

PAPER AND PULP DEPARTMENT.

JOB AND NEWS PAPER.

Specially written for PRINTER AND PUBLISHER by an Authority on Paper

IN buying news paper most printers are guided by only one consideration—price. For a weekly paper it is, perhaps, doubtful if this is wise, though in these days of large papers price must be considered. On the other hand, there are some attributes that in a weekly paper should not be overlooked. In the first place the paper should always have sufficient strength to stand a good deal of handling, and, as paper is now so cheap, this is perhaps best gained by having the paper of ample weight. A good many papers during the past year have increased the weight of their papers from 2 to 10 per cent. The color is of considerable importance, chiefly in the way of keeping the appearance of the paper uniform. A bluish white has been in demand, but quite a number of journals are now calling for a cream shade, such as is used in some of the United States dailies.

In deciding where to buy, the "bulk" of the paper should never be overlooked. The output of the different mills varies astonishingly in this respect, sometimes as much as 10 per cent. It is obvious, therefore, if a sheet from one mill of 45 lb. to the ream is as thick as one of 50 lb. from another, the first is 10 per cent. cheaper than the less bulky one at the same price per lb. This is well understood on the other side of the Atlantic, where some mills command an extra price for their output solely on this account. It is a question just what amount of finish is best for a news paper, but, owing to the tendency to smudge and the trying effect on the eyes of small type on a shiny sheet, most of the particular publishers do not want much finish on their paper; if printed dry, as most papers now are, the best effect is obtained on a sheet not too smooth.

In jobbing papers, it probably pays best to stick to a few lines of regular sizes and to try and work all jobs on them. For bills, the cost of the paper is small, and a fair weight, say, double demy, 32 lb., makes a good stock, though many are using 36 and 40. Use a strong paper, not too smooth.

For circulars, etc., it is probably best to use one of the many cheap writings now in the market in 17 x 22, a size always in demand, that seem to cut to advantage for almost anything.

In buying writing paper, especially for office stationery, etc., it is unquestionably best to buy only regular lines of water-marked papers, which can be repeated whenever required. Nothing is more annoying than to receive repeat orders and find the paper used last time cannot be again obtained. Even if a better paper be substituted, the customer is apt to consider he is not being rightly used, and, if new samples have to be submitted, valuable time is lost, and one's hold on the customer weakened. Job lots don't tend to build up a permanent business; regular lines do.

In choosing "flats," the qualities to be considered are color, finish, strength, cleanliness and bulk—don't forget the bulk, if you desire to buy economically. Color and finish are, of course, first apparent, and are the chief considerations in cheap papers, firmness of body, strength and cleanliness coming in with increased price.

In bond papers, strength is paramount, and a fairly-smooth

paper is now displacing the rougher surface generally known as "bond finish." Bond papers used to be preferred of a creamy cast, but the bluish-white now has the call.

To sum up, limit your stock to as few lines as possible, and have them of good quality; choose your lines carefully and stick to them, and when you buy an 18-lb. paper see that it is as thick as any 18-lb. paper of that particular quality that you can get.

PAPYRUS.

PULP BARGAIN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Attorney-General Longley laid before the Nova Scotia Legislature an agreement entered into on the first of last month, by which Her Majesty the Queen grants a lease for 30 years of two immense tracts of Crown lands in Victoria and Inverness counties, C.B., comprising altogether nearly 1,000 square miles, to three American capitalists, Edward L. Sanborn and Robert R. Blodgett, of Boston, Mass., and Daniel F. Emery, jr., of Portland, Maine. The lands are leased for the purpose of converting the timber thereon into pulp and paper, and the lessees must have two such mills in operation within the period of two years, and have expended at least \$10,000 in the operation of the business for which the lease is granted. The lessees agree to pay the Government of Nova Scotia \$6,000 per year, and to do all their manufacturing within the Province of Nova Scotia. One provision of the agreement prohibits the transfer of the lease to any person or corporation except The North American Paper and Pulp Company, Limited, without the consent of the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. The Government reserves the customary mining rights over all the property granted, but agrees to sell the land or any portion thereof to the lessees, for the purpose set forth, at 40c. per acre, the prevailing price of Crown lands in Nova Scotia. If the terms of the agreement are fulfilled, as regards the erection of pulp or paper mills, and the same are operated through the stipulated period, the lessees may obtain a renewal of the grant for a further term of thirty years at \$6,000 per year.

CANADA PAPER COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the Canada Paper Company was held at the offices of the company in Montreal. The statement of the year's business and report for 1898 were submitted and found very satisfactory. The following gentlemen were unanimously reelected directors for the current year: Messrs. John MacFarlane, Andrew Allan, Hugh McLennan, H. Montagu Allan, Hugh A. Allan, W. D. Gillean and Chas. R. Hosmer. At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors, Mr. John MacFarlane was elected president; Mr. Andrew Allan, vice-president; Mr. W. D. Gillean, assistant managing director, and Mr. John G. Young, secretary-treasurer.

GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS.

German papermakers are up in arms against the proposal of the Government to control the distribution department of the various newspapers in Germany. The idea is to receive subscriptions at the post office and to work the machinery of distribution from there. Papermakers object to the suggested charge of about 1d. for each 2¼ lb. weight of printed matter despatched, fearing that newspaper proprietors will favor the thinnest sheet, and so reduce the weight of paper required. According to one authority there is likely to be a decrease in the demand of about 10,000 tons per annum.