certainly will some time in the near future. Very well then, set to work and train a few. To which suggestion you will probably demur, saying, 'Why should I train a man for another to benefit by, and perhaps a rival employer?' The answer is obvious. The little trouble you take will be repaid whilst the man is in your employ by more and better service, and also by the knowledge that you have done the right thing in being instrumental in his obtaining an advance in life when he leaves you.

Cost-Finding.

"The last matter which I propose to trouble you with will probably prove the most controversial; it is the subject of cost-finding. In dealing with this I am unfortunate in having to commit the heresy of somewhat disparaging the system whose foster parents are the M.P.A., who, like all loving parents, can see no wrong and can tolerate no suggested improvement in their bantling! I for one fail to find any material difference between mercantile accounts and factory accounts. Consequently, I am of opinion that factory accounts should be kept on the same system as mercantile accounts—a system which has stood the strain of all countries and all undertakings, however complicated, and has not yet failed through want of

adaptability and which can be audited by any competent person who understands book-keeping. If factory accounts are kept in the ordinary double-entry manner, they will not only furnish you with the actual hour cost, but other useful information is readily deduced. Moreover you have an elastic system adaptable to the progressive changes of workshop conditions. There is no juggling necessary, and none possible. Further, it is not expensive to work. For instance, in the case of a factory where the costs aggregate 8s. 1d. per minute, the whole of the factory accounts, statistics and wages are handled efficiently by one clerk.

"There is, however, one great difficulty in keeping factory accounts which is not due to the system adopted but is generally the fault of the principal or his accounting department, in withholding some, and delaying other, necessary information as to the expenses connected with the works of which they alone have cognisance. Whether this arises from professional jealousy that mere 'works persons' should have the temerity to know anything of the holy rite of book-keeping, I do not know; but it exists and does more to wreck the accuracy of any system than anything else.

"I should be ill-advised to enlarge on the subject beyond saying that by opening works ledger accounts for each of the technical departments, and also for non-technical units, such as works office, maintenance, lift, power, etc., and charging those accounts with all the expenses which properly belong to them, you have a true statement of cost for each unit instead of using that blessed but misleading word 'general' expenses. When all expenses are so posted, you have the simple journal transfer entry, Sundry Accounts Dr. to Sundry Credits, and all is shipshape and you are not left guessing. So successful have I found this plan that my man can produce for me a trading account down to the end of the preceding quarter within ten minutes of his being able to obtain of the counting house the few figures required of them.

A Co-operation Proposal.

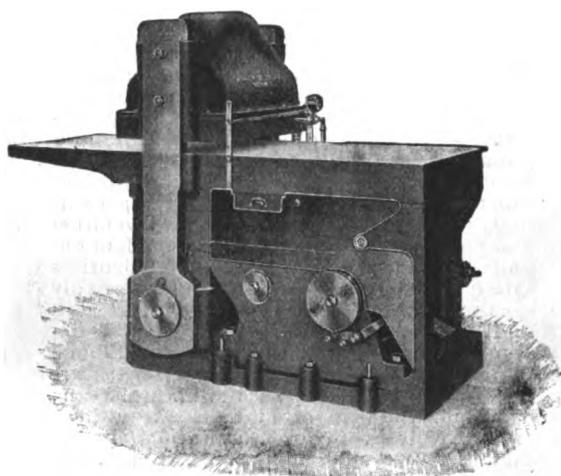
"There is just one other point which strikes me: namely, the waste of energy and capital involved by all printers of necessity having to do all classes of work. Obviously, you cannot refuse an order, but quite a large proportion of orders accepted do not fit your particular organisation or plant, and there is no profit in the job for you and perhaps a loss, whereas, some other member of your association is fitted for producing the work at a sufficient margin of profit to pay himself well and yet leave a commission for you. Is it not a feasible suggestion that each member gives your secretary a note of the kind of work his plant is particularly well suited to turn out, and then, instead of each attempting work, which is at best a nuisance, he would be in a position to put out the job, not only helping himself but a fellow member of the Association, and what is more important still, giving complete satisfaction to the customer. I must say, right here, that I am confident from a long experience, that the utmost good faith is observed among master printers in carrying out trade work. I wish I could say the same with regard to some of the printers' suppliers!

"I am quite aware that I have not said anything new in connection with printing, but this I am confident in asserting, that printing is a craft which taxes the skill, patience, business acumen and enterprise of all engaged in it, that it is a craft to which civilisation owes much, and which has contributed not a little to the happiness of mankind. If this be conceded it naturally follows that each and every member of our craft is well advised to add his quota towards its 'betterment' without regard to whether such 'betterment' be for employer or employed."

Mr. Wise, before opening the meeting for discussion, expressed gratitude for the useful hints which Mr. Cosh had stated, especially those alluding to the apprentice on the probationary period before the signing of indentures, and the humane thought for the messenger. With reference to the F.M.P. Costing System, Mr. Wise stated that he would first like to have the opportunity of seeing Mr. Cosh's system before entering into the fray of discussion. He then thanked Mr. Cosh for his admirable discourse.

Several members having raised questions on points in the address, Mr. Cosh gave more definite details as to his system and the friendly criticisms developed into a thorough heart-to-heart talk which was greatly appreciated.

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Trade Notes.

LONDON WAGES SETTLEMENT.—The ballot of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, proceeding as we went to press last week, resulted in the acceptance of the proposed reductions. Thus settlement has now been reached with all the unions on the basis of a reduction of 6s. a week—with the one exception of the Correctors of the Press, whose complete acceptance is subject to confirmation by special meeting.

PENNY POSTAGE QUERIED.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Southwark asked if there were any reasons, beyond those of revenue, why, in the interests of trade and commerce, the penny postage should not be restored immediately, instead of waiting until the end of the financial year. The Marquis of Salisbury said he would take care that the message of Lord Southwark was conveyed to the Postmaster-General. The financial position of the country was such that it was not desirable to try any doubtful experiments. If it appeared that trade would be improved without any additional burden being thrown on the Exchequer, he had no doubt the Postmaster-General would consider favourably the suggestion made.

ELECTION PRINTING INADVERTENCE.—The Labour member for Eccles, Mr. John Buckle, and his election agent, Mr. William Watts Rogerson, applied to Mr. Justice Sankey, in the King's Bench Division, last week, for relief under the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act, 1883. The relief sought was in respect of printing and publishing certain circulars headed "Eccles Division Parliamentary Election" and addressed to shopkeepers of Eccles division, which circulars failed to bear the name and address of the printer and publisher, contrary to the Act. Evidence having been given to show that the omission of imprint was purely inadvertent, the Judge granted the order for relief asked for.

JOURNALIST'S SALARY.—Judgment was given in the London Sheriff's Court, on Thursday, for £180 12s. and costs against Sunday Publications, Ltd., owners of the *Sunday Illustrated* and the *Sunday Sports Telegram*, for the wrongful dismissal of the acting editor of both journals. The jury awarded six months' salary in lieu of notice, less the amount earned by the plaintiff elsewhere during that period.

At Maidstone Gaol where George Lee Bevan, the city financier has arrived, to serve ten years' penal servitude for company frauds, it is expected that he will be set work in the printing department with other convicts of the "star" class.

CHARGED on his own confession with the theft of £101 from the Christmas Club of the workers of Blades, East and Blades, of Shore-ditch, Ernest James White (40), engraver, was at Old-street last week given six months in the second division.

NEW DUBLIN PRINTERY.—Large premises in Parkgate-street, Dublin, known as the Shell Factory, have been acquired by Messrs. Cahill and Co., Ltd. It will be remembered that Messrs. Cahill's factory on Ormon Quay was totally destroyed by fire last February. Owing to the greatly extended nature of their business, the site of the old factory was too restricted in area to allow of reconstruction. It is understood that their new factory in Parkgate-street will compare favourably with any in Great Britain.

MR. COLLINGWOOD HUGHES, M.P., gave an interesting lecture to the Coventry Engineering Society on Friday, the 15th inst., upon "The Making of a Modern Newspaper." Mr. A. E. Feltham presided. The lecturer said that a newspaper differed from other manufactured productions, as it was practically scrapped every day and a start made on something fresh. During the last fifty years something like 250 attempts had been made to found and institute daily and weekly newspapers in Great Britain—big attempts, backed by considerable capital, and yet to-day, speaking of big journals, the survivors might be counted on the fingers of two hands. In his opinion, much more money had been lost in founding newspapers than had been made. One great essential was perfect organisation, and he proceeded to describe in detail the various departments through which the production had to pass, from the reception of news to the actual printing and distribution. Votes of thanks were passed to the lecturer and chairman.

We are requested by Mr. John Fry, the proprietor of Fry's Metal Foundry, having branches at Manchester, Bristol, Dublin, Glasgow and Hendon, to state that neither his firm since its inception, nor himself personally, has been connected, financially or otherwise, with any other firm selling printing metals.

We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Alfred D. Phelp, of the firm of A. D. Phelp and Co., of Leyton. Mr. Phelp was a well-known worker in the East and North-East London Master Printers' Association, being hon. treasurer (formerly hon. secretary) of the Association, and a member of the executive council of the L.M.P.A. At the funeral service and interment on Monday the L.M.P.A. was represented by Mr. J. Johnson (the secretary being prevented by an important meeting), and a wreath from the London Master Printers' Association was amongst the floral tributes received.

MR. ALFRED TURNER, formerly editor of the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, died last week at the age of 49. He became connected with Carmelite House about ten years ago, and at the time of his retirement in 1920 was acting editor of the *London Evening News*.

THE death is announced of Mr. Harry S. Mogford at the age of 66. He had been associated for many years with the *Morning Advertiser*. He was for some years sporting editor of the *Sunday Times*, and had been connected in sporting matters with many other journals.

A VERDICT of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned at an inquest last week on George L. Stephenson, retired newspaper proprietor, of Paddington, who was found in a Taunton hotel with his throat cut.

LATEST WILLS.—Mr. Alfred Edward Thomas Watson, for some years racing correspondent of *The Times*, editor of the *Badminton Library* and the *Badminton Magazine*, and formerly editor of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, £4,261.—Mr. Benjamin Robert Marten, of Sudbury, Suffolk, printer and stationer, died October 13th, £3,685.

MR. HUGHES states that he is issuing a writ for £10,000 damages against the *Sydney Daily Mail*, and that he is taking criminal proceedings against its editor and the writer of an article in that journal.

THE printers' strike, owing to which for over three weeks publication of all non-Socialist newspapers in Lausanne, Berne, Basel and St. Gall has been suspended, has ended in the acceptance by the strikers of the employers' terms, with the exception of Lausanne.

Trade Union Matters.

THE Typographical Association announces details of an agreement come to with the Christmas Card Manufacturers' Association at Blackburn, whereby the case piece rate has been reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per thousand, leaving the rate at $3\frac{3}{4}$ d., as against 2d. pre-war rate; and for linotype inset rates a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., making the present rate $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per thousand. It has been agreed to drop all the existing overtime clauses, and to substitute the rates in the National Agreement, and the employers agreed to the application of the Hours and Holidays Agreement.

"NATSOPA" ITEMS.—At December quarterly meetings all branches of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants are considering the advisability of establishing superannuation benefit for aged members of the Society. They are considering also the following resolution:—"That this branch meeting endorses the action of the executive council in directing that the Society's political candidate, Mr. G. A. Isaacs, be again placed at the disposal of the Gravesend constituency as the prospective candidate in the Labour interest." Another resolution put forward is:—"That the branch meeting appreciates the exceptional service of the *Daily Herald* during the recent General Election, and calls upon every member in the branch to purchase the *Daily Herald* and assist its circulation in all ways possible, in view of the fact that it is now the official organ of the Labour movement and maintained by the joint efforts of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party."

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The December gathering of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week, the meeting having been called a week earlier on account of the Christmas holidays. The venue was St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, and in the absence of the president (Mr. A. Chadwell), Mr. J. S. Sunderland was voted to the chair.

Mr. W. Bullett said he had been deputed to convey to the meeting the apologies of the president for his unavoidable absence.

The minutes of the November meeting having been read and confirmed, several items of correspondence were submitted. Among these was a letter from Mr. J. R. Riddell inviting the secretary to the platform at the craft lecture to be given by him at the Stationers' Hall on the 15th inst. A letter was also read from a candidate applying for membership. Regarding this letter the meeting decided that the matter of the candidate's election as a member be left with the secretary to report at the next meeting.

The chairman then announced that Mr. A. E. Wood had kindly promised to take the chair at the next Auxiliary concert in February. In order to raise money on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation, Mr. Wood had inaugurated a scheme to send round to the various chapels a number of gold watches (which had been purchased at cost price) with the view of each chapel raffling for them. Mr. Wood had expressed the wish that overseers in the different foundries would co-operate with the fathers of chapels in this particular effort.

With regard to the Association's social policy, an interesting note was struck by Mr. H. Crossland, who mentioned the social benefits derived from the Overseers' Guild attached to his own firm to which he belonged, and expressed the belief that a much stronger social policy should be adopted by their Association. Such a policy, he thought, would be conducive to getting the members to know one another better. He therefore proposed that an informal dinner be held early in the new year.

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. Craske and carried, the latter gentleman expressing the wish that the function be held on a night other than Saturday, so as to give members who could not come to the annual dinner an opportunity of attending; it was also agreed that the matter be placed on the agenda at the next monthly meeting for further consideration.

The chairman—who is the electrotyping and stereotyping instructor at the new London Printing School—before closing the meeting, invited any criticism that the members felt inclined to offer with reference to the methods now adopted in training the students. So far, he had found the work at the School most interesting.

No criticism was forthcoming from the members, most of them being of the opinion that it was far too early to know much about the School, as it had not yet got properly going.

The meeting was then brought to a close.

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Mr. J. R. Riddell Highly Honoured.

Medal from the Stationers' Company.

A rare and coveted distinction was bestowed upon Mr. J. R. Riddell, the well-known principal of the London School of Printing, when the Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers presented him on Friday evening with the silver medal of the Stationers' Company. The occasion was the lecture by Mr. Riddell on "The Training of the Craftsman" given at Stationers' Hall as one of the series of craft lectures arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board.

The chair was to have been taken by Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge (Permanent Secretary of the Board of Education), but the Master of the Stationers' Company (Mr. Herbert Fitch) opened the meeting and explained that Sir Amherst was unable to be present, being temporarily confined to his bed by illness, but that he sent in his stead a representative of the Board of Education, Mr. Davies, who had been good enough to come at short notice. Mr. Fitch accordingly vacated the chair to Mr. Davies. Also present on the platform, besides Mr. Riddell, were: Mr. R. T. Rivington, M.A., LL.B. (clerk of the Stationers' Company), Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president, Federation of Master Printers), Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers), Mr. T. E. Naylor (secretary, London Society of Compositors), Mr. Woodgate Stevens (London secretary, Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers), and Mr. A. E. Holmes (Inspector, Board of Education).

There was a good attendance, including many well-known in the trade, and added interest was given to the meeting by the provision of displays of work in printing and bookbinding done by students of the London printing technical schools.

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said that when the proposal to remove from St. Bride to better accommodation south of the Thames was before the Board of Education in its financial aspect, a point that assured the scheme of sympathetic consideration was the fact that it came forward as a proposition backed both by the master printers and by the various organisations of workpeople—and not merely backed by pious opinions but by the solid evidence of a very substantial cash contribution year by year.

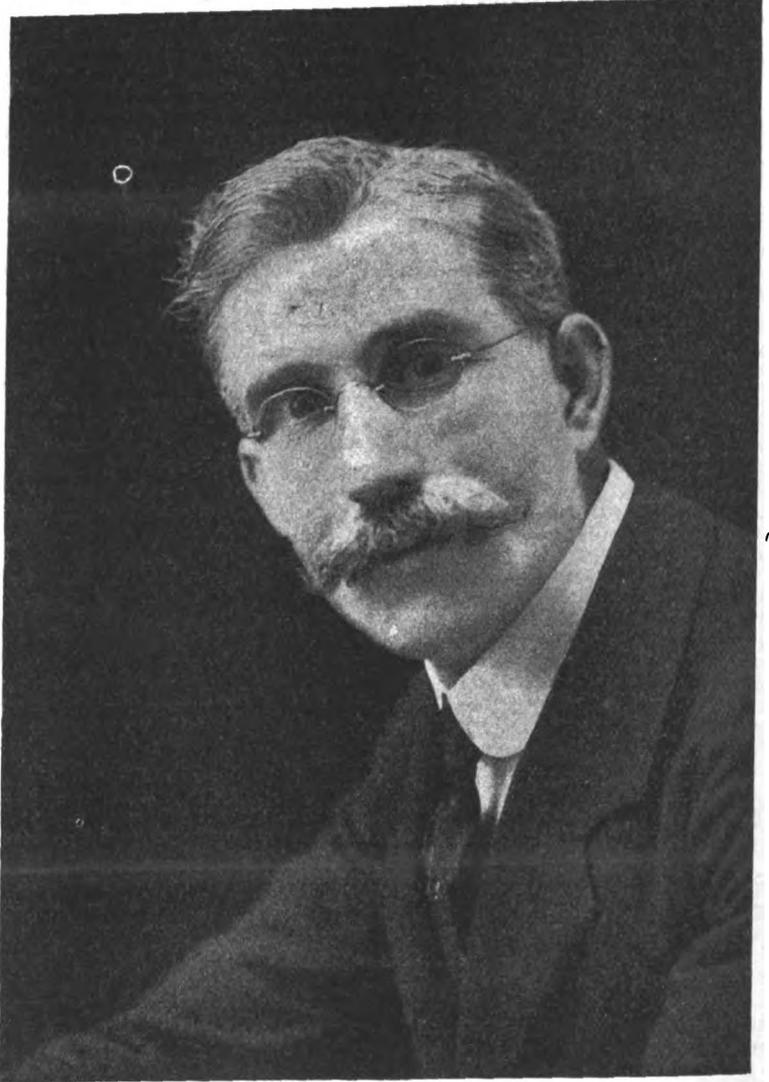
Mr. Riddell then delivered his lecture, which was followed with much interest, and covered a wide field, the main sections being devoted to the discussion of the seven-year apprenticeship; the selection, education and training of apprentices; the need for a well-educated boy as an apprentice; educational activities of the Stationers' Company and the London printing trades; technical tests; a proficiency certificate as a qualification for membership of a trade society; and the development of the craft spirit. Pressure on our space compels us to hold over to next week's issue a report of the lecture itself.

The Presentation.

At the conclusion of the lecture the Master of the Stationers' Company spoke in very high appreciation of Mr. Riddell's remarks, saying that a splendid educational scheme had been outlined most skillfully and eloquently. He only regretted that in his own apprenticeship days nobody had a scintilla of an idea of such training for apprentices. Mr. Fitch proceeded to relate some interesting reminiscences of his own apprenticeship. He laid great stress on the educational value to himself of Johnson's "Typographia," and in recommending that ancient classic to students of to-day, he said that in his opinion it had in some respects never been supplanted or exceeded by anything that had come out more recently. He recalled also his starting business on his own account immediately on finishing his time, and of being successful in making in the first year a profit of £300. Mr. Fitch then proceeded to say that it now fell to him to do a thing which he was very proud to do, and a thing which he would look back upon with very great pleasure—to render to Mr. Riddell a tribute from the Stationers' Company. However unworthily he (Mr. Fitch) represented that great and historical Company, he was, so to speak, an epitome of its 500 years' history, and through him the company's 300 liverymen, its large number of freemen and not least the Court of Assistants, all these

through him made recognition on behalf of the Company of Mr. Riddell's great work in the interests of printing. Mr. Fitch went on to outline the many activities in which Mr. Riddell had been engaged. Largely owing to Mr. Riddell's efforts, the London School of Printing was founded. Mr. Riddell became the first whole time principal of St. Bride in 1912 with 400 students attending. Now there

interesting references to apprenticeship conditions at different stages in the history of the craft. He said that everybody in the printing trade, at any rate in London, knew Mr. Riddell and the admirable work he had done in educating the printing youth of this country, not only apprentices and journeymen but budding master printers as well. Mr. Riddell had also done most sound and excellent work in re-



Mr. J. R. Riddell, Principal of the London School of Printing.

were 1,500—was not that proud testimony? (Applause.) That alone might be considered a life-work, but Mr. Riddell was doing a great deal more. He went on to indicate other of Mr. Riddell's services to the trade, the organising of the series of craft lectures, his work as hon. secretary of the Livery Committee of the Stationers' Company (heard Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh having been leading spirits in the founding of that committee), his successful efforts in introducing to the Company a number of liverymen who are leaders of the printing trade in London and the provinces, his work as one of the principal movers in the scheme for a joint board of the Stationers' Company and the printing trade to conduct examinations at Stationers' Hall, and his success in organising a useful series of lunches for the liverymen of the Company. The Court of Assistants had taken into consideration Mr. Riddell's services not only to the Company but to the printing craft generally, and had decided to recognise them by presenting a medal as a tribute of the Company's high acknowledgment of the great work done. (Applause.) The medal, he said, bore the inscription: "Presented to Mr. J. R. Riddell, citizen and stationer, in recognition of valuable services rendered to the Worshipful Company of Stationers and the craft connected with it. 15th December, 1922." Only one medal had previously been given, and it was presented only in cases of outstanding merit and services. (Applause.)

At this point the meeting was thrown open for questions on the lecture, and questions by Messrs. F. Colebrook, V. Pitman, J. Acton and others were asked and answered.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Riddell for his lecture, and in the course of his speech made

vitalising the livery of the Stationers' Company on educational, literary and social lines.

