



The "S. K. White" Paging Machine

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Paging and Numbering Machines

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THE J. L. MORRISON CO.

28 Front St. West, TORONTO

The sale of Bibles, therefore, was probably a big factor in the low offer put in. If so, no Canadian firm could hope to compete.

Evidently the committee were determined to take the most advantageous offer. They evinced no special concern in the Canadian printers.

TO PROTECT DRAWINGS ON STONE.

To protect drawings on stone the following receipt is given in *The Stationery World*: 150 parts spermaceti, 140 parts Burgundy pitch, 90 parts olive oil, 50 parts white wax, 30 parts Venetian turpentine. These to be melted together. The composition is applied to the stone with a roller. It covers the stone and protects it in all temperatures, even if exposed to the weather out of doors. This has been found to be much better than the old way by the use of gum, as the gum is sometimes liable to scale away and leave the stone exposed.

LATE PULP NOTES.

HENRY S. DICKINSON and wife, of Springfield, Mass., have been camping out at Lake St. John for a month's fishing and hunting.

A single paper machine at Waterville, Me., on June 5, ran off 59,600 pounds of manilla paper in 24 hours.

The dry goods stores of the United States alone absorbed as much paper in 1896 as the entire consumption of the world at the beginning of the century.

The American Strawboard Works at Anderson, Ind., which were destroyed by the "St. Louis" tornado have been rebuilt and will start up again at once.

The use of parchment paper for lining butter packages is growing rapidly. It is claimed that this lining makes the product more salable, and prevents absorption.

The mills of the United States making tissues—other than manilla tissue—show an increased capacity compared with 1895 of 21 per cent. The mills of 15 states have a daily capacity of 138,100 pounds.

The new company being formed in England to manufacture artificial silk yarn from wood pulp proposes to erect a £30,000 mill near Manchester. Six weaving firms have arranged to take the entire output of the factory.

In the race between the curiosity dealers of Paris to get books of the greatest antiquity, and consequently highest price, one enterprising dealer has actually "unearthed" a rare old volume

which bears a date indicating that it was published some years before the art of printing was discovered.

About 100 of the paper and associated trades in New York have formed a non-partisan McKinley and Hobart Club. The objects are to give such assistance as may be in their power to promote the best interests of the country.

A new thing in building material is a cheap and convenient kind of plank of especial use for partitions. It is formed by placing wooden slats, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, side by side to the width of about 4 feet; straw board is then run on each side. This gives a light, serviceable board about 4 feet wide and generally about 16 feet long.

The Paper Maker publishes an interview with Mr. Eiler Fleischer, of Christiania, who was formerly agent in England for several wood pulp mills. He has established a buying agency at Christiania for paper manufacturers. He says that his experience of the pulp trade showed him that a purchasing agent located near the mills would be a boon to buyers of wood pulp, especially to foreign buyers. By taking advantage of all the circumstances affecting pulp prices an agent at the mills would be able to buy cheaper and more satisfactorily.

The world's supply of lithographing stone has heretofore been obtained from Bavaria, but all this will soon be changed. A quarry of vast extent has been discovered in Black Hills, Custer County, South Dakota, in which the supply of stone appears to be practically unlimited. The quality of the stone, as well as its practical utility, has been made the subject of a careful and complete examination by practical men. Experiments in printing, with samples of the stone, have been made in Omaha and Chicago with most satisfactory results. A company for working the quarry will be incorporated at Omaha.

A new substance has been patented in Germany which is not only much cheaper than celluloid, but promises to further replace glass as well as to take the place now occupied by celluloid. The new substance is gelatin, which, treated with formaldehyde, becomes absolutely insoluble in water, the acids and alkalies, while retaining perfect transparency. The material can be molded into any shape, and in its dry state can be turned and cut, polished, etc., like glass and with far greater ease. The aniline or other colors can be combined with it, thus giving a wide range and play of color. Another great advantage that it has over celluloid is that it is unflammable, being attacked very slowly by fire.