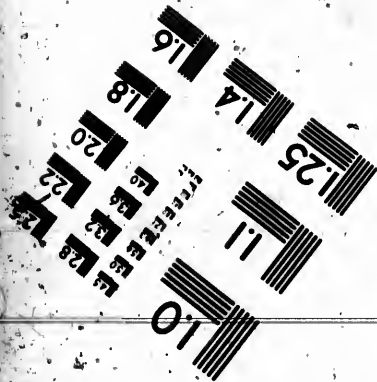
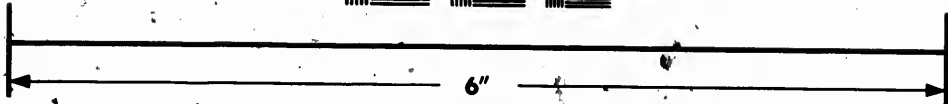
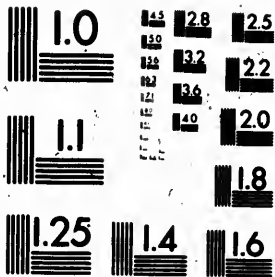


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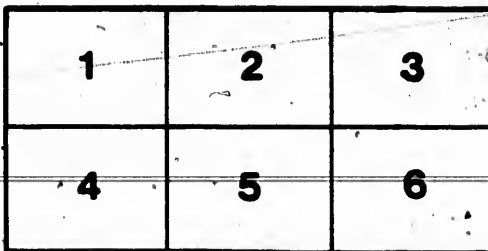
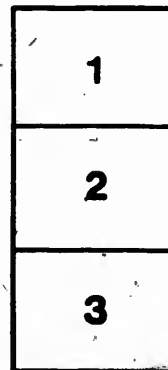
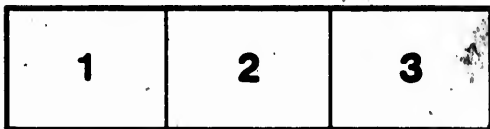
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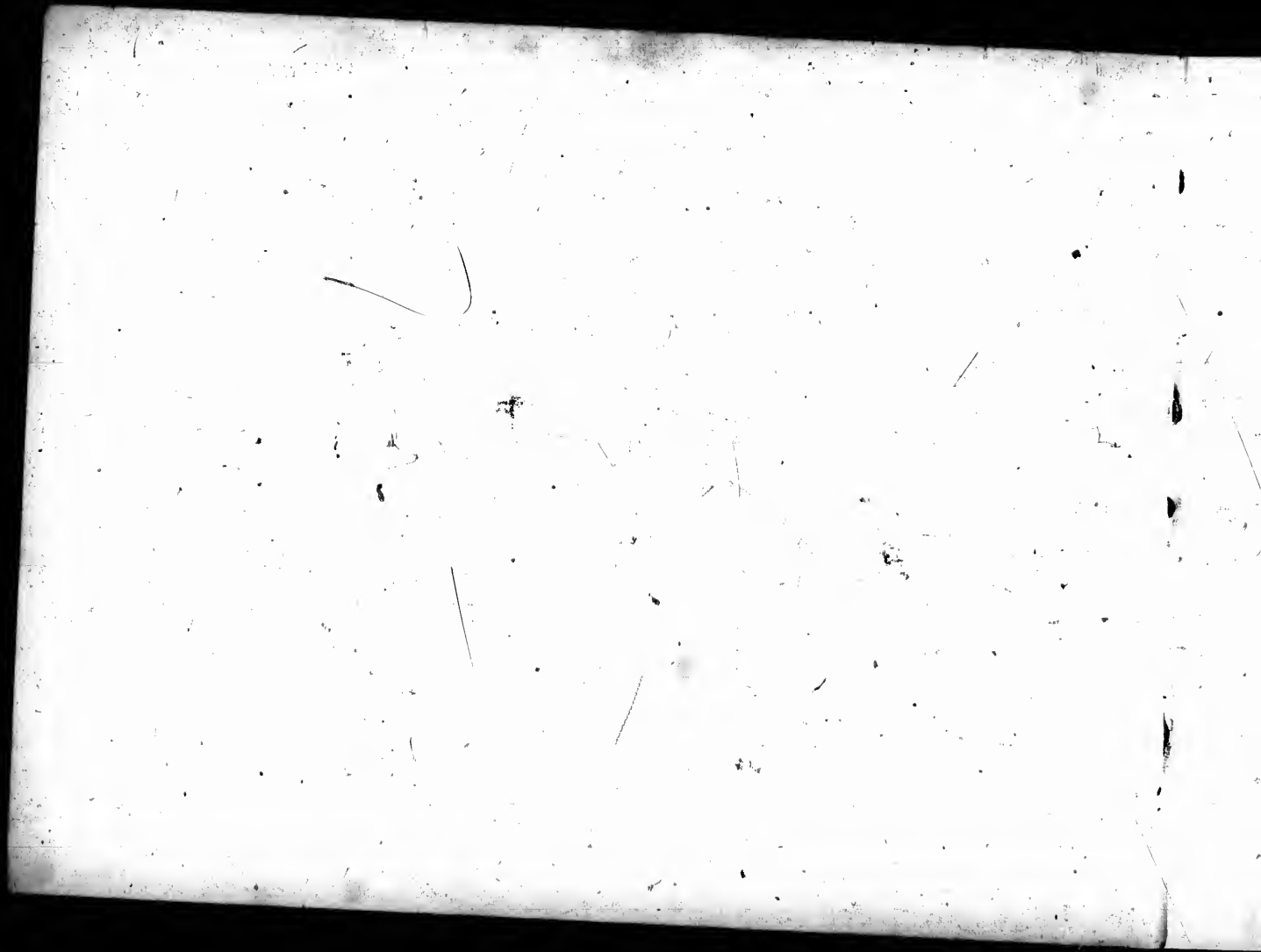
....The

Manufacture of Wall Paper

Illustrated

With compliments of

Colin McArthur & Co.



Contents.

The history of the commencement of the wall paper industry in Montreal and a brief reference to its founder.

A description of the process of manufacture, illustrated with half-tone engravings, from our own factory.

Extracts from a well-written history of the evolution of the wall paper industry through the efforts of French artists.

Some practical pointers on the proper characteristics of wall paper for decorating different rooms in an artistic manner.

A valuable room measurement table.

Four new designs of wall paper.



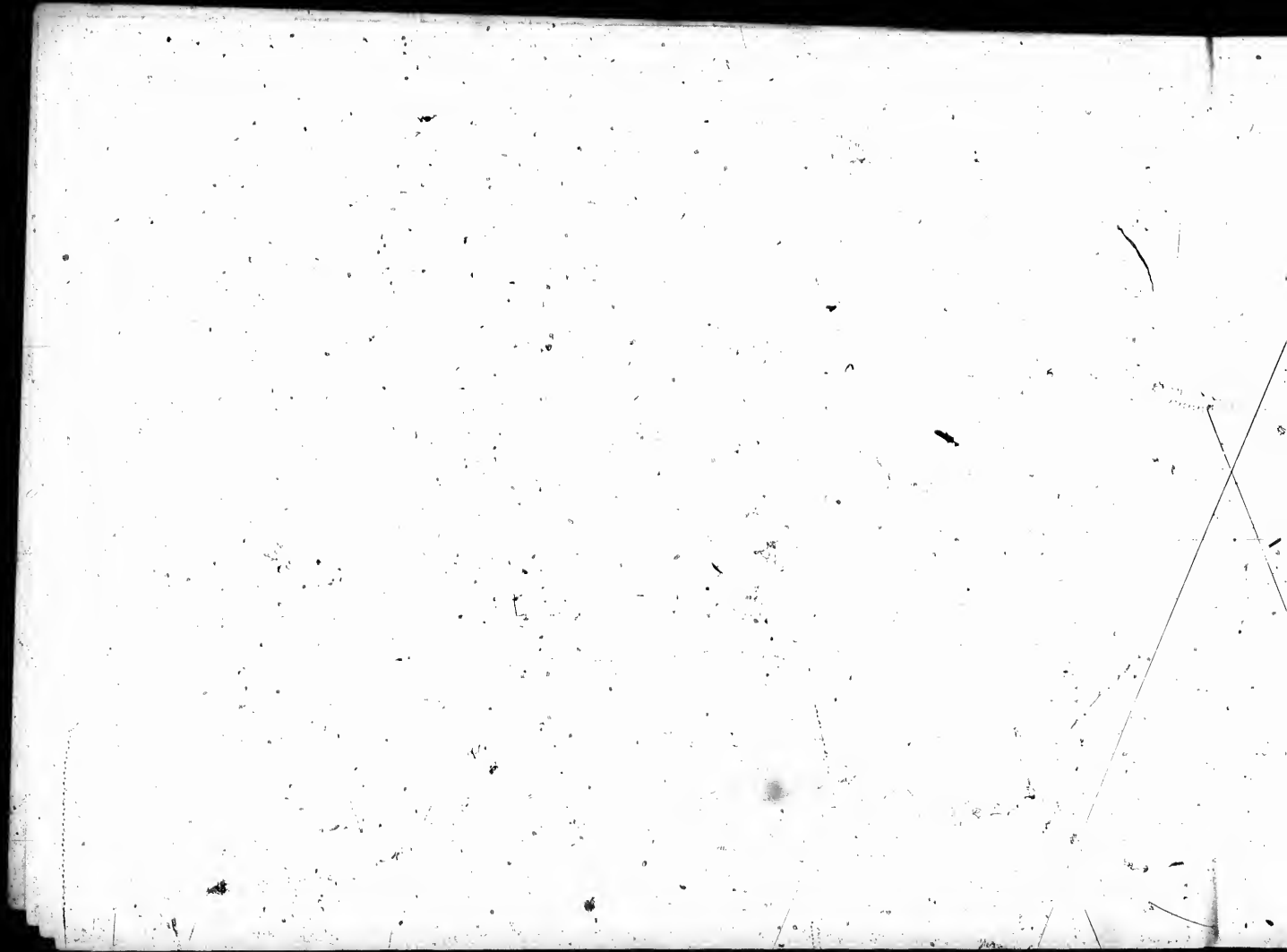


MR. COLIN MCARTHUR.
THE FOUNDER OF THE BUSINESS.



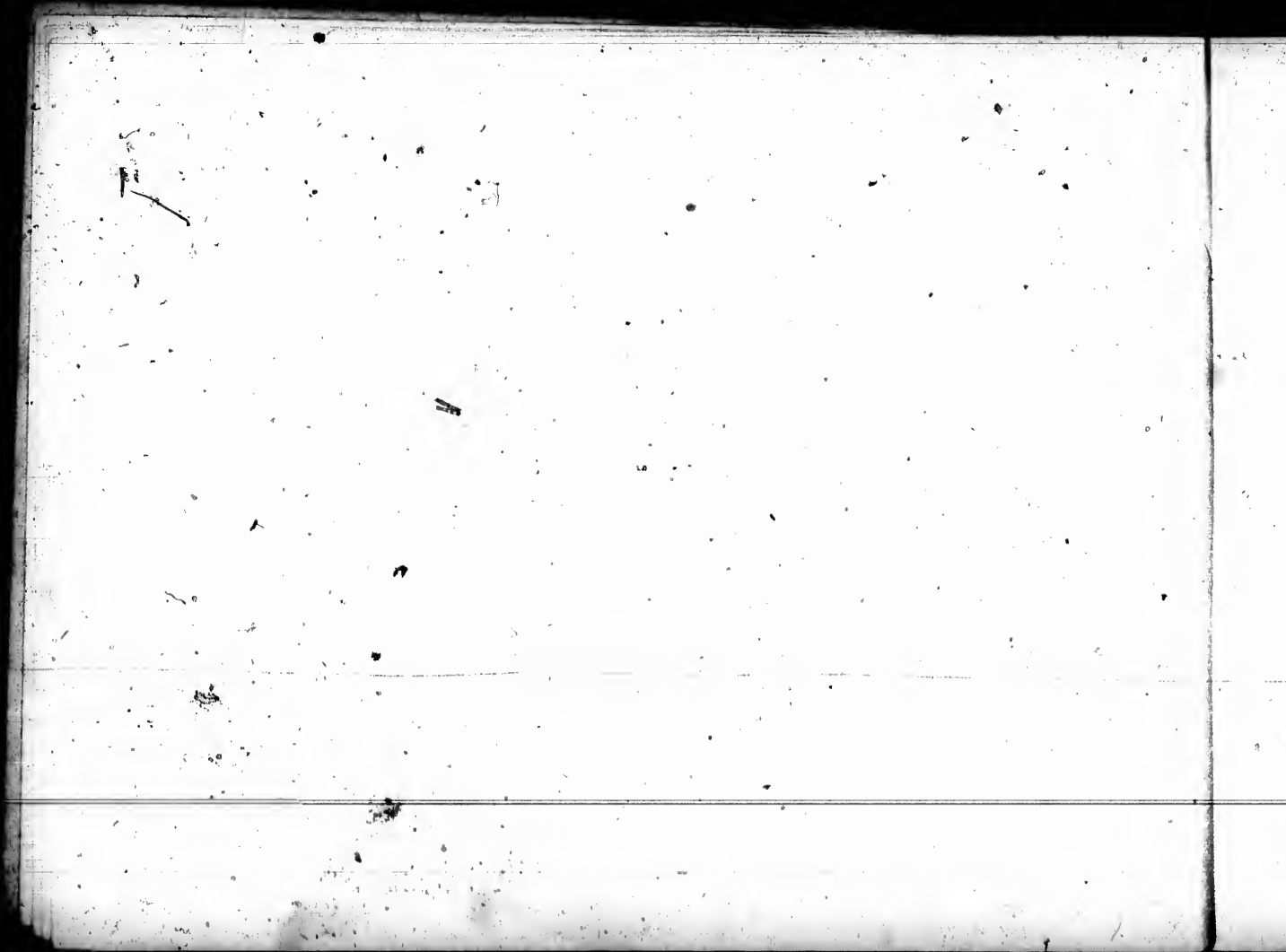
Introduction.