Mr. T. E. Naylor cordially seconded the motion. He remarked that though there were one or two points concerning which he would like a few words with Mr. Riddell, especially with regard to the seven years' apprenticeship, he found himself in general agreement with what had been said. From personal observation he could say that Mr. Riddell had done wonderful work for technical education in London. He was glad to have the opportunity of adding his testimony to that of others in recognition of Mr. Riddell's services.

Mr. Riddell then returned thanks for the presentation, for the tributes paid him by the speakers, and for the cordial reception accorded by the audience. He found it very difficult, he said, to express his appreciation of the distinguished honour which the Stationers' Company had conferred upon him. He asked the Master to convey to the Court of Assistants his heartfelt thanks. The honour was particularly pleasing to him at the present time. As happened probably to every one at some period or other, he had lately been feeling pretty well "down" as the result of little differences and discouragements which seemed big at the time. This mark of appreciation would give him fresh incentive and encouragement to go ahead. He was also delighted to have the good opinion of such leaders of the printing craft as Mr. Austen-Leigh and Mr. Naylor. To one and all he expressed his thanks for the kind reception given. He concluded by moving a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and to the Master of the Stationers' Company.

A brief response from the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

To the above may be fittingly appended a short biographical sketch of Mr. J. R. Riddell, written by one who has known him for some years.

MR. J. R. RIDDELL.

(By One who Knows Him.)

The subject of our sketch, like many notable men, is an Aberdonian, and first saw the light of day in the "Granite City" in 1874. Apprenticed as a printer to Messrs. Taylor and Henderson, he passed through the usual routine of a busy provincial office, and acquired a fundamental grounding in various classes of commercial work. His irrepressible energy was apparent even in these early days, his spare time being usefully devoted to the study of art (for which he held a scholarship) and in the more physically vigorous pursuits of gymnastics, running and swimming.

His first journey from home, after completing his apprenticeship, took him to Edinburgh, where, with Messrs. A. B. Fleming and Co., of Caroline Park, the colour and printing ink manufacturers, he came in close touch with colour in its different phases, and in particular with the then new process of trichromatic printing before it became a commercial proposition. After some years of experience in this class of work, he took up various positions in the Midlands, London, Hertfordshire and Yorkshire, for the purpose of obtaining as wide an experience as it was possible to obtain, eventually going to Messrs. Thos. Forman and Sons, of Nottingham, the well-known printers. Here his experience in colour and process work was soon applied to the reproduction in monochrome and colour of high-class art subjects; the works were reorganised in line with modern requirements, and during the eleven years he was with this firm Mr. Riddell became recognised as an authority on all matters appertaining to modern methods of printing. A visit to America, for the purpose of investigating printing organisation and methods, greatly added to his extensive knowledge of the craft and enlarged his naturally acute vision.

During the past eleven years "St. Bride" and "J. R. Riddell" have been almost synonymous terms. Those who really knew that Institute before he took up his position of principal of the Printing School are better able to appreciate the changes which have taken place to the advantage of technical education for the printers throughout the city. It was vitally necessary that some one possessing personality, indomitable will, and having the necessary experience should be found; one who could lift it out of the ruts, and place it in the position of being a school worthy of the staple craft of the greatest city in the world. St. Bride was fortunate in securing his services, and the history of this school during the last decade speaks for itself. So virile did it become that the enrolment of individual students rose from 400 to 1,500, and the spirit of progress and camaraderie was a delightful source of inspiration to all who were associated with the School. As time went on it became increasingly apparent that the printing school was rapidly outgrowing its quarters at St. Bride Institute, and those associated with Mr. Riddell in the self-denying work of education had to look round for increased support and wider accommodation. This resulted in a movement to establish an entirely new printing school. The first idea was that a capital sum of money should be raised and given to St. Bride Foundation for the purpose of printing school development, but it soon became apparent that the Governing Body was not entirely sympathetic to the movement. Ultimately, a trade committee, with Lord Riddell as chairman, decided to approach the London County Council to provide facilities for the technical training of those engaged in the printing and kindred trades, with the result that London now possesses a School of Printing which claims to be second to none in the world.

Mr. Riddell's craft interests are of a wide and sympathetic nature; he is ever on the alert to help forward any scheme of craft advancement or technical education, not only in London but throughout the kingdom. It is questionable if the enormous amount of work he has done on behalf of disabled ex-service men is fully understood. Many of these men have to thank Mr. Riddell for a fresh start in life; by his encouragement and practical interest they have been placed on their feet again.

He is keenly interested in the traditions of the City of London, of which he is a Freeman. He is a Liveryman of the Stationers' Com-

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pany, and as hon. secretary of the Stationers' Livery Committee and Technical Board—the latter being formed to deal with the examination of students in printing subjects and for the promotion of craft lectures—he has rendered invaluable services to the Company and to the printing craft. He is also a member of the Governing Body of the Stationers' Company's School.

Perhaps the best finish to this article would be to repeat, as far as memory will allow, a pen sketch of the man made a few years ago:—"A keen judge of character, outspoken to brusqueness, intolerant of cant and humbug. A reliable friend, often found championing unpopular causes when convinced that they are right. Generous to a fault, but, like many generous-hearted people frequently impatient though never bearing malice. Always on the side of the 'bottom dog' when that dog wants to improve his position—as many a printer knows who owes to Mr. Riddell his first assistance up the ladder of success. Ever ready to take up the cudgels on behalf of those who work with him, he will tell them their faults with brutal frankness, but will not allow others to speak ill of them. He is, in fact, a humanitarian—always ready to find an excuse for human frailties, and always ready to lift up one who is down; or to help push along any really good cause."

BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9 1/2-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

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Presentation to Mr. Frank Lloyd.

Another interesting function in connection with Mr. Frank Lloyd's business jubilee took place at the London offices of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., 4-7, Salisbury-court, E.C.4, on Friday, December 8th.

Some sixty members of the offices and wharves' staffs attended, when Mr. Harry Smith, whose own length of service with the firm has extended to 27 years, made a sympathetic little speech in handing over a handsome mahogany filing cabinet as the gift of all concerned.

Mr. Frank Lloyd, who was accompanied by Mr. E. H. Raynham, Mr. Percy G. Denson and Mr. Herbert Clarke (directors), replied in happy and humorous vein, evidencing again the close personal interest which he, together with Mrs. Lloyd, has always taken in the welfare of the employees in all departments of the business.

The cabinet was inscribed: "Presented to Frank Lloyd, Esq., by the London Staff and Employees of Edward Lloyd Limited as a mark of esteem on his completion of 50 years of business life, 1872-1922."

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1922.

Christmas Greetings.

A YEAR ago Christmas came as a grateful break in a period of deep trade depression. It has taken the greater part of the past twelve months to ease that regrettable condition of things. It is true that the state of commerce is not all that could be desired; but there is no doubt that the cycle of conditions is moving round and the period of depression lifting at last. Expert opinion is now much more optimistic than it was, and there are concrete facts which confirm this view. In all the allied industries signs of revival are to be seen, although they may not be very conspicuous. Of course, the fact that it has taken over twelve months to move forward so small a distance indicates that progress has been slow. At the same time, it has been sure, and the industries of this country are gradually getting upon firmer ground. For the moment, however, the machinery is slowing down for the Christmas vacation; but when this is passed there is every prospect that brighter days will have arrived. In such a spirit of hope, therefore, and with thankfulness for the blessings of the past year, we can all turn with cheerfulness to the festivities of the season of goodwill. To that end we wish our readers A HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

The New P.M.G.'s Poor Start.

THE whole of the printing trade will doubtless share our regret at learning that the new Postmaster-General, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has apparently no intention of immediate action in the matter of withdrawing the present unreasonable restriction upon the nature of the five words admissible on a picture post card bearing a halfpenny stamp. This restriction, whilst of very doubtful benefit to anybody, is an obvious hardship to the picture post card industry and to the public, inasmuch as the distinction between five words of a general character and five words of "courtesy or convention" is a distinction which even Post Office executives, to

say nothing of the general public, cannot make with confidence. It is to be hoped that Mr. Chamberlain may see his way to look into this matter early in the new year instead of waiting until another six months of restriction have given further cause for annoyance to the victims of Post Office surcharges and have had further industrial ill effects by delaying the resuscitation of the picture post card trade.

Imported Advertising Matter.

THOSE who keep an eye open for paper and print movements will observe that a much greater amount of advertising matter is coming in from abroad. Until recently the bulk of it may have been printed and issued from foreign sources in the interests of English houses incensed at our own high printing and postal rates. Fortunately, the home advertiser has already discovered that other things more important than postal economy are involved in this utilisation of foreign service. We have seen the largest users of publicity revert to English practice purely in their own interests. That by the way, however. There is still an influx of foreign mailage, and what interests us most is the increased use of new methods of printing which incidentally imply certain types of paper. It will be observed that the photogravure process is being widely applied to illustrated catalogues, the whole of the matter, including small type, being printed from the photo-mechanically produced plate. Such a catalogue printed by letterpress methods would be an imitation art or a cheap coated paper. What is being used mainly for the photogravure process is merely a smooth surfaced "news," and the results are quite good. Any defects that exist, and there are some palpable ones, have to do with the printing rather than the paper.

Latex in Paper.

DISCUSSING the subject of latex with various paper men, the general opinion seems to be that more practice is necessary before arriving at definite conclusions. Some mills have used incorrect methods and arrived at a too hasty judgment as to the effect of rubber latex on mill routine and the finished product. Others have experimented more thoroughly and secured satisfactory results up to a stage. The chief doubt is as to ultimate effect on the paper and the influence of latex content on repulping. In the meantime, in their own interests, the promoters of the process should guard against creating over-estimation of the virtue and progress of paper containing rubber latex solution. The process is really in an embryo stage, full of possibility without a doubt, but not yet sufficiently advanced or established to have any special market of its own. The danger is that public interest, which is notably short-lived, will wax and wane before the process ripens into maturity.

Paper Merchants' Offer.

TWO or three wholesale houses are offering special allowances on orders received from now to the year end. The object is apparently to get clear of current stocks and start up fresh as far as possible. There are some houses anxious to standardise their stocks preparatory to issuing comprehensive sample books. The keen paper buyer on the look out for bargains is presented with an opportunity which may not come again.

THE Rumanian Government has nominated a committee to regulate the distribution of paper and prices. This committee decided that news paper is not to be affected by rise of prices of other kinds. Cellulose makers have been authorised to raise prices 5 per cent. to balance the depreciation of currency since July 15th.

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Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM, C.H., a past president of the Institute of Journalists, was the guest of the members of the North-Eastern District of that organisation on Wednesday of last week at the dinner in aid of the Institute's Orphan Fund.

SIR ARTHUR SUTHERLAND gave the toast, "The Institute of Journalists' Orphan Fund," and had some interesting remarks to make upon the early history of printing in Newcastle, which city was the first in the provinces where the press was set up.

LORD BURNHAM'S visit to Newcastle was also signalled by a luncheon given in his honour by the independent business group of Newcastle City Council.

At the Press Club dinner on Saturday, the principal guests were Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Sir John and Lady Lavery, Mr. and Mrs. Josef Holbrooke, and Mr. Kenneth Barnes. Arthur Moreland was in the chair.

THE South-West London Master Printers' Association is inviting master printers to meet Mr. G. Eaton Hart, managing director of St. Clements Press, on Tuesday, January 2nd, at the Central Hall (Committee Room D), Matthew Parker-street, Westminster, S.W.1, at 6.45 p.m.

MR. G. A. ISAACS, writing in the *Natsopa Journal*, gives an interesting account of his fight as Labour candidate for Gravesend in the recent Parliamentary election. His experiences gave him great hope of future success in the Division, but, disgusted with the tactics of the great newspapers, he writes: "The deliberate and wilful misrepresentation of the Press, more especially the *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express*, fills one with absolute disgust."

MR. H. MORLEY, the editor and proprietor of the *Hucknall Dispatch*, is making good progress to convalescence after undergoing an operation in a nursing home at Nottingham.

MR. R. STANLEY THOMAS, of the staff of the *Cambrian News*, has been presented by his fellow-workers with a handsome dinner service on the occasion of his marriage to Miss M. Baldwin.

PRESENTATIONS have been made by the members of the companionship of the *Yorkshire Evening Post* to Mr. F. Blakeborough and Mr. G. Mountain, who for some years have respectively filled the offices of "father" and "clerk" to the companionship.

MR. T. H. CUNANE, of Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., has been invited to give a series of lectures before the Manchester University, the Faculty of Technology, on the application of paper to printing.

ON the 29th ult. Mr. Cunane gave a lecture entitled from "Forest to Printing Works" before the Typographical Society at Batley, Yorks, and is due to repeat same at Stockport this month and at Hull in February next.

MR. C. PLUMMER, paper merchant, has removed from 29, John Dalton-street, Manchester, to his own premises at No. 40, Kennedy-street, Manchester.

MAKERS OF PLAYING CARDS.—The special design of the playing cards issued in connection with the annual banquet of the Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards last week has reference to Ireland. In the centre are the arms of Ireland—a golden harp on a blue ground wreathed round by shamrocks. Underneath a ribbon bears the Celtic words "Erinn go bragh" ("Ireland for ever"). Embodied in the rising sun (the ancient Irish being sun worshippers) is a view of the old Irish Houses of Parliament, and in the foreground the Irish wolf-dog, another Irish emblem. Along the top are the arms of the four Provinces, the centre being filled with the Imperial Crown, emblem of supreme authority. The Company's arms occupy the centre of the lower border. A pack of these cards has been sent to the Governor of the new Free State and to the Duke of Abercorn.

Machine Rulers & Vellum Binders

BRANCH OF THE L.M.P.A.

Annual Dinner.

A very pleasing function in connection with this section of the L.M.P.A. took place on Saturday evening last at the Talbot Restaurant, London Wall, at the invitation of Mr. T. J. Hunt (the chairman), about forty sitting down to dinner. The proceedings were marked throughout by the utmost friendliness and cordiality, and those present, representing nearly every section of the trade in London, included Messrs. J. R. Burt (L.M.P.A. representative on this Section), J. Johnson (organiser, L.M.P.A.), J. Barton, W. B. Carter, J. Crofts, T. W. Garner, J. Heley, John Rissen, G. N. Wells and A. Willmott.

At the conclusion of the dinner and interspersed between the toasts were a number of well-rendered musical items, contributed by Messrs. F. N. Clark, Maurice L. Head and F. J. Wyatt.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, Mr. J. R. Burt proposed "The Machine Rulers and Vellum Binders' Branch of the L.M.P.A."

In giving this toast Mr. Burt said, having accepted the kind invitation of their chairman, and having partaken of their hospitality, it would have been ungrateful had he not endeavoured to do something in return. He did not know if they would like from him something jovial or serious, but he believed they were a body of men who were out to benefit their trade, and because of that he was sure they did not mind "talking shop," even round the festive table. As a printer he very much envied them in the position they found themselves in to-day. They seemed to have roped in pretty well every member of their trade. However, there were still some in their midst who did not yet quite toe the line. His (Mr. Burt's) section of the trade had a much larger number than they had, who were not doing this. Dealing with the difference in the status and social standing of many in his own organisation Mr. Burt mentioned that some of the members were employing thousands of men, whilst others only employed one man. From this they could see how difficult it was so to adjust the conditions in the trade as to secure what they in the North-west desired, proper profits for printers. Mr. Burt commended exceedingly certain members of the Machine Rulers and Vellum Binders' Branch of the L.M.P.A. for the very hard work they had put in in finding out their costs, and also for the loyal way members generally had followed and acted on their advice.

Difficulties the L.M.P.A. had to Meet.

He spoke to them as a poor representative of the L.M.P.A. on their committee. He confessed that the Association did not come up to the requirements that many of them expected of it, but he thought the majority of them did not know what the Association was up against in the arduous contests that took place from time to time dealing with 17 or 18 trade unionists round the table. He maintained that the council of the L.M.P.A. was composed of men who were as good business men as it was possible to find in any other trade. Whether there was a deputation asked for, or a concession, or whatever it might be, he thought that these matters should be put to their members in writing, and before an answer was given it should be referred to a body of expert men who could look into the questions at issue with the same light and with the same experience as those gentlemen who sat on the opposite side of the table. They did not blame those men for what they were doing, they were out for the benefit of their societies, and the benefit of their own societies was their own benefit. They were not likely to accept a reduction without questioning it, any more than if those present saw any of their customers' work going to someone else. He did not put this forward as anything more than a suggestion, but he thought a remedy would have to be found in the future if they were going to get anything like what they ought as a Council, considering the variety of interests they represented in the trade.

Value of the Association to the Trade.

Mr. John Rissen, in reply, thanked Mr. Burt for his encouraging words. He did not think a more worthy representative could be sent from the L.M.P.A. than Mr. Burt. They as an Association were still in their infancy, but they had done a great amount of work in a

very short time. A few years ago there was jealousy and sometimes bitterness existing among them, but he was very glad to say that that bad feeling had absolutely disappeared. The Association had been the means of combining them as a body of masters to help each other. After speaking of the great value of the price lists and the hard work entailed in their compilation by Mr. Hunt and others, Mr. Rissen concluded by remarking that they had learned to crawl, they would soon be on their feet and able to walk alone, and then he hoped they would commence to gallop.

"The Chairman."

Mr. H. R. Danford, in proposing the toast of "The Chairman," expressed his thanks to Mr. Hunt—who was also chairman of their trade society—for inviting them to that very interesting function. If it had not been for the efforts of Mr. Hunt he was sure their Association would never have existed. He remembered over four years ago Mr. Hunt calling all the members of their trade together to meet at "The Bull" in Holborn. At that time the members did not know each other; now they were glad to make each other's acquaintance. More than that, they met together to devise some means whereby they could raise the status of their trade, and one of the first things they did was to standardise their prices, so as to be just to themselves and to their own customers as well. Mr. Hunt was resigning from the chairmanship because he said he was getting old. He (Mr. Danford) said their chairman did not look old; he had as much to say as most of them, and he trusted he had not reached the end of his journey yet. They hoped to have his continued presence to guide and inspire them for many years to come. (Hear, hear.)

The toast was most heartily accorded, with musical honours.

Mr. Hunt, in returning thanks, referred to his retirement from the presidency in March. He was retiring, not because he was getting old like Methuselah, but because he thought it was wrong to monopolise the chair of an association like theirs. He was retiring to make room for what he believed was a better man. Mr. Danford was a man quite able to guide them on from where he had left off. He hoped they would spend many more happy meetings together and that the Association would still increase in prosperity.

Mr. W. B. Carter proposed the healths of Messrs. A. Willmott, G. N. Wells and J. Johnson, and spoke in appreciative terms of the efforts rendered by these gentlemen on behalf of the Association.

"The Stewards."

Mr. Hunt offered the toast of "The Stewards," Messrs. F. W. Garner, W. B. Carter and G. N. Wells, to whom he expressed his admiration for the excellent way in which they had carried out the proceedings that evening.

Mr. Wells briefly replied, and a most enjoyable and useful evening was brought to a close.

Warrillows, Ltd.

The Working Arrangement with De La Rue.

Presiding at the ordinary [general meeting of Warrillows, Ltd., in Birmingham, on Friday, Mr. Wm. S. Hooper, the chairman, referred to the universal trade depression, which had affected the printing trade not the least, and which the company had had to face. Allusion was then made to the re-organisation of the commercial side of the undertaking and the extension of premises.

Dealing with the company's investments, the chairman said the most important of these was the shares in Thos. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., one of the greatest printing and stationery undertakings in the world. He should not be explaining the position fully if he did not say that the De La Rue business had felt the depression, but he was not without hope that conditions were improving and that better days were in store. The working arrangement with the De La Rue Co. was working smoothly, and the beneficial effect contemplated was beginning to make itself felt.

After stating that the orders in hand were larger than they had ever been in the history of the company, Mr. Hooper said if they were to take full advantage of their greater opportunities it would be necessary in the near future to raise further capital.

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Associated Newspapers, Pref., 17s. 10½d., 7 p.c. Cum., 22s. 6d., Defd., £5 os. 3d.; Jos. Byrom, 12s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 72s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 1½d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 99½, ditto (New), £50 pd., 47, 47½, ditto (New), f.p., 97; John Dickinson, 25s., 24s. 9d., 2nd Pref., 77½, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort Deb., 79, 78½; Ewart and Collis, 8 p.c. Pref., 6s. 6d., 6s. 7½d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 74½, 74; Ilford, Pref., 18s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s.; Kelly's Directories, 25s. 6d., 25s. Pref., 15s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 18s. 1½d., Pref., 17s., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s. 3d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 10s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 63; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 24s. 4½d.; New Pegamoid, 7s. 6d., 6s. 3d.; George Newnes, 16s., Pref., 16s.; Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 108, 107; Odham's Press, 6s. 6d., 6s. 1½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. 10½d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 10s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 9d., 21s. 4½d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d., 22s. 9d., 23s.; Warrillows, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 7½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 18½; Weldons, 35s., Pref., 19s. 4½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WATERLOW AND SONS.—The profit of Waterlow and Sons for the year ended September 30th amounted to £112,294, and £96,376 brought forward raises the total to £208,670. After deducting £73,950 for the preference, preferred ordinary, and interim deferred ordinary dividends, the directors propose a final dividend on the deferred ordinary shares of 10 per cent., making 12½ per cent. for the year. The balance of £65,720 is carried forward. For the previous year there was a net profit of £240,565, the dividend on the deferred ordinary shares was the same, and a sum of £60,000 was placed to reserve.

