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FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXVI.
NUMBER 16.

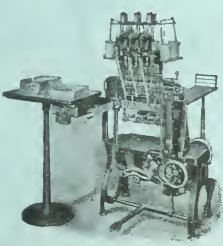
LONDON: APRIL 15, 1920

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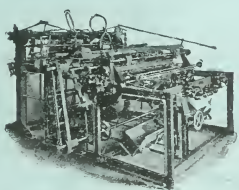
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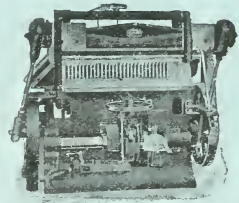
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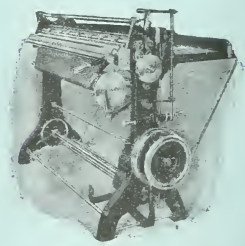
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 December 31st, 1919, amounted to £351,054 14s. 4d.

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THE MIEHLE. This press has a long-established reputation for the highest grade of half-tone and colour work. It ensures a great output, a rigid type-bed, a rapid and quiet movement, a simplicity of working parts, and a bed motion without the jar and irregularity of travel common in most other machines. Machines can be equipped with a Tandem coupling arrangement for printing two, three or four colour work at one operation. It is built in six sizes, as follows:—

| Machine No. | Size of Sheet. | Size of Bed. | Size of Type Matter. |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 000000 | 46" × 66" | 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 68" | 44" × 64" |
| 0000 | 42" × 61" | 49" × 62" | 40" × 58" |
| 00 | 42" × 55" | 49" × 56" | 40" × 52" |
| 1 | 36" × 52" | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 53" | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 49" |
| 3 | 32" × 45" | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 46" | 30" × 42" |
| 4 | 26" × 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ " × 41" | 24" × 37" |

THE CENTURETTE. This two-revolution press has a wide reputation for the excellence of its book and job printing. Its high speed (it is built to run at the rate of 3,000 impressions per hour) has enabled printers to take full advantage of automatic feeders. It is solidly built, its design is simple and effective, its working parts are few and easily adjustable, and ductor, cylinder and bed are readily accessible. It is built in one size only, taking a sheet 24" × 37".

THE OFFSET. The printed sheets are delivered face up on a table clear of the machine

at a convenient height for examination. The plate cylinder is of large diameter, which facilitates perfect inking, dumping, and manipulation of the plate. The damping mechanism is placed below the plate cylinder, so that splashing of water does not affect any other part of the machine. A combination mechanism automatically trips the impression cylinder, inking rollers, ink ductor, and water-ductor rollers. It is built in three sizes, as follows:—

| Machine No. | Size of Sheet. | Size of Design. |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| No. 1 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 52" | 37" × 52" |
| No. 2 | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 33" × 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ " |
| No. 4 | 25" × 37" | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 37" |

THE TWO-COLOUR OFFSET. One of the recent additions to the list of machines manufactured at Broadheath Works. At present built in one size, taking a sheet 35" × 48". Other sizes are in preparation.

THE LITHO ROTARY. This "direct" litho press produces the finest colour lithography. Included in its special features are simplicity of adjustment, ease of control, and free accessibility to all parts. It is made in the following sizes:—

| Machine No. | Size of Sheet. | Size of Design. |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| No. 0 | 47" × 65" | 45" × 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ " |
| No. 1 | 44" × 64" | 43" × 63" |
| No. 2 | 35" × 48" | 34" × 47" |
| No. 3 | 32" × 42" | 31" × 41" |

Full particulars of these Letterpress and Lithographic Machines can be obtained from the Head Office of the Company, 188 Fleet Street, London





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FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

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LONDON: APRIL 15, 1920.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

Annual Conference Discusses a Variety
of Important Topics at Edinburgh.

The nineteenth administrative council conference of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom was held at Edinburgh on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last week, the new offices of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers being placed at the disposal of the conference. These offices have recently been acquired by the Women's Branch of the Union in Edinburgh, the freehold costing £1,500. The local branch of the union is most enthusiastic about these new premises, which are situated in quite the most select quarter of Edinburgh, and provide sufficient accommodation for other branches of the union to have offices as well. The members levied upon themselves a contribution of 2d. per week for the purpose of maintaining the offices, which also provide facilities for a social club.

The new offices were formally opened on Tuesday by the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., president of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, the ceremony being attended by members of the Scottish Master Printers' Alliance (Mr. G. D. Stewart and Mr. J. Waterston), whilst Scottish papermakers were represented by Mr. W. L. Tod, president of the Papermakers' Association.

With regard to the conference, over which Mr. Bowerman presided, there were 54 delegates present representing a membership of 150,000.

The 44 Hours.

On the question of the 44 hours, a great deal of consideration was given to the fact that the conference with the Federation of Master Printers had proved to be barren of results, and the Federation was, of course, bound to take into consideration the prepon-

derating vote in favour of the demand. The delegates were anxious, however, to proceed upon lines of friendly negotiation, rather than to take extreme action, and it was ultimately decided to refer the matter to the federated societies for instructions. When these are to hand, there will be a special meeting of the administrative council to determine what steps should be taken in the matter.

Unemployment Insurance.

It was agreed that the representatives of the societies upon the Joint Industrial Council should co-operate with the employers for the purpose of endeavouring to formulate a satisfactory scheme for contracting out of the Unemployment Insurance Bill. It was recognised that the demands made in the Bill were very exacting in this direction, as it will be necessary to include practically every worker in the printing trade throughout the country. The opinion of the council is that if a contracting out scheme can be drafted, it will be possible to give much more benefit than can be secured under the Bill now before Parliament.

The question of the amalgamation of the various unions was reported upon and a scheme which had already been drafted was referred back for amendment. When the drafting committee has accomplished this it will again be referred to a conference of the societies which are interested in the matter.

The officers were all re-elected, and it was decided to increase the size of the executive committee by two members owing to the fact that additional interests are being allied to the Federation. It was decided that the conference should be held next year in April at Brighton.

On Friday the members of the conference were entertained to luncheon in the city chambers by the Lord Provost J. W. Chesser.

Proposing the toast of the Federation, the Lord Provost said that the printing trade was one of the oldest industries of Edinburgh; it had brought great renown on the city, and it had brought to the city much advantage and solid material benefit. (Applause.) There were over 100 printing establishments in Edinburgh, and these in the aggregate employed between 7,000 and 8,000 people. He was informed that there were now 150,000 members in the Federation, and that it embraced 23 or 24 trade unions. He wished the Federation prosperity and success. (Applause.)

Mr. Bowerman, in reply, said that no other city, perhaps except London, could show such a long line of men who had devoted themselves to the printing trade. They had made the printing industry of Edinburgh in a sense an industry of the world. (Applause.)

Mr. Peter Begg, of Messrs. R. and R. Clark, Edinburgh, proposed "The Lord Provost and Corporation of Edinburgh." He said that the printing trade in Edinburgh was in as prosperous a condition as it had ever been. During the war there was not a more dismal sight than the interior of an Edinburgh printing office. It was very depressing to go through the works and find that fully half of the machinery was standing idle for the want of men. There was, however, the proud feeling that these men were serving their country. It was very dismal to carry on during these years, knowing that the outcome would very probably be, if not altogether on the wrong side, very little on the right side. Printing was now costing a very great deal, and the question was arising in the mind of many publishers whether certain works could be published at the price which must now be demanded. Things were bound to right themselves. The great thing was that the people who sat on opposite sides of the table in the old days were gathered round the table in perfect harmony. (Applause.)