The foundation of the Montreal Wall Paper Factory, in 1878, marked an era in Montreal's commercial history. The business was carried on prosperously by Messrs. Watson & McArthur, and, in 1884, came into the hands of Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co. Mr. Colin McArthur is now sole partner. He commenced the manufacturing of wall paper in Montreal, in 1879, previous to which date wall papers were principally imported from Great Britain and the United States. His energy and genius in design have made his name famous. Mr. McArthur was born in Glasgow, in 1835. He is one of the most pleasant and approachable men in Montreal, and as full of business enterprise and enthusiasm as he manifested in his younger days. The high character of the goods produced, and the excellent reputation of the firm in business circles, resulted in a gradual extension of opera-

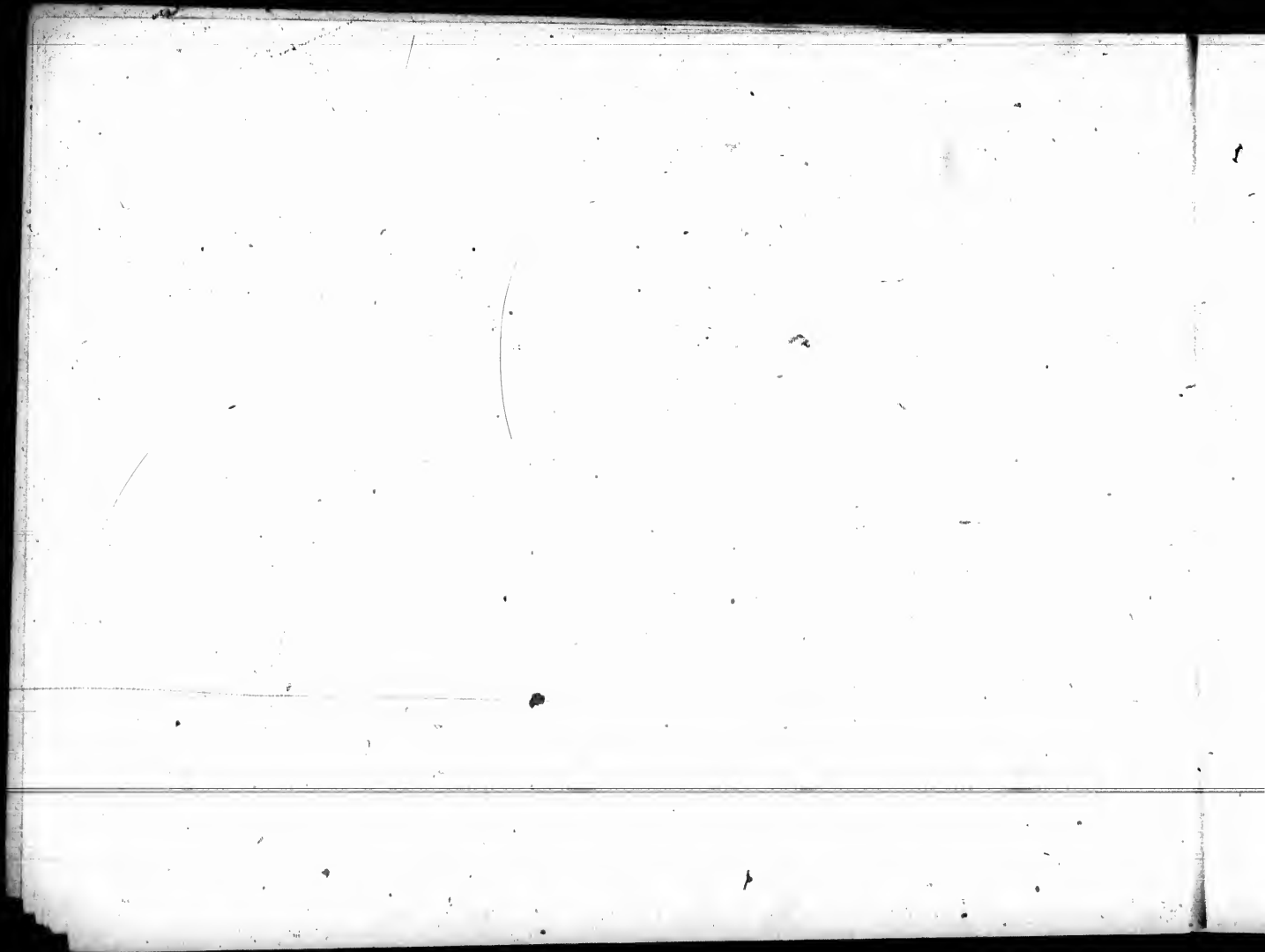


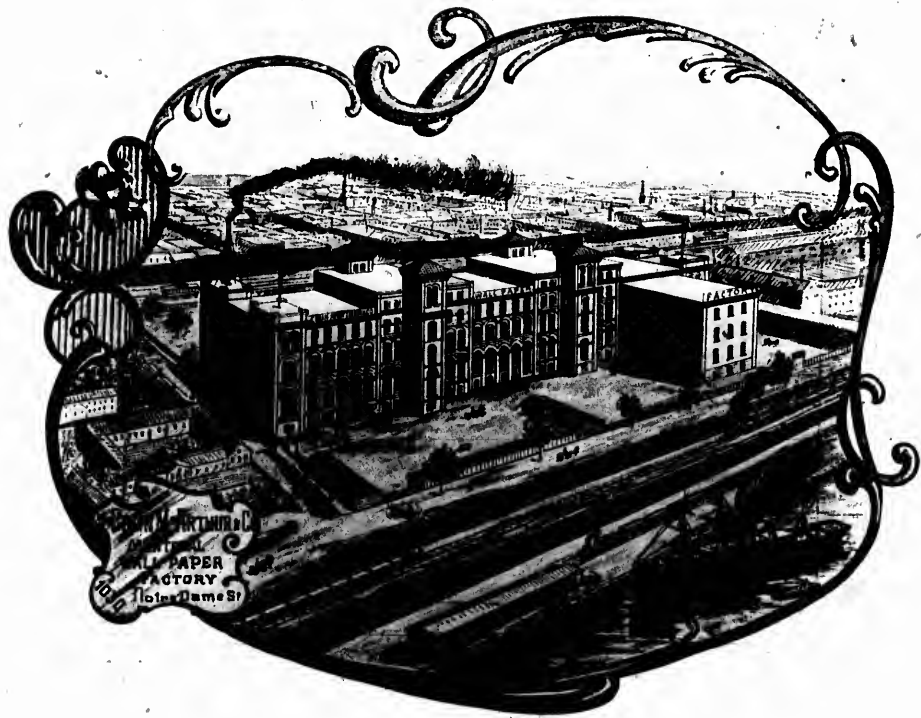


MR. D. J. MCARTHUR.

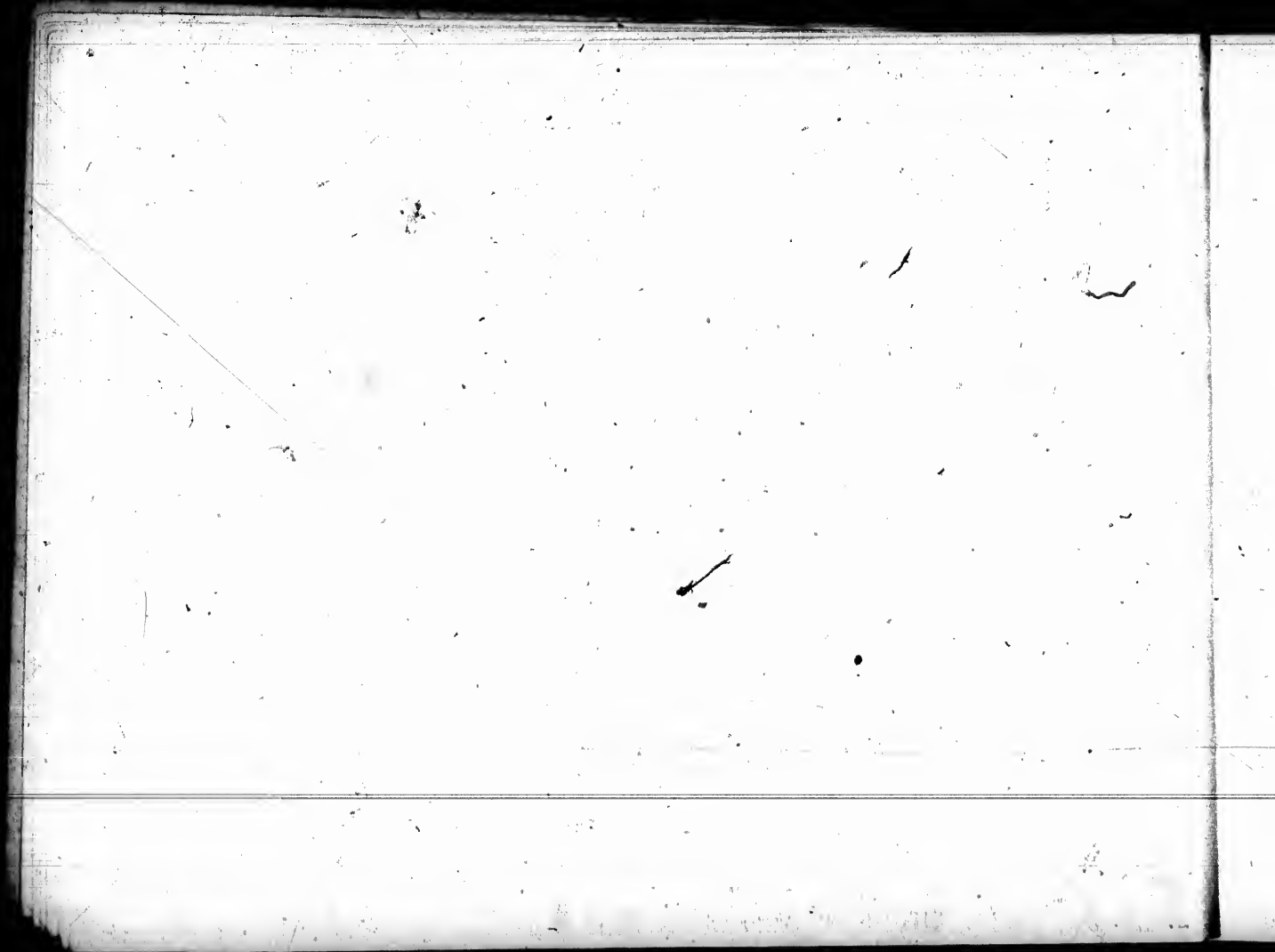


tions, until every part of the Dominion has been covered. The old premises were situated on Grey Nnn Street, but increasing business made a removal necessary, and, accordingly, the present commodious establishment, 15 Voltigeurs Street, formerly, Molsons College, was secured. It is a four-story building, two hundred and twenty-five feet by forty-five, equipped with all modern appliances, and machinery. All kinds of wall paper are here manufactured, the most skilful artists in America being numbered among our sixty employes. The stock includes the greatest variety of wall papers, from the most elaborate to the simplest design. At all exhibitions, local and foreign, where we have exhibited, we have secured first prizes, and the firm's reputation has thus been borne to all parts of the world. The success of the exhibits at Antwerp and Trinidad was specially conspicuous.





THE FACTORY—RIVER SIDE VIEW.