ARGUS PRINTING.—The net profit of the Argus Printing Co. for the year ended October 31st amounted to £22,291 (against £9,113), and with £9,477 brought forward, a total of £31,768 is arrived at. The directors propose a final distribution of 12 per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year (against 10 per cent.), and after placing £5,000 to reserve (against nil) the balance of £12,162 is carried forward.

CARRON GROVE PAPER, LTD.—Net profit for year ended October 28th was £31,642, plus £14,962 brought in. Dividend of 4s. per share, free of tax, and £22,683 carried forward.

ALBERT E. REED AND CO., LTD.—Accounts of Albert E. Reed and Co. for year ended March 31st, 1922, after providing for depreciation, interest on debentures, etc., show balance available of £15,192. Preference dividend absorbed £13,200, leaving £1,992 to be carried forward. Directors state that owing to enormous depreciation in value of raw materials, reserve of £150,000 made against forward contracts has been fully absorbed, and further heavy loss was incurred on raw materials in stock and delivered under contracts. In addition, demand for paper was so restricted that output of mills was only 60 per cent. of normal production. All stocks were written down to market values at end of year, and with mills running full time directors anticipate good results from current year. New mills at Aylesford were started up in August, and are now working very satisfactorily at full output.

NEW COMPANIES.

PHILLIPSON AND GOLDER, LTD.—Capital £30,000 in £1 shares (7,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference); to acquire the business of a bookseller, stationers, picture, fine art and fancy goods dealer, circulating library proprietor, bookbinder, printer, engraver, lithographer and publisher, carried on by J. T. Golder as "Phillipson and Golder," at 42,

Eastgate-row (South), 40, Eastgate-street, Old Bank-buildings, and 21 and 23, Frodsham-street, Chester. Private company. First directors: J. T. Golder, F. J. Warmesley, T. N. Philip, E. H. Davies, J. S. Hughes and A. S. Mawer.

F. SHARRATT AND CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000 in £1 shares (5,600 preference and 400 ordinary); box manufacturers, pattern card makers, printers, manufacturing stationers and bookbinders as formerly carried on by H. O. Field as "F. Sharratt and Co. Private company. Permanent directors: H. O. Field, G. L. Warwick, W. S. Wright and R. E. Woods. Registered office: 54, Wilson-street, Finsbury, E.C.

SMITH AND LONGBOTTOM, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, etc. Private company. First directors: B. Longbottom, I. Balmforth and T. Lambert. Registered office: Excelsior Works, King's-court, Bingley, Yorks.

CHARLES MITCHELL, LTD.—Capital £4,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a stationer, engraver, printer and lithographer now carried on by the legal personal representative of the late C. Mitchell at 4, West Harding-street, Fetter-lane, E.C. Private company. First directors: Lillian S. Mitchell, H. Mitchell and O. C. Mitchell. Registered office: 4, West Harding-street, Fetter-lane, E.C.

W. H. HORWOOD, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a trade printer and stationer carried on by W. H. Horwood as "W. H. Horwood" at 14, Swan-lane, E.C. Private company. First directors: W. H. Horwood and W. H. Oatley. Registered office: 14, Swan-lane, E.C.

CAXTON TRADING CO., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; printers, stationers, paper manufacturers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: T. C. Davies and C. Graham. Registered office: 29, Old Wynd, Glasgow.

DENISON BROTHERS, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers, lithographers, stationers, account book makers, engravers and publishers now or lately carried on as "Denison Brothers" at Bradford and elsewhere. Private company. Subscribers: G. J. Withington and H. F. Plant. First directors: J. B. Upton and J. G. S. Browett.

SHELDON LEICESTER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £8,000 in £1 shares (4,000 preference and 4,000 ordinary); to adopt agreements with S. Leicester, F. H. Johnson and L. B. Holman and to carry on the business of paper mill proprietors, paper manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in wood and paper pulp and fibrous substances, used in the manufacture of paper pulp and paper stainers, embossers, etc. Private company. First directors: L. B. Holman, S. Leicester and F. H. Johnson.

REMINGTON KRAFT PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares; paper manufacturers, dealers in paper, card and millboards, wall papers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. Lord, D. McLerie and J. S. Remington.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

WILLMOTT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, etc. London).—Particulars filed of £6,000 debentures authorised December 5th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

G. WELLS AND CO., LTD. (bookbinders, manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Debenture dated November 28th, 1922, to secure £1,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Miss O. L. Duffin, 37, Catford-hill, S.E.

R. FLETCHER, LTD. (printers, publishers, stationers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £700 debentures authorised November 16th, 1922, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £550.

R. FLETCHER, LTD. (printers, publishers, stationers, etc.).—Satisfaction in full on November 28th of debenture dated August 9th, 1922, securing £150.

T. W. PEGG AND SONS, LTD. (printers, stationers, advertising contractors, etc.).—Satisfaction in full on October 21st, 1922, of debenture dated July 21st, 1913, securing £300.

W. WHITTAKER, LTD. (wholesale stationers and paper bag manufacturers, etc.).—First mortgage on 3-9, Upper Brook-street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, dated November 21st, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN AND SONS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on July 1st, 1919, of debentures July 4th, 1898, January, March, June and December, 1899, and July, 1919, securing £17,500. Notice filed December 5th, 1922.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

DAVIES, LAZARUS AND CO., LTD. Cardboard Box Manufacturers, 261, Cambridge-road, E.—The report of Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, official receiver and liquidator of this company has been issued to the creditors and shareholders. The winding up order was made last April upon the petition of a creditor, and accounts have been lodged showing liabilities £22,514, against assets valued at £4,674, and a total deficiency of £17,840 with regard to contributories. The company was promoted by Mr. David Dombrowski in December, 1921, with a capital of £10,000, to acquire that gentleman's business of a cardboard box manufacturer, carried on at the above address under the style of Davies, Lazarus and Co., and generally to carry on business as printers, etc. The purchase price was fixed at £19,704, to be satisfied as to £3,000 in fully paid shares of the company, and £16,704 by the latter taking over, paying, and discharging and indemnifying the vendor against all debts and liabilities of the business. Debentures for £2,000 were issued in February, 1922, and in the following month a receiver was appointed, who entered into a provisional contract to sell the business and assets (except book debts) for £2,000. A receiving order in bankruptcy has been made against the vendor, and the trustee thereunder refusing to concur in the sale, the contract has been rescinded, and the business has now been closed. The trustee has further intimated his intention to institute proceedings to set aside the conveyance of the business and assets by the vendor to the company, and the receiver has had notice not to part with the assets. The failure of the company is attributed by Mr. Dombrowski, who also acted as managing director, to the fact that it was unable to obtain capital. Other causes advanced are heavy overhead charges and inefficient management.

Re SIGURD ARNE SKRENDER, paper merchant, 20, Queenhithe, E.C.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on December 12th before Mr. Registrar Mellor for the public examination of this debtor, who failed last September with total liabilities £84,237 (unsecured £59,474) and no assets whatever. The facts of the case were reported in our issue of October 26th last.

Witness attributed his insolvency to loss in trading during the latter six months of 1920, lack of free capital, and the failure of the British-American Continental Bank, Ltd., and absence of banking facilities for three months prior to its failure; to depreciation in the value of stock, and to liability in respect of calls on shares in the before-mentioned bank.

The examination was concluded.

The state of your mind can influence the mind of your "prospect."

Treasury Note Printing.

De La Rue v. Waterlow and Sons.

In the King's Bench Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice Rowlatt, Messrs. Thos. de la Rue and Co., Ltd., of Bunhill-row, E.C., sued the defendants, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of Great Winchester-street, claiming a declaration that under an agreement of March 29th, 1917, they were entitled to be paid by the defendants 1s. 6d. per 1,000 on all currency notes made by the defendants under orders obtained by them; also on account of all notes made by the defendants under orders obtained by the defendants since that date. Defendants denied liability.

Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., for the plaintiffs, stated that this was a claim as to liability and account, but the court would have to deal with the question of liability only. Both parties were manufacturing stationers and printers, and they had been in the habit for many years of manufacturing bank notes, currency notes, postage stamps and such like for various governments, including the British Government.

These contracts were not as common as, no doubt, the manufacturers would like, but when they did come, having regard to the character of the work and the comparatively limited number of such contracts and consequently the limited number of persons manufacturing under contracts, the price paid was a good one. At the end of 1914 orders were placed with the plaintiff company for currency notes and they had the whole of the orders from the Government for £1 notes and a quantity of 10s. notes. They were to be printed by the plaintiffs under a method of printing currency notes known as surface or typographical methods. The notes in question under the contracts of 1915 were being printed by the plaintiffs by the surface process; the defendants having at that time, and previously and since, had machinery for the plate process. The first and second issues of currency notes were, he (counsel) understood, by the surface or typographic process. In the meantime there was another company doing this work with a name partly identical with that of the defendants, but quite separate, Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd. That company had obtained orders from the Government for printing currency notes of the third issue by photogravure process. On March 29th, 1920, an agreement was entered into between the plaintiffs and defendants which counsel pointed out referred to "all contracts now or hereafter obtained by either party for the manufacture of all Government currency notes issued in Great Britain or Ireland." There was also a provision that Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., should pay to De la Rue and Co. 1s. 6d. per 1,000 notes manufactured by them. The result of that agreement was that both parties were, of course, to compete; but if the whole of an issue was placed with the two parties respectively then they were satisfied and did not trouble about working out an adjustment of profits so long as the whole was placed with them. If, however, one or the other of these two parties got a contract from the Government, then there was to be a sharing of the profits according to the specified rates. Of course, De la Rue being in the field with their current contracts had the advantage commercially and had a likelihood of getting further orders. But the agreement was to apply to the present or future and that was the whole agreement. In April, 1920, defendants acquired the business of Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., with the full benefits of all contracts and agreements as on and after October 1st, 1919. Plaintiffs said Waterlow and Sons had obtained large orders for which no account had been rendered and it was in respect of that the action was brought.

His Lordship: What is the point for dispute?

Mr. R. A. Wright (for defendants) said the first and primary point was that photogravure was excluded. That was what he submitted was the true construction of the agreement, and that was the essence of the whole matter. In addition to that there was a question of cancellation which he would have to deal with.

Evidence was called and the hearing adjourned.

On Monday his Lordship reserved judgment.



Re Ludgate Limited.

SIR,—We notice that on page 430 of your issue of December 14th you have, under bankruptcy, the position of Ludgate Limited. Will you kindly allow us to point out that we, Messrs. G. Duncan and Son, Ltd., wholesale manufacturing stationers, 190, High-street, Edinburgh, purchased from the liquidator of Ludgate Limited as from June 1st, 1922, the Edinburgh factory and branch of the business lately carried on by Ludgate Limited. The purchase included all the plant and machinery, the whole of the Edinburgh stock, furniture, and office fittings, patent rights in the Ludgate and other makes of loose-leaf ledgers and books, with right to use all registered names and trade marks, also the goodwill of the Edinburgh business. We are now carrying on this business under the name of The Ludgate Company, at the same address, 76, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, and are not in any way affected by the proceedings before the Board of Trade with reference to Ludgate Limited, which were reported in your issue referred to.

We shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly insert, in your next issue, the foregoing, as we feel that the statement is harmful to us, being the successors of Messrs. Ludgate Limited.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours, etc.,

G. DUNCAN AND SON, LTD.

W. DICKSON

(Managing Director.)

190, High-street, Edinburgh,
December 15th, 1922.



Mr. A. C. Wilkie.

THE death occurred on Thursday, December 14th, at his residence at Gosforth, of Mr. Alexander Cox Wilkie, chairman and managing director of the well-known house of R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., wholesale stationers, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Prior to joining the firm of Messrs. R. Robinson and Co., Mr. Wilkie was very well known in the paper trade circles of Edinburgh, Manchester and London. He went to Newcastle some 30 odd years ago, having accepted the position as buyer for the printing paper section of the firm. Soon after he was appointed assistant manager and later manager, at which time he was given a seat on the board of directors, and for the past seven years he has been chairman and managing director. The deceased gentleman took a deep interest in the manufacture of paper, particularly its technical side, and was well known in the North as a lecturer on paper-making, he having gathered up a large and valuable series of lantern slides dealing with the subject. He took no part in civic affairs, but was well known in the Church life of the North of England, having been for some years secretary for the Northumberland and Durham Congregational Union. He was an ardent temperance reformer. Mr. Wilkie was a keen bowler and a prize-winner. During the war he lost a son in France. He leaves four daughters, his wife having pre-deceased him.

We understand that the (recently reopened) Boothwood Paper Mills at Rishworth, near Halifax, are now turning out an excellent variety which includes M.F. printings, cartridges, parchments, manillas, casings, krafts, insulating and vulcanising papers. The agents are Messrs. A. H. Mason and Co., 6, Dowgate-hill, London, E.C.

MR. J. W. BARRATT, well known as buyer for one of the most important wholesale paper houses, has joined Mr. F. Sabel at 179, Upper Thames-street, E.C. He intends to develop the British side of the business, both for stock and making orders, and will assist Mr. Sabel with the specialities for which he has a considerable plant. Among the important foreign agencies held by Mr. Sabel are Baienfurt and the large Esthonian Paper Mills.

Picture Postcard and Postal Rates.

Delay re the Five-Word Restriction.

Having been allowed to see copies of recent correspondence between Sir Adolph Tuck and the new Postmaster-General, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, we learn with regret that there seems to be no immediate prospect of the new P.M.G. signalling his entry into office by making the small concession of removing the restriction upon the nature of the five words which may be sent for ½d. on a picture postcard.

Sir Adolph Tuck fitly took advantage of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's acceptance of the position of P.M.G. by writing to urge the removal of the present limitation of the five words, to phrases of courtesy or convention. Sir Adolph stated: "The whole of the picture postcard industry, computed in its various ramifications to comprise nearly 100,000 traders and workers is at one as to the injury caused to the trade by this restriction which, so far from benefiting the Post Office, actually deprives it of quite a considerable revenue. It is estimated that two or three times the number of picture postcards would be posted if the restriction were removed and the writing of any five words allowed."

A reply received early this month on behalf of Mr. Neville Chamberlain intimated that the matter was one with which the P.M.G. did not feel able to deal except in connection with a general revision of postage rates, and that when such revision was undertaken the subject would receive his consideration.

Sir Adolph Tuck has accordingly responded with a letter to Mr. Chamberlain stating:—"It is naturally a matter of regret that you do not see your way clear personally to exercise your prerogative in what is really a Departmental question with which Parliament could not and would not interfere, and that the matter may thus be hung up for a further five or six months, that is, till next Budget Day. Needless to say, the delay will cause keen disappointment to the entire picture postcard industry. We had all looked forward with confidence to your granting the concession asked for, the point having now been before the permanent staff of the Post Office for over eighteen months."

THE sole agency for England of the Stroostoffabriek "Phoenix," Veendam, Holland, well-known manufacturers of bleached straw pulp, has been placed with Mr. William C. Hamilton, of 73, Cheapside, London, E.C.2, who also holds the agency of several leading Dutch paper mills.

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Manchester Centre's Annual Meeting.

The December meeting—the eighteenth annual general meeting—of the Manchester Centre of the P. M. and O. A. was held in the "Mitre" Hotel, Manchester, when the following were elected as officers for 1922-23: President, Mr. F. E. Robinson; vice-president, Mr. F. Scouler; trustees, Messrs. Edward McVay and J. H. Nuttall; treasurer, Mr. Jas. E. Mayo; secretary, F. J. Hughes; executive council, Messrs. J. Ball, F. Burnett, A. Gavin, E. Garrett, Chas. N. Knowles, F. E. Liddiard, W. Smith and J. Winstanley. The tylers for the year are Messrs. E. C. Balls and A. Hellewell. Messrs. Wm. Bardsley and Ernest L. Pitts, were elected to membership.

The annual report showed the membership at 87, this being an increase of three on the year.

The balance-sheet was passed after Mr. Rider, one of the auditors, had spoken favourably upon the keeping of the various books by the secretary and treasurer.

Business being over, Messrs. Hellewell and Nuttall organised a popular concert, the artistes being Messrs. Maynard, G. Handby, F. Ward and Miss Lewis.

Presentation to Mr. Thos. Rignall.

Just before the interval in the programme, Mr. F. E. Robinson, the new president, said he had a very pleasant duty to perform that evening; it was to do honour to a colleague whose business had taken him out of Manchester. At a later date their ex-president would probably be transferred to the Liverpool Centre, and Manchester's loss would be that Centre's gain. He hoped Mr. Rignall would find as staunch friends in the city of his adoption as he had found in Manchester during the last ten years. The past presidents of the Centre had filled the office with distinction, and Mr. Rignall had done as well as any. The office of president was no sinecure, as whoever accepted the position had to be free from bias, have a well-balanced mind, and uphold the dignity of his predecessors. Mr.

Rignall possessed all those attributes and it was through them that he gained such popularity. On behalf of the members he asked Mr. Rignall to accept a gold hunter, the inscription on the case being:

"P. M. and O. A. Manchester Centre. Presented to Thomas Rignall, president, 1921 and 1922, in recognition of services rendered."

He hoped Mr. Rignall would long be spared with good health, and whenever he looked at the watch it would be a reminder of the friends he had in Manchester.

Mr. Edward McVay, a past president, added that it was a pleasure to see recognition for honest labour done.

Mr. J. H. Nuttall, another past president, said Mr. Rignall had filled the office in a most efficient manner, and the members could not let him go without giving him something to remember the friends with whom he had spent many joyful hours. The Manchester members were a happy family who created the social spirit, and, whatever they undertook to carry out, it was done "on the square." He wished Mr. and Mrs. Rignall many happy days together.

Mr. F. Scouler, vice-president, remarked that the recipient of the watch and himself were colleagues in Liverpool many years ago, and his leaving Manchester for business purposes gave him an opportunity for receiving greater honours. All presidents endeavoured faithfully to carry out their duties, and Mr. Rignall had not failed in his effort.

Mr. F. Burnett, also an ex-president, was in attendance to see his friend honoured.

Mr. Rignall, replying, said that printers' managers were accustomed to shocks, but that night he had received the greatest shock of his life, the presentation having been such a complete surprise that words almost failed him. During his ten years' connection with the Manchester Centre nothing had pleased him more than to see its steady progress and growing popularity, and any little contribution he had made in the way of service had been given cheerfully and without thought of reward. The members could rest assured that the handsome souvenir presented to him that evening would be treasured as long as he lived and be a reminder always of happy memories of the Manchester Centre. From the bottom of his heart he thanked all the members.

WEE MAC.

A Pretty Charity Sports Wedding.

On Saturday last one of the prettiest weddings in the history of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association took place, when Mr. Chas. Anderson and Miss Doris Farrance were married at St. Paul's Church, Canonbury. An unusually large number of persons were assembling in the centre of the church, whilst the three cars were bringing the wedding party from the bride's house in Canonbury Park North. The bridesmaids looked charming as they walked into church, and the bride, dressed most daintily in white, seemed prettier than ever, her smiling face radiating happiness on every hand. The bridegroom, smart and manly, acknowledged the presence of his many friends on his way to the altar. The service concluded with the usual wedding march preceded by the familiar matrimonial hymn finishing the marriage ceremony.

The wedding breakfast was prepared at the bride's home by the parents (Mr. and Mrs. A. Farrance), and amongst the 50 persons invited to the function were hon. general secretary and the hon. trustee of the P. and A.T.C.S.A., as delegates of their committee. Mr. H. F. Parker in speaking to one of the toasts said that it gave him peculiar pleasure to be present to wish the hon. secretary of the Boxing Section and his happy bride long life and happiness. Charles Anderson served with distinction in the army and was both gassed and wounded. He was a devoted son, and therefore would make a good husband. On the other hand Doris Farrance had taken great interest in all that her husband had been engaged in, having not only attended the various functions connected with the Association, but she had won the golden opinion of the members, as, indeed, had the chaperone, Mrs. A. Farrance, her devoted friend and mother.

The wedding gifts were too numerous to describe in detail, many of them costly as well as beautiful.

At 5.30 the newly wedded pair started on their honeymoon with the usual old shoe attached to the car. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Anderson after breaking the journey at Folkestone are spending the remaining time in Paris.

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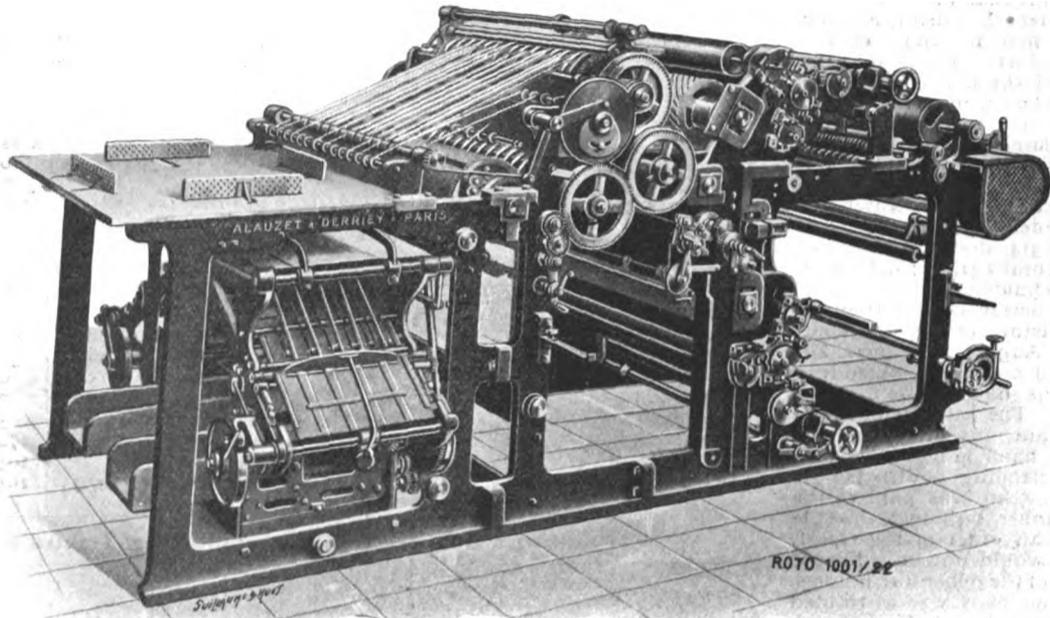
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Meetings of Creditors and Shareholders.