At the monthly meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, on Tuesday evening, Mr. A. W. Williamson delivered one of his very instructive lectures on "Costing." The association is holding its annual dinner on Saturday next at the Connaught Rooms, when a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen is expected. Reports of both gatherings will appear in our next issue.

Mr. J. H. Tully has patented a waterproofing and polishing composition for leather which is made up of the following ingredients melted and mixed together in a glue pot: glue 1 oz., bees-wax 2 oz., rosin $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oak varnish 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., petroleum jelly $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., vinegar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., benzoline $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and one table-spoonful of vegetable black powder.

If you are in the trade, why not trade with a "real trade newspaper"? That's the sort of reciprocity that pays all concerned.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Mr. D. W. Allport again Entertains the Members.

Mr. A. E. Jarvis presided over another well-attended meeting of the Parent Association at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday, April 6th.

The minutes of the previous monthly meeting and the special general meeting were read by the General Secretary, Mr. E. W. Whittle, and adopted.

The following new members, who had been duly nominated, were elected to membership:—Mr. William Adams (Messrs. E. Hulston and Co., Ltd., Overseer—Composing, *Evening Standard*). Mr. A. J. Golding (Messrs. Percival Jones (London), Ltd. Overseer—Letterpress Machine Room). Mr. William Hearne (Messrs. Charles and Son. Overseer—Machine Room). Mr. Marshall Heseldin (Messrs. John Waddington, Ltd., Works Manager). Mr. A. A. J. Kerton (Messrs. May, Roberts and Co., Ltd., Works Manager). Mr. Frank Myatt (Messrs. Hulston and Co., Ltd. Overseer—Composing, *Daily Sketch*).

The new members who were present were given a cordial welcome by the President.

The President submitted a report on the salary question and mentioned that the committee which was dealing with this matter would be glad of more data to work upon.

Mr. Whittle read a letter from Mr. Berryman, who had recently undergone an operation, but is now out of hospital. Mr. Berryman remarked that he was making steady progress toward complete recovery, and after the hustle of business life it was not an unwelcome change to take his convalescence in the quiet place where he lived. In thanking the General Secretary for his letter, the experienced asked to be remembered to all old friends.

A feature of the evening's programme was a lecture entitled "Four Typical American Poets and Humorists," by Mr. Denison W. Allport, whose re-appearance before the members was hailed with pleasure. Mr. Allport has a remarkable memory and for an hour and a quarter, without a single note, he entertained his audience in a most agreeable manner. Biographical details and extracts from poems were given forth in an uninterrupted flow of oratory and with striking dramatic effect. He dealt first with James Russell Lowell, and in addition to giving a graphic account of the stirring period in which he lived, Mr. Allport quoted extensively from the poet's works, including the famous "Biglow Papers." John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet, was next presented, and the recitation of "John Brown" and "Barbara Freitchie" made a deep impression. Proceeding with a sketch of Col. John Hay, a real American, Mr. Allport recited in his inimitable

style the story of "Jem Bludso" and "The Enchanted Shirt." Will Carlton was the next American poet dealt with, and the recitation of the First and Second Settlers' Stories, the former of considerable length, emphasised the wonderful memory and great dramatic powers of the lecturer, whose discourse was punctuated with approving applause.

Mr. J. French, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Allport, eulogised the efforts of that gentleman, particularly in emphasising the emotional and exaggerated styles of the American poets, and remarked that there were many examples of American poetry that would last as long as our own.

Mr. J. A. B. Reed seconded the resolution. He observed that while there were elements of sadness in many of the recitations given that night, as there was, of course, in all good things, there was also the moral lesson which Will Carlton taught with such effect on the fact that words once uttered could never be withdrawn. These had a moral for all of them, because in their business life there were times when a man was inclined to make utterances which he would wish to withdraw, and the only thing was to try and cure that tendency. The lectures which were provided for the members were very instructive, and they as overseers knew how tactful they had to be.

Mr. G. H. T. Freeman, in supporting the resolution, spoke of his leaning towards the human side of literature as revealed by Will Carlton and Whittier. He regarded that night's lecture as one of the best they had had.

Mr. W. H. Gill also paid a tribute to the lecture and the lecturer, and the resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Allport, in reply, expressed the hope that he might on some future occasion have the large privilege of again looking into the intelligent and kindly faces he saw before him.

LATER TRAIN FOR SOUTHBEND.—To meet the convenience of newspaper workers resident in the Southend district, the Midland Railway (London, Tilbury, and Southend section) have arranged that, beginning in May, the last train shall leave Fenchurch-street at 12.15 midnight. An electric train on the District Railway will run in connection, leaving Blackfriars at 12.2 for Barking.

At a social gathering of the employees of the *Western Morning News*, Plymouth, on Saturday evening, a commendatory letter was read from Sir R. Leicester Harmsworth, Bt., M.P., who has just acquired a controlling interest in that journal. The entertainment was given by the retiring directorate on the occasion of the change of proprietorship. Mr. A. Edmund Spender, managing director, said the *Morning News* had had a bumper year, but there were difficult times ahead, especially regarding the cost of paper.

MR. DOUGLAS SLADEN, who is about to leave England, has given his collection of nearly 5,000 volumes to Richmond Public Library.

Personal.

MR. E. G. BAKER, who has been appointed to assist the secretarial staff of the London Master Printers' Association, was apprenticed as a compositor with Messrs. Wilkinson Bros., Green Lanes, and afterwards worked in the *Morning Post* office.

BEFORE the war he attended the printing classes at St. Bride's for three years, and in September, 1914, he joined the army. With the 4th Camerons T.F., he saw service in France, and was wounded.

He was promoted to commission rank in November, 1915, and served with two battalions in France and one in Germany, leaving in 1917 with the rank of Captain-Adjutant.

AFTER thirty-six years' service, Mr. J. G. Snead-Cox has retired from the editorship of *The Tablet*, which he accepted in 1884, when only twenty-eight years of age. He is succeeded by Mr. J. B. Milburn, who has been his assistant editor for the past twenty-five years.

LORD ATHOLSTAN, proprietor of the *Daily Star*, Montreal, and other Canadian newspapers, and president of this year's Imperial Press Conference, arrived in London on Monday. He was met by a number of friends, including Viscount Burnham, president of the Empire Press Union.

MR. H. BASIL CAHUSAC has been appointed managing director of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., of which he has been general manager and secretary for many years. He joined the society as secretary in 1892, and was given the additional position of general manager in 1898.

MR. HUGH CHISHOLM has resigned the financial editorship of the *Times*, which he had held since 1913, and his connection with the *Times* Publishing Co., in order to resume the editorship of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

At the offices of *The Journal of Commerce*, Liverpool, a presentation on behalf of the staff was made to Captain Charles Birchall (formerly of the Tank Corps), son of Mr. C. Herbert Birchall, J.P., the proprietor, to commemorate the marriage of Captain Birchall and Miss Evelyn Maud, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Gordon, of New Brighton. The presentation was made by Mr. Joseph B. Burrows, general manager, and Mr. J. H. King spoke on behalf of the news department and Mr. Geo. Irving for the jobbing department. The gift consisted of a chastely designed full-size solid silver tea and coffee service standing on a massive oval solid silver tray mounted with a hand-perced gallery border.

A George Eaton Hart Pension.

In order to recognise the many years of useful work devoted by Mr. George Eaton Hart to the printing industry, the committee of St. Clements Press Pension Fund have decided to establish the George Eaton Hart Pension in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation.