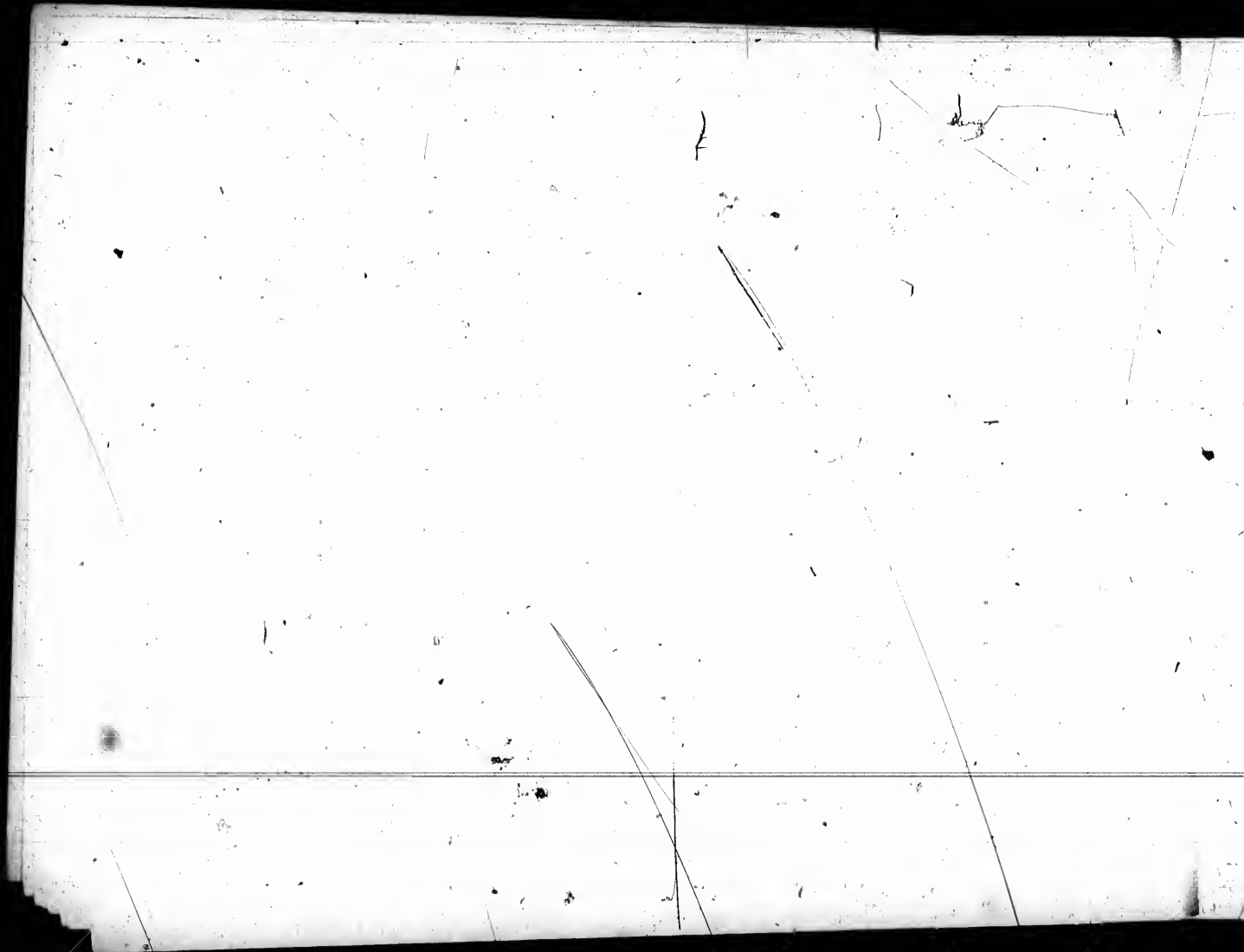


How Goods are Made.

A wall paper factory seen in full operation is a most interesting sight, with its wonderful machinery and ingenious and intricate contrivances for carrying the finished wall paper along the racks, on which run parallel chains, in sets, each set of chains going slower than the preceding one. This system of chains allows the freshly printed paper to run quickly out of the printing machines on to the first set which goes fast and is then transferred automatically to a slower set and by the time that the wall paper has reached the end of the rack, it is thoroughly dried and ready to be reeled into rolls as we see it in the retail stores. The wall paper is suspended from the racks by sticks which are fed out to the chains automatically from boxes which have only to be kept full and "they do the rest."

The printing machines are by far the most important to see, and, without a thorough examination, it is impossible to understand how such intricate combinations of colors can be laid so systematically.

The tour of the factory commences in the basement. At the west end, is the engine room and the grinding mills, and we begin our inspection there, after which we pass into the boiler room, but the hot blasts from the fires quickly decide us not to

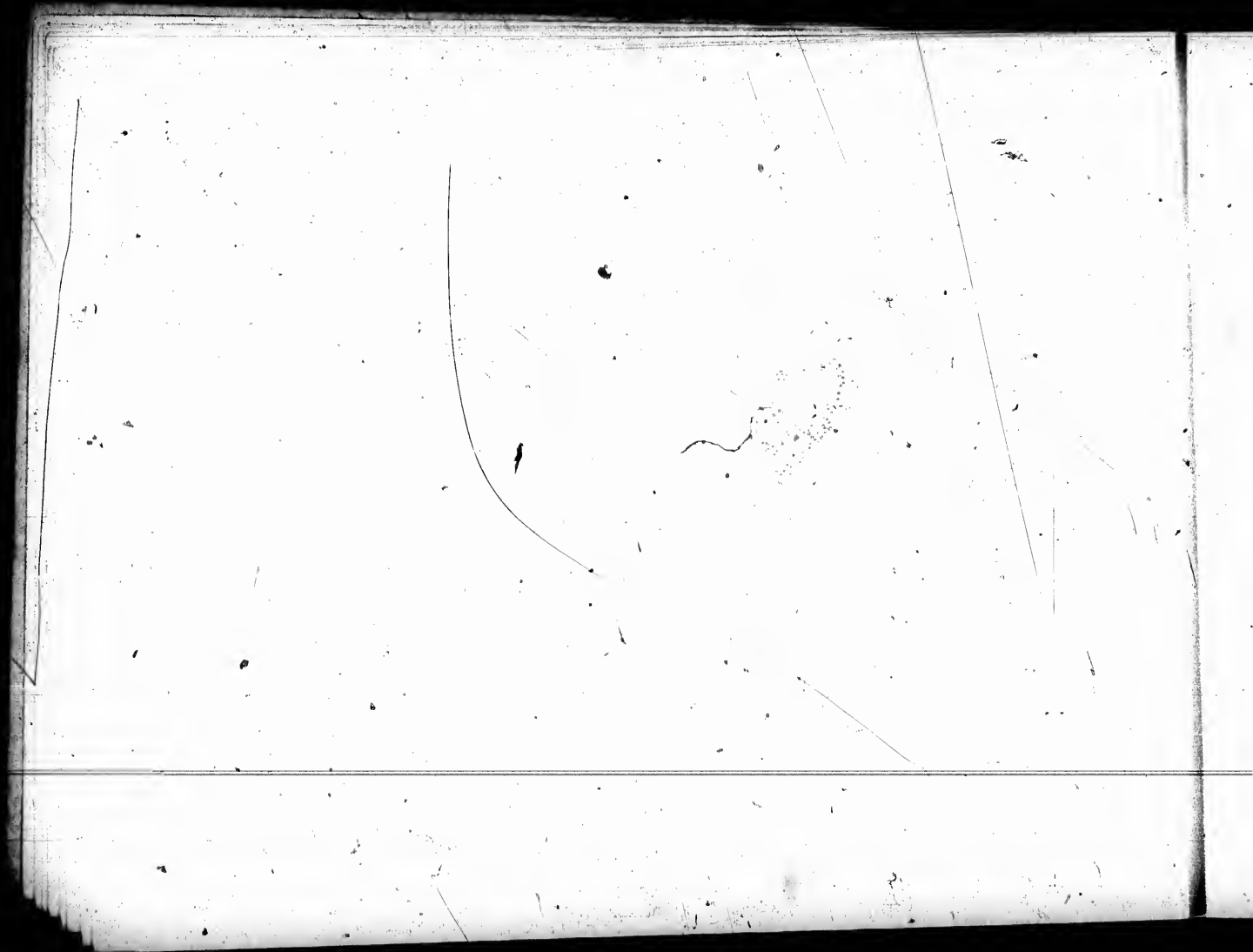




MR. COLIN McARTHUR.

PRIVATE OFFICE.

MR. D. J. McARTHUR.

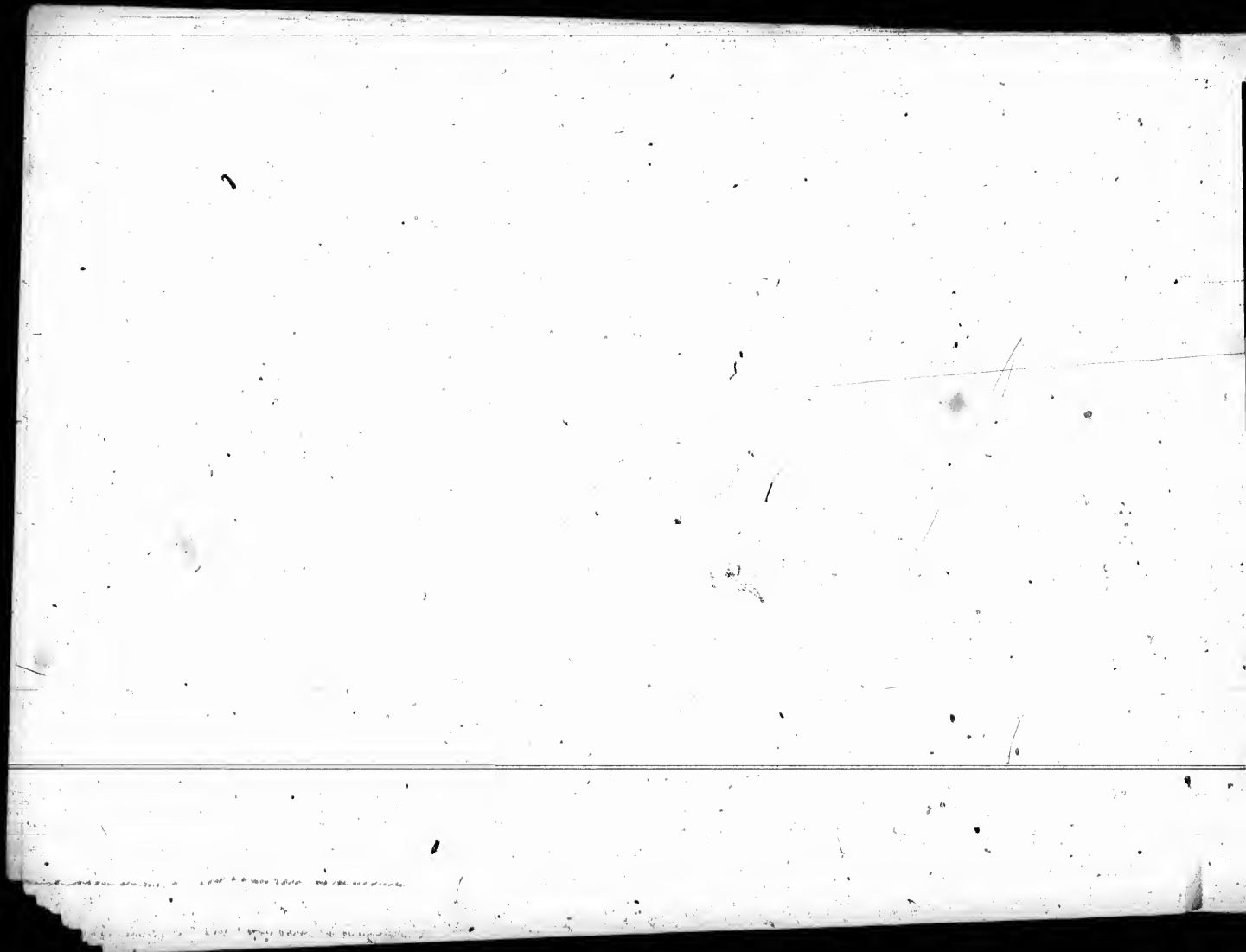


linger here and so we direct our steps towards the color mixing department. Here all colors are mixed in bulk, sieved, and then run into large vats after coming out of the Grinding Machines. All orders for colors wanted for the machines upstairs come over the telephone with which the different departments are connected and the colors are delivered by elevator to the different flats.

Next we visit the printing roller storing vault in which are stored several thousand rollers which have to be kept in as even a temperature as possible, otherwise they become warped and useless. These rollers by the way represent quite a small fortune. The whole east end of the basement is used as a store-house for the paper stock as received from the paper mills. It comes in rolls of about one mile long, and there are always about fifteen to twenty-five car loads in stock during the busy season.

The first floor above contains the offices, printing roller cutting department, sample room and warehouse; here all the manufactured stock is stored and packed ready for shipment.