A compulsory winding up order was made against this company, which carried on business at 50-6, Formosa-street and at Amberley Wharves, Paddington, last October upon the petition of Strachan and Henshaw, Ltd., engineers, Whitehall, Bristol, and on November 30th the first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. The accounts filed under the liquidation showed unsecured creditors £20,696, preferential claims £28,636, debenture loans and interest £40,082; total £89,414. Assets: Stock in trade £6,225, machinery £8,000, cash £16, fixtures £100, leaseholds £19,000, debenture redemption policy £832, good book debts £7,314, doubtful and bad debts (£1,198) £228; total £41,715; deficiency in account with shareholders £147,720.

Mr. J. Barwick Thomson, official receiver, after reviewing the history of the undertaking, stated that on August 29th, 1922, Mr. Binnie, as receiver and manager, entered into a contract to sell the business as a going concern for £40,000. The sale included all leases, goodwill, plant, machinery, stock, book debts, cash in hand and at bank, and the benefit of all pending contracts. A deposit of £4,000 in cash was paid to the receiver, and on October 13th, 1922, the sale was sanctioned by an order of the Court. That sum of £40,000 would not be sufficient to satisfy the claims of the debenture holders.

The failure of the company was attributed by the directors to the lack of sufficient cash reserves, and consequent liability to cope with the trade depression, as there was no capital upon which to fall back. The only working capital the company had was £29,000, which it took over, but against that it took over liabilities of £36,000, and obviously that had a good deal to do with the failure.

Commenting upon the statement of affairs prepared for the purposes of the liquidation, the chairman said that with regard to the unsecured debts, £20,696, no question of dividend could arise, having regard to the fact that the debenture claims would absorb all the £40,000 obtained for the sale of the business.

Replying to a creditor, the chairman said the purchaser of the business was Mr. C. Gold, one of the directors, who, it was stated, was acting for a small syndicate. The creditor asked whether £40,000 was the best price to be obtained.

The chairman said he had received a letter from the petitioning creditors, dated November 28th, 1922, stating that they had been thoroughly into the value of the assets sold to a syndicate, of which Mr. Gold appeared to be the head, and they had no hesitation in saying that the assets were sold at approxi-

Description.	NOVEMBER.		JAN.-NOV.		NOVEMBER		JAN.-NOV.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
Printings and Writings...	Cwts. 177,192	Cwts. 425,714	Cwts. 2,439,409	Cwts. 3,449,556	£ 264,271	£ 447,706	£ 4,299,206	£ 3,989,443
Packings and Wrappings	199,306	269,391	1,305,798	2,566,980	292,692	354,433	2,725,435	3,495,700
Coated Papers ...	5,954	9,322	49,292	87,331	34,044	36,253	300,980	356,450
Stationery ...	4,270	4,553	32,879	38,669	18,268	20,299	172,524	154,099
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	52,286	98,818	458,591	776,931	64,382	108,839	861,937	931,537
Strawboard	243,152	251,015	1,524,266	2,699,096	109,035	114,376	978,468	1,130,439
Other Sorts	39,148	35,080	236,167	399,891	02,266	98,691	1,227,020	1,202,672
Totals ...	712,308	1,093,893	6,046,402	10,018,454	884,958	1,180,597	10,565,570	11,259,940

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden ...	46,069	98,438	525,377	514,339	88,336	95,301	924,953	586,819
Norway ...	28,557	59,861	198,882	585,487	46,438	58,351	384,248	618,034
Germany ...	17,011	8,019	78,954	89,534	15,144	9,039	133,705	92,173
Belgium ...	3,183	1,193	68,051	24,037	5,356	2,486	147,445	39,418
United States ...	265	756	7,143	77,411	1,646	3,551	31,871	106,004
Canada ...	—	67,932	5,203	189,557	—	70,124	15,671	196,735
Newfoundland ...	—	90,040	594,160	941,617	—	104,390	981,628	1,214,112
Other Countries	82,107	99,475	961,639	1,027,574	107,351	104,464	1,679,685	1,136,998

Packings and Wrappings, Including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland ...	17,975	25,376	159,808	258,332	24,996	28,960	294,665	319,231
Sweden ...	102,556	112,706	552,557	944,630	147,672	141,680	1,062,001	1,230,700
Norway ...	27,186	56,576	211,470	598,692	43,299	68,827	437,364	761,105
Germany ...	21,171	31,868	143,962	339,107	24,603	40,909	296,007	424,721
Belgium ...	5,154	8,439	68,553	81,805	10,815	20,586	225,071	206,337
Canada ...	2,686	16,555	15,528	114,567	3,381	20,271	32,133	145,218
Other Countries	22,578	17,871	153,920	229,847	37,926	33,200	378,194	408,388

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany ...	2,430	3,969	10,718	33,849	7,750	12,796	46,887	91,884
Belgium ...	1,414	1,559	13,413	20,148	6,799	6,886	67,672	89,434
France ...	1,172	1,066	7,778	10,627	10,278	6,723	61,233	74,978
United States ...	485	306	6,475	4,988	6,632	3,292	69,149	49,495
Other Countries	453	2,422	19,908	17,719	2,585	6,556	56,039	50,659

mately their value. In view of that letter, added the official receiver, it would be very difficult for anybody to challenge the sale. (Hear, hear.)

A creditor: It comes to this: Mr. Gold gets the business at the capital value of the company.

A discussion ensued regarding the E.P.D. claim, and the chairman said it was believed that no more than £1,000 or £2,000 at the outside would be recovered.

Mr. Gold said he had employed two of accountants who had examined thoroughly and had expressed the opinion that no claim existed. In any event, if anything that might be recovered were to go to him as purchaser of the business, Resolutions were passed at both meetings for the liquidation to be left in the hands of the official receiver, and it was unnecessary to elect any committee of inspection.

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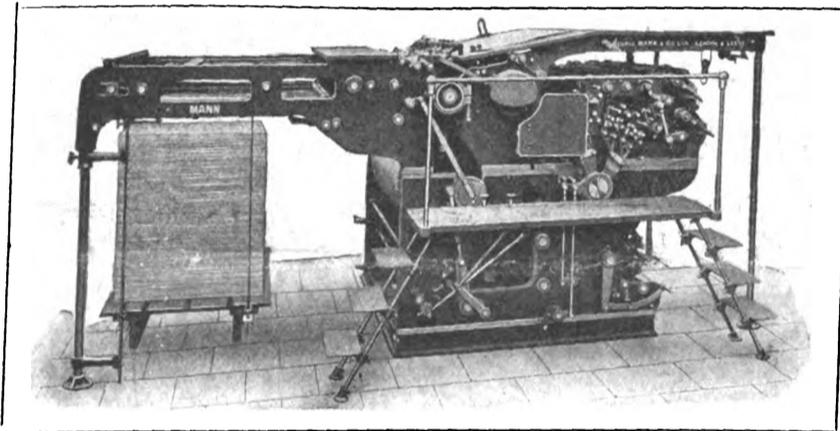
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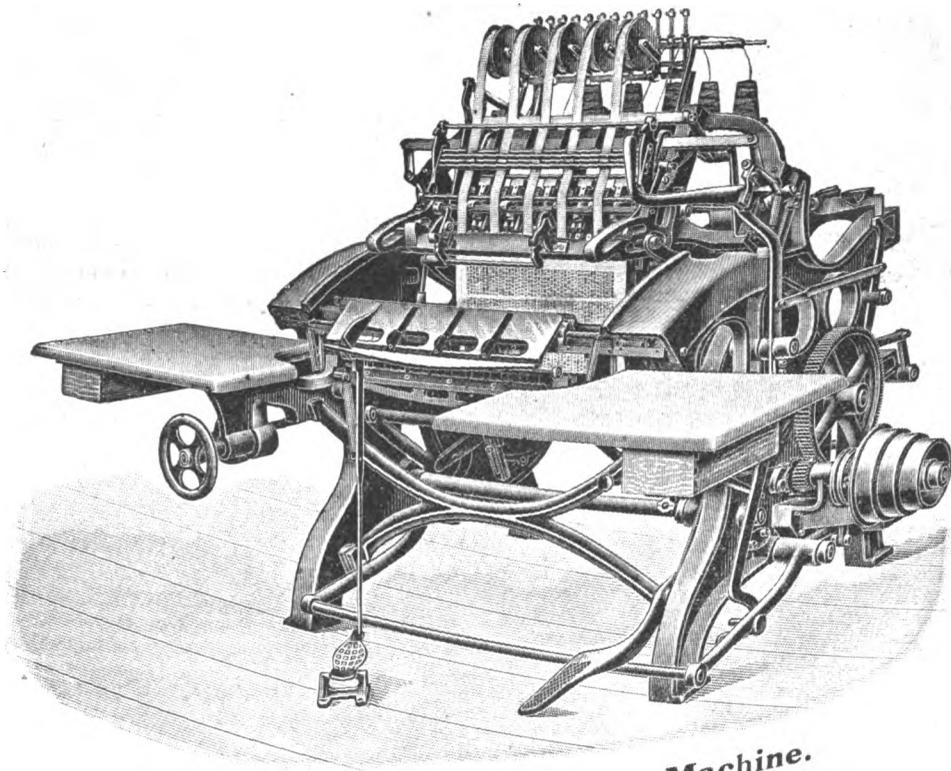
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EVERY THURSDAY.
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The Training of the Craftsman.

By J. R. RIDDELL

(Principal, The London School of Printing).

Whatever our personal views may be on training, I am sure we are all in substantial agreement that under present-day conditions due regard is not given to the selection, education and training of the boys who are to become the printers of the future. To begin with, a seven-year apprenticeship, which must be undertaken by a lad when he is fourteen years of age if he is to complete his indentures when he reaches the age of 21, is entirely out of date. This period of servitude was necessary in the days when a boy and his parents entered into an agreement for this purpose. But in those days the industry was not split up into some 22 sections as it is now. A boy was bound to a master, who agreed to teach him the art and mystery of a printer, which not only included the setting up of type and the printing of sheets on the press, but all the incidentals which are now embraced by the great printing industry—an industry which to-day can rightly claim to be the staple industry of the City of London.

I know I am on dangerous ground when I submit that a seven-year apprenticeship is obsolete, and is in need of revision in the light of present-day requirements, particularly so when the needs of the industry make it imperative that only the best type of boy, possessing a good education, should be selected. A first-class education is the printer's real stock in trade, and if our craft is to develop and progress, there must be at the outset a more careful selection of those entering the industry, and a much more efficient training to follow.

Waste in Present Methods.

The problem of the education of the printer is far from simple. I venture to say that if the principles of cost-finding were applied to the present system of apprenticeship, very few boys would prove a paying proposition to the firm which undertakes the responsibility of training them. Not many apprentices are instructed in methods which will reduce the appalling waste so rampant in most of our printing offices. I am not sure that it fully recognised that the extravagant use of material, time and energy which are daily taking place in most printing offices help to keep the industry poor.

When a boy is placed in the workshop, it is usually a very happy-go-lucky system under which he is trained. If he has spirit and push, invariably he will get on, but a lad of a retiring disposition finds it very difficult indeed to make progress, unless somebody takes an interest in him, encourages him and assists him to pick up the rudiments of his trade. There is no general agreement as to the best

method to adopt. Some large firms employ a man and pay him a shilling or two extra per week to take charge of all the apprentices in the early stages of their apprenticeship until they are passed into "ships," where they take part in the work of the office along with other men. Other apprentices glean knowledge, such as it is, from the men by whose side they work by keeping their eyes open and picking up what they can. In certain cases a boy may be directly under the supervision of the employer himself, but I am afraid this is not the general custom. Seldom is it that workmen take an interest in the lads, explaining to them the "why and the wherefore." In some cases if they did, they would be told that it was not their job to do so, and to get on with their work. It is no one's business to look after the boy. Under these conditions, it is to be wondered that there are a number of inefficient in our craft? It ought to be someone's duty to see that a boy is not retained in one section, nor kept continually on one class of work. He should be taught the whole of the work of his department of the business, stage by stage.

This is the day of specialisation, and most money is paid to the specialist, but there should not be specialisation in teaching a boy his business. The incompetent journeyman is the outcome of insufficiently trained apprentice. Employers throw the responsibility for this on to the unions, and the unions in turn throw it back on the employers. Meantime the apprentice, the craft and the nation suffer.

Selection and Training of Apprentices.

It may not be out of place to state here that in my opinion the responsibility of the selection and training of apprentices is a matter for the industry as a whole. I know I may be reminded that the question of choosing an apprentice in the past has rested entirely with the employer, but there are many things done to-day that were considered unreasonable a few years ago.

I had the honour of placing before the printing trades in London, early in 1915, a scheme for the selection and training of apprentices in which I submitted that the whole of the responsibility did not and could not lie with the employer. The practicability of the suggestion had been proved in Canada and America, where there is a periodical examination of the boy by a joint board. If the boy does not pass a test he is not allowed to go on with his training. Surely this is much better than permitting a lad to continue for a number of years in a trade for which he has no aptitude. Further, it may be of interest to know that other trades have adopted this principle, and it is particularly pleasing to state that the employers and em-

ployees in one section of our own industry, the stereotypers and electrotypers, have an agreement on similar lines.

To me the choosing of boys for apprentices requires much more care than the choosing of journeymen. It has frequently been said that you cannot get a boy to come into the printing business because the remuneration at the end of his apprenticeship is so small. In my judgment this is not the real difficulty, especially under present conditions. Given the guarantee of a proper training, most parents would not be debarred from apprenticing their boys on the ground of inadequate payment. Every industry provides opportunities for those with ambition, sound training and a good education. And our own craft—the craft which is the power behind all other businesses—provides just as great scope for those who wish to excel as any of the professions.

Recruiting for the Craft.

It is often claimed that apprentices should be recruited from the sons of those already employed in the craft. I am fully conscious of the sentiment behind this contention, but I do not think that it is in the best interests of the craft that this should be. New blood is always an advantage. Certainly it is not good either for the boy or the firm to place any boy as an apprentice in the same department or office in which his father is employed. This is one of the readiest means of placing our craft in a C3 category. Rather would I suggest that new apprentices should be sought from those who have attained a certain standard of secondary school education, plus, of course, the "gumption" which no book learning can give.

Let me repeat that a good education is the printer's chief equipment; without it, he is lost in the intricacies of this mechanical and scientific age. We want men with a high order of intelligence, who will develop vision, artistic attainments, scientific knowledge, and a real love of the master craft—men capable of directing energy into channels which will make for proficiency.

It may be of interest to mention here what the Stationers' Company is doing for the printer craftsman. From their school, which was first situated in Bolt-court in 1859, many of the boys were apprenticed to the printing business, not a few of whom became well-known master printers. They were, as it were, saturated with the spirit of "the street of printer's ink." The school outgrew its premises in Bolt-court, and in 1898 was removed to more commodious premises in Hornsey, where over 500 boys are now being educated on lines which qualify them to "make good."

The company has also compiled, or is in the course of compiling, a register in which

Summary of a lecture delivered on the 15th inst at Stationers' Hall under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board.

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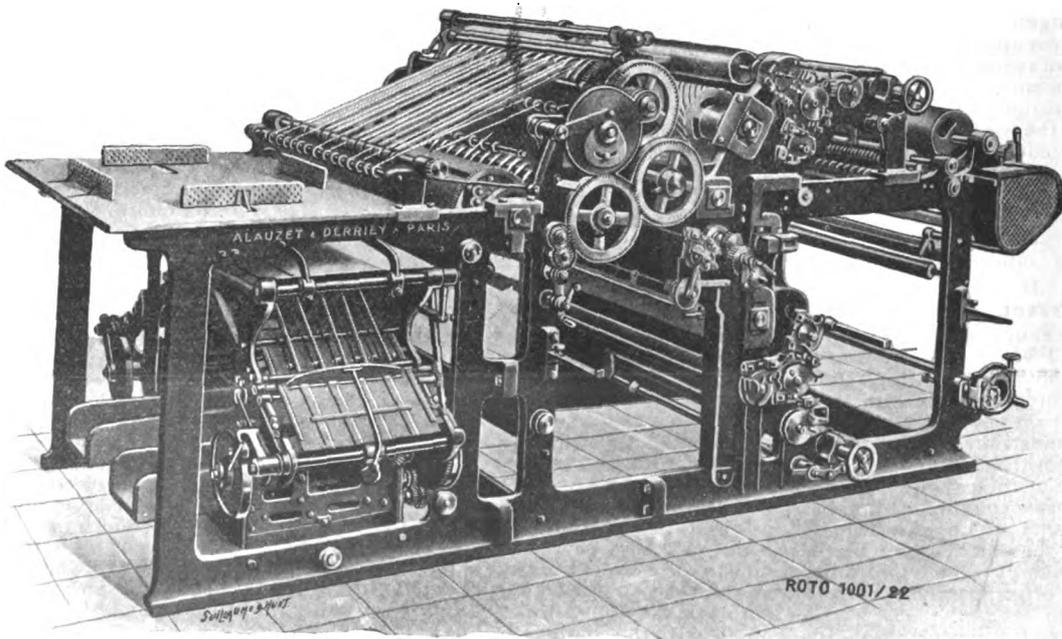
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the names of pupils from the school, who have reached a certain standard of efficiency and can be recommended by the headmaster, will be "entered at Stationers' Hall." Thus printers and others associated with the Company will have a centre where they may select boys for apprenticeship with some confidence that they have been suitably prepared for their career.

There are still a large number of boys apprenticed through the Stationers' Company, and in accordance with a bequest made in 1703, each boy, when he comes before the court to be indentured, is presented by the Master with a Bible and a Prayer Book. I fear, however, until recently the Company forgot about their apprentices. There was no link between the boy and the Company, and no effort made to encourage him to make progress and ultimately to take up his freedom in the Company.

It is usual for boys in a secondary school not to leave until they reach the age of sixteen, so that the traditional seven-year apprenticeship cannot be completed when the boy reaches the age of twenty-one.

Some of our progressive unions have already recognised this difficulty, and have agreed that the last two years spent in a recognised secondary school shall count towards the seven-year apprenticeship. Those associations that have not yet adopted this view would do well to consider the matter, so that they may not lose this very promising material.

I am hopeful that arrangements may yet be made whereby those boys who wish to become apprentices in the printing trade may be transferred from a secondary school about the age of fifteen to a printing technical school for a preliminary training in craft work, at the same time continuing their purely scholastic education on lines more closely associated with the industry for which they are being prepared. Allow me to make one point quite clear. I am not at all in favour of the plan, which is sometimes adopted, of awarding scholarships to boys in a trade school for two or three years without a guarantee that they will be ultimately accepted by some printing firm as apprentices when they finish their institutional training. Every boy should be earmarked for a particular firm before or within three months of entering a trade school.

Kind of Education Required.

Instruction should be given in elementary science, but always bearing in mind the special knowledge a printer requires; with the same qualification due emphasis should always be laid on all matters connected with an art training. Above all, the boy should be encouraged in the study of citizenship so far as it applies to reading, conduct, the recognition of responsibility, his duty to himself, his employer, his fellow-workers and his country.

On the note of finance I submit that it would pay employers to send their apprentices for a whole-time course of instruction for, say, two years to a technical school before they enter the workshop. How often do we find that the first two years of a boy's life in the workshop is wasted? Seldom is it that he is given definite work to do. He is at the beck and call of everyone, with the result that he becomes dissatisfied, his enthusiasm is sapped, and, what is worse, habits, some of them vicious, which he acquires, cling to him throughout life. With the heavy cost of machinery, and the call for greater and better production, and the wages at the point at which they are to-day, it would certainly pay employers to get apprentices into their shops with some knowledge of the work they are expected to do. This preliminary and probationary training would also allow for the weeding out of those boys who are never likely to become good printers, and there is no greater tragedy than to keep a boy employed on a job for which he has no liking.

In my opinion the workshop is the proper place to train a boy, and no course of technical instruction can ever be an adequate substitute; but a workshop training is insufficient to make an efficient workman, so it must be supplemented by a specialised education. The exigencies of present-day businesses do not allow for the thorough training of a boy, no matter how good the intentions of a firm may be to fulfil their obligations. Therefore I submit the technical institute equipped and directed to meet the needs of the industry must take a larger part in the training of the printer in the future, by supplementing and not by supplanting workshop practice. The art of a craft can only finally be learned in the workshop of those who are earning their daily bread by it. I will go further and say that if

our national crafts are to develop as they should, education and training must be organised on more commonsense lines.

Tests of Efficiency.

In the training of the craftsman there should be periodical tests of the apprentice, and here again the Stationers' Company has stepped in. In co-operation with the printing trades in London, it has constituted an examining body which sets annual tests for those caring to submit themselves for examination. On the results of these examinations, diplomas, medals and prizes are awarded, and one cannot imagine a more inspiring sight than that witnessed in Stationers' Hall when it is packed with students night after night during the first week in May. Candidates seated in this grand old hall, with its setting reminiscent of the glories of the past must surely carry away memories which will inspire them throughout their future careers, and prove an incentive for still greater efforts.