With this end in view, a dinner is to be held on April 23rd at the Connaught Rooms, and it is hoped to have the support of the leading master printers of London, as it will be an opportunity for them to show their appreciation of a life's work in the interests of printing. Subject to his public engagements, Lord Burnham will preside, supported by Lord Riddell and other leading members of the craft. Ladies are invited, and tickets, including wines, one guinea, can be obtained on application to the secretary of the George Eaton Hart Pension Fund, St. Clement's Press, Ltd., Kingsway, W.C.2.

Mr. Hart's activities on behalf of the printing craft would fill a volume. He served on the Technical Committee of the Newspaper Society in 1894 to discuss various questions arising out of the daily newspaper scales of the L.S.C. Later, with the same committee, he helped to arrange the first scale with the L.S.C. and the Newspaper Proprietors for working the linotype machine, the late Mr. Hance, of the *Chronicle*, and Sir J. Le Sage, of the *Daily Telegraph*, being at various times chairmen. He was a member of the council and president (1906) of the London Master Printers' Association and also member and chairman of several committees. He was also one of the first members of committee, and afterwards vice-president of the Linotype Users' Association of Great Britain, which arranged the scales for working linotypes in the provinces, besides adjusting many disputes in London and various parts of the country.

Co-opted as a member of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association Technical Committee from its commencement until 1917, for several years he acted as chairman. To this committee all labour questions in connection with London daily and weekly newspapers were referred for settlement. A member of St. Bride Technical School Committee, he was chairman in 1917 and 1918. He was also a member of the Advisory Committee of the School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, and of the Borough Polytechnic Printing School, besides being lecturer to the various technical schools.

In addition to being a member of the City Labour Exchange Committee, Mr. Hart did good work as chairman of the National Advisory Committee for the Printing Trade for the employment of wounded soldiers and sailors. Then he was chairman of the London Local Advisory Committee for employment of wounded soldiers. In conjunction with the L.C.C., he established, 15 years ago, the first evening classes, specially arranged for

printers' boys, which are still carried on at Wild-street School, Drury-lane, and to which many boys have reason to be grateful for an improved education.

This is but a brief outline of the public work of Mr. George Eaton Hart, whose broad sympathies and long experience led him to give a helping hand in every good cause associated with the craft which he loves so well.

Printers' Pensions.

The Crespin-Harding Pension Association, an auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation, celebrated by a dinner at the Café Monico the completion of its third pension of £20 a year, entitled the "Joseph Mortimer" Pension. Viscount Burnham presided, and in giving the toast of the Association, stated his readiness to contribute £50 towards the establishment of the fourth pension.

Among those who supported the chairman were Mr. C. J. Drummond, president of the association, Mr. J. M. Blanch, Mrs. W. E. Hebditch, Mr. Joseph Mortimer, Mr. S. Cumbers, Mr. H. F. Harding, and Mr. P. Ruddock.



A Word to Kent.

SIR,—What are we doing? Where are we proposing to land ourselves?

Here is the Kent Education Committee seriously putting forward a scheme to establish wholesale and retail stores for supplying educational books and so forth. The next move will be multiple shops for the supply of slate pencils. If the business of municipal trading is to be encouraged, there is an end to individual enterprise; State Control and Socialism will rule the roost. Let the enlightened Kent educationists first improve their education by reviewing the results of State Control in Australia. If they are open to learn, this may teach them that industry is ruined when once it gets into the hands of the State.

Yours, etc.,

CHARLES MARSHALL.

2, Ranelagh-avenue, S.W.6.

IMPERIAL PRINTING INKS.

Trade Notes.

THE will of Lord Russell, of Liverpool, formerly editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, has been proved at £48,782.

PRINTING presses are in great demand in Sweden, where American firms are endeavouring to secure large orders.

THE death has taken place of Mr. Samuel Hewitt, aged 75, one of the oldest journalists in the Manchester district.

MR. RICHARD SEED (70), head of the firm of Richard Seed and Sons, printers, Preston, died at Bournemouth, on Thursday.

THE death has taken place at St. Ives of Mr. H. I. Hankin, J.P., the only son of Mr. J. G. Hankin, printer and stationer of the town.

THE strike of Paris journeymen printers, which has now lasted several weeks, preventing the publication of a number of smaller periodicals, is still not settled.

THE Council dinner of the P. M. and O. A., Parent Association, is to be revived on Saturday, April 24th, at the Talbot Restaurant, London Wall, E.C., the stewards being Mr. H. W. Jackson and Mr. H. Blackwell.

"TRANSATLANTIC TRADE" is the title of a quarto monthly magazine published in English in the German capital by the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Berlin, in the interests of the American manufacturer, exporter and importer.

EMPLOYMENT among bookbinders in Christiania has improved during the past year, since the percentage of unemployed was 0.5 at December 31st last, comparing with 1.8 a year before. The trade union membership upon which these percentages are based was 952 last December, and 871 on December 31st, 1918.

THE *Ilkley Gazette*, which was founded by the late Mr. John Shuttleworth in 1861, and was the first newspaper printed in Wharfedale, has been sold to Messrs. William Walker and Sons, Ltd., Otley, who are incorporating it with their own *Ilkley paper*, the *Ilkley Free Press* under the title of the *Ilkley Free Press and Gazette*.

UNDER the auspices of the Press Association of India, a public meeting of Bombay citizens, with Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in the chair, was held on March 5th, when resolutions were passed urging the repeal of the Press Act of 1910, an amnesty to all presses and newspapers, and the removal of the restrictions preventing the return to India of Mr. B. G. Horniman, editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*.

MR. GILBERT WATSON, who for about sixteen years has represented the *Yorkshire Post* in the Lobby of the House of Commons, died suddenly last week. He was 50 years of age, took his B.A. at London University, and was a member of the Middle Temple. He had acted as political correspondent of the *Man-*

chester Courier, *The Times*, and the *Standard* as well as the *Yorkshire Post*.

"PEARSON'S WEEKLY" continues to afford many a pleasant half-hour with its breezy and captivating contents.

MR. EDWARD HOBSON ANDREW, of J. Andrews and Co., publishers of *Ashton-under-Lyne Reporter* and the *Cotton Factory Times*, left £3,372.

MESSRS. SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD., gummed papermakers, Bridewell - place, E.C.4, inform us that gummed tape is now in such great demand instead of string, that they have arranged to keep stock of all their qualities at their City warehouse.

A VERY enjoyable social evening for members of the staffs of the *Bedfordshire Times Publishing Co., Ltd.*, was held recently to celebrate the opening of a new composing-room that has been added to the firm's printing works in Sidney-road, Bedford.

THE death has taken place of Mr. William Smith, printer, of Colyton and Seaton, at the age of 87 years. Deceased, who was well known and greatly respected, had for many years carried on an extensive printing and stationery business at Colyton and Seaton.

A VERDICT of "Accidental Death" was returned at an inquest on the body of James Storrar (24), a printer's assistant, lately employed at Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, Hatfield-street, Blackfriars, and living at Parliament-street, Southwark. He was killed by the starting of a printing machine while he was underneath it, cleaning.

SOME dissatisfaction prevails in the composing-rooms of London, says *The L.T.J.*, over the disparity between the wages of the daily and Sunday paper sections and those prevailing in the general trade, though it is admitted that the conditions are not comparable. Further agitation has been caused by the concessions made to the electrotypers and stereotypers by certain periodical houses, for special reasons advanced by the union representatives.

