

nothing speedier could be desired than this. This system is now being introduced in Canada by Messrs. Clague, Wegman, Schlicht & Field at their Toronto Office.

**GOOD TYPE, INK AND PAPER.**—When buying a font of type, try the metal by cutting it with a knife. You will soon discern the difference between good and bad metal. And, above all, do not be too anxious to buy cheap. It is not always that a font of cheap type sold is worth what is paid for it. In buying job type it is advisable to get the whole of a series. Never ask a foundry to divide a job font. It is often economical to buy double fonts, whereby picking and turning for sorts are avoided. Too small fonts are often entirely useless. Quite a mistaken notion is it that cash not spent in new type is cash saved. Find the man who has this mistake in his head, and who allows it to rule his conduct, and you may then be sure of having found one who is seldom troubled with a flourishing business. The reason why is not far to seek. Although a single evil may be borne by certain customers, who can stand bad type, bad ink, and bad paper; especially when, by going a few yards further, good type, ink and paper may be found. Another mistake is made when it is supposed that an ornamental job is not a profitable one, simply because it takes so much time in composition. Our contention is that a good job can be done quicker in a well appointed office than a bad job can be turned out from a badly appointed office. In other words it pays to keep pace with the times. And our advice to the master printer is let nothing but the length of his purse restrain him from laying in new things.—*London Press News*.

**METAL BAND.** "Clough's Metal Band" is a substitute for rubber bands. The uses to which it can be applied are numerous. The chief ones being for carrying memoranda, letters and other papers in the pocket, whereby they are kept compact and together, for filing invoices, important documents, insurance policies, and other papers to which access is often quickly desired; and also for the stub of a check book. It is intended that the papers and memoranda be inserted in the side of the band upon which are the two inner rounded corners. Rubber-bands, as is well known, lose their elasticity, and often in damp or warm places will adhere to the papers.

The bands are made in two styles, one of which is called "Mounted." One side is of leatherette and the other comes in a silicate erasable surface for lead pencil use. The other style is all a metal or skeleton frame without any mounting, and is practically as good as the "Mounted" for desk and office use, but not so neat and desirable as the "Mounted" for pocket use. Each of the metal articles is made from the best materials, and will last for an indefinite time, it being perfectly elastic. Its capability is such it will admit of papers two inches in thickness without losing the spring or grip. These goods are sold for advertising purposes, the address and business of the parties being printed on the leatherette side.

The present price of paper is not due so much to over-production as it is to the increase of facilities and material. The discovery of new material has enabled the manufacturer to make paper much cheaper

than formerly. He is no longer confined to rags, old papers, straw and jute but he has a large variety of fibrous plants, grasses and wood at his command. And in addition to all this he has the advantage of improved labour-saving machinery. As time advances, the consumption of paper increases, and in order to meet this increased demand the ingenuity of man is enlarged in devising more economical machinery and in seeking new and cheaper material for the product. All of this, of course, has a tendency to lessen the price; in fact with this condition of affairs it would be impossible to keep up the price of years gone by. Paper is like any other commodity, the price is regulated by the consumption and the increased facilities for producing it.—*Western Paper Trade*.

**PAPER MAKING FROM BAGASSE.**—A breeze has been made in paper manufacturing circles lately, more particularly at the South, by the appearance of a recent edition of the New Orleans *Picayune*, printed on paper made of bagasse. This material is the refuse of the sugar cane after the juice has been squeezed out. Quite recently it has begun to be utilized in a small way for fuel, but it has previously been considered a worthless material and only a source of expense in carting it off to dumping grounds where it was burned.

Experiments to utilize bagasse in paper making have been considered for a long time, but it is not until very lately that a New Orleans man—Mr. Harang—has made the claim of practically solving the problem. A lot of bagasse was shipped to a paper mill in Canada and 5,000 pounds of paper made. It was rather more brittle and darker than most newspaper but was nevertheless serviceable paper material. Whether its production will pay is another question. Paper stock of all kinds, rags, wood pulp, jute butts, were never so low as now and the cost of paper making has been reduced by this course to such low figures that we have ceased to buy foreign paper, but instead export largely.

Ground wood pulp can doubtless be made cheaper than bagasse paper material, but enthusiasts believe there is a field for it. At least it would seem as though bagasse might be profitably used in the manufacture of tubs, barrels, dishes and such articles. An effort is being made to raise a working capital of \$100,000 with which to erect a first-class pulp and paper mill.

The effort is a commendable one. It is possible that it may result in a new industry for the South of like nature as the cotton-seed oil manufacture. It is only a few years ago that thousands of tons of cotton seed were dumped into rivers to get it out of the way. The discovery of a process of obtaining oil from the cotton seed has built up an immense industry, which is to-day the leading manufacturing business of New Orleans.

A valuable office accessory is the Shannon letter and bill file. Business men to-day generally recognize the importance of an orderly preservation of their papers; yet the value of having any paper pertaining to one's business within easy reach has only recently been fully realized. In the Shannon files, cabinets, and binding cases, a merchant possesses a complete system by which he can keep all his papers in order and at the same time have ready access to them.