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the Stationers' Company and the Printing Industry Technical Board will yet set an examination for a master's certificate which shall testify that the holder is a master craftsman, not only in the details of the various departments of the industry, but also as having a grounding in business principles, and at the same time possessing the capacity of imparting his knowledge to those who are following in his footsteps.

It may be a little beside the mark to suggest that before a man be admitted into the ranks of a trade society he should pass a proficiency test and hold a certificate testifying to his qualifications. I am one of those who honestly believe that some guarantee of efficiency should be forthcoming when a journeyman is engaged by a firm.

The ideal education need not necessarily be elaborate; the essential thing is that it should prepare a boy for his industrial career, encourage him to use his brains readily, accurately and seriously. Let us always remember that money spent on good education is a fine investment, when it is such that it can be applied and the most made of it. It is ignorance and incompetence that are expensive.

There was a wealth of meaning in the statement made by a prominent German before the war, who, when asked what their excellent technical schools had cost, replied that the cost did not matter so long as England and the rest of the world bought the products of those who had been trained in them.

The Craft Spirit.

I believe that if there were a greater desire for development of the craft spirit, much of the cause of unsettlement in our industrial life to-day would be removed. When a man puts his soul into his work, it bears the hall mark of his efficiency. Further, the one who possesses the craft spirit finds pleasure and pride in his work. Some great thinker has said that if a good craftsman put his workshop in the midst of a forest, the world would make a beaten track to his door to buy the products which he could make better than others.

To me, the craft spirit is a noble thing, it is more precious than mere gain, it enriches both the worker and the craft with which he is associated; above all, it brings contentment and peace of mind because the true artist finds joy in his work.

Let us endeavour to inculcate more of the spirit of the early craftsmen who would not tolerate imperfect work. "Shoddy" is a modern product, and you do not find Shoddy's imprint, for example, on such buildings as Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's and this fine old Hall with its memories of the founders of English printing: William Caxton, who was connected with the Company before its incorporation, John Daye the first Liveryman and afterwards Master of the Company, Wynkyn De Worde, Hugh Singleton, John Cawood, Richard Juge, William Seres, Reynold Wolfe, Richard Tootell and others—names which stand out vividly in the records of this City at the time when the new learning with printing as its handmaiden was turning darkness into light.

There are certain people who say that the only true craftsman must produce his work by hand. As a practical printer, I give that a direct contradiction. I assert that in this mechanical age we are capable of doing better work than has ever been done before in the history of the printing craft, and the operator on the mechanical composing machine, the manager working a power

driven press, the binder at his cutting machine, can be as truly a craftsman as those who, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries surmounted their difficulties by patient and systematic manual labour. All credit to the early printers to whom we owe a great debt. With better instruments to work with we certainly ought to improve upon what the old craftsmen did with their primitive tools.

Modern Methods Essential.

If we are to be industrially successful as a nation, we must educate and train our youths so that the best work as well as the larger output may be obtained from the plant at their disposal. I am not forgetting the need for economy (in the right sense of that word) which applies just as much to the educational world as to industrial circles where the profits of the future must be made from what has hitherto been wasted—whether it be material, time, or the greatest leakage of all wasted labour, generally arising through lack of a proper training. Let it be remembered that the initial price paid for an article may not be its ultimate cost. Therefore education should be viewed as a business proposition and conducted as such.

Every industry is calling for efficient men from whom the best can be obtained, but efficiency and contentment will only be realised when the working conditions are such that the highest product will be secured with the least expenditure of energy, time and temper, and this position can only be reached by proper education and training, not only of the worker but also of those who hold executive positions in our industry.

Power of the Ideal.

I would impress upon the younger men to keep their minds on a high level of constructive thought. They will have to go out into the world and measure themselves against others, but in time rewards commensurate with their efforts will be theirs. Ideals raise a man's thoughts above the commonplace; without ideals no good work can ever be accomplished.

In closing let me say a word in favour of the average boy when first he comes into the printing office. He is generally eager to work; keen to express himself by the work of his hands. How is it that those characteristics seem to vanish after he has been in the office for some time? My opinion is that his enthusiasm is sapped. The youth of to-day may appear to be blasé, but underlying all this affectation of indifference there is the same old true British spirit which has served us so well in the past and which shows to the best advantage when the back is up against the wall. This tradition only wants revitalising.

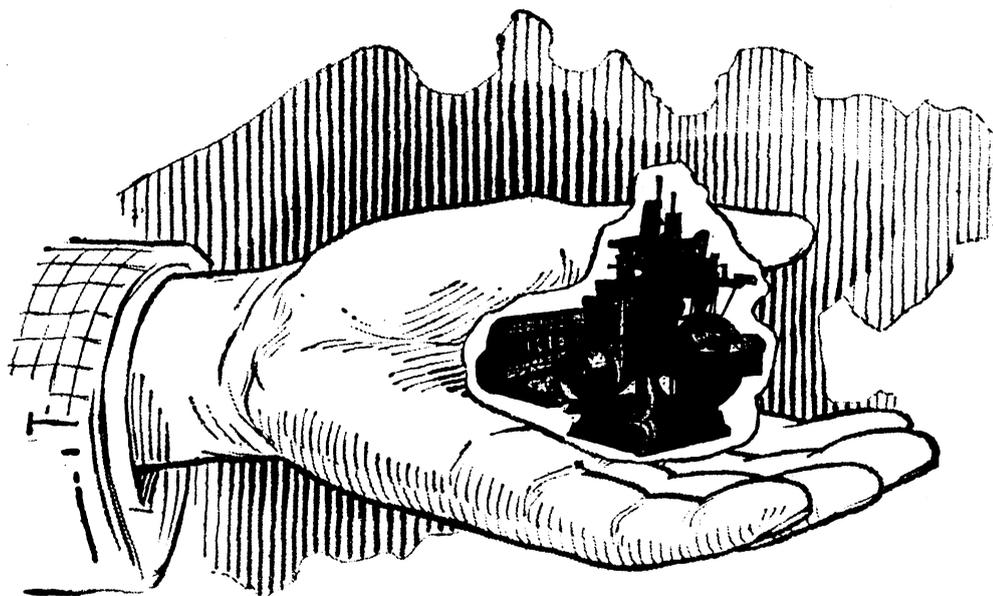
Much has recently been said regarding the status of the printing industry. I submit that any improvement can best be done by those who are making it their career. The will to do, coupled with earnest, consistent endeavour for the general good, must and will in time tell, and only by such efforts can we hope to see our glorious craft reach its rightful place in the world's industries.

To summarise what I have been trying to say, I suggest that the following points should be reviewed from a present-day standpoint.

1. The seven-year apprenticeship.
2. Methods of selection, education and training.
3. Recognition of responsibility on the part of those who have undertaken to train apprentices.
4. Institution of a conciliation board to settle questions arising out of the training of apprentices.
5. Proficiency tests.

The trouble involved in undertaking this important work ought not to be weighed against the necessity for a serious attempt to lift the printing craft to the highest level of which it is capable. Any encouragement which we can render ought to be ungrudgingly given to the young men who aim to excel as craftsmen in the craft which has educated the world.

MR. FREDERICK KAYE, the inventor of the process for incorporating rubber latex in paper manufacture, had a two-column article in *The Times* (Trade Supplement) recently describing the achievements and possibilities of his process. It states: "Many grades and qualities of latex paper are now being manufactured in many paper mills in Britain, and are quickly flowing into the trade channels. A good many mills in the United States, Canada, Holland, Belgium, France, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc., are taking up the process with great interest."



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Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during November:—

Crown Agents.

PRINTING.—Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Bookwork Printing—Group 41 (1923)—Non-recurring and Recurring Works; Group 32 (1923)—Ministry of Health—Miscellaneous; Group 34 (1923)—Miscellaneous Offices; Group 40 (1923)—Orders, Schemes, Judgments, etc.: Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.

Bookwork Printing—Group 30 (1922)—Law Printing: Diprose, Bateman and Co., London, W.C.

Jobwork Printing—Group 152 (1923)—War Office—Specified Items—Section A; 3,000 Engine Room Registers—S.467; 4,000 Books S.71a; 45,800 Registry Jackets; 3,000 Books, Mines and Quarries, Form No. 50; Various Books: Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. (Incor. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd.), London, E.C.

Jobwork Printing—Group 152 (1923)—War Office—Specified Items—Section B: Sydenham and Co., Bournemouth.

Jobwork Printing—Group 153 (1923)—Miscellaneous Offices—Specified Items: J. Robertson and Co., St. Annes-on-Sea.

Jobwork Printing—Group 154 (1923)—Admiralty—Specified Items No. 2a: W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. and S.E.

Group 31 (1923)—Board of Education—Miscellaneous; 150,000 Registry Jackets—R.133: H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

Group 33 (1923)—Post Office—Miscellaneous; Group 35 (1923)—Admiralty—Miscellaneous, No. 1; Group 36 (1923)—Admiralty—Miscellaneous, No. 2: Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, E.C.

Group 38 (1923)—National Physical Laboratory: W. F. Parrott, Ltd., Teddington.

Group 44 (1923)—Illustrated Official Journal (Patents), etc.: H.M.S.O. Press, London, E.

Binding 3,000 copies "Life of Nelson": G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 2,220 Books, "Technical Report of the Committee on Aeronautics"; Binding 2,500 Books, "Traffic Manual": J. Adams, London, E.C.

Binding 1,995 copies, "South American" Pilot, Pt. I.: Woolnough and Sons, London, N.

2,000 Books P.1038: J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

Various Books; 2,000 "O.A.P." Order Books; 653 Books, "General Ledger": McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

Various Books: T. Hooley and Co., Ltd., Stockport.

Binding 5,125 copies "Admiralty Fleet Orders, Part I.": Webb, Son and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000,000 Tag Labels; 750 Books "B.53": J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

90,000 Registry Jackets.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

5,000,000 Forms A/cs, 455: John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

4,000,000 Telegram Forms: Midland Daily Tribune, Nuneaton.

Various Printing: H. Blacklock and Co., Manchester.

Binding 1,586 Telephone Directories, Vol. III.: Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

ENVELOPES.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd., London, N.

FERRO-PRUSSIAN PAPER.—Schedule A (London and Manchester): A. West and Partners, London S.W. Schedule A (Edinburgh): Allott, Jones and Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Schedule B: J. Halden and Co., Ltd., Reddish, Stockport. Schedule C: A. G. Thornton, Ltd., Manchester.

INDIA TAGS.—Spickett and Downs, London, E.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Guthrie, Craig, Peter and Co., Ltd., Brechin; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Packing Material Association, Ltd., Manchester; Thomas and Green, Ltd., Woburn Green; J. Dickinson and Co., Hemel Hempstead; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; J. Wild and Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; St. Neots

Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Darwen Paper Mills, Ltd., Darwen; Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.; Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Adocks, Ltd., London, N.; Tullis, Russell and Co., Ltd., Markinch; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Devon Valley, Chorley, Dover, Stoneywood; Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Peterculter; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Watford; Ulverston Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; Roughway Paper Mills, Tonbridge; Brown, Stewart and Co., Ltd., Dalmarnock; Olives Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Bury; The Hartlepoons Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; H. and Leigh Slater, Ltd., Macclesfield; E. Collins and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.

PORTFOLIOS.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

STRAWBOARDS.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

Post Office.

PAPER, BANDOT, GUMMED.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E. and S.E.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A Toronto manufacturing firm connected with the stationery trade have spare space in their factory for storage or the assembly of commodities and would like to get into touch with manufacturers in the United Kingdom open to utilise their services or to appoint them as Canadian agents. (Reference: Office of High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria-street, S.W.1.)

ITALY.

An agent at Turin desires to secure the representation for the whole of Italy, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of fine writing paper, illustrated post cards, chromolithographic and three colour prints, fine stationery, etc. (Reference No. 649.)

The "Tip Top" Platen Press.

Particulars of a new model platen press are sent us by Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., of 127, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, who are, we understand, just putting it on the market. This machine, known as the "Tip Top" Platen, is claimed to be suitable not only for light jobbing work, but also for high class half-tone and three-colour work.

In this machine the platen is cast in one piece, so as to offer the maximum amount of resistance, and the base and vertical bed are also cast in one solid piece of exceptional strength, through which passes the main driving shaft of special steel, working in split bearings, permitting ready examination and removal if desired. The platen is hinged to the base, and the special swinging movement is designed to ensure a perfectly parallel and very powerful impression at a speed of from 1,200 to 2,000 per hour. The pressure is regulated by a handle on the left of the machine, fitted with a scale and indicator, and the impression thrown off instantly whilst running in the case of a misfeed. The inking apparatus is of improved disc type. The ink duct can be minutely regulated, and the forme rollers revolve on adjustable runners. The roller carriage has a special cogwheel drive, and is not worked by cam motion. A special attachment enables the inking rollers to be stopped whilst the machine still runs on, by a simple lever movement. The rollers then remain stationary in their highest position, and the machine can be used for light embossing, cutting, creasing, etc. Striking claims are made in respect of the light and noiseless running of the machine and its small consumption of driving power. The machine is made in a series of six sizes for chases of inside measurements from 9½ in. by 13 in. to 14½ in. by 19 in.

Don't forget until too late that the business of life is not business, but living.

Employment in Allied Trades.

Paper, Printing, etc.

According to the *Labour Gazette*, employment in the paper trade during November showed an improvement on the whole compared with the previous month; in some districts, however, the mills were still working intermittently.

In the printing trade employment remained slack on the whole; there was a slight improvement in some of the provincial towns, and electrotypers and stereotypers in London reported employment as good. Employment generally continued bad in the bookbinding trade, with a large amount of short time; there was, however, a slight improvement in London.

Statistics furnished as to unemployment in insured industries shows that in papermaking and staining, out of an estimated number of insured workpeople of 61,000, there were unemployed at November 20th 4,391, of whom 3,520 were females. The total percentage of 7.2 shows no change from the position in the previous month.

Out of 70,200 insured employees (estimated) in the manufacturing stationery trade, 4,135 were unemployed at November 20th, the total percentage of 5.9 being an increase of 0.2 as compared with October 23rd.

The estimated number of insured workpeople in printing, publishing and bookbinding was 213,150, of whom 12,985 were regarded as unemployed on November 20th. The total percentage of 6.1 marks a decline of 0.1 compared with the October figure.

Position Overseas.

Out of a reported trade union membership of 7,071 in Sweden, 50 were registered as unemployed at the end of September, which compared with 46.4 per cent. 12 months before and with 6.2 per cent. at August 31st.

In Norway, out of a reported membership of 2,560 printers at October 31st, 6.4 per cent. were returned as unemployed, whereas at the same date last year the percentage was 11.6, with a total reported membership of 2,378. The percentage unemployed among bookbinders was 7.8, compared with 13.5 last year.

Between October last year and the same month this year 73 paper mills in the United States increased their roll of employees from 22,643 to 26,493, or 17 per cent. Wages in dollars advanced from 537,754 to 648,686, or 20.6 per cent.

Paper and Print in Scotland.

Handicap of the Sample Post Rate.

Discussing the position of the paper industry in Scotland, a writer in the *Financial Times* says it is of interest to note that the Scandinavian wood pulp people are still receiving inquiries from British papermakers for early and forward deliveries, and that the increased activity in the cellulose market is still being maintained.

There is no boom in the Edinburgh printing trade, but the position is steadily improving. More book printing work is coming back to Edinburgh, and publishers appear to be regaining confidence. An important assurance has been given by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury regarding the allocation of Government printing contracts as between England and Scotland.

It is stated that while the matter is one of considerable difficulty, so far as possible the Stationery Office endeavour to give the Scottish printers a fair share of such contracts as are open to public tender. With reference to the work done at the Government printing works at Harrow, to which Scottish master printers and others have directed attention, the Financial Secretary states that next year there will be a review of the whole question of the Government printing which is done there on the expiry of the three years' experimental period for which the Harrow works are being maintained.

The present sample post rate is regarded as seriously prejudicial to the printing and manufacturing stationery industries, as the necessity of paying letter rate on any publications which include printed samples is a very severe handicap to firms desirous of gaining trade in the British Colonies as well as in the British Isles, and makes it impossible for them to compete with foreigners who have the advantage of special sample rates.

Treasury Note Printing.

Judgment in the De La Rue-Waterlow Case.

In the King's Bench Division, on Wednesday, December 20th, Mr. Justice Rowlatt gave judgment in the action brought by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue and Co., Ltd., against Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. Plaintiffs claimed a declaration that they were entitled to be paid by the defendants 1s. 6d. per 1,000 on all currency notes made by the defendants under orders obtained by them since March 29th, 1917, and an account. Defendants denied liability.

His Lordship said this was an action brought by the plaintiffs to establish the liability of the defendants to pay them certain sums in respect of notes manufactured by the defendants for the Government. The liability was said to arise under an informal contract between the parties. The contract was made in March, 1917. Early in the war the Government had issued notes produced by typographic process. That was the first series. These then ceased. Next they had issued notes produced by the photogravure process. Of those, half of the 10s. issue were in March, 1917, being produced by one of the parties to this contract by typographical process, the remaining half of the 10s. notes and all the £1 notes were being produced by the third firm, Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton by photogravure. Plaintiffs and defendants (and this was common ground), thought that it was extremely probable that the Government would cease to approve of notes being produced by photogravure, and that they would revert to engraving or typography, and in that case they hoped that one of themselves would obtain the contract. Contrary to the expectation of the parties, the Government, so far from discounting photogravure, discontinued typography to the limited extent to which they were then using it, and all the notes became shortly afterwards to be produced by photogravure. Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton were absorbed by the defendants, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and the defendant firm on such absorption inherited the employment of Waterlow Bros. and Layton to print these notes by photogravure and they had been printing them and in respect of notes so printed, this action was brought.

The first point was this: It was said by the defendants that notes produced by photogravure were excluded from the operation of this contract. Now that argument was not founded on any single expressed word in the contract. There was no recital of any sort in this informal document referring to such a state of circumstances, and under those circumstances, he could not give effect to that argument. Everyone agreed that that anticipated abandonment of photogravure was the occasion which caused these parties to come together and make this arrangement. Now these notes had been manufactured for some time before it occurred to the plaintiffs that there was a liability on the part of the defendants. He thought it was clear that that liability was conceived in the brain of the gentleman who had come from the defendants' firm to the plaintiffs' firm. It had not occurred to Mr. Stewart de la Rue, who gave evidence, that there was this liability, and he said it had not occurred to him. Of course, relief by way of rectification could be granted by the Courts, but before a party can get rectification he must establish there was clearly without any doubt a concluded agreement to a certain effect and that by mistake, in putting those terms on paper, it had not been carried out. The rectification here claimed did not come within that principle by a very long way.

There was another point, and that was that this contract was an arrangement that was terminated by mutual consent. In support of that, there was only the evidence of the merest conversations which might quite well refer to other matters. On that evidence his Lordship could not come to the conclusion that the arrangement had been cancelled by mutual consent.

Construction of the Document.

That brought him to the construction of this singular document. The first point made by Mr. Wright (for the defendants) was that these notes were excepted. His argument was that the exception referred generically to notes which had the physical characteristics in point of design and of process of those

notes, 10s. and £1, then being issued; and that the reference to current contracts only came in as identifying the present production of notes which had these physical characteristics. There did not seem to him to be any real business reason why notes should be excluded merely because they had a design and a process. What the parties were dealing with was from the position of manufacturers, and alteration of design did not seem to be material from a business point of view. He was bound to say that Mr. Wright advanced some telling arguments; but upon the whole, he must adopt the contention of the plaintiffs, because he could not see why the notes should be excluded merely by reference to design and process. If Mr. Wright's argument was good, and the photogravure notes were excluded by exception, he must still decide whether the 10s. notes now issued as a third series were of the same design and process as notes existing at the time of the process. He could not hold the design was the same and Mr. Wright's argument failed as to the 10s. notes.

The next point was that the whole of this arrangement was void as being against public policy and it was put as being in restraint of trade unlimited in point of time. He had not got to consider as to whether it was against public policy, because he did not consider it was a restraint of trade, because both parties might compete for contracts according to the agreement and there was no stipulation that they should not both compete as before. He was of opinion that nothing could be made of that point.

Decision.

Under all the circumstances he was of opinion that he must give judgment declaring that the plaintiffs were entitled to the liability they contended for.

With regard to the account asked for of all notes manufactured by the defendants, it was decided that an Official Referee should deal with this and ascertain the amount due to plaintiffs.

As to the counter claim by the defendants for rectification, judgment was also entered for the plaintiffs on this.

A stay of execution was granted upon the usual terms.

A Correction.

Our attention is called to an error in our previous report of this case with regard to the date of the agreement. The correct date is March 29th, 1917, as given in the first part of the report, and not March 29th, 1920, as stated later in the same report. Sir William Waterlow, in his evidence, stated that he had no knowledge of the agreement until December 6th, 1921.



Sir Edmund Robbins.

ALL interested in newspaper production must regret to learn of the death of Sir Edmund Robbins, K.B.E., who passed away at Bognor on Thursday afternoon, after a long illness following a serious operation, in his 76th year. The name of Sir Edmund Robbins, as administrative head of the Press Association, will always be associated with the enormous development in the distribution of news achieved in this country during the past 50 years. For much of this development he personally deserved the credit. Altogether he spent almost 60 years in journalism, and for 47½ years was actively associated with what has been more than once described as Britain's principal news agency, while for 37 years he was its manager, retiring from that position in 1917. Mr. Robbins was secretary of the Newspaper Society for 11 years, and during the war secretary of the committee set up to deal with relations between the Government and the Press, for his services in connection with which a knighthood of the British Empire was conferred upon him. Sir Edmund was one of a well-known family of journalists, and his eldest surviving son, Mr. H. C. Robbins, fills the position of joint general manager of the Press Association. His only surviving brother is Sir Alfred Robbins, the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*.