AT Bow-street Police Court, last week, Frederick George Dulieu, 18, of Northcote-road, Walthamstow, and Alfred James Gregory, 49, printer and stationer, also sub-postmaster of The Vale, Acton, were committed for trial on the charge of stealing and receiving 17 reams of paper, valued at £20, belonging to Messrs. Lepard and Smith, Ltd., wholesale stationers, Great Earl-street, W.C. Gregory was admitted to bail.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—Viscount Burnham is to preside at the 81st annual meeting of this excellent organisation at the Memorial Hall, London, on April 20th. The report which is to be presented states that, coincident with the large measure of support which has been extended to the society, the enrollment of members has been greatly increased during the past year. The total receipts amounted to £10,708, of which £9,145 represented contributed income. The total expenditure was £3,017, £2,435 being in the form of pensions and relief.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 6½, 6¾, Pref., 14s. 10½d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 18s., Pref., 14s. 9d.; J. Dickinson, 35s., 33s. 3d., 2nd Pref., 65; Ilford, 23s., 23s. 6d., Pref., 17s.; *Illustrated London News*, 5s., 4s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 3d.; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 14s. 1½d.; Lamson Paragon, 24s. 4½d., 25s., Pref., 13s. 10½d.; Linotype, A Deb., 61; Charles Marsden, 30s. 6d., 31s. 9d.; Geo. Newnes, 13s. 3d., Pref., 12s.; Roneo, 48s. 9d., 50s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920), 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 6d., 19s.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 3d., 22s.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 22s., Def., 24s., 23s., 24s. 6d., Pref., 13s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 19s.; Weldon's, 32s. 6d., 33s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), f.p., 31s., 28s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 19s. 4½d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 13s. 4½d., 15s.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

PHILIP, SON AND NEPHEW, LTD. (educational publishers, Liverpool)—Particulars of £23,000 debentures created March 23rd, 1920, filed pursuant to section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £18,000. Property charged: the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

NORTHERN PRESS AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on March 12th, 1920, of charge dated March 19th, 1918, securing all moneys then due or to become due from company to bankers, not exceeding £10,000.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY.—The report for the year ended January 31st last states that the profit for the year was £59,587, which, with £9,227 brought forward, makes a total of £68,814. From this amount £7,155 is to be transferred to special reserve for depreciation of premises, etc. The directors recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent., making 12½ per cent. for the year on the old shares, and a dividend of 12½ per cent. on the new shares

issued in October last, which, after the allocation of £35,000 to general reserve, leaves a balance of £16,341 to be carried forward.

COLLISONS, LTD., the art publishers, printers, and wholesale stationers, of Preston, are able to show marked progress in the last few years. For over three years to the end of January, 1917, there was no distribution on the preference shares, but an improvement in the profits in the following year enabled the directors to pay the preference dividend from March 31st, 1914, to December 31st, 1915. Twelve months ago the whole of the preference arrears were wiped off and the ordinary shares received 7½ per cent., the first dividend since 1913. In the past year the net profit rose from £15,227 to £15,683, and the ordinary dividend is advanced to 10 per cent., free of tax.

NEW COMPANIES.

GENERAL MERCANTILE AND PUBLISHING CO. LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers and producers of newspapers, journals, magazines, advertising contractors, etc. Subscribers: G. E. Hugo Kilner and G. A. Walker. Private company. The first directors are not named. Registered office, 30, Coleman-street, E.C.

COMMERCIAL SEALS, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 pref.) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in seals, beaters of gold, manufacturers of and dealers in gold leaf, papermakers and embossers, paper merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: C. G. Sanders, F. B. B. Kent, H. Johnson, J. Hansen. Registered office, Drummond-road, West Croydon.

B. M. BAKER (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £3,000, in 2,900 cum. pref. shares of £1 each, and 2,000 shares of 1s. each. Advertising contractors and agents, printers, publishers, photographers, etc. Private company. First directors: P. J. Tytherleigh and H. W. Sealy.

NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE, LTD.—Capital £750,000, in £1 shares. Newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, typefounders, booksellers, stationers and advertising agents, etc. First directors: A. M. Sutherland, J. Reid and A. M. Sutherland, jun.

VIZETELLY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; newspaper, magazine, book, commercial and general printers and publishers, newsagents, lithographic and colour printers, manufacturing stationers, etc.

Private company. First directors: V. R. Vizetelly (managing director), L. J. Bennett, F. C. Cox, Mrs. Lucy M. Vizetelly and J. D. Lofthouse. Registered office, 27, Mount-road, New Malden, Surrey.

MOTOR REVIEW, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, periodicals and other literary works, etc. Subscribers: W. E. Bonwick and R. C. Heddle. Private company. First directors are not named.

CAXTON PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £30,000, in £1 shares; manufacturing stationers and paper merchants, printers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: J. E. Pearce (chairman) and E. H. Hudson.

AI ADVERTISING CO. (1920), LTD.—Capital, £3,000, in £1 shares; advertising and publicity experts, etc. Subscribers: W. J. Burton and C. F. Langdale. Private company. First directors: W. J. Burton, P. V. Davies and C. Small. Registered office: 2, Sandland-street, Holborn, W.C.

LUCOQUE-TAYLOR PRODUCTIONS, LTD.—Capital, £6,000, in £1 shares; printers, producers of books, novels, dramatic and musical pieces and works of art, theatre, music hall and cinematograph proprietors, etc., and to enter into an agreement with H. L. Lucoque and J. H. Taylor. Subscribers: E. A. Clifford and Hilda F. E. Plummer. Private company. First directors: H. L. Lucoque and J. H. Taylor. Registered office: 24, Piccadilly, W.

PRINTING TELEGRAPH ACCESSORIES, LTD.—Capital, £5,050, in 100 "A" ordinary shares of £50 each and 1,000 "B" ordinary shares of 1s. each; importers and exporters of and dealers in machinery and particularly "Creed Printers and Creed Reperforators," printing machine manufacturers, mechanical engineers, etc., and to enter into an agreement with Creed and Co., Ltd. Private company. First directors: F. E. Forster, N. B. Graham and A. S. Robbins.

FAR AND NEAR PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital, £5,000, in £1 shares; proprietors, publishers of books, magazines, journals, newspapers and other literary works. Subscribers: J. H. Oldham, K. Mailennan, H. G. Judd, B. Mathews, W. N. Bitton, A. Hertz, L. G. Curtis and J. Dave. First directors to be appointed by subscribers. Registered office: 8, Fredericks-place, E.C.2.

KALAMAZOO (SALES), LTD.—Capital, £25,000, in £1 shares; makers of and dealers in loose-leaf and other ledgers and binders, account books, office and business furniture and requisites and stationers' sundries, etc. Private company. First directors: J. C. Morland, O. Morland, F. P. Impey, F. L. Impey, W. Johnson, F. G. Thomas and J. B. Shewell. Registered office: Kalamazoo Works, Northfield, Birmingham.

The first number is issued of the *Motor Ship*, a monthly illustrated journal devoted to the use and development of motor engines for marine propulsion. The price is one shilling.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

David Stanley Bond, Charles Buckingham Mundy-Castle and John Edward Riches, facsimile letter printers and general printers, 26, Charing Cross-road, London, S.W., under style the Emergency Printing Co., March 25th, 1920. Debts by C. B. Mundy-Castle and J. E. Riches, at above address.

Augustus George White and Henry Robert Powell, law and general stationers and lay agents, 14, Distaff-lane, London, under style "Hooper and Son," March 31st, 1920.

