

**PROGRESS IN PAPER MAKING.**

**I**N all lines of paper making great advance has been made in Canada during the past five years. The finer grades are being made more and more, and domestic book, litho and ledger papers are gradually displacing the product of foreign factories. Coated papers are being produced to rival anything but the very finest of foreign manufacture. In cheaper grades of book and news the market is entirely controlled by domestics, and in writing papers about one-half of the total quantity consumed comes from Canadian factories.

A leading British paper manufacturer writes a Canadian dealer recently, as follows: "We keep driving away with plenty of orders, but there is no life in business and no prospect of improvement until we get a stronger government and secure a settlement of the silver question. \* \* I fear it is only a question of time until you make all your own paper and perhaps send us the surplus." This light flattery has a groundwork of truth, and Canada is truly destined to be a great paper-producing country, owing to her inexhaustible stores of pulp woods.

Alexander Buntin is now figuring on the manufacturing of papers to take the place of United States No. 1 and No. 2 coated, now imported and sold on this market at 13 and 14 cents. Just now he is taking orders for a new paper to be made on specially manufactured machinery, which is nearly equal to coated paper at a much lower price. It is a highly surfaced litho paper and will sell at from 7½ to 8½ cents per lb. He expects to have another machine ready soon to manufacture a better grade of the same paper to sell at 9 to 10 cents per lb. If these will do as well for catalogue work as imported coated papers, there can be no doubt that Mr. Buntin will find a quick inquiry for it, and the Government their revenue seriously diminished.

During the past year the Canada Paper Co. has been making a No. 1 litho which is equal to any imported book paper, and they are succeeding in breaking down the barriers of prejudice and having it introduced to the disadvantage of the imported.

The Toronto Paper Co. and the Canada Paper Co. have both been making engineered writing papers for a number of years, and the product is rapidly increasing in quality and quantity. Less and less writing paper is being brought from Great Britain and the States. The Rolland Paper Co. make tub-sized papers, and their linen papers, especially "Superfine Linen Record," are equal in appearance and quality to the best imported ledgers. The only reason why they are regarded with prejudice is because they are Canadian. During the past year, however, users of this class of paper have, to a certain extent, become convinced that this paper is as good as that imported.

A good story is told—and it is true—of a certain party buying blotting paper last year. He wanted English buff blotting. He was offered Canadian at 10 cents, but would not take it. Another house took samples of this same Canadian blotting and told him it was English-made, quoted him 18 cents per lb., and sold him a number of reams. He paid 8 cents per lb. for his purchase, simply to balance his prejudices. Lovers of imported papers will soon learn that they are paying too much for their whistle.

During the past year Ritchie & Ramsay, of New Toronto, have made themselves a name in connection with coated papers.

The fact that there is now in Canada a paper company with new and improved machinery, which is selling cheap papers at prices which cannot be touched by the other mills, is driving the latter to better grades of paper. The live manufacturer, when he finds the life cut out of one class of paper, goes in for another class in which the competition is less keen. Canadian paper manufacturers are among the shrewdest of Canadian business men, and they are following this plan. There can be only one result. Canada will soon make all her own paper, regardless of grade. CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

**THE VOLUME OF TRADE.**

**N**EARLY every wholesale paper and stationery house in Toronto reports an increased trade during April and May as compared with these two months of last year. This is encouraging in face of the fact that general trade as pointed out elsewhere shows a falling off.

Speaking with Mr. Campbell, of the Canada Paper Co., he said that they found business on the increase, and that May and June both showed an increase so far as the Western branch of the business was concerned.

The Copp, Clark Co. report an increased trade of some thousands of dollars in April. Also, so far as fall delivery orders were concerned, they were larger than last year.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter report that their trade for Tuck's goods will be \$5,000 ahead of last year.

Other instances might be quoted, but these are sufficient to show that trade in stationery and stationers' supplies is not suffering from any general depression that may exist. Stationers generally are live enough to push trade when it is too lifeless to push itself.

**POSTMASTERS NOT TO RETURN UNDELIVERED CIRCULARS.**

There is a post office regulation which permits business men and others to put on their envelopes a printed request to postmasters to return within so many days if not delivered or called for. This regulation was originally intended to apply to letters only, but the Post Office Department for many years has been quiet lenient in this respect and re-

turned all such correspondence to the address given whether it was on a sealed envelope, circular or sample package. The large amount of matter that it has recently been necessary to handle in this way was recently brought to the attention of the Post Office Department at Ottawa, and it was decided to enforce the regulations. Postmasters throughout Canada are now required to refuse to forward all articles other than letters posted bearing the request to return if not called for. If business men insist upon sending them through the mails the authorities will forward them to the Dead Letter Office and an extra charge will be made for their return. It is very necessary therefore that business men everywhere should observe this regulation, otherwise their matter will go to the Dead Letter Office. Letters of course will be forwarded as usual.

**FROM AN EDINBURGH PRESS.**

**S**OME of the best books on Canadian booksellers' shelves are from the press of Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh. This firm's imprint stamps a book as being worthy of attention, and as being possessed of greater or less merit.

"Confidential Talks with Young Men," is the title of a great book by Lyman B. Sperry, M.D., an American. It presents certain knowledge in a form calculated to keep down their piurence and to call out! reverence

The "Second Series" of Alexander Whyte's Bunyan characters has been issued, and judging from the success of the first volume, the second should do well. Ignorance, Little-faith, Atheist, Hope'ul, Old Honest, and Christian are a few of the characters described; while the book closes with three descriptions: 1. The Enchanted Ground; 2. The Land of Beulah; and 3. The Swelling of Jordan.

"Pleasant Places, or Words to the Young," by R. S. Duff, is a splendid book for children. It is published uniform with "Golden Nails." The book is a collection suitable for girls and boys, and three of these addresses are on Tasmania.

"A Penny Catechism of the Sacraments," by the Rev. Alexander Miller, has passed into its third edition.

"The Silver Bulley," by P. Hay Hunter, and "The Curse That Came Home," by Jessie K. Lawson, are two excellent books, which will be found reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

"Her Day of Service" is an excellent book, by Edward Garrett. Speaking of this author's "At Any Cost," the Greenock Telegram says: "There is a peculiar originality and force in everything that proceeds from the pen of this gifted writer; but in the present work she reaches an unusually high standard of excellence. Edward Garrett is a great preacher, with more sound doctrine, in her novelties than is to be found in a good many sermons of the regulation pattern."