The best day for doing your best is the one that comes seven times a week.

The "Freeman's Journal" Appeal.

Judge's Award.

Mr. Justice Samuels, sitting last week at the King's Inns, Dublin, gave judgment in the matter of an application for compensation for criminal injury to property, the applicants being the *Freeman's Journal* (1919), Ltd., with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Dublin respondents. Both the *Freeman's Journal* (1919), Ltd., and the Dublin Corporation appealed.

Mr. Justice Samuels assessed compensation at £47,600, which included £12,000 consequential losses. From this £47,600 he deducted £2,692, the amount paid by the Provisional Government to the *Freeman's Journal*. This meant a net award of £44,908. He gave judgment for this sum against the Corporation and other Councils. He allowed the *Freeman's Journal* and the Corporation each £400 for costs and £250 for witnesses expenses arising out of the appeal, and directed that the Corporation should pay £650 to the *Freeman's Journal* Co. in addition to the £44,908 and the costs awarded by the Recorder.

Under the heading of "Damage to Plant and Machinery" Mr. Justice Samuels referred in detail to the different items which made up the *Freeman's Journal* Co.'s claims. In regard to 14 linotype machines he allowed £400 each in the case of six; £350 each in the case of two; and £800 each in the case of six. Making a total of £7,900, from which he deducted £378, so that he made the net figure allowed £7,520. He allowed £1,150 in respect of type; £1,250 in respect of the Junior Autoplate equipment; and £10,500 in respect of the three Hoe machines. Other items in respect of machinery, etc., added to these, made a total of £22,410. For items under the head of stock he allowed £720; for the Creed installation, £542; for furniture (admitted), £744; for electrical fittings (admitted), £550; reconstruction, painting, etc., £1,110; for extra wages, repairs, etc., £3,424; and for Roneo-type issue, £1,600. Mr. Lardner had said Mr. Justice Samuels, stated in his colloquial, convincing and argumentative manner, that the Roneo-type issue was a stunt. If he (Mr. Justice Samuels) had come to the opinion that it was a stunt, he might not allow it. On the other hand, Mr. Conner, in his very able argument, pressed very strongly upon him that it was an essential part of the obligations of the *Freeman's Journal*, if it was to continue to exist at all. In his (Mr. Justice Samuels') opinion, that was the correct view. He thought that if the *Freeman's Journal* had surrendered to this intimidation, the resulting losses would have been very much greater from a business point of view.

Under the heading "Loss from expenditure in the wages of the staffs pending re-issue," £4,500 was allowed in respect of wages and salaries of the staff. The whole staff had to be kept on during the 3½ weeks. The gentlemen who formed the editorial and managerial staff of a great journal could not be picked up. Mr. Justice Samuels paid this tribute to the *Freeman's Journal* staff, that under the most enormous difficulties, in the middle of ruin and desolation and smoke-begrimmed premises, in the stench of fire and petrol, they had carried on, and working morning noon, and night, they reconstituted this journal and enabled it to issue again after a period of 3½ weeks. He thought it was a great achievement; and he thought the whole staff—managerial, and printing, down to the "printer's devil," were deserving of great credit.

PAPER imports into Japan from Great Britain during the first eight months of this year show an increase in value of 1,140,000 yen compared with the corresponding eight months of last year.

GERMAN BOOKS AS REPARATIONS.—An agreement has been signed by representatives of Germany and Italy (and only awaits the approval of the Reparations Commission to become effective) whereby the German Government undertakes to furnish books and scientific publications to the Italian State to the value of 4,000,000 gold marks. According to the *Daily Chronicle*, the bargain means that the German Government will have to carry through the biggest piece of book-buying on record, for several hundreds of thousands of books, periodicals and documents must be procured.

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NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch 1/4-in.—Box 13998.

ONE 8-CROWN 2-REV. HUBER PERFECTING PRESS, with Cross Auto-Feeder; complete with Rollers and Counter/S.

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400 BILL CHASES, 2 pp. Foolscap Folio.

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Miscellaneous.

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

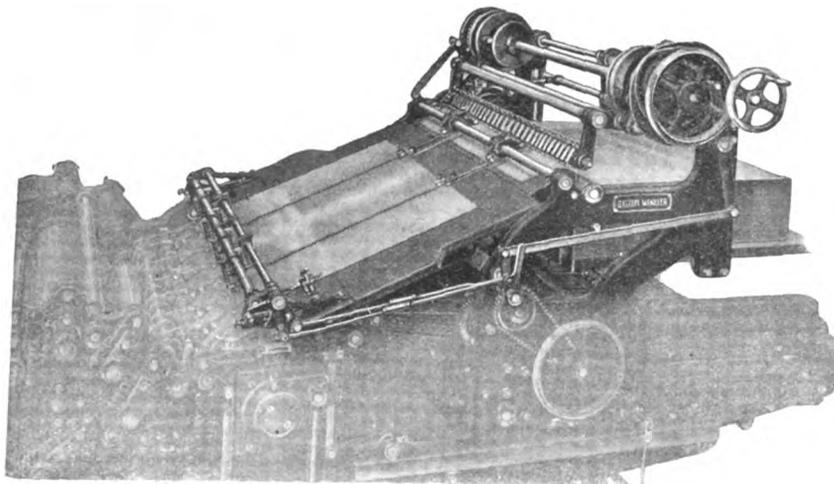
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1922.

The Dying Year.

"THE year is dying—let him die!" He dies not greatly regretted, so far as the printing trade is concerned, for 1922 disappointed many hopes and brought to many printers much less in the way of "better times" than had been anticipated. Yet in this the last week of a year that is swiftly running to its close, one may well find cause for gratitude in that things have not been worse. The year has at any rate marked a definite start upwards out of the slough of general trade depression which lasted so long and which affected the printing trade so severely. It is with very sound grounds for optimism that we can now look forward to improving trade, and it was 1922 that made those grounds secure. So we may well say farewell to the dying year without recrimination, seeing that to some extent at least he has earned our thanks. Then we look forward to welcome his successor, 1923, with strong hopes that he has greater things in store, and that the New Year bells will ring in a period of healthier trading, more plentiful orders, decreasing unemployment—in a word, better times for all.

The Cost of Printing.

A VITAL factor contributing to the bad trading conditions of 1922 has been the high standard of all the costs that go to make the printer's list of expenses, a notable item being that of wages. The year has brought slight decreases of the wages bill, and a further small reduction is due in January, though these all told do not make possible any very considerable reduction of price to the customer. In regard to this, the London Master Printers' Association notifies its members that whilst it has been possible to reduce wages in some of the many departments through which a printing order must pass, in others reclassification and regrading of workers has resulted in very slight reductions only, the letterpress machining department showing a reduction

less than in other departments. The Federation Costing Committee has explored the position, and after taking into account the present reduction along with that which is to come into effect in January of next year, is of the opinion that not more than a 3½ per cent. reduction will be realised. This reduction, it is emphasised, applies only to manufacturing costs. Paper, ink, and binding materials are affected by market fluctuations, and have shown a tendency to harden in price. It should be obvious to printer and customer alike that as wage-reduction affects labour only, not materials, anything like the 3½ per cent. price-reduction can be reckoned upon only in respect of jobs in which the cost of materials is comparatively large and the cost of labour comparatively small.

Healthier Paper Industry.

REPORTS from the various parts of the country indicate that the papermaking industry is in a vastly improved position as compared with conditions twelve months ago. English mills may have been slower to recuperate than Scottish mills; but there is definite evidence that their order books are now in a much healthier state. It is to be assumed that in comparisons of this kind as between English and Scottish mills, the type of mill referred to is that which in England uses wood pulp mainly and produces E.S. printings and writings, while its Scottish contemporary employs esparto in the manufacture of similar grades of paper. The British preference for esparto papers is a characteristic of the trade, and may account for the earlier revival of the Northern mills.

"News" and Kraft.

THE news-print market continues fairly strong. Competition from producing sources, however, makes the direction of business very difficult, while the variability of the exchanges also introduces complications. There has been a stiffening of the price in Scandinavia, induced by American demand, and the willingness to pay the price. Orders from that quarter are stimulating markets in several directions. Kraft is one of the other lines for which good business is booked in the United States, where a price of £28 compares with about £26 over here. In the matter of freight charges the American business has an advantage, the longer distance having a rate lower by five shillings.

America's Appetite.

THE paper industry has been watching with much interest the demand which the United States has been making upon the pulp and paper products of Scandinavia. This is part of the voracious appetite which America is exhibiting in respect of many goods. Sir Edward M. Edgar, the well-known industrialist and financier, has been giving a word of warning in this regard. In all the years he has known America he has never been so struck as during the past two months by her prodigality. Her 115 million people are "feverishly tearing from the earth its irreplaceable wealth and using it to maintain a rate of growth utterly without precedent in all human history. It is this terrible consuming power of America that is by all odds the biggest economic fact in the world of today. It is terrible because already it is out-running production. Before long, while the demand will be as voracious as ever, the supply will have run short. Then there will be a smash." Sir Edward advises Britons to sit tight on what they have. He says: "The best policy for Great Britain in the circumstances is to develop and keep under British control as many physical assets as possible all over the world. If we do that America will have to come to us for some of the indispensables of life and industry."

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Personal.

LORD RIDDELL and Sir William Sutherland are among those who are later to join the party with which Mr. Lloyd George set off just before Christmas to visit Algeciras, in the south of Spain.

ON the occasion of his visit to Cardiff on Wednesday of last week, for the purpose of distributing prizes to the students of the Technical College, Viscount Burnham was the guest at the weekly luncheon of the Cardiff Rotary Club, and among those present were Sir William Davies, editor of the *Western Mail*, and Mr. H. Read, editor of the *South Wales Daily News*.

MR. THOMAS GREENE, F.J.I., secretary of the North-Eastern District of the Institute of Journalists, has received a letter from Lord Burnham congratulating him on the result of the "fine effort in the North-East District," whereby over £300 was raised for the Orphan Fund, and marking his appreciation of Mr. Greene's untiring efforts in connection with the banquet in Newcastle.

MR. C. A. MCCURDY, K.C., M.P., has resigned office as Chief Whip of the National Liberal Party on his appointment as chairman of United Newspapers (1918), Ltd., proprietors of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's News*. Mr. McCurdy, it will be remembered, accepted the chairmanship on the resignation of Lord Dalziel. Sir Charles Sykes and Sir James Currie have also retired from the board of directors.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, president of the Federation of Master Printers, left for Amsterdam, on December 18th, to attend a conference of the Dutch Master Printers' Association.

MR. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, who is paying a visit to London, rendered great service to the Empire before the war by establishing cheap rates of postage, which enabled British papers and periodicals to be freely sent to the Dominion.

MR. J. E. THORNTON, whose resignation of his position as general manager of the *Yorkshire Post* and allied papers, takes effect at the end of the year, completed 50 years' service with the Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co., Ltd., in October last. He was previously manager of the *Yorkshire Evening Post* from its inception, and succeeded the late Mr. T. C. Sumner as general manager of the whole of the company's series of papers in 1904.

THE successor to Mr. Thornton will be Mr. Arthur E. Grime, who is at present editor of the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, a position he has held since 1911 when the late Mr. Alfred Turner left to take up the position of assistant editor of the *London Evening News*.

MR. J. NEVILLE, the chief cashier of the *Yorkshire Post* has also announced his intention to retire after 53 years' service.

MR. H. HACKETT has completed 45 years' association with the *Leicester Mercury*, of which newspaper he has for many years been editor. He has been the recipient of many congratulations on his long and honourable journalistic services.

MR. G. R. HALL CAINE, M.P., has broken down in health, and has been ordered to the South of France.

MR. W. MONKHOUSE, president of the Drawing Office Materials Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association, was last week given a complimentary lunch and presented with a handsome gift in celebration of his 50th birthday.

MR. A. H. MILLS has resigned the position of manager at the Limehouse Paper Board Mills after 10 years service, and has been appointed manager at the Colthrop Board and Paper Mills, Thatcham, Berks. He takes up his new duties early in the New Year.



PENROSE'S ANNUAL. "THE PROCESS YEAR BOOK AND REVIEW OF THE GRAPHIC ARTS," edited by William Gamble. London: Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., Ltd., Amen-corner, E.C.4. Price 8s. net.

This is the twenty-fifth annual issue of this important volume, and in its get up and production it upholds the tradition of previous issues in giving the process worker and printer the very latest information on the methods and organisation of the various processes of illustration and reproduction. The "Annual" has been issued under the editorship of Mr. William Gamble during the whole course of its existence, and his thorough knowledge of the subjects dealt with are a guarantee of the excellence of the information and of its being accurate and up-to-date. The book begins with an exhaustive review of the progress in photo-mechanical reproduction during the past twelve months, and it is interesting to note that Mr. Gamble is of the opinion that "the process block has passed its prime, and that there will be a slow but steady diminution in its employment." Other illustrative methods such as rotary photogravure and offset lithography are taking the position once occupied by the half-tone block, and for fine colour work collotype is again reviving. Mr. Gamble gives a resumé of the position of the various photographic processes that are now being developed with a view to the supersession of type composition in the production of printed matter, and deals with the work in this direction of Mr. Arthur Dutton, Messrs. Robertson, Brown and Orrell, and the "Manul" method by which last-named process reprints from books already in existence are now being actually made without the necessity for re-setting the type. He also deals with the process of Mr. Christensen by means of which reproductions of books, prints, drawing, etc., may be rapidly and easily made by a photographic process that presents many advantages over existing methods. Rotary photogravure and offset printing processes are discussed and their relative merits explained, and as much of the work of the future will be done by these processes, printers will be interested in Mr. Gamble's practical remarks on their possibilities. The articles that form the bulk of the volume are written by practical men for practical men and deal with many phases of the reproductive art. Mr. W. T. Wilkinson writes on Collodion Dry Plates; Mr. R. B. Fishenden on Collotype with a Screen Grain; Mr. Ernst Brinkmann on Multicolour Intaglio; Mr. Joseph Goodman on New Automatic Chromo Photo-Lithography; Mr. Gamble on A Process of Photography without Type; Mr. T. Thom Baker on Testing of Modern Colour Sensitive Plates; while Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi discourses on the work of the Private Presses. Other articles deal with practical subjects with which the various authors are conversant, and the whole forms a compendium of the greatest use to all who are interested in the printing art in its varying phases. The "Penrose Annual" has always been noted for the high quality of its illustrations, and this issue is quite up to the standard in presenting examples of the latest pictorial work in line and half-tone, wood engraving, photo-litho, offset, photogravure and proprietary processes such as Penrose velogravure, Bemrose's Derby prints, Rembrandt intaglio, vedragravure, etc. Specially noticeable in the colour work is the portrait of a lady, in Derby tint, by Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., and other examples are:—"Fine Feathers," by Messrs. Johnson, Wykes and Paine, Ltd., Leicester; "A Street in Granada," from blocks by the Strand Engraving Co., Ltd.; "The Blue Vase," from blocks by Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd.; a portrait by the three-colour process, printed by Messrs. W. and G. Baird, of Belfast; and a figure study, in colours, by Messrs. McCaw, Stevenson and Orr, Ltd., of the same city. Printers will be greatly interested in the examples of the "Photoline" process (the Dutton process above referred to), especially those which show the combination of lettering and ornamentation; one specimen being made up from a piece of lace and pieces of jewellery, by a "step and repeat" process. These examples show some of the possibilities of the new method of photographic printing without the aid of metal types, and may cause the letterpress printer to "think furiously" as to

what the outcome may be. Another example shows how, after a line of letters has been once got on the negative it may be enlarged or reduced to practically any "body," at will. That shown here is of twelve different sizes, from about brevier face upwards. There is also a specimen of tabular matter, and of solid text to illustrate how the "Photoline" process will deal with composing for newspapers, and there is a title page in which text and display matter, ornamental borders and rules, have been composed by the photographic method, and without the use of types. If in the earlier stages of the invention such examples as these are possible who can foretell what the perfected invention may enable printers to do? It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the composing machine and the typesetting machine may eventually find their way to the scrap heap. If only for the information it contains concerning these new photographic methods of producing printed matter the "Annual" should be in the hands of every printer who is interested in the future of his craft. A feature of the book is that the name of the makers of the paper on which many of the art specimens are printed is given, and this may serve to guide the printer to the source of supply when doing similar work, and in many cases the name of the manufacturer of the printing inks used is also given. We can thoroughly recommend "Penrose's Annual" to our readers as an up-to-date and useful practical handbook to the various branches of illustrative printing.

PHILLIPS' PAPER TRADE DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD, 1923. London: S. C. Phillips and Co. Pp. 970, 8vo. Price 21s.

This is a comprehensive volume giving reference to all the paper and pulp mills of the world, with a special section under the United Kingdom for the allied trades. It has been carefully revised, a task of no little difficulty in these days of change. The British section alone runs to nearly 300 pages, and comprises not only paper mills in alphabetical, geographical and numerical order, but board mills, boxmakers and paper bag makers. Other branches of the paper trade are also included, such as stainers, enamellers, embossers and manufacturers of the varied paper and board articles which now occupy such a large part in the everyday life of the people. Further, several pages are devoted to a complete list of paper buyers, merchants and wholesale stationers; British agents and mill representatives; and pulp agents and representatives. This British section alone is valuable, embracing as it does 27 sub-sections. In addition there is the directory to the pulp and paper mills of the rest of the world, the colonial and foreign sections having been greatly amplified. The revised British Paper Trade Customs are an important feature of the volume, while those of America, France and Scandinavia are also given. At the end of the book we have a list of watermarks and trade names, additions having been made to render it one of the most complete in existence. For the amount of information the work contains, it is presented in handy form and size, reference being easy.

THE "Print Collector's Quarterly" for December has its usual abundance of reproductions of prints, together with interesting reading matter accompanying. The articles include "Notes on Toulouse-Lautrec and his Lithographs," by Arthur Symons, and "Concerning the Woodcuts of Gordon Craig," by Haldane Macfall. We are informed that for 1923 the subscription price of the "Quarterly" has been reduced from £1 to 17s. 6d.

Payment for Holidays.

The *Labour Gazette* sets out a list of the industries which are paying for holidays, and specifies the period of qualifying service required. Among these are the following:— Making paperbag and paper box, and printing ink, one week (qualifying period six months); printing, bookbinding, etc. (except newspapers, London), envelope and manufacturing stationery, one week (12 months' qualifying period); process engravers, nine days (12 months' qualifying period); typefounders (London), 12 days, public holidays included; electrotypers and stereotypers, both in newspaper offices and trade houses (London), two weeks, but in the former case the qualifying period is six months and in the latter twelve months.

Trade Notes.

DUKE OF YORK AND PRINTERS.—At an entertainment given on Saturday afternoon at the Printers' Almshouse, Wood Green, a letter was read from the Duke of York, in which his Royal Highness said that as he took the chair at the last festival of the charity he was much interested in all that appertained to the institution, and expressed to the old people His heartiest wishes for a happy Christmas and a bright New Year. The donors of the gifts distributed among the inmates included the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, Lord Marshall, Sir Charles Wakefield, Mr. E. C. Grenfell, M.P., Sir Vansittart Bowater, Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., and Lady Vezey Strong. Mr. George Collingridge occupied the chair.

FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETINGS — 1923.—A special general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association has been summoned for Friday, December 29th, at 12 noon, at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, "To consider and, if approved, to adopt a resolution authorising a levy to meet the expenses which will necessarily be incurred by the L.M.P.A. in connection with the annual general meeting and annual cost congress of the Federation in May, 1923."

The Council of the Federation of Master Printers will meet on Tuesday, January 9th, when a heavy agenda, we understand, will be dealt with. Labour troubles are not so insistent as they have been, but a number are looming ahead, which will need very careful consideration. Matters relating to future legislation will also be considered, including postal rates, merchandise marks and rating of machinery.

J.I.C. MEETING.—The quarterly meeting of the Joint Industrial Council will be held on Wednesday, January 10th, when the reports of the various sub-committees will be presented, and will doubtless give rise to interesting discussions.

In view of the wage reductions, the L.M.P.A. directs the attention of its members to the necessity of stamping health and unemployment insurance cards of readers earning less than £250 per annum.

MR. J. W. BADDELEY headed the poll amongst the candidates elected last Thursday to the Court of Common Council on behalf of Cripplegate Without.

The annual meeting of the Stationers' Social Society has been arranged for Friday, January 5th, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, 6.30.

T.A. AND L.S.C. AMALGAMATION?—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association, after consideration of the question of the Radius Agreement with the London Society of Compositors, have passed the following resolution: "The Executive Council regret the repudiation of the Radius Agreement by the London Society of Compositors. Since this repudiation must necessarily require that their machinery should take the place of the Radius Agreement, the Executive Council are of opinion that the most feasible solution of the difficulty is definite and complete amalgamation with the London Society of Compositors, and they offer an invitation to a conference on this proposal."

In the Probate Court last Thursday a hearing was given to the action brought by Viscountess Northcliffe, widow of Viscount Northcliffe, against Mr. Arnholz, the first executor of the estate. Evidence was given as to the signing of a will by Lord Northcliffe at Mentone on March 22nd, 1919, and of four codicils, one of which was signed during his world tour. Intervention was made by Mrs. C. A. Thomas, of Brixton, who said that she desired a caveat against the will in respect of a prior claim. "There is undue influence in the matter," she declared.