In the shipping department we observe goods ready for shipment to all parts of the Dominion of Canada, Australia, Tasmania, New-Zealand, South Africa, West





MR. KEMP



MR. BRANKER



MR. CHRISTIE



MR. MCGOUN



MR. WILLIAMSON



MR. CRANST



MR. LA RIVIERE



MR. STEVENS



MR. PELLETIER



MR. PARSONS

OUR TRAVELLERS:

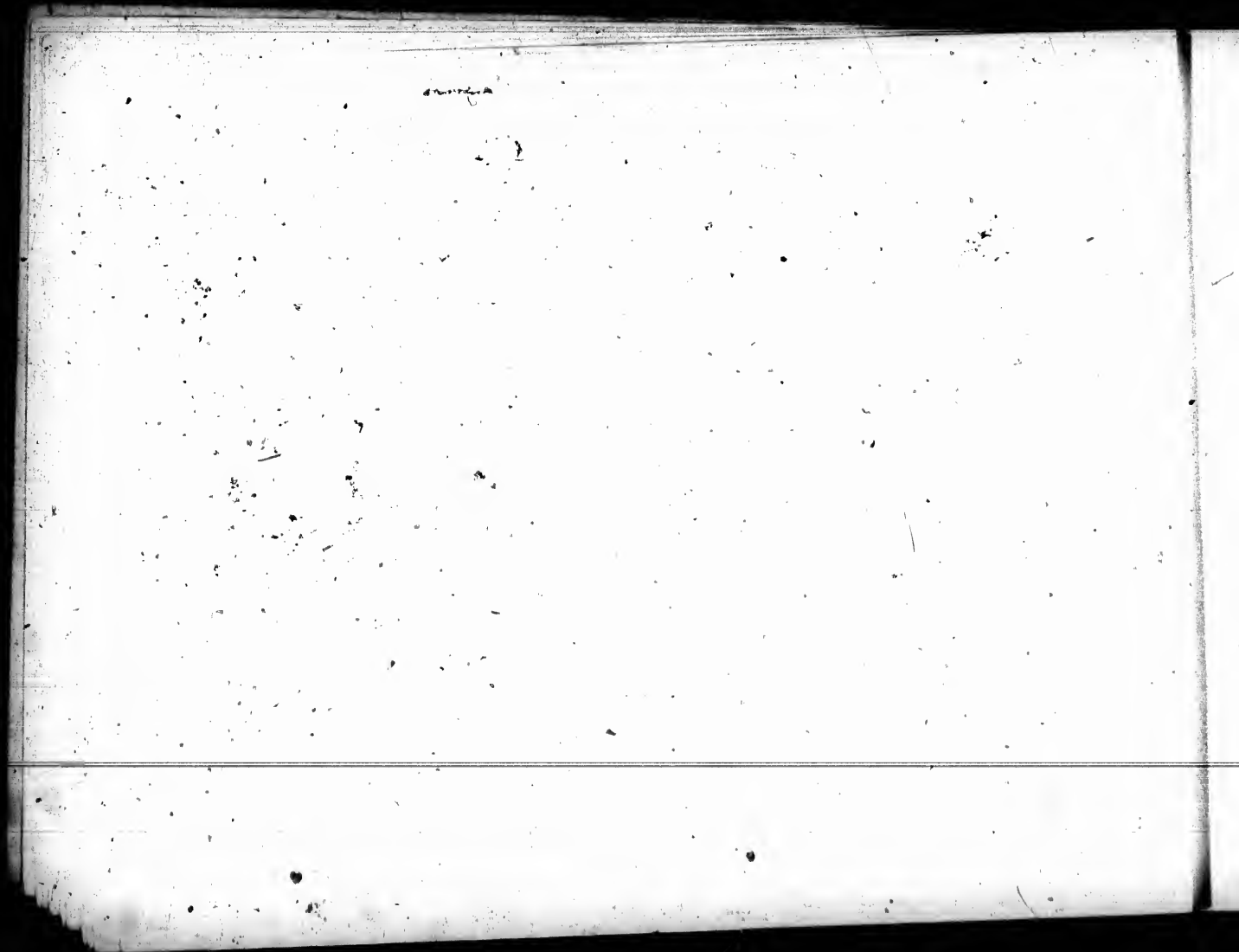


Indies, Trinidad and South America, United States and Europe, in all of which countries the firm has an established connection.

The roller cutting department is very interesting as this work requires great precision, the great secret of good printing being in having the rollers so cut as to fit into one another without any overlapping. Visitors should not fail to see this department.

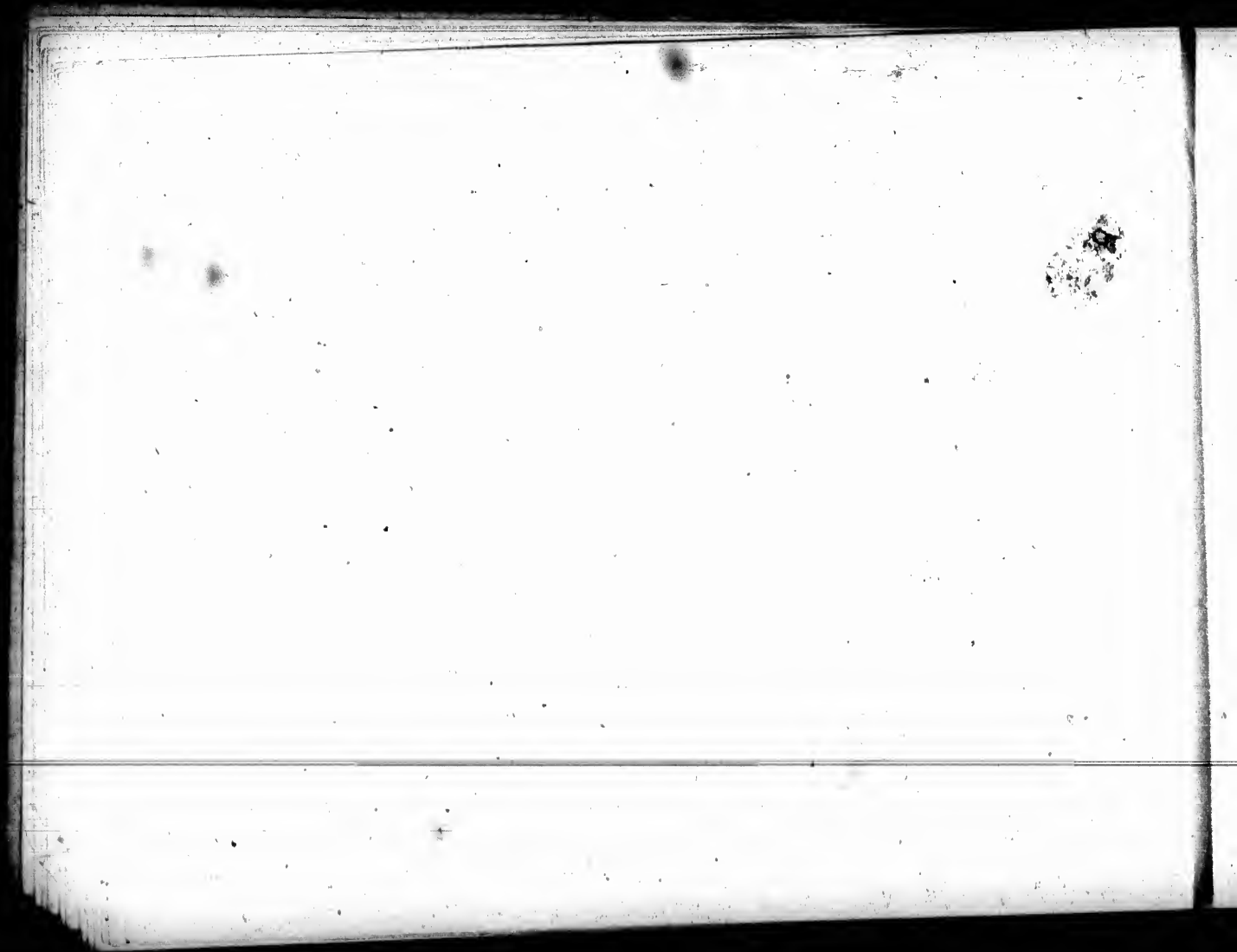
The second and third floors contain the printing and grounding machines. These machines are indeed wonderful to see; the rollers belonging to a pattern are first mounted on geared shafts which in turn are placed into their respective positions and locked by means of thumb screws with the geared cylinder of the printing drum, the machine is then ready for printing. The plain paper is fed to the machine from the rear and printed; it is then carried on to the racks and to the other end of the flat, by which time it has dried and is immediately reeled, then bundled and sent down to the warehouse to be stored.

On the third floor the heavy varnished gold papers are made; here the racks are respectively four and eight hundred feet long, the chains moving much slower as great care is taken with this particular class of wall paper.





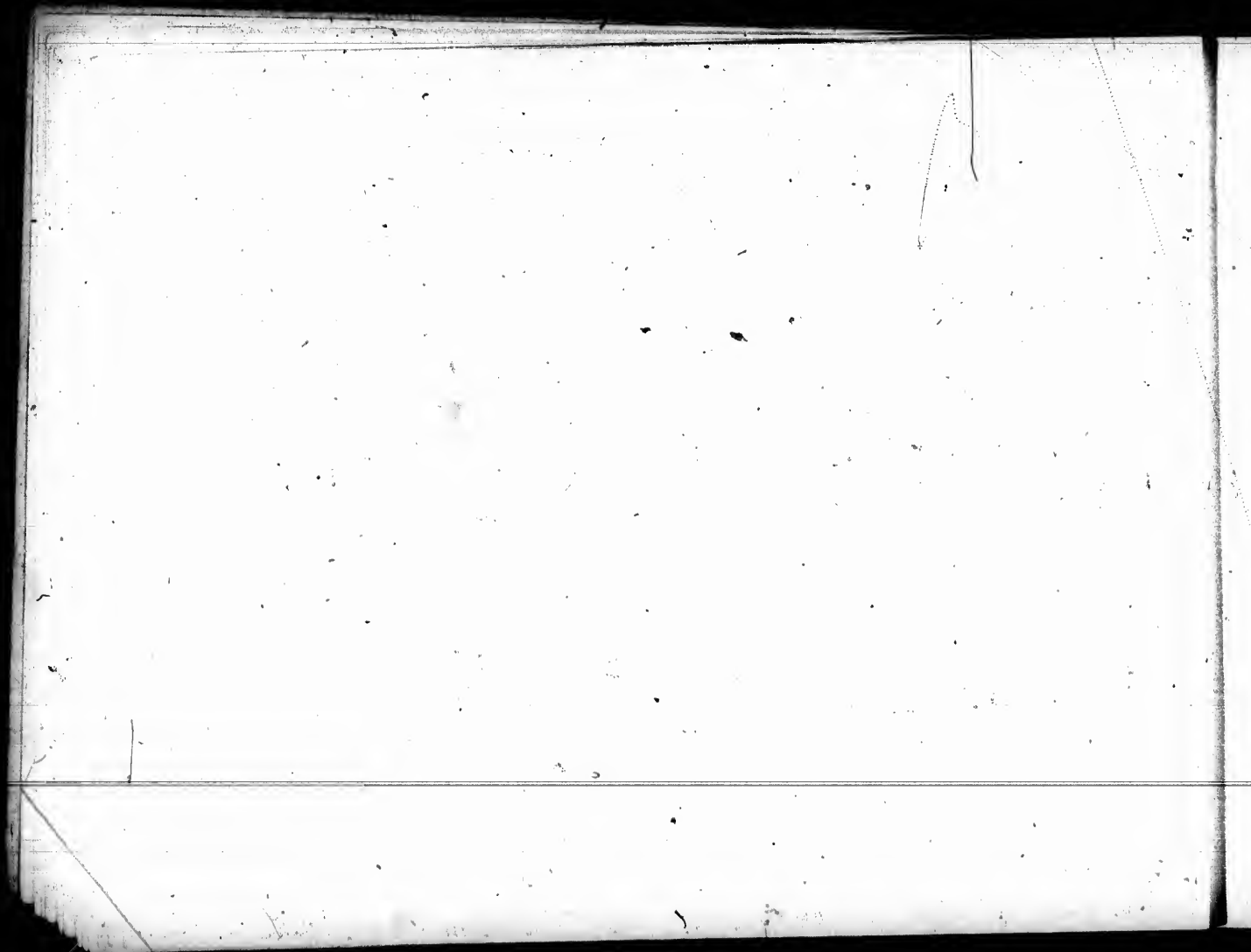
GENERAL OFFICE.



The total daily capacity of production of the factory is sixty thousand rolls. On the fourth floor are situated the embossing room and artist's studio. Nearly all fine goods are embossed, thereby giving the paper a very fine appearance. In the studio we find the artist hard at work, transferring each section of the design, according to the colors, to separate rollers; they are then sent down to the roller cutting department to be cut, felted and finished.