Charles Bracht and George Friedlaender, paper merchants, 64, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., under style Brock and George, March 31st, 1920.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Taylor, F., 207, Moseley-road, and 10, St. Paul's-road, Birmingham, printer. Date of order, March 11th. Discharge granted subject to bankrupt consenting to judgment being entered against him for the sum of £20.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Amber Trading Co., and Gillmore, R. W. Devices for binding sheets of paper, etc. 9,515.
- Billington, J. E., and Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. Typographical composing and casting machines. 9,434.
- Gayter, G. H. Apparatus for printing bromide paper, etc. 9,499.
- Humphreys, R. F. Show-card printing press. 9,155.
- Mudd, W. G. Printing machines. 9,401.
- Pentland R. Perpetual calendars. 9,458.
- Steedman, H. P. G. Apparatus for embossing or graining and mounting lithographic, etc., prints, etc. 9,502.

Specifications Published, 1916.

- Dudgeon, H. A. Writing tablet. 140,474.
- 1919.
- Ruthven, G. Art of lithographic printing. 140,583.
- Sieber Products Manufacturing Co. Loose-leaf binders. 139,446.
- Paton, J. D. Die-casting. 140,624.



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agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C. 4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1920.

Current Topics.

The New Wage Demands.

THE Federation of Master Printers has received from the Lithographers' Union a request for a conference to consider a memorial for 20s. a week advance in wages for the whole country. The Typographical Association and the Rulers and Binders have made similar requests with regard to an application for 20s a week advance to all their members in England and Wales. A similar request from the Federated Unions in London has reference to an advance of 15s. a week. To consider these requests, there is being held to-day (Thursday) a special meeting of the Master Printers' Labour Committee, at which representatives of kindred employers' associations are also to be present.

"Natsopa" Memorial Home.

MR. A. F. BLADES, President of the Federation of Master Printers, has issued an appeal on behalf of the home which the members of

the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants are to erect in memory of their 341 colleagues who gave their lives in the Great War. In issuing his appeal, Mr. Blades draws attention to the fact that the members of the society itself are contributing very largely to the project, and by a levy will provide something like £20,000 towards the scheme in hand. That there is a need for such an institution, and for the sanatoria part of it as well, is shown by the fact that special research by the Insurance Commissioners has proved that consumption is responsible for one out of every seven deaths in the printing industry generally, and one out of three deaths among machine room assistants, and it is only by prompt treatment, such as is proposed, that many valuable lives can be saved. Mr. Blades has already been promised various amounts toward the fund, but spurred on by his own generous disposition, he is anxious that employers in the printing trade should make worthy contributions towards the Natsopa Memorial Home, and master printers have never been slow to support benevolent movements, especially when connected with their own craft.

* * *

A Source of Paper Supplies.

THE Belgian papermakers are finding their feet wonderfully well and quickly. Orders are in hand for marble papers and flints to an extent which will count this year out and the next one in. Prices are high and going higher every week; and as the demand is far and away in excess of the possible supply, there is no hope of anything but a constantly rising price for at least the next twelve months. A vast amount of greaseproof and vegetable parchment is being sent out from Belgium, and some of the grades which have passed under our notice are remarkably fine. In particular, we have seen samples of dyed vegetable parchments of very thick substance, which could hardly be distinguished from vellum skin in appearance. Probably no other mill in the world could equal the one that makes these parchments, for the production of so stout a sheet in varying degrees of hardness and perfect in colouring is a performance demanding an extremely high order of scientific skill and long experience.

MR. F. A. PERRY, president of the W. and North-West District Master Printers' Association, is to open a discussion on "How to Improve the London Master Printers' Association," at the next monthly lunch of that body on April 21st.

Mr. Stanley Cousins Honoured.

Great Tribute from the Pulp, Paper, Printing and Publishing Trades on his 50th Birthday.

Mr. Stanley Cousins enjoyed a unique birthday party at the Connaught Rooms, on Thursday, when some 150 friends in the paper, pulp, publishing and printing industry entertained him to a complimentary luncheon at the Connaught Rooms. Viscount Burnham, who presided, with whom was Mr. Cousins, received the visitors on arrival. Among the large company supporting Lord Burnham at the luncheon, apart from the guest of honour, were Lord Riddell, Sir Geo. Newnes, Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart.; Sir Geo. Sutton, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Andrew Caird, Mr. H. A. Vernet, Mr. W. R. Codling, C.B. (Controller of the Stationery Office), Mr. H. G. Spicer, Mr. C. R. Seddon, Col. Sheldon, Mr. R. Erikson, Mr. H. Becker, Mr. Wm. C. Corke, Mr. T. D. Nuttall, Mr. Stanley J. Galpin, Mr. G. Buchanan, Mr. W. C. Powers, Mr. F. L. Cayzer, Major Bowater, Mr. S. Nicol, Mr. E. Flygt, Mr. Arthur Baker, Mr. Chas. Baker, Mr. C. Greenhalgh, Mr. H. G. Bradly, Mr. J. S. Elias, etc.

The members of the committee who carried out the arrangements were Sir Howard H. Spicer, K.B.E.; Messrs. F. E. R. Becker, Fred W. Bowater and A. E. Linforth, Mr. J. L. Greaves being the hon. sec.

Following the toast of "The King," Viscount Burnham read a telegram from Spain by Mr. Howard Corbett of *The Times*. Mr. Corbett regretted that a holiday in Spain happened just when he would like to spend one day in town to congratulate Mr. Cousins on attaining his 50th birthday. The guest would receive the congratulations of many good friends, for all in the papermaking industry knew of his untiring efforts for the industry during the war period. Consumers of the precious commodity were equally, if not more, grateful and glad to realise they had such a man to help them.

Viscount Burnham's Tribute.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM was received with cheers on rising to propose the health of "Our Guest." His lordship described that as a notable occasion and a notable gathering of a notable trade. (Hear, hear.) It was a big meeting of those engaged in the paper trade and—he would not call them the associated, but the subordinate industries, because, of course, they all lived there on paper, and other necessities of life did not matter so much to them.

They were there to celebrate the 50th birthday of the most popular man in the paper trade, their friend Mr. Stanley Cousins. (Cheers.) He (Lord Burnham) had a special reason to be glad to have the honour of presiding on that occasion, because it was from the offices of the *Daily Telegraph* that Mr. Stanley Cousins had his first introduction into

business life. Some thirty years ago their friend had a letter of introduction from the London manager of the *Daily Telegraph* paper mills at that time (Mr. Richard Lloyd), which took Mr. Stanley Cousins to the great house of Spicer, and once he started he never looked back. (Applause.) Their guest was responsible, he believed, for an output of not less than 4,500 tons of paper a week, which meant in turn not less than 6,000 tons of raw material, the very call for which was making the difficulties of some of them so serious at the present moment. Mr. Stanley Cousins was connected, and had been for many years connected, with many of the most important papermaking firms and companies of the country, Messrs. Albert Reed and Co., Ltd., for instance, and latterly especially with the Imperial Paper Mills. There were many other concerns, of course, which claimed part of his allegiance, and he ventured to think that he had been equally faithful to all of them. (Hear, hear.) They all knew the hearty grasp, the honest gaze, the voice that meant all that it said. (Applause.) It was just the hearty grasp and the honest gaze which had been but the reflex of the honest character, which, in spite of the keenness of trade competition, had made Mr. Stanley Cousins universally respected and universally popular among his colleagues. (Cheers.) Their guest was far from being at the end of his career. He had many more worlds to conquer. (Hear, hear.) It was a happy thing that they were able to wish him well at this mile post in his life, when he could glance back with satisfaction and look forward with confidence. Mr. Stanley Cousins was pre-eminently a popular man among them—in the paper trade. Whether any papermaker was really popular outside the paper trade he (Lord Burnham) had his doubts, because the papermaker was regarded as being a man who batted on the necessities of the community, and he was made responsible here in England for all that was done in other countries, over which he had no control. He had to bear the brunt of all the public displeasure aroused by having to pay more for paper in whatever form it was consumed, whether for intellectual or other purposes. (Laughter.)