IRELAND AND WAGE REDUCTION.—The Irish Master Printers' Association recently passed the following resolution: "That we give notice, dated December 8th, 1922, that the first reduction of 5s. recommended to the members of the Typographical Association by their own executive, shall take effect on the pay-day of the week ending December 30th, 1922, and that the subsequent reductions recommended by the Typographical Association Executive take effect as follows: 5s. on the last pay-day in February, 1923, and 2s. 6d. on the last pay-day in May, 1923."

THREE cases of lead poisoning in the printing industry were reported during November.

THE *Empire Exhibition News*, a four-page illustrated newspaper devoted to news of the British Empire Exhibition to be held at Wembley in 1924, appeared last week. It is to be published "every little while," perhaps monthly, and is printed by Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd.

AMONGST donors of the larger subscriptions to the fund for celebrating Sir Wm. Treloar's 80th birthday in January, by a gift of money for the assistance of his Cripples Hospital and College at Alton and at Hayling Island, are the following: (£100) *News of the World*, Mr. Frank Lloyd; (£52 10s.) Viscount Burnham; (£50) the proprietors of *Punch*; (£26 5s.) Sir G. Rowland Blades, Sir G. Wyatt Truscott; (£25) Sir John Ellerman; (£10 10s.) Sir John J. Baddeley, Alderman Sir William A. Waterlow; (£10) Sir George Sutton, Bart.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE RAIDED.—As the editor of the *Dundalk Democrat* (Mr. F. F. McGahon) and his two sons were leaving the office of the newspaper on Wednesday of last week, six youths, armed and masked, rushed in, and held up the McGahons, then proceeded to the machine room, where they sprinkled petrol from bottles which they carried, piled up paper under a cutting machine, set it alight, and decamped. The town fire brigade was quickly in attendance, and with the assistance of members of the *Democrat* staff the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

WHILST at work last week at a guillotine in the warehouse of Messrs. Livingstone Bros., printers, Maxwell-street, Glasgow, Wm. Conn, a paper cutter, had both hands cut off a short distance below the wrists. He was taken in an ambulance wagon to the Royal Infirmary.

MR. ALEXANDER WESTWOOD, proprietor of an extensive printing and publishing business, and chairman of the Liberal Club at Cupar, Fifeshire, dropped dead last week when entering his office.

MR. S. S. PAWLING, head of Messrs. W. Heinemann and Co., publishers, died on Saturday.

The death has occurred at Edinburgh, of Mr. John Irving, retired stationer, a grand-nephew of the poet Burns, on Jean Armour's side. Mr. Irving, who was in his 84th year, had been in business as a stationer in the city for fifty years.

The European Office of the *Christian Science Monitor* has been moved from Amberlèy House, Norfolk-street, Strand, to 2, Adelphi-terrace.

The social circle of Messrs. Benn Brothers held an enjoyable gathering on Tuesday evening in King George's Hall, Caroline-street, Tottenham-court-road. There are three sections in this social club, devoted to the drama, music and debating, and the attraction on Tuesday was a very clever performance by the dramatic section of Noel Coward's comedy, "I'll Leave it to You." At the close of the performance there were calls for Sir Ernest Benn, who thanked the committee for their efforts. He commented on the spirit of loyalty and camaraderie which actuated the whole of the members of the staff—a spirit which united them all in their daily work, and which was so essential in journalistic and newspaper concerns. Amongst the audience were Lady Benn, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Benn, Mr. H. P. Shapland and Mr. F. E. Hamer, chairman of the social circle.

We learn that St. Clements' Press, Ltd., Portugal-street, Kingsway, London, under the able management of Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, which is credited with being the first London daily newspaper office to instal a Linotype machine, the first to instal Ludlow and Intertype display casting machines, is also the first to order Winkler Automatic Plate Casting Machines and automatic moulding and drying presses with electric heating. All these machines were ordered after fullest investigation.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (FOOL PROOF) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
Imitators Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould—Patent.
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Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
Phone 1 Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

Australian Notes.

New Company — Printery Fire—Control of Hoardings — Government Printing and Bookbinding.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

A PERIODICAL printing enterprise of importance is indicated in the registration in Sydney of the *Forum Publishing Co., Ltd.*, with nominal capital of £5,000 in £1 shares. The company will take over the business and assets of the *Forum* magazine, now carried on by D. D. Braham, and may start, acquire, and print any magazine, newspapers, or other publications. First directors are D. D. Braham, W. O. Richards, and T. H. Kelly.

AN alarming fire occurred recently in the top storey of the *Lyttelton Times* office, Christchurch, in the stereotyping room of the jobbing department. What threatened to be a serious conflagration was confined to the one storey by the prompt activities of the brigade. The storey was completely gutted, and the editorial rooms, immediately below, suffered severely from water. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at £1,500, but the damage by water is impossible to estimate.

POSTER hoardings are much in the thoughts of the printing trade just now, as, owing to the right of veto now exercised by local government authorities in regard to the erection of advertisement hoardings, numbers of printers, artists, and lithographers are living in fear of unemployment.

An influential deputation, representative of both the employers and the employees in the printing and billposting industries, recently urged the Minister for Labour (Mr. Farrar) to do his utmost to facilitate the passage of the Local Government (Advertisement Hoardings) Bill, which will limit the powers of the municipalities in certain respects, and particularly in connection with the right of limiting the display of "bills." Serious possibilities were stated to be threatened to all engaged on poster work. The Minister said that, so far as the bill itself was concerned, it was the affair of his colleague, Mr. Fitzpatrick. But if unemployment was threatened by its delay in passing the Legislature, then the Department of Labour certainly had an interest in it. He knew the Bill had been read a first time, and that it had been set down for a second reading, but in view of the case set before him, he would see the Minister for Local Government and convey to him the representations of the deputation.

FURTHER outcry has continued in the daily Press with regard to the dismissals of staff from the Government Printing Office. The matter was raised in Parliament recently, and the suggestion made that, with work accumulating in the Government printing and bookbinding departments and machines standing idle for lack of labour, the dismissals had been carried out in response from outside printers who hoped to secure the work. Reply was made to the effect that the dismissals were the result purely of reorganisation of the Government printery in the interests of efficiency, and it was urged that the Government Printing Department must not be looked upon as a Government benevolent asylum, but as an industrial enterprise.

OFFSET PRINTING LARGEST PLANT OF ANY TRADE HOUSE IN LONDON.
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FOSH & CROSS, LTD.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND LETTERPRESS PRINTERS TO THE TRADE.
22 to 26 PAUL STREET,
2 to 16 SCRUTTON STREET,
FINSBURY, E.C.2.

Latex Paper.

Prospects from the Merchants' Point of View.

Messrs. Lepard and Smiths, the well-known paper house, were one of the first, if not the first, among paper merchants to take an interest in paper containing rubber latex, and Mr. G. H. Storer, one of the directors, was good enough to give a representative of the *World's Paper Trade Review* some views on the subject, from the point of view of the seller.

Impressed by the possibilities of Mr. Kaye's invention, Messrs. Lepard and Smiths at once took a practical interest in it and had quantities of different grades made at their own expense. Among the papers produced with latex were a variety of writing papers, including E.S., T.S., creams, azures, bonds and banks; and also printings, cover papers and wrappings (browns, krafts and M.G.'s.).

Improving the Paper.

Asked for his opinion of latex in paper, Mr. Storer observed:

"My opinion about the introduction of latex in papers is that it certainly improves them. Mainly the improvement is in the folding properties. On the Schopper machine it is shown that one or two per cent. of furnish will increase the qualities by 50 to 100 per cent. In such papers as ledger and account book, there is a special advantage in this.

"So far as wrapping papers are concerned, I have not had much experience. Of course, latex must improve them. It should enable the papermaker to produce wrapping papers of greater strength and durability."

Question of Cost.

"And what about the cost?" asked the *Review* representative.

"Well, the cost should be no more, because latex will permit of a cheaper furnish being used. That is what is aimed at in the process. It must, of course, be a commercial proposition to be a success. We are selling our standard grades of paper made with latex at the same price as those without latex. One of the chief ways of inducing people to use

latex paper will be to produce paper of equal strength and quality at an equal or lower price. In the experiments we have made, the cost of the latex was added, because we desired to make comparative tests, and, therefore, we adopted a furnish with which we were familiar, plus the latex. Adding 8 gals. of latex to a ton of paper, and latex costing 4s. 6d. to 5s. a gallon, it means, with one per cent. of latex furnish, that the additional cost per ton of paper is £2; and the cost is proportionate according to whether you add more or less latex. But, as I say, the saving should come in being able to utilise a cheaper fibre when the paper-makers have acquired sufficient knowledge from experience.

"On the other hand, with the same fibre, latex will give higher qualities. We found, almost without exception, that the improvement in the paper with latex varied between an average of 5 to 20 per cent. in strength and 25 to 100 per cent. in folding properties. There was also an improvement in the comparative strength between the machine and the cross direction of latex papers. Moreover, a finish can be given to paper which allows printers to get a fine effect with half-tone blocks."

Mr. Storer added that certain mills had experimented with different furnishes, and as far as he understood they were satisfied with the results. Moreover, "broke" was repulped without difficulty.

News-Print.

Coming to news-print, Mr. Storer said: "British news is mostly made of a furnish of about 30 per cent. sulphite pulp. If this furnish can be reduced to 20 per cent. by the addition of latex without costing any more, and if the makers can get a paper of equal strength, but with more elasticity, so that it will not be liable to break while passing over the fast-running printing machines, it would be a great boon to the printer, and, in my opinion, that is a possibility."

Mr. Storer referred to the difficulty of making experiments on the large "news" papermaking machines, which are kept busy on long runs, but hoped soon to get some enterprising mill to make a trial parcel.

Early Defects.

With regard to the defects which were

noticed in some of the early experiments, Mr. Storer mentioned that these experiments, he believed, were confined to latex which had not been properly preserved; the importers had little knowledge of the earlier supplies that came forward, but have now overcome this initial difficulty.

Waterproofing Paper.

In the matter of waterproofing paper with latex, Mr. Storer apparently expects to find some little difficulty. Certainly latex does make paper more waterproof and impervious to moisture generally, but whether it will render paper really waterproof is doubtful. In fact, Mr. Storer realises that a point will be reached where latex products will no longer be paper. For instance, if 20 to 30 per cent. of rubber were used, then the resulting material would get beyond the paper stage, although in its manufacture papermaking fibres and papermaking machines would be used.

In this direction our informant sees no limit to the possibilities, and he hinted at the practicability of producing a linoleum substitute which would cost perhaps half the price of the present article.

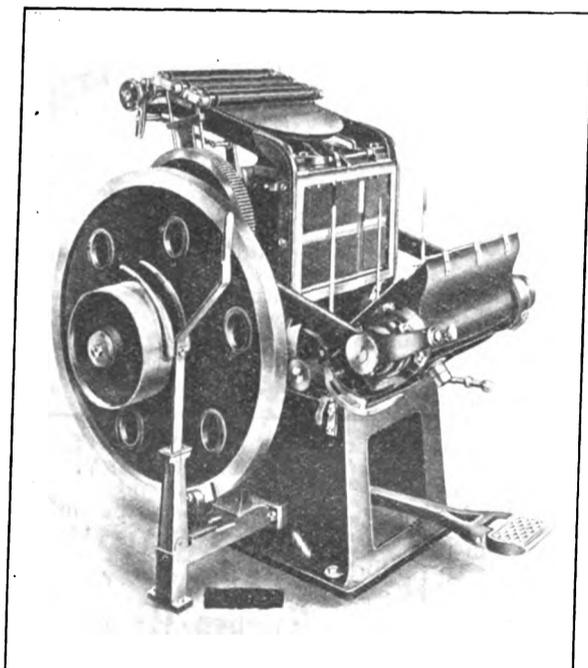
Latex Papers on the Market.

As to the prospects of merchandising paper in the market, Mr. Storer says:—

"No doubt the people at present who are demanding supplies of latex paper are those who are principally interested in the rubber industry. But there are others also who are inquiring for latex papers, and who need them for special purposes, such as loose-leaf ledger papers, cash bags for bankers, which have to undergo much handling, and papers used for particular wrapping purposes."

Licenses.

We understand that a fair number of licenses have already been issued to paper-makers for the manufacture of latex papers. While Mr. Storer believes that a market is ready for such products, he thinks it is for the papermaker to continue his experiments, and to find other uses for the resulting material. Already a fair amount of latex paper is being sold, and Messrs. Lepard and Smiths claim to possess the largest stock of these papers of any wholesale house.



The SUPERIORITY of the TIP-TOP PLATEN MACHINE

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Perfect Impression and Register.

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Adjustable runners and **camless drive of roller carriage.**
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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press (1922), 40s. 6d., 41s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s.; **Associated Newspapers**, Pref., 18s.; **Jos. Byrom**, 12s. 6d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 81s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s.; **Thos. De La Rue and Co.**, 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk. (New), £50 pd., 45½, 45½, f.p., 96½; **John Dickinson**, 24s. 6d., 25s. 3d., and Pref., 78½; **Ilford**, 20s. xd., Pref., 18s. 6d.; **Illustrated London News**, 3s., 3s. 1½d., Pref., 13s.; **International Linotype**, 61½, 63½; **Lamson Paragon Supply**, 19s.; **Langston Monotype Corporation**, 11s. 3d.; **Linotype, A Deb.**, 63½; **Edward Lloyd**, Pref., 21s. 4½d.; **George Newnes**, 16s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 7½d., 16s. 4½d.; **Odham's Press**, 7s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. 7½d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 10s.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 21s. 9d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 22s. 9d.; **Warrillows**, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s.; **Waterlow and Sons**, Def., 16½; **Weldons**, 36s. 3d., Pref., 21s., 21s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

BURY PAPERMAKING CO., LTD.—Accounts for half-year ended November 25th show a loss on trading account of £6,725. After charging that account with interest and depreciation amounting to £4,169 there is debit balance of £10,893. To this must be added debit balance from last account of £22,734, making total debit balance of £33,627.

NEW COMPANIES.

THE PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £150,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with W. G. Morden, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: B. Davies and Catherine M. Walker.

"CROYDON TIMES," LTD.—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares (10,000 7½ per cent. cum. preference and 15,000 ordinary); to take over the business carried on at 108, High-street, Croydon, as the *Croydon Times*, and to adopt an agreement with Edith B. Hatch, T. J. Hatch and H. Houlder. Private company. First directors: Edith B. Hatch and T. J. Hatch.

PARTRIDGE AND LAWRENCE, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (8,000 ordinary and 2,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference); printers, photographers, papermakers and merchants, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Power is taken to establish, maintain and work lines of aerial and other conveyances between Birmingham, London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Scotland, Wales and elsewhere, to run motor omnibuses of all kinds in Birmingham and elsewhere, to transport passengers and goods, and act as jobmasters, omnibus and other conveyance proprietors, manufacturers and builders, and mechanical engineers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. V. Partridge, F. S. Lawrence and F. Partridge. Registered office: 7, Mary Ann street, Birmingham.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in 9,750 preferred shares of £1 each and 5,000 deferred shares of 1s. each; printers, typefounders, booksellers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: B. Davis and C. W. Mander.

BUTCHER, WETHERLY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; papermakers, wholesale stationers, paper agents, printers, publishers, bookbinders, lithographers, shippers, importers, exporters, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: C. A. Butcher, H. W. Wetherly and W. J. Skelton. Registered office: 83-85, Cowcross-street, Smithfield, E.C.1.

ADLWS, LTD.—Capital £3,500, in £1 shares (1,500 10 per cent. cumulative preference); publishers, printers, stationers, booksellers, addressing agents, directory compilers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. J. A. Perkins and G. H. Exeter. Registered office: 154, King's Cross-road, W.C.

PUBLICITY SERVICES, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; to take over the business of an advertising specialist carried on by R. E. Southworth, A. B. Cox and L. W. Collier at 23, Bedford-street, Strand, as "Publicity." Private company. First directors: R. E. Southworth, A. B. Cox and R. W. Collier. Registered office: 23, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.

LYDDON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper and articles made from paper or pulp, and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, including cardboard, railway and other tickets, millboards and wall and ceiling papers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. J. Gray and C. F. Colebrook. Directors: J. J. Macdonald, L. Lemieux and J. E. Lyddon. Registered office: 110, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

EBURITE PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £40,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with C. Gold and to carry on the business of paper-makers and merchants, manufacturers of corrugated, crinkle and wax paper, paper shavings and decorations and fancy paper goods of all kinds, etc. Private company. First directors: C. Gold, J.P., E. Allen and M. Falcon, M.P. Registered office: 56, Formosa-street, Paddington, W.9.

A. J. LYONS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £300 in £1 shares; furniture and general dealers, dealers in stationery and fancy goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. J. Lyons and J. A. Cleves. Registered office: 76, Cow-bridge-road, Cardiff.

ATTRACTIVE PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with Major R. H. Parkinson to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, manufacturers of and dealers in cinematograph projectors, cameras and apparatus, etc. Private company. Directors: Major R. H. Parkinson, C. H. F. Preston, B. T. Gibson and C. H. Cooper. Registered office: Anglo House, 1, Litchfield-street, St. Martins-lane, E.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

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

ALPHA PRESS, LTD. (Printers, advertising agents, stationers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £200 debentures authorised November 23rd, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

WHITE HART PRESS, LTD. (Tottenham).—Particulars filed of £300 debentures authorised November 21st, 1922, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

"SCUNTHORPE AND FRODINGHAM TIMES" Co., LTD.—Particulars filed of £2,600 debentures authorised December 2nd, 1922, and covered by trust deed of even date charged on land with premises thereon in Home-street, Scunthorpe, Lincs, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued. Trustee: F. Wilkinson.

L. UPCOTT, GILL AND SON, LTD.—Issue on November 16th, 1922, of £110 debentures, part of a series already registered.

W. H. DORMAN AND CO., LTD. (Manufacturers of internal combustion engines, printing machines, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £150,000 debentures authorised November 24th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to prior charges, the amount of the present issue being £80,000.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re **ANGLICAN CHURCH PRESS, LTD.**, 5, Green-street, Leicester-square, W.C.—Under

the winding-up order made against this company last March accounts have been lodged showing liabilities £1,641 against assets £15, and a total deficiency of £4,624 with regard to contributories. Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, official receiver and liquidator, reports that the company was formed as a private company in July, 1920, with a nominal capital of £3,000, to carry on the business of printers, advertising agents and contractors, and to publish and sell magazines and books. The company's business consisted of publishing Church Year books, with the permission of various churches. The cost of the publications was borne by the receipts from advertisements secured from tradesmen and others in the districts in which the books were issued. The company's failure is attributed by the promoter, Mr. T. G. O'Sullivan, to the fact that it was necessary to pay large salaries and commissions for obtaining "permissions" to publish, and advertisements, which were out of proportion to the results obtained.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. W. Tongue and J. Griffiths, paper merchants and paper bag makers, 16, New Meeting-street, Birmingham, under the style of the Hargiff Paper and Bag Co.

J. E. A. Neary, A. H. Topple, and H. B. Ransom, manufacturers of Christmas crackers, stockings, etc., 2A, Astbury-road, Queen's-road, Peckham, London, and 220, Albert-road, Peckham, London, under the style of the All British Cracker Co., so far as regards H. B. Ransom.

Lucy Ada Rudd and John Albert Passmore, Burchatt, cardboard box manufacturers, 22, Honestone-street, Bideford, Devon.

William Malkin and John Martindale, paper bag merchants, 1, North-street, Nelson, Lancs.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Cecil Edgar Doubleday, 46, Bridlesmith-gate, Nottingham, printer.

Digby George Smith and Claude Albert Smith, 97, George-street, Croydon, stationers.

RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.

Francis Meredith Wilfrid Meynell (described in the Receiving Order as Francis Meynell), 92, Brook-green, Hammersmith, journalist, December 13th. It appears to the court that all debts of the debtor have been paid in full.

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& SAVE MONEY.**

**MERMAID
PURE GREY
RUBBER BANDS.**

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The Harris Blanker is a high-speed Rotary Press with a simple and positive suction feeder for printing envelope blanks in the flat after being die-cut and before being folded. It will handle the complete range of standard envelope blanks; has an automatic suction feeder, packer delivery, and attains a speed of 12,000 per hour.

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Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers, and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes, and they will be pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice if desired.

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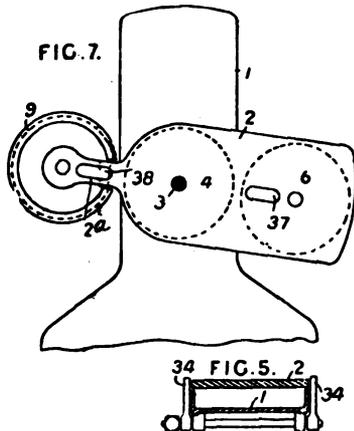
Sole Agents for Australia —

MIDDOWS BROS. & LINTON, Ltd., Sydney and Melbourne.

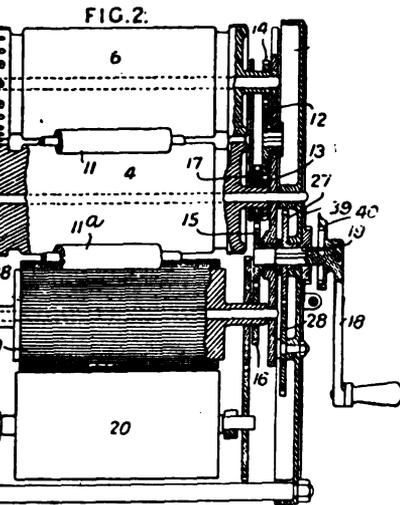
New Inventions

Rotary Attachments.