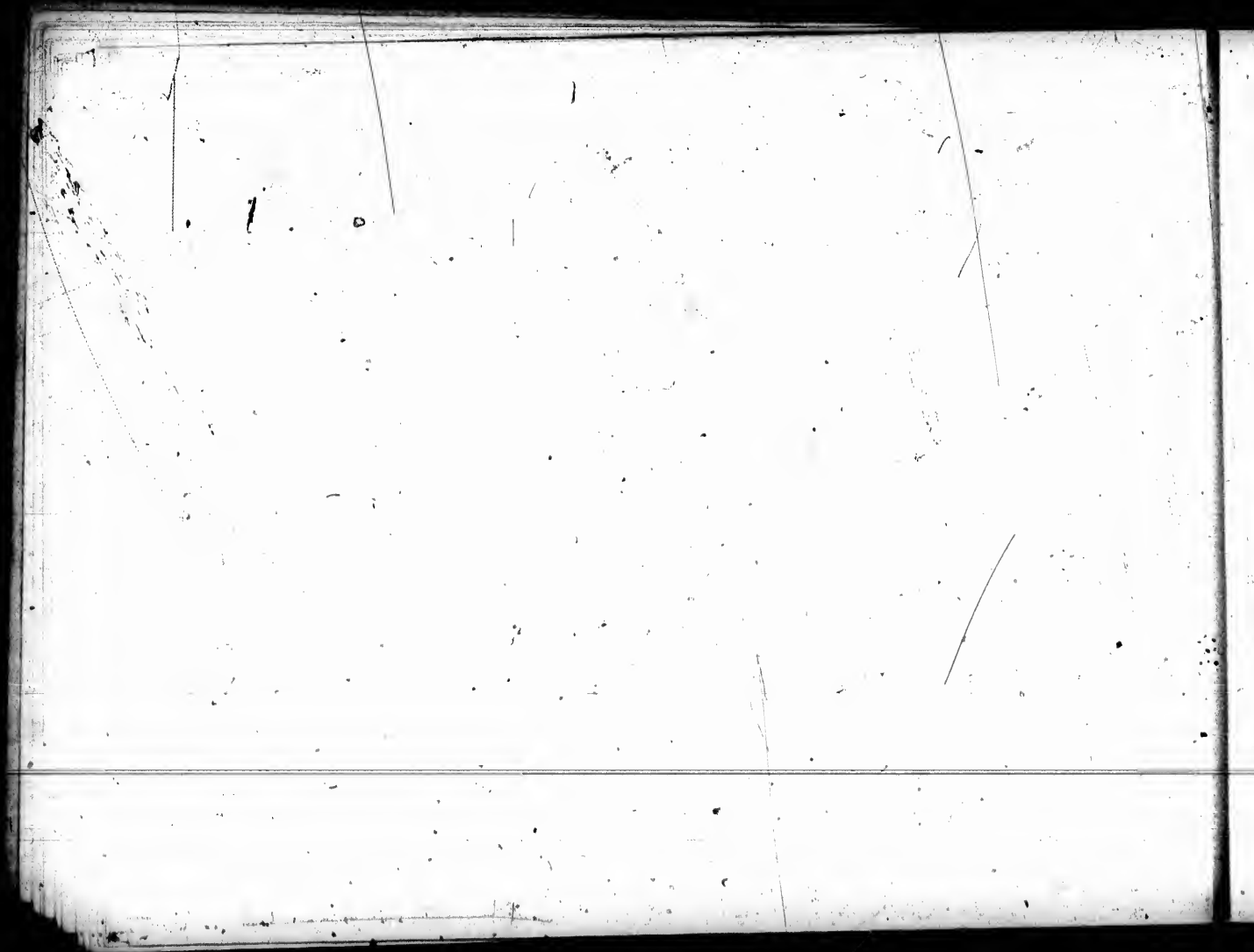
This establishment uses about from six to seven tons of paper a day and draws all its supplies from Canadian paper mills.

It is generally accepted that wall paper has only been made by machinery for about seventy years and was first produced by a firm in Lancashire, England. This firm, which was engaged in the manufacture of cloth hangings, began experimenting with paper about that time, and discovered that paper hangings were much cheaper and looked as well, and were therefore more acceptable to the general public.





DESIGNER'S ROOM.

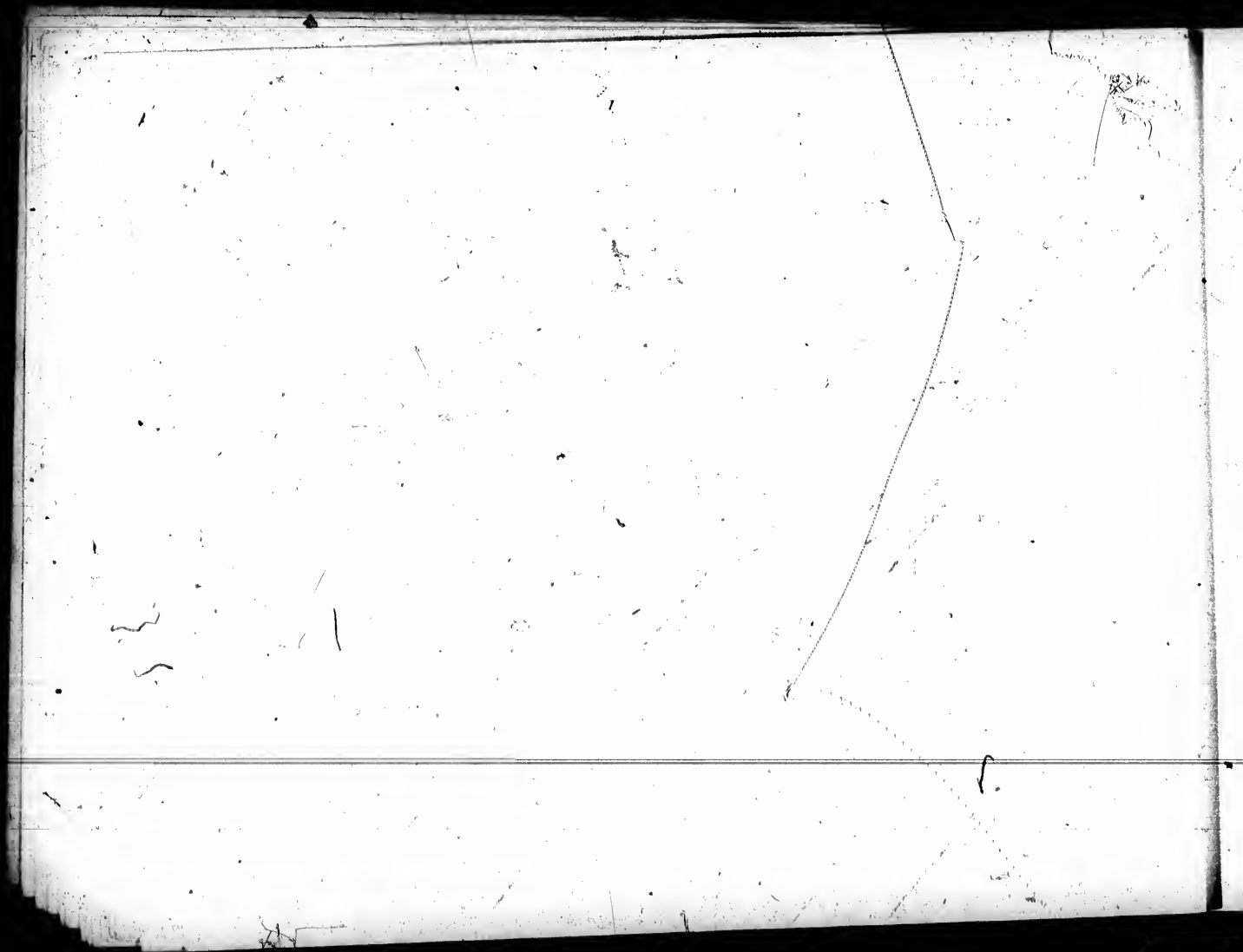


Important Facts Worth Consideration.

Of all the great and growing industries of our age none has advanced more extensively and with more rapidity than that of Wall Paper. The variety, beauty and attractiveness of its products are of such a nature as to command the attention and admiration of all interested in the general growth of Art and Science. As a factor in beautifying and decorating a home, Wall Paper is now indispensable, not only to the superb mansion of the millionaire, but to the humble cottage of the day laborer. Its wide and ever-increasing use not only betokens the marvelous growth in wealth and numbers of our people, but also their advance in the use of the beautiful and refined.

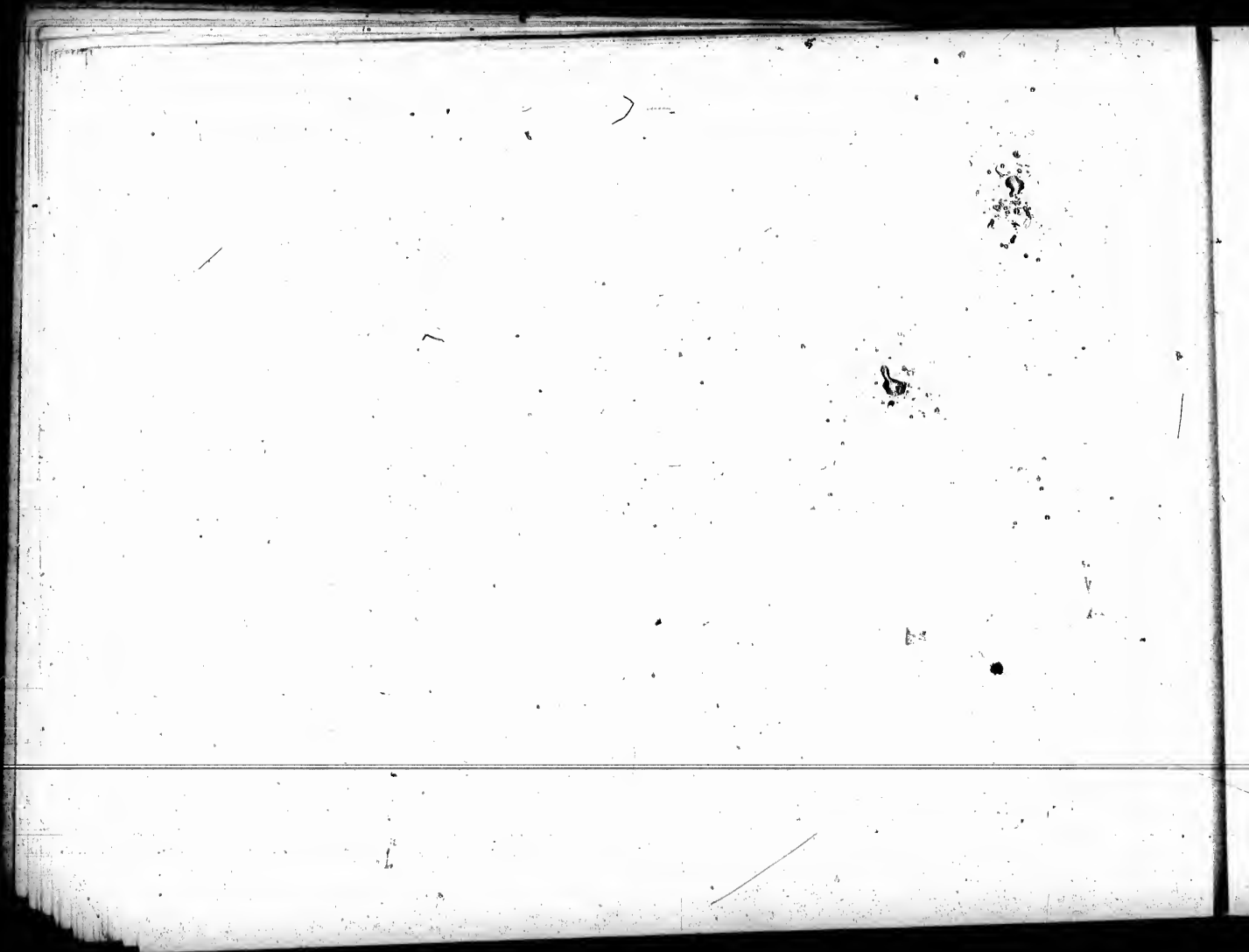
To enable you to intelligently and satisfactorily answer such queries as a purchaser may put to you concerning our great industry, we publish and present to you this compendium.

Our great success in the Wall Paper Trade is to be attributed to the keeping up with and being a step in advance of its steadily growing demands. We have spared neither time, labor or money, in procuring the best that was to be had for the present and devising improvements aiming to meet the more exacting demands of the future.





THE ROLLER CUTTING DEPARTMENT.



The pre-eminent position we now occupy in our Art has been earned by diligence, faithfulness and promptness in our dealings with the trade. That all our efforts have been amply rewarded is manifest from the generous recognition and patronage given us.

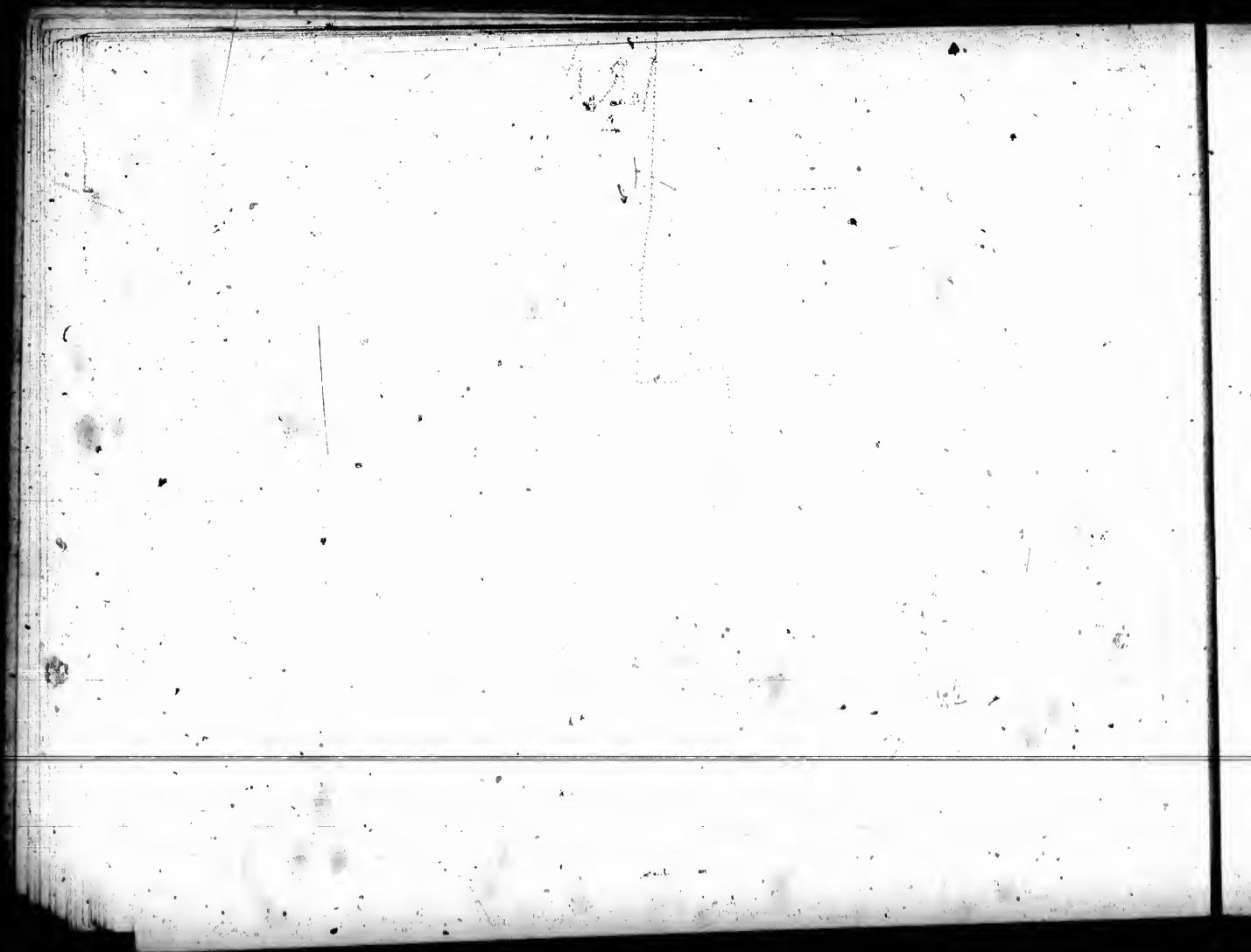
To add to our well-earned reputation, elevate and improve our cherished Art, and increase the already well-established confidence of the trade in us shall be, as always in the past, our highest aim and endeavor.