The Question of Supply.

His Lordship went on to speak of the extended uses of paper, and said the paper trade was becoming more and more entitled to claim its pride of place amongst the staple trades, not only of this country, but of the whole Empire. One heard strange tales of the way in which the publications of this country were used in the Far East, and the speaker instanced a case on the confines of

the Chinese Empire where a hut was papered with past issues of the *Morning Advertiser*. Proceeding, his Lordship said we were now suffering from what was termed a paper famine, which was due to what was a real world shortage, and what was happening now was pregnant with a meaning for all of them there who believed that, although they could not perhaps ever be self-sufficient to themselves in the British Empire, still they ought to be able to draw more largely than they had done from the output of the Great Dominions beyond the seas. (Hear, hear.) In fact, it was difficult to see, with the increasing use of paper for every sort of purpose, how the supply could be made up unless the resources, particularly of the Dominion of Canada, were utilised to far greater power and potency than they were now. (Hear, hear.) They must recollect that even looking at it from the "news" point of view, it was certain that as new areas of the world were brought more and more within the range of knowledge, there would be an increasing demand for "news" which was to be met from the existing supply. They knew that paper was used for many other purposes in a concentrated form, which would increase probably as the mechanical appliances and scientific inventions grew, and for that also they had to depend upon the present area of supply. In addition to that, for years to come the crippling of Eastern and Middle Europe would undoubtedly cut off what papermakers might have looked upon as the main reason for cutting down the price. There was not likely to be for many years any effective competition from Germany in the paper trade, and they knew very well that the mere fact that Italy had had to draw upon the West for its paper, instead of upon Austria, had contributed to the present scarcity and tended to raise the prices to their present level.

The Resources of the Empire.

All these things would throw an additional responsibility upon the leaders of the paper-making industry, and it was up to them to do all they could to interest, not only the users of paper on a big scale, but the whole of the commercial community in the development of their resources in what was the prime necessity of civilised life. He was quite certain there was every disposition in this country to do what they could to develop the resources of the Dominions. (Hear, hear.) A friend of his who was sometimes thought to carry his enthusiasm to the point of eccentricity believed that we could pay off the enormous figures of our debt, not once, but twice over, if only the Empire were prepared, on its common credit, to raise sufficient money to develop the latent resources which were available on every hand in many of the great lines of industrial and commercial life. It would be our duty here soon to set ourselves in downright earnest to developing the paper resources of the Empire, since for years to come there was likely to be a stringency which would act most prejudicially upon the whole of our national life, and even upon the

common life of our community of nations. No newspaper man could look without a great deal of fear to the coming years, which were likely to prove almost too heavy for smaller people to bear, and which would see the end of many publications which had had a value as contributing to the efficiency and knowledge of the people, and might seriously handicap also free access to information and to knowledge in all its forms that a costly Press—and the Press would be costly if paper was costly—was bound to entail. Therefore they welcomed the fact that they had at the head of the industry men of such private enterprise and public spirit as Mr. Stanley Cousins. (Cheers.) He did not like to call him a paper Colossus (laughter), but he was quite certain that if a statue was ever put up to him, it would not be made of wood, as was the case with Hindenburg, but of compressed paper. (Laughter and applause.) Although they were not there to suggest the erection of a statue to Mr. Stanley Cousins, they were there to wish him many more years of health and happiness and of public and private usefulness, and to tell him that there was nobody who by the sincerity and integrity of his life had earned more confidence from his fellows than he, and that was why they were there to do him honour that day, and why he (Lord Burnham) was proud to be the spokesman on that occasion. (Loud cheers.) He asked them to drink to the health of their friend and wish him many happy returns of the day. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was accorded musical honours and cheers.

A Presentation.

LORD BURNHAM then presented Mr. Stanley Cousins with a silver tea-service as a token of their friendship.

The testimonial, he said, was the result of the unsolicited admiration of all those who wished to contribute, and in not one single case had anything been asked for. The inscription, which had yet to be made, would express their feelings towards Mr. Cousins and his family, and he (the chairman) hoped their guest would accept it as a small token expressing their good-will and best wishes. (Cheers.)

MR. STANLEY COUSINS, who on rising to respond was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, said:—My Lords and gentlemen, firstly, let me thank you for your hospitality in entertaining me in this princely fashion. I appreciate the honour shown me by Viscount Burnham presiding at this luncheon, seeing that it is thirty-seven years since I entered the paper trade, as he has already informed you, through the aid of the powerful journal which his Lordship so ably controls. But my connection with Fleet-street goes back to 1834, as in that year my grandfather was made a partner in the firm of bank-note engravers, Perkins, Bacon and Petch, so you will see that I am fully qualified for "paper land." Since the time the hon. secretary mooted the idea of a small luncheon party on April 8th, I have had the misfortune to lose my esteemed co-director, Mr. Albert E. Reed, otherwise I know others



Mr. STANLEY COUSINS.

would have been here to-day. It is twenty-five years since I joined him, and during that period we had a most pleasant business relationship. He has passed away, and left an honoured name behind him, and except for his death my other two colleagues, his sons, would have been present to-day, but I know they are in spirit. (Hear, hear.)

Future of the Industry.

Before passing on to the more serious part of my reply, I should like to thank the hon. secretary and also the committee, all of whom are friends of very long standing, for the excellent arrangements they have made for us all to-day. And now, sir, if you will allow me a few minutes I should like to refer to the question which is uppermost in all our thoughts, *i.e.*, the future of the great industry which most of us in this room represent, in some shape or other, and one which permeates to nearly every being in the land.

Pre-war, we consumed and exported from this country 33,000 tons of paper and boards weekly, of which two-thirds were manufactured in this country. The remaining tonnage was imported from Scandinavia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, and our Colonies, and it was largely because paper was dumped here by Germany that prices were kept down so low that most British makers had not the heart to go ahead with new enterprises. Could you blame them under the circumstances? ("No.") This low price of paper meant very low prices for raw materials, and I, personally, do not consider that pre-war most of the pulp manufacturers received a satisfactory price for their products. Especially do I refer to the mechanical wood pulp makers. (Hear, hear.)

Owing to the war, little or nothing was being done during that period in the pulp and paper industry. We now come up against a world shortage, which is likely to last for some time, because, as far as I can see, as quickly as pulp mills are put down, or should be, the world demand for paper will be increased. Consequently unless we go ahead with pulp propositions speedily the price is bound to keep up, and I may say even go higher, but I hope not. (Hear, hear.)

Cost of Raw Materials.

Take to-day, for instance. The present quotations average just seven times pre-war prices for pulps alone (an advance of 600 per cent.), leaving out the question of all other extra costs in the manufacture of paper, such as coal, wages, transport, etc., in fact everything we use. Personally, I cannot agree that this 600 per cent. is justified. (Hear, hear.) But, of course, whilst the demand exceeds the supply there is no telling to what height it will go, but if suppliers of raw material would be satisfied with a very handsome and substantial profit per ton they could put their goods in at anything between 4-4½ times pre-war prices, which would then save this industry on raw materials alone, exclusive of that supplied by our Colonies, a sum of nearly 12 millions per annum, taking 1913 year as a basic year for imports, which is a very fair

sample. Do we realise what this means when capitalised? It approaches 230 millions, and this is the difference that is represented by a fair price and present day quotations, and that is the amount this means when we come to present day prices, but what the price of paper will be then I tremble to think, yet I do not believe it will touch the present foreign paper prices, which to-day exceed the British prices by £16-20 per ton.