In an invention patented by Mr. R. C. Adams two or more rotary members for stencilling, printing, numbering, ruling, scoring, perforating, or other like purposes are mounted in a rotary carrier whereby any one of them may be swung into the operative position. As shown, a type or electro cylinder 9 and two drums 4, 6 carrying a stencil are mounted in a carrier 2 rotatable on an



axle 3 fixed in standards 1. In Fig. 2 the drum 9 is in the operative position in which it co-operates with a positively driven impression roller 20, but by swinging the carrier 2 through 180 degrees the stencil is adapted to co-operate with the roller 20 or with a smaller frictionally driven roller. The drums are rotated by a crank 18 provided with a splined shaft 19 engaging either the pinion 15 in mesh with equal pinions 16, 17 on the shafts of the drums 9 and 4 respectively, or the pinion 12 meshing with pinions 13, 14 on the shafts of the drums 4 and 6 and providing a 5:3 gear ratio. The usual waver rollers 11 are provided and, when the drum 9 is in use, the stencil drums 4, 6 may be used as inking drums, rollers 11a then being interposed between the drums 4, 9. The sheet feed rollers are driven from gear wheels 27, 28 and, by manipulation of an internally toothed wheel 40 in conjunction with a toothed dial 39 integral with the wheel 27, the head space may be varied. For locking the carrier 2 in position, a finger 34a, Fig. 2, at one side is turned so as to pass through coinciding slots 36 and either 37 or 38 in the standards 1 and carrier 2 respectively, and, at the other side, arms 34, Fig. 5, are turned so as to embrace the carrier 2. The type, etc., cylinder 9 may be removed from its drum by turning it so that a slot therein is coincident with a narrow part 2a, Fig. 7, of the carrier 2. A construction is also shown in which stencil drums and cylinders for printing, etc., are mounted radially in a cross-shaped carrier.

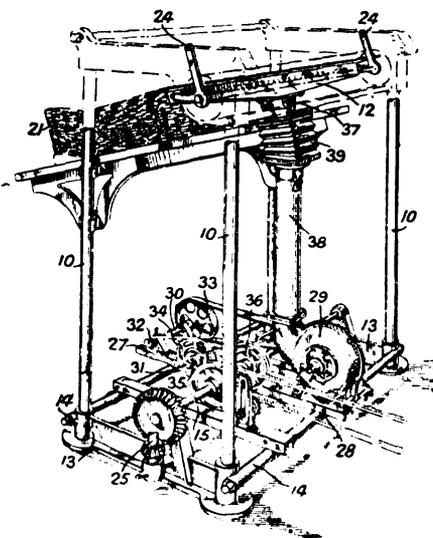


axle 3 fixed in standards 1. In Fig. 2 the drum 9 is in the operative position in which it co-operates with a positively driven impression roller 20, but by swinging the carrier 2 through 180 degrees the stencil is adapted to co-operate with the roller 20 or with a smaller frictionally driven roller. The drums are rotated by a crank 18 provided with a splined shaft 19 engaging either the pinion 15 in mesh with equal pinions 16, 17 on the shafts of the drums 9 and 4 respectively, or the pinion 12 meshing with pinions 13, 14 on the shafts of the drums 4 and 6 and providing a 5:3 gear ratio. The usual waver rollers 11 are provided and, when the drum 9 is in use, the stencil drums 4, 6 may be used as inking drums, rollers 11a then being interposed between the drums 4, 9. The sheet feed rollers are driven from gear wheels 27, 28 and, by manipulation of an internally toothed wheel 40 in conjunction with a toothed dial 39 integral with the wheel 27, the head space may be varied. For locking the carrier 2 in position, a finger 34a, Fig. 2, at one side is turned so as to pass through coinciding slots 36 and either 37 or 38 in the standards 1 and carrier 2 respectively, and, at the other side, arms 34, Fig. 5, are turned so as to embrace the carrier 2. The type, etc., cylinder 9 may be removed from its drum by turning it so that a slot therein is coincident with a narrow part 2a, Fig. 7, of the carrier 2. A construction is also shown in which stencil drums and cylinders for printing, etc., are mounted radially in a cross-shaped carrier.

is pivoted to a slide 11 which is normally carried with the table 10 by means of a spring pressed plunger 12 which engages a sloping surface 12a on the slide. If, however, the sheet sticks, the plunger yields and allows the table 10 to reciprocate without the slide and so prevents damage. The table 10 is formed with recesses in which engage rollers 10a, which prevent side play of the table. The table is prevented from rising vertically by a roller 9c which engages a track 20 controlled by a spring 22. The table 10 is reciprocated by an eccentric rod 6 pivoted to a depending part 9, and formed with an extension provided with a roller 7 which, as the slide returns, acts on a tail piece 15 of the pin carrier 13, and causes the carrier to move out of sheet engaging position. A spring 17 brings the pins back into the position shown to engage the bottom sheet of the pile. A portion of the roller 3 is cut away so that the rollers do not grip the sheet until it is released from the pins.

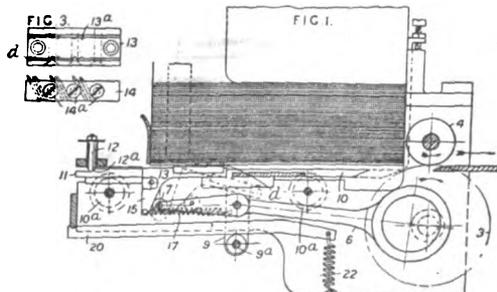
Feeding Sheets.

A sheet-feeding machine, patented by Messrs. C. Gaved and A. M. Hay, is of the kind in which a vertically oscillated air box 12 is used to direct blasts of air on the edges



Feeding Thick Sheets.

Apparatus for feeding thick sheets of paper, cardboard, etc., from the bottom of a pile, as patented by Mr. W. E. Molins, comprises a



reciprocating feed table 10 fitted with a pivoted member 13 provided with pins d which are forced into the bottom sheet and carry the same into the grip of feed rollers 3,

of a pile of sheets 21, is constructed with an air blower which is mounted with its driving gear or with a driving motor and gear on an auxiliary frame so arranged that it can be attached to an existing machine, and the out-

let from the blower connected to an existing air inlet connection for the air box. As shown, the blower 29 is formed with an outlet pipe 38 terminating just below the inlet 37 of the air box 12, which is oscillated by bell cranks 24 operated from a shaft 25 geared to the main feed driving shaft 15. The parts 37, 38 are connected by a short bellows member 39 formed of leather or fabric treated to make it air-tight. The blower 29 is mounted on an auxiliary frame formed of two channel section bars 27 connected by straps 28 to stays 14 of the main frame, which also comprises uprights 10 and side frames 13. On the auxiliary frame are two shafts 31, 30, of which the shaft 31 is driven from the shaft 15 by sprocket gears 36, 35 and the shaft 31 drives shaft 30 by sprocket gears 34, 32. The blower is driven from shaft 30 by a pulley 33 and a belt. In a modification, the auxiliary frame carries a blower and a motor, which drives same by belt and pulley gearing, the bellows 39 in this case being connected to the blower without the use of a pipe 38.

Rubber Latex Paper.

The statutory meeting of Kaye's Rubber Latex Process, Ltd., was held recently at the company's offices, 7-8, Great Winchester-street, E.C., Mr. D. F. L. Zorn (chairman of the company) presiding.

The chairman said that from the start the directors had turned their attention towards two main objects—firstly, the development of the Kaye process in the paper trade at home, and, secondly, the handling of the foreign patents.

For the first of these purposes they needed the support both of the rubber planting industry and the paper trade itself. As soon as possible after the formation of the company the directors got in touch with the Papermakers' Association, and in consultation with that body ascertained the best method of meeting the practical requirements of the trade, and settled a form of licence giving papermakers every facility for adopting the new process upon a commercial scale. This line of policy had met with every success, and the actual issue of licences to paper mills for using the Kaye process upon a commercial scale under royalty commenced more than a month ago. Latex paper was being taken up by a rapidly increasing number of mills, and the Kaye process might now be regarded as having been received in papermaking circles in an atmosphere of friendly co-operation. Difficulties had, of course, arisen, but in various mills where failure occurred in the first attempts to use the new process this proved to be due to the use of defective latex, and satisfactory results were achieved as soon as latex in proper condition was used.

Mr. Kaye had given personal assistance in introducing the process at numerous British mills, and had also lately made two trips to Continental countries for a similar purpose. The board felt from the start that it would be practically impossible to handle the Kaye process in foreign countries upon a royalty basis from London, and therefore decided upon a general policy of disposing of the various foreign patents in their respective countries for a cash payment, plus a substantial share interest in the companies to be formed abroad. Important negotiations were going on upon these lines regarding certain of the foreign patents. As soon as anything definite could be communicated full information would be given to the shareholders.

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Decimal Standard Weights.

Some of the Advantages Explained.

There is by no means unanimity on the question of the practicability of adopting standardisation in relation to paper, and even in America, where the subject has been pushed forward vigorously and ceaselessly, progress is slow.

Quite recently the National Association of Purchasing Agents passed a resolution in favour of the American Decimal Standard of Weights for all kinds of paper and paper boards "as a substitute for the present various basic ream weights, because of the economy, accuracy and general convenience arising from the use of the standard." Accordingly all paper and paper board manufacturers, brokers and dealers are requested to adopt the decimal standard.

Under the heading of "the advantage of decimal standard of weights" Mr. F. E. Stapleford read a paper before the paper conference of the National Association of Purchasing Agents at Rochester, N.Y., and his observations are interesting. Mr. Stapleford's paper is as follows:—

A Complicated System.

The general system of weights and measures in use by the English-speaking nations of the world is without doubt the most complicated known to civilisation. I refer particularly to our inch, foot rod, acre, pint, quart, gallon, ounce (both wet and dry measure), pound, ton, etc. But of all these systems of measure there is none, absolutely none, that compares in complexity, with all attending inconvenience and inaccuracy, with our American system of basic weights for paper.

The paper industry, five or six years ago adopted a system known as "Substance Numbers." This system comprehends the establishment of the weight of some particular stock size as the standard of weight for that particular class of paper. For example: in book and litho papers, 25 x 38 has been adopted as the standard or basic size and the weights in this size are made in various weights equivalent to the weight of the standard or basic size. For instance, basis 25 x 38—50 lbs. in size 28 x 42 weighs 62 lbs.; it was formerly stocked 28 x 42—60 lbs. or two pounds lighter per ream of this size, without regard to any standard.

The weakness, if not defect, of this system lies in the fact that the substance number or weight applies to one class of paper only. Book papers, writing papers, cover papers, etc., each have their special basic size and respective substance numbers as just enumerated. There are at present from twelve to fifteen classes of paper stock, more or less used by printers, with corresponding basic sizes. The "substance" number of some particular grade of paper has no relation whatever to the same identical "substance" number of another. It may indicate either a greater or lesser basic weight.

The whole present system of basic weights is extremely complicated as to the process of figuring, increases the cost of estimating and checking and greatly increases the chances of error. To find the weight of a sheet 20½ x 36 on a basis of 25 x 38—50 lbs. four distinct operations are necessary—20½ must be multiplied by 36; 25 must be multiplied by 38; the product of 20½ and 36 must be multiplied by 50;

and the result divided by the product of 25 x 38.

Paper is sold by the ream; the printer sells his converted product by the thousand count. This causes not only a constant clerical effort in translating five hundreds into thousands, but I believe there are few printers of experience who have not been embarrassed at one time or another, either by their own or their competitors' errors, in figuring half the amount of paper required.

This chaotic condition in due course brought the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board to the realisation that some simplified and otherwise efficient system of basic weights for paper was absolutely essential for the economic welfare and convenience of the paper making and associated industries. The American Decimal Standard of Weights for Paper was the outgrowth of that very urgent demand.

The Decimal Standard System was devised largely by Mr. Thos. E. Donnelley as director of the Division of Pulp and Paper, U.S. War Industries Board about five years ago.

Briefly, the D. S. System comprehends the unit of 1,000 sheets of paper or board, each sheet containing 1,000 square inches as a basis. This may be more readily visualised as 1,000 sheets size 25 x 40. The weight of such a parcel of paper is the "Decimal Standard Number."

It will be seen that the ream is entirely eliminated. Everything is figured by the thousand sheets. The D. S. N. is the "substance" number. For instance—a paper of No. 150 substance would mean that 1,000 sheets each having an area of 1,000 square inches would weigh 150 pounds. It does not make a particle of difference what the grade or quality of that paper might be.

To find the weight of a quantity of odd sized sheets you simply multiply the area of that sheet by the D. S. N. which at once by one single mathematical operation gives the weight of 1,000 sheets. This product applied to the quantity of sheets, naturally produces in terms of pounds the weight of the lot, be it fifteen sheets or fifteen carloads.

There has developed no valid criticism, except that such a system would involve the expense to the merchants of new samples and that during the transition period there might be some duplication of stocks in paper warehouses.

On the other hand the advantages are:—

1.—It avoids confusion because: (a) The system is readily explained and easily understood; (b) there is but one substance number for the same weight of stocks for all classes; (c) there would be no confusion between the substance number and the actual weight of the stock, as the substance number is a basis unit and not the weight in pounds of some stock size used as a standard.

2.—It will eliminate the necessity of reducing reams to 1,000 sheets and any errors that might result.

3.—It makes unnecessary the acquiring of technical knowledge of the various sizes by men new in the business or laymen.

4.—It eliminates all chance of misunderstanding as to weight of sheets being furnished.

5.—It is generally convenient especially in the calculation of weights of odd sizes.

6.—It is accurate to the highest degree.

A great deal has been done, more said and many well meaning resolutions passed, relative to and in support of the D. S. system. If, on the other hand, anything of a material nature has been accomplished, it has never come to my attention.

For the prime purpose of determining the nature of the reception that might be accorded the D. S. System by book paper manufacturers at first blush, I wrote to two coated paper mills and after a short explanation of the application in their lines, asked them to give serious consideration to the adoption of the D. S. System in their billings.

One mill writes as follows: "While this is a matter which has our hearty approval from the theoretical standpoint, we are actually able to do but little to initiate such a system, as our product is taken by the jobbing trade and we must cater to their wishes in the matter. Up-to-date, we have never had any expression from them which would lead us to the opinion that they were other than apathetic on the subject."

This attitude I consider representative of that of the major portion of the manufacturing industry and suggests a definite basis for action—the jobbing trade.

The other mill writes: "Your favour of the 18th inst. received relative to the Decimal Standard System, and since the receipt of it we have been going over this matter quite carefully here, and I have made various inquiries among my friends in the paper trade in this vicinity; and while possibly this is something that will be universally adopted in the near future, I do not think from my investigation during the past week or ten days, that it is so far considered, by the paper trade, at least, to be something that should be adopted by them at this time."

"In looking over our own records here we find that if we adopted this system on all shipments to our larger customers since the first of the year we would have been out quite a little item. This, of course, may be only a coincidence, but it so happened that in figuring out the D. S. Number that the fractions have nearly all been in favour of the purchaser and this leads me to ask: What is the objection to carrying this D. S. Number out to say two decimal points so as to come to a more accurate result?"

"Our folks here have figured out a great many examples based on shipments since the first of January, and they claim that there is absolutely no saving in time. Of course, this may be from lack of experience."

This letter raises a point on which I personally am not clear: Are the present established standard basis of weights, such as 25 by 38—50, 60, 70, etc., to be changed to the extent of the variation effected by the application of a D. S. N. without fraction which will come nearest to producing an equivalent substance number?

If the answer is yes, then I fear our task will be indeed arduous.

If not, then it will be necessary to carry out the D. S. N. to one if not two decimal places. To get the thing started I believe the latter course should be pursued.

For example, the D. S. N. for 25 by 38—50 lb. is given on a list recently published as 105. As a matter of fact it should be 105.25.

Likewise, the D. S. N. of 25 by 38—60 is 126.3 not 126; 25 by 38—70 is 147.35 not 147; 25 by 38—80 is 168.40 not 168; 25 by 38—90 is 189.45 not 189.

I think this phase of the application of the D. S. System should receive the consideration of a committee composed of members who are familiar with manufacturing conditions. It is important that this association put itself on record and lend its moral support to the American Decimal Standard. More than that—we must devise ways and means by active co-operation, looking to its universal adoption.

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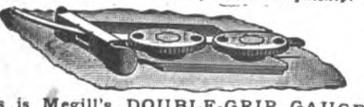
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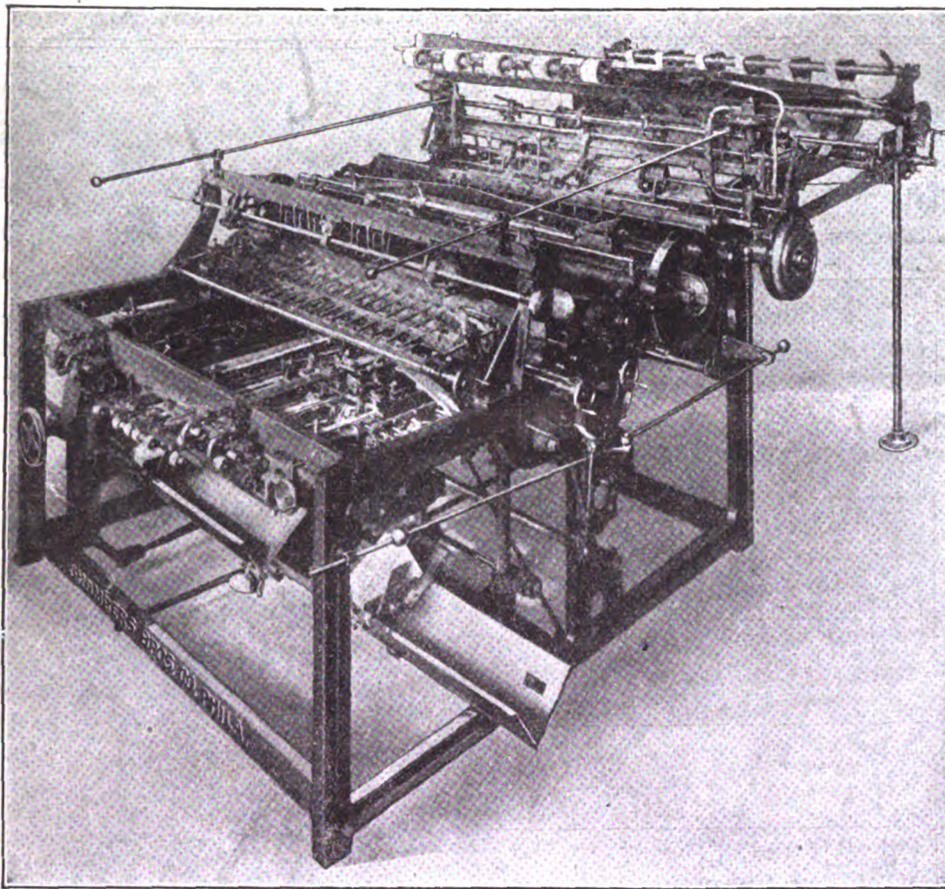
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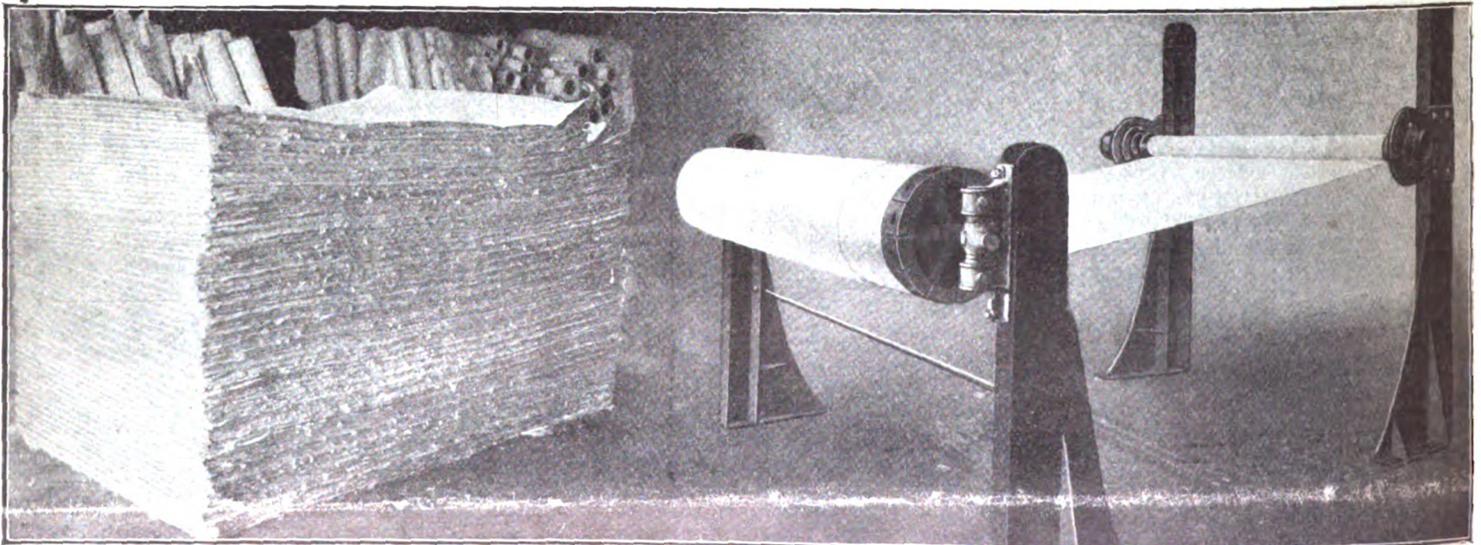
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- 4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
- 5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
- 6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers,* Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

MEMBER OF

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