In this age of unlimited advertising and fierce competition to give an article of commerce a fair opportunity to commend itself and become popular if possessed of merit, care must be taken to make it conspicuous, and display it to the best advantage. To that end we earnestly request our dealers, for their own pecuniary benefit, as well as in justice to us, that they make it a special point to give our goods equal prominence with any other class they handle. Window dressing has recently so far advanced that it is now elevated to the rank of an art, and by applying it to the Wall Paper Trade it would greatly enhance its growth and more general and varied use. We cannot too strongly impress the necessity and commercial value of keeping up an artistic and attractive window display, and changing it from time to time, as diversity in popular tastes and fashions may suggest.





COLOR BLENDING DEPARTMENT.



Wall Paper—How and Where it was First Made.

The primary law of decoration is the law of echo or repetition, a prominent color appearing once, ought to recur again and again in a somewhat different way. All races, in whatever stage of barbarism or civilization they may be found, have in some manner manifested the in-born desire that exists in them for bright, pleasing and varying colors, from the ferocious, nomadic Sioux Indian on the trackless prairie to the highly-refined, æsthetic Frenchman, enraptured with the dazzling splendor and magnificence of a Parisian art gallery. The discrimination and taste displayed in the selection and use of color go far towards indicating to what stage of civilization the people using it belong. Evidence of man's use and appreciation of color is to be found in every work of his hands, from the earliest dawn of history up to the very latest day. The rainbow in the overhanging arch of heaven, in all the beauty, grandeur and diversity of its coloring, must have originally inspired him with this sense of enjoyment in rich colors, and induced him to spare no efforts in his endeavor to reproduce in Art this magnificent, harmonious, many-lined work of Nature. Amongst the early peoples, the Egyptians in a marked degree showed a love for rich and pleasing colors, and to them may be historically traced the introduction of multi-coloring in the interior decorations of their homes. Over

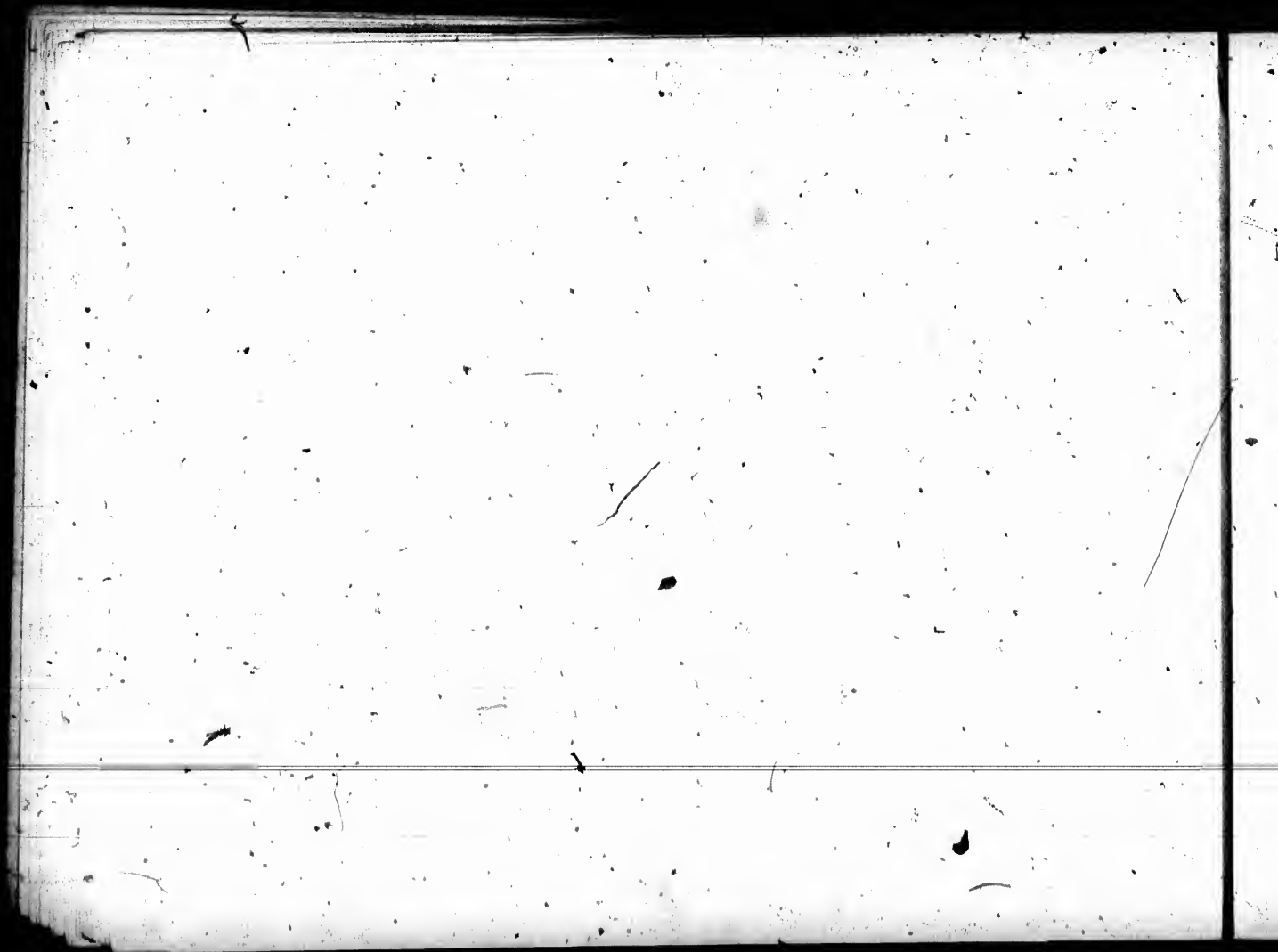
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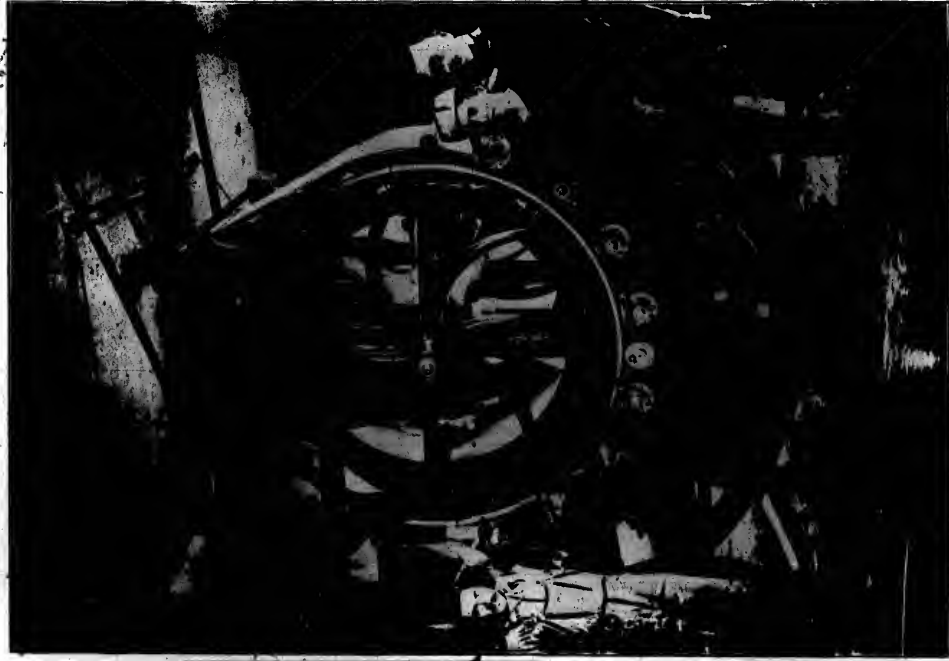


12 COLOR PRINTING MACHINE.

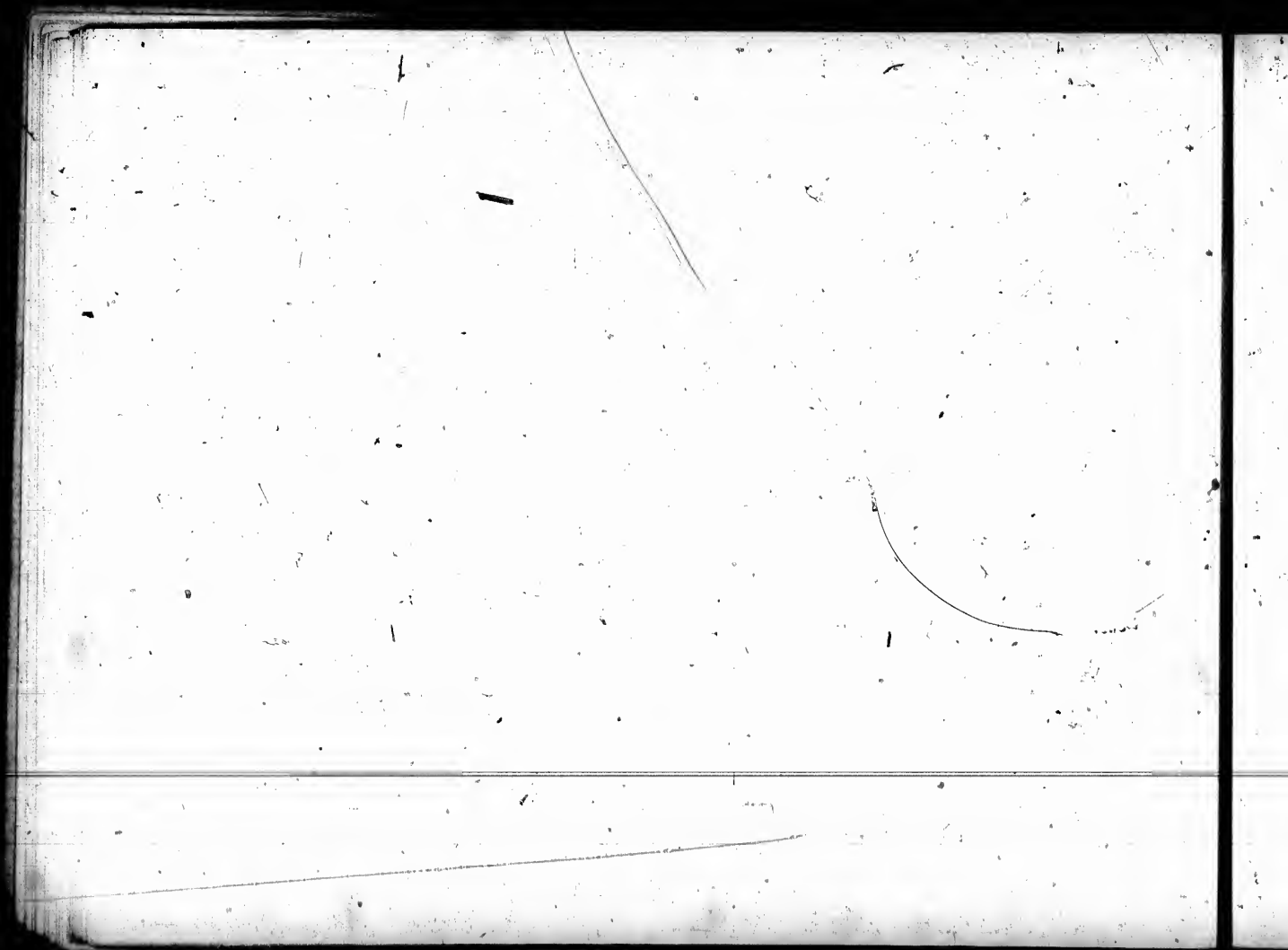


four thousand years ago, these people painted the interior walls and ceilings of their houses, and decorated them with pictures of their Gods, monarchs, soldiers and philosophers, and whoever they held in reverence and high esteem. The polished, chaste, art-loving Greeks, cultivated to a remarkable extent the art of decoration, and, though marble and bronze were the prevailing materials used in interior decorations of their homes, the painter's art was freely called into requisition. As the civilization of Egypt and Greece decays and gradually perishes, and the course of empire westward takes its way, we find the sceptres of power and progress transferred to England and France, and with them all the desires and tastes naturally arising from their possession. That these great nations displayed a constantly increasing and insatiable desire to make the homes of their great and opulent beautiful and attractive, interiorly as well as exteriorly, decoratively as well as architecturally, the magnificent baronial castles of England and chateaux of France amply testify. The invariable wall decorations in these noble structures were cloth or tapestry, subsequently superseded by Wall Paper, and which is now for innumerable reasons destined to remain for time uncountable the standard article for interior wall decorations, unchanging in kind, though ever-changing in degree.

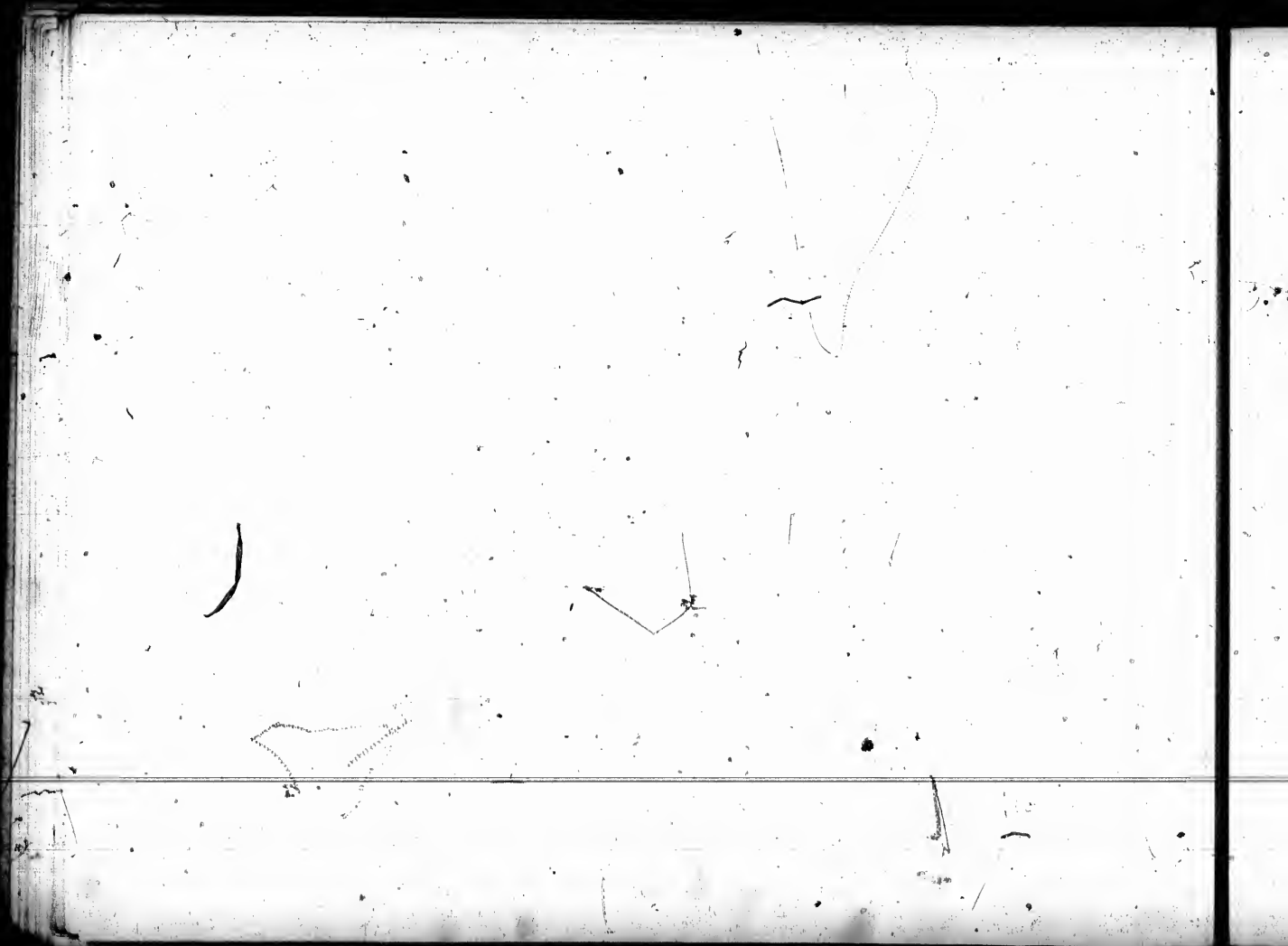


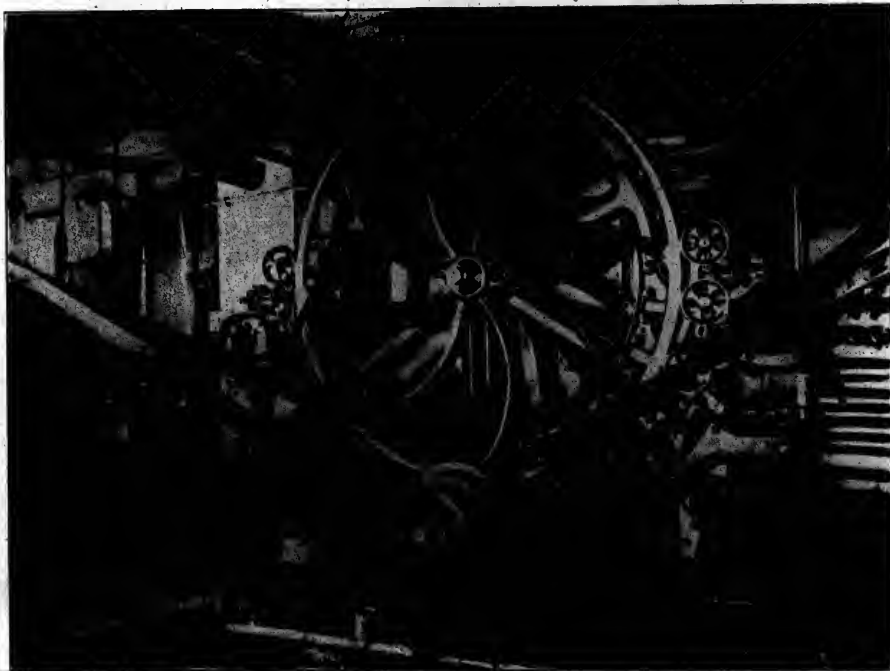


8-COLOR PRINTING MACHINE.

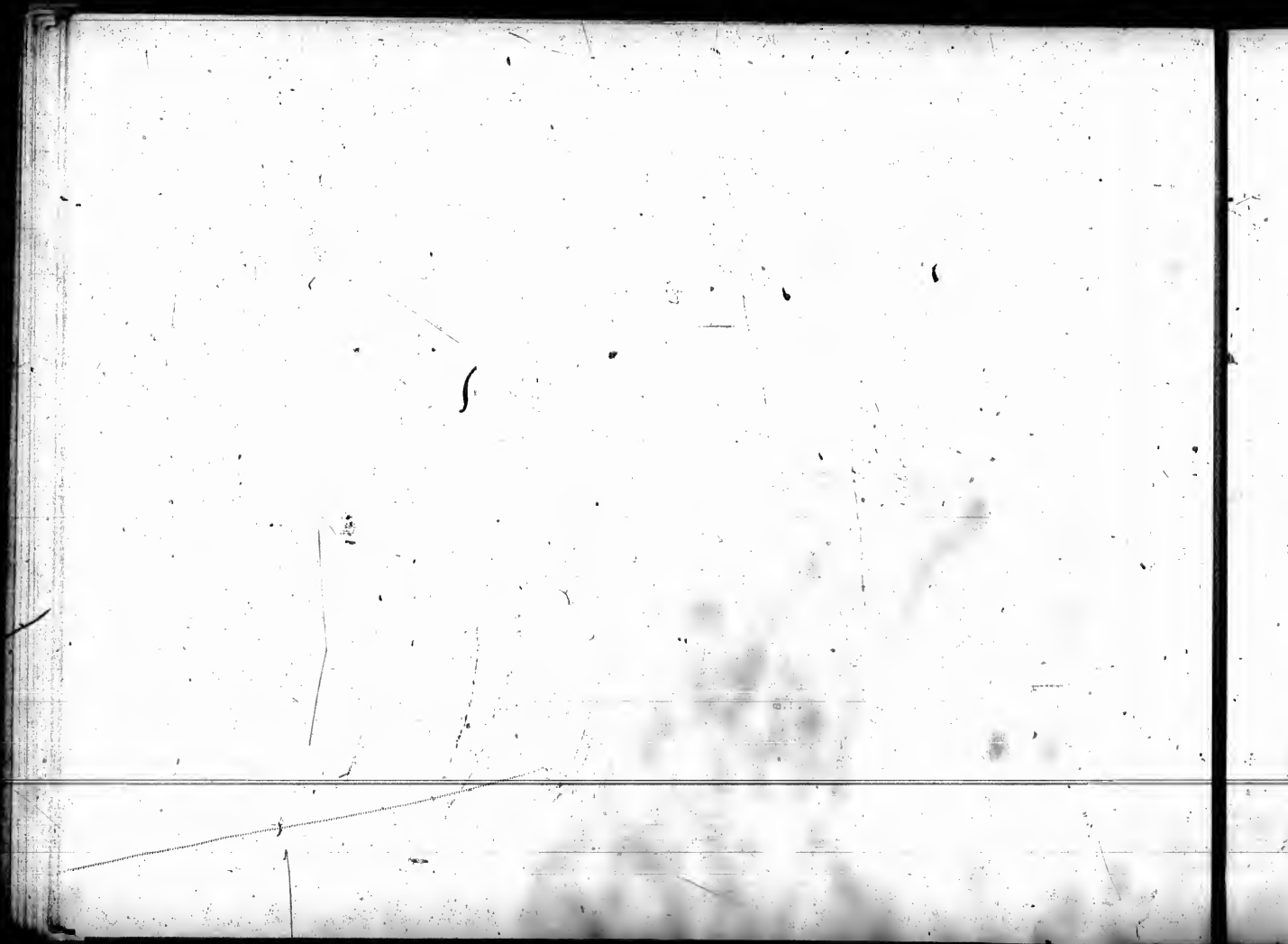


Cloth or tapestry was, until about the beginning of the seventeenth century, the only article used in the interior wall decorations, the painting of such, as followed by the earlier people, having been long abandoned. Until this period, Wall Paper as a decoration was unknown in Europe, though its use as such amongst the Chinese and Japanese is established to a certainty. The manufacture of paper hangings, though by its European origin belonging to the seventeenth century, may be fairly classed amongst the creations of the nineteenth. The few attempts—more or less happy—undertaken by Le Breton of Paris about 1680, and by the dynasty of François at Rouen from 1629 to 1750, can scarcely constitute a regular industry. The dominating idea in the minds of the François, who, as their first workmanship bears date from 1629, may be considered the advance inventors, was to imitate the woven tapestry with which walls were then adorned. This material was so costly that a good imitation could not fail to enrich the inventor. Consequently the François prospered beyond their most sanguine hopes, and founded a family which became allied with the cream of the aristocracy of France, the last male representative of which was guillotined during the terrible days of the Great Revolution.



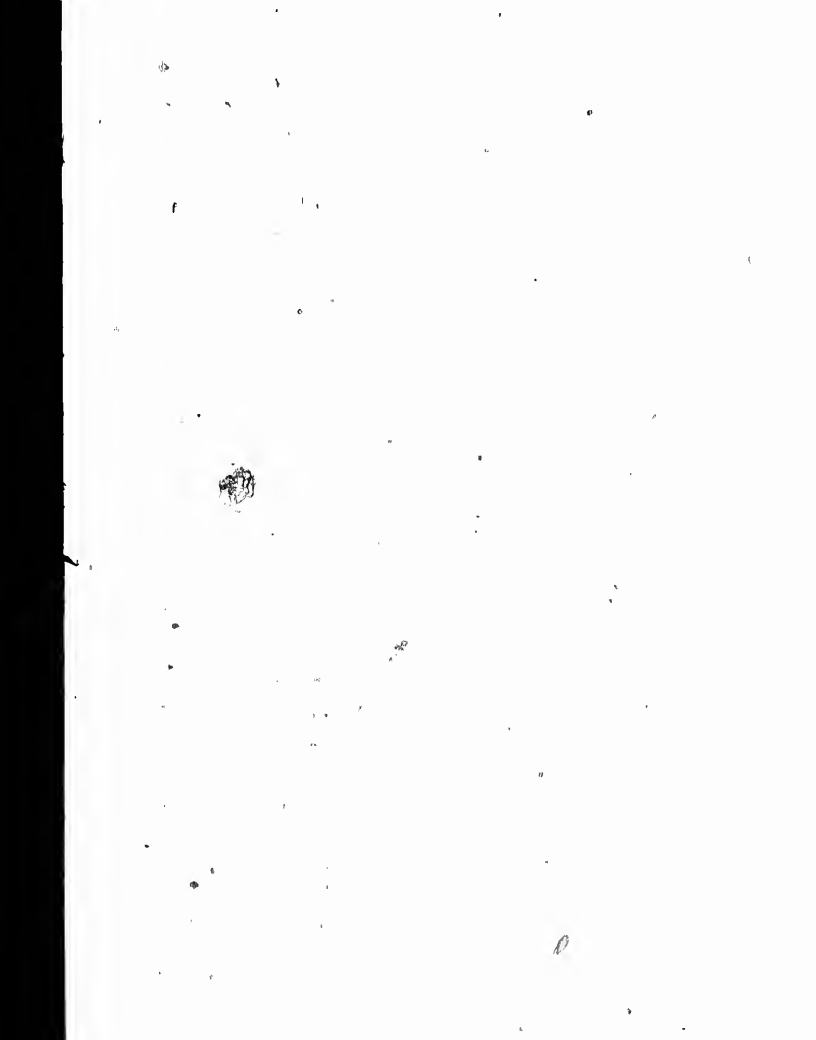


12-COLOR PRINTING MACHINE—SIDE VIEW.



These Rouen artists had a specialty in velvet papers made with wool powder, which was spread by means of a sieve upon a newly-made paper which had been sufficiently damped with oil to insure the adhesion of the wool. They attained the art, so say the authors of the day, of reproducing the Flanders foliage, and even the beautiful figures of the Gobelin and Aubusson tapestries. The most serious difficulties they encountered were in the prevention of dampness and ability to fold the goods, which for purposes of transportation had to be rolled around huge cylinders. The artisans connected with this early French institution called themselves "master paper-stainers."

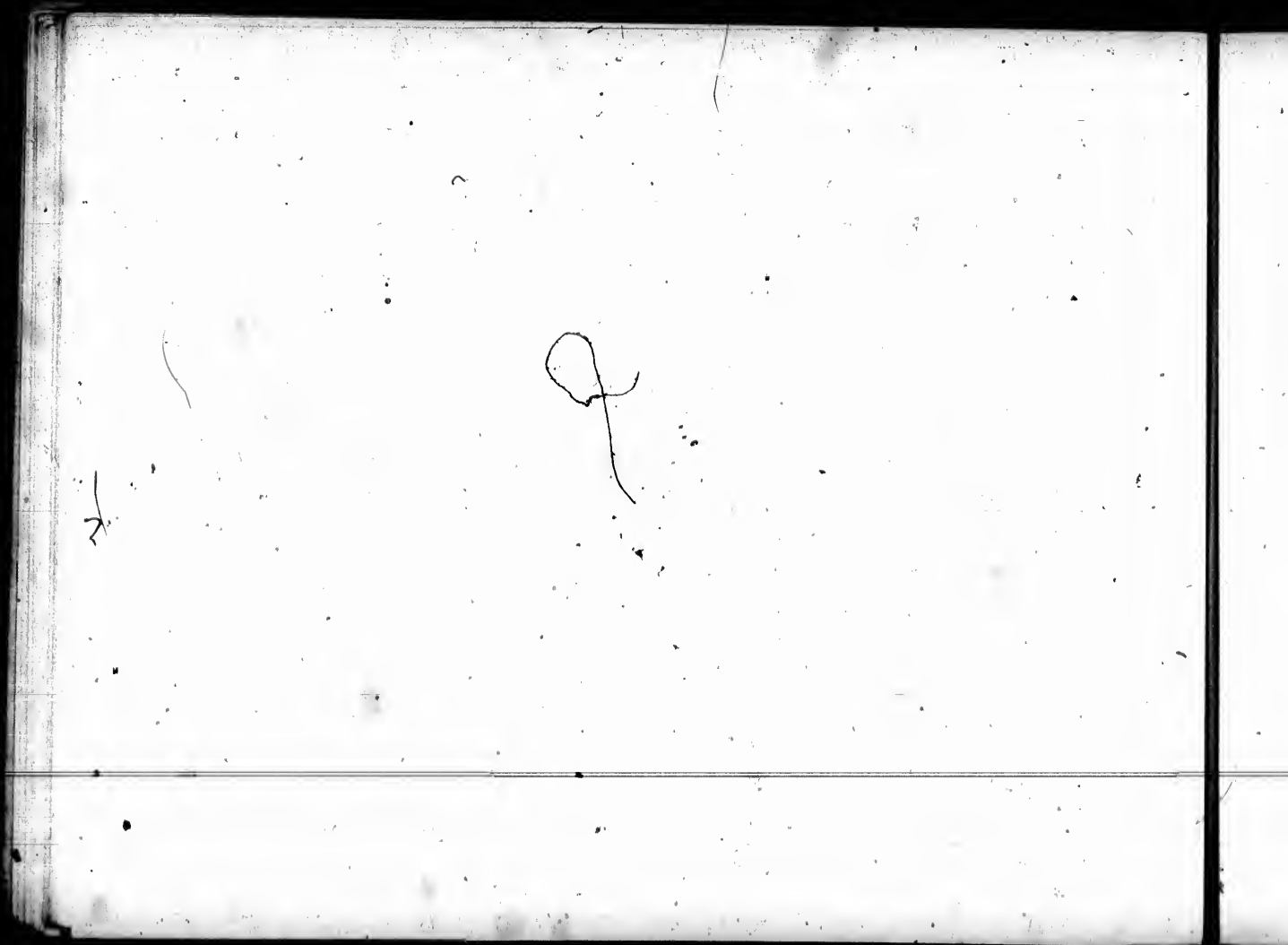
It was not until about the year 1760 that the use of Wall Paper in France became popular, and largely the substitute for woven tapestry as a decoration. At this period Revillon established at Rouen the first Wall Paper manufactory, and ere long its products became noted for their utility, adaptability and beauty. Its advantages in cost, the ease with which it was handled, the frequency with which it could be changed, and many other advantages over tapestry were speedily recognized, and it all at once became staple and popular.







REELING MACHINES:



Suggestions for Wall Decorating.

There is a very general timidity about the use of colors frequently asserting itself in the choice of the purchaser. People, on the whole, love color even on others' walls. A room is occasionally to be seen which fairly glows with rich though subdued colors, the effect of the mingling tints changing with the shifting of lights and shadows. It is a pleasure to the artistic eye to look into a room that is in itself a picture of harmony of color. To create this feeling, and assist such as are desirous of satisfying it, we offer the following suggestions respecting the decorations of the various parts of the interior walls:





SAMPLING DEPARTMENT.



The Hall.

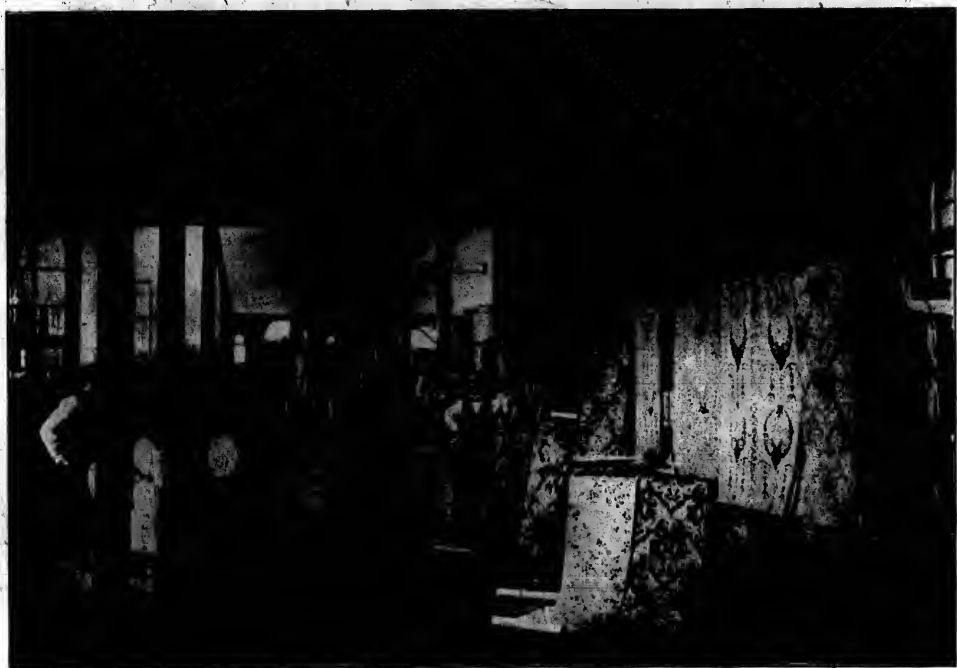
The hall being the entrance to the home, and not intended as a part to be occupied, ought to possess an air of elegance and dignity, arresting the attention of the visitor on entrance. The hall, vestibule and stair-case hall should be treated in rich and heavy colors; the designs may be Greek, Arabic or geometrical; nothing of a floral character should be used. To impart a pleasing effect to the hall, the ceiling and border or frieze should always be a perfect match with the wall hanging.

Anaglypta is the finest fabric in the world for high-class hall decorations.

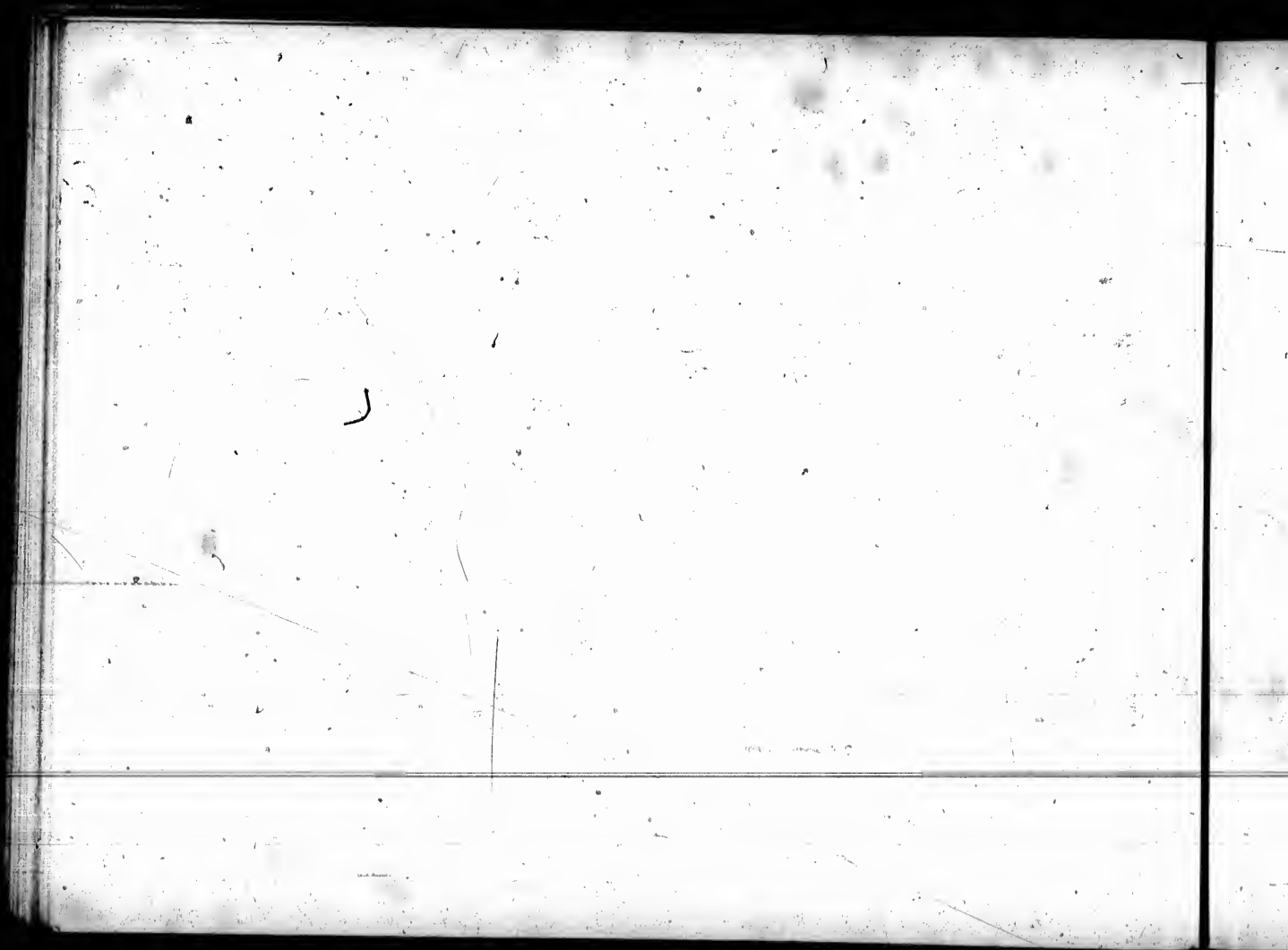
The Parlor.

This room ought to present a bright, airy and cheerful appearance. There is a growing tendency to return to white and gold; to those whose tastes are thus inclined we strongly recommend our Ivory-finished Papers. The tendency to colors or tints also widely obtains in pinks, yellows and faint greens, in the Rococo, Colonial and Adams styles; also scroll patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, all of which we manufacture in complete combinations.





STOCK ROOM.