Competition Needed.

Surely we cannot, and I question if the Government will, allow this state of things to continue. We must find further markets for raw material, and so reduce the price, which extra supplies can alone do, as supply and demand rule nearly every market. (Applause.) There is plenty of room for all suppliers of raw material, but healthy competition will bring back prices to post-war normal. (Hear, hear.)

In addition to our present importation of pulps, amounting to about 720,000 tons dry weight per annum, our colonies can supply us with a further 150,000,000 tons, and it only requires enterprise to accomplish this at comparatively small cost, and which will give a good yield for the investment.

These high prices are bad for all paper consumers and still worse for the country in general, because as I have before pointed out, we shall arrive at a time when we shall be paying out annually the enormous sum previously mentioned, if high prices are maintained and which extra production of raw material can reduce considerably.

It is in the paper manufacturer's interest to supply paper at low prices, because it is output we look for, but it is impossible for them to assist consumers with low prices when the raw materials are sky-high as at present. Paper manufacturers alone cannot grapple with this raw material question. It is for us, one and all, to do so by every means in our power. (Applause.) Gentlemen, allow me to express to you again my thanks.

Lord Riddell's Wit.

LORD RIDDELL proposed the toast of "The Chairman" with much wit and humour, remarking that he had proposed the health of Lord Burnham in many capacities, and now as a papermaker. (Hear, hear.) He need hardly say that was a most satisfactory position for any man to occupy to-day. (Laughter.) Both Lord Burnham and Mr. Stanley Cousins had a genial disposition. There were some people who were able to perform unpleasant tasks in a most pleasant way, and the Chairman and their guest were two of the mildest-mannered men who cut throats. (Loud laughter.) He (Lord Riddell) was one of the victims of both. (Renewed laughter.) In this connection the speaker recalled a contract for a few thousand tons of "news" paper he made with Lord Burnham some years ago at 1d., less 1½ per cent. (Laughter.) At the time Lord Burnham said he had not sold paper before, and although he did not renew the contract, there was no *arrière pensée*. Pro-

ceeding, Lord Riddell said no one could be cross with a man who looked like Mr. Cousins. (Laughter.) When he rang up on the telephone and said, "I am sorry, old man, but the price of paper is going up to 5³/₄d. per lb.," he said it in such a nice way that one almost felt it was a favour. (Loud laughter.) And when he added, "I thought I would like to let you know before anybody else," of course, one felt that one was a special friend of Mr. Cousins—(renewed laughter)—and that, although one, in common with others, would have to pay 5³/₄d., it was an intimation of friendship which should be treasured. (More laughter.)

Although the price of "news" was 5³/₄d. per lb. they all loved their friend, Mr. Stanley Cousins. (Applause.) During the war it was his (Lord Riddell's) privilege to meet him for the purpose of conferring upon matters of joint interest, and during those gloomy days he never saw Mr. Cousins without coming away cheered. (Hear, hear.) Good brains were a great thing in life, but a pleasant personality was perhaps one of the greatest privileges which could be conferred upon a man.

The Price of "News."

Reverting to the price of "news" Lord Riddell said the figure of 5³/₄d. a lb. aroused a good deal of apprehension, especially among the consumers. He (the speaker) wondered whether he knew anything about the newspaper business, whether he was buying paper badly or his competitors were buying it very well. He would say this that there were very few papers with a large circulation at the present time which were carrying on business at a profit. That was to say, if they debited paper at 5³/₄d. a lb., which was the current price. That was a very serious matter. He sometimes wondered whether the accounts were made up on that basis and whether they should give the public the benefit of the stocks which they bought at comparatively moderate prices. He believed that the shortage of paper would last for some considerable time, and the stocks which they were now selling to the public at the cheap price would have to be replaced, and they would find that a serious day of reckoning was coming. Therefore, it behoved the paper trade—after all it was a public necessity—carefully to consider its position.

Conference Suggested.

LORD RIDDELL added that he was interested in what Mr. Cousins had said about the provision of more raw material. If he (the speaker) had been fortunate enough to be in the paper trade he might be more cheerful than he was. (Laughter.) He thought the time had come when it was necessary for the users of paper to enter into conference with the papermaking trade for the purpose of considering this question of raw materials. If the price of paper was going to rise beyond the figure of 5³/₄d. per lb. it was obvious that something would have to be done and he (Lord Riddell) would respectfully suggest to Lord Burnham and the other leaders of their trade

that perhaps the time had come when they should all meet together and consider that matter. The question was whether they were not going forward blindly and whether before many months were over they would be faced with such a serious position that they would wish that they had dealt with the matter before. He believed they had in that room all the paper magnates and all the brains of the paper and pulp trade, and he ventured to place that suggestion before them.

Lord Riddell described Lord Burnham as one of the assets of the newspaper trade who was at the head of every good work that went forward in their trade, and they were indebted to him for presiding on that occasion.

The toast was cordially honoured.

Viscount Burnham, in his reply, humorously alluded to the paper transaction mentioned by Lord Riddell, remarking that he bore no ill-will, because they all had to buy their experience, and he (Lord Burnham) had bought his. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN went on to express the hope that the suggestions made, both by Mr. Stanley Cousins and by Lord Riddell, might be carried into effect, and that some serious steps might be taken by all those who were interested, as manufacturers or as merchants or as consumers, to see what ought to be done—although he did not entertain the extreme fears of his friend Lord Riddell—in order that they might meet the present difficulties in the only way that could be done; that was by increasing the supply and realising that economic laws were justified in the long run, and that there was no way of getting round them. (Applause.)

Law Printing Charges.

In the current *Circular* of the Federation of Master Printers there are published two letters received in reply to representations recently made pointing out the increase in the cost of printing.

From the House of Lords, Judicial Office, the Principal Clerk writes: "I have taken up with the Stationery Office the question of a further increase in the allowance on printers' charges. The Clerk of the Parliaments desires me to inform you that a further increase of 20 per cent. on all work done since December 12th last on the printing of Appeal Cases will be sanctioned."

The Registrar of the Privy Council writes: "I have received your letter with reference to the amount to be allowed on taxation for the printing of Cases and Privy Council Appeals. In reply I have to say that I propose in the future to allow £4 16s. for printing a Case if it runs to eight pages, or at the rate of 12s. per page if it is less than eight pages. I may say that this scale is slightly in excess of the rate allowed for the printing of Records."

Notes and News for

The Bookbinder.

The Time Docket Decision.

The time docket was turned down by the binders after a protracted discussion in Manchester quite recently. Unwise counsels prevailed, and the men have taken a step which might hinder the proper development of the trade, but which cannot conceivably help the men. The basis of wage is labour and the factor is time. The basis of any costing organisation must, therefore, be time, and as the men have refused to accept time dockets there can be no costing or cost-finding except on the basis of an overseer's or costing clerk's guess. That is the position, simply put, despite which, the fact remains that there are many establishments throughout the country where times are recorded by the men as a matter of course. The time docket cannot fail to come whatever the men of to-day think; there is no other alternative save a decline of the industry. We cannot avoid the conclusion that the bookbinding trade consists mainly of men with an obscured vision, otherwise they would clearly see that a manufacturing industry cannot be conducted properly except by an administrative organisation which controls progress and development on a scientific or at least sound basis of data and information. The data requisite to the accurate costing out of an individual order or the profitable maintenance of a department is time, and this the men refuse to give in the way it is desired.

Costs Still Advancing.

Costs of bookbinding material are mounting apace, and there are no signs that they have reached the limit. Since our last notes appeared there are very few things which have not been affected. Glue has advanced about 10s. per cwt.; paste has risen another 2s. to 4s.; thread and tapes have kept track; and calico has reached the region of 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per yard. Gold leaf is the one thing which has kept fairly stable for months, and recently a fair quantity of French and Japanese gold has been offered at a lower price than that ruling for the usual foreign leaf.

Marble Papers Scarce.

Marble papers are as scarce as ever, if not more so, and the price is soaring to a prohibitive height. Foreign imitation marble papers have been in evidence more than the real thing, but the quality is poor and the price very little below that charged for the genuine goods. Our agents are in the hands of the foreign mills, whose business methods

are in harmony with the times. Orders placed at an agreed price are afterwards subject to any condition the foreigner wishes to impose. Advances of advance in price are issued and the option of cancellation of order given as an alternative. To confirm the advance is no guarantee that within a week or two still higher figures will not be demanded. Delivery is an incalculable factor, open to any contingency, and the buyer is not relieved of anxiety when his invoice arrives, against which he must pay cash and then await developments in connection with dock delay and railway congestion. Meantime the manufacturers of English imitation marble paper find themselves totally unable to cope with the demand. The solution is in the hands of the bookbinder, who must turn his attention to self-coloured printings and fancy covers and box papers, which, fortunately, are available and, in comparison, cheap, as against what he would pay if he could get marble paper.

Leathers.

Leathers are keeping firm in price and slow in delivery, very little stock of any kind being in hand. The sale of a huge quantity of hides to Germany did not help matters, although it might do us much good if it helps to put that country in a more normal condition. Basils are being sold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per square foot, calfs at 4s. to 4s. 6d., anglos at 3s., skivers at 1s. to 1s. 2d. Rough fleshers are in good demand as a substitute for calf, and work out at little more than half the price. Moroccos and roans are difficult to secure, and prices are almost prohibitive, except for best class work.

Vellum and Substitutes.

The high price and difficulty in securing vellums has led to an increased use of vellum substitutes, so much so that the manufacturers of the latter are quite unable to feed the demand. Several of the hand-made paper mills have turned their attention to this trade, and are producing a rough-edged sheet of natural vellum colour and tremendous strength. There will never be any paper made to equal the real vellum in tenacity and durability, but with ordinary usage and storage vellum paper, as made by the hand-made mills, will survive centuries of wear, just as the hand-made papers of the 13th and earlier centuries have survived to the present time.

Strawboards and the Dutch Strike.

Strawboards have both risen and receded since we last made reference to them. The highest point reached was £28 per ton for un-

lined Dutch boards, 8 oz. to 1½ lb., since when the rate of exchange has moved in our favour, and the price has fallen a little to £26 10s. per ton. There is likely to be a keen scarcity unless the dock trouble in Holland is settled. At the present time there are no boards coming in, or likely to do so. Meantime the ports are becoming so congested that it will take months to put things anything like straight. Latest advices are that board prices are going up again, hence it is up to the binder to secure himself against the contingency, if he can.

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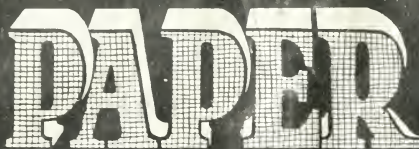
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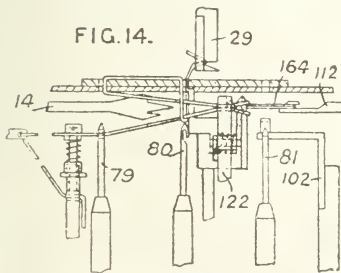
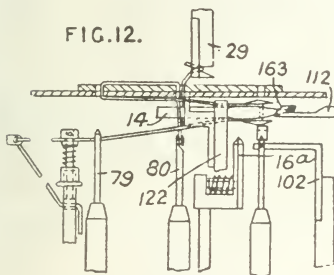
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New Inventions.

New Stitching Arrangement.

In an invention by Mr. Geb. Staubli sheets are stitched together by a single thread passed through one end hole of three, the upper and lower portions having a lock-stitch concatenation at the middle hole and the ends secured with a reef knot at the third hole. Labels are stringed by a thread passed round the edge of the label and having its ends knotted in the hole of the label. An eyed needle 79, Fig. 12, carries a thread through the first hole, and its loop is carried

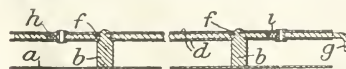


by a looper 29 past the second hole, where one arm is drawn downwards by a barbed needle 80. On the descent of the eyed needle, the thread between it and the work is engaged by a three-pronged looper 14 and carried through the thread loop on the needle 80. Between the latter loop and the looper prongs, the loop upon the prongs is engaged by the V-shaped mouth of a part 122 which forces the two arms of the loop together. At the same time a pair of shears 16^a, acting as a knotting-post,

passes between the looper 14 and its loop, and, by a rotational movement about their eccentric support, the shears move the loop laterally. A hooked looper 112 then moves towards the left, Fig. 12, entering the loop on the prongs, passes between the looper 14 and the shears 16^a, and engages the two arms of the loop drawn together by the part 122. The looper 112 then retreats, drawing a double loop 164, Fig. 14, through the loop on the prongs. The looper 14 is then withdrawn, leaving the thread looped round the shears. The second hooked needle 81 passes through loop 164 and the sheets and draws down the end of the thread from above the work through the loop 164, which is at that time held upon the underside of the work plate by a "knotter" 102. The shears are withdrawn to release the under portion of the thread, and a pair of tongs engages the supply arm of the under loop to draw the concatenation at the last hole into a tight reef knot. The shears again rise in open condition and are closed upon the supply arm of the thread close to the knot. During the stitching, the thread loop is held above the work-plate by means of slotted tongues which extend from the first needle position to the third. On completion, the tongues are removed and the thread released. The tongues also support the sheets during perforation by the needles. When a label is being stringed, the eyed needle and the second of the hooked needles only are used. The thread is tied round the tongues on the work-plate and forms a loose loop when the tongues release it. Simple cam mechanisms for operating the stitching-implements are described.

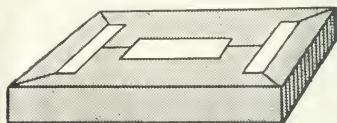
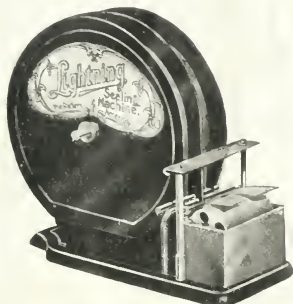
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In loose-leaf binders of the type comprising a base-plate *a* having posts *b*, and a hollow bar *d* adapted to be locked to the posts by spring catches engaging with notches in the posts, the catches are arranged for actuation by pulling outwards a projection *g*, instead of



pressing inwards the projection as hitherto. The catches are formed by holes in a plate *f* sliding within the hollow bar *d*, and having the projection *g*, which is drawn inwards by springs *h*, *i*. The invention is patented by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. and H. W. Scarlett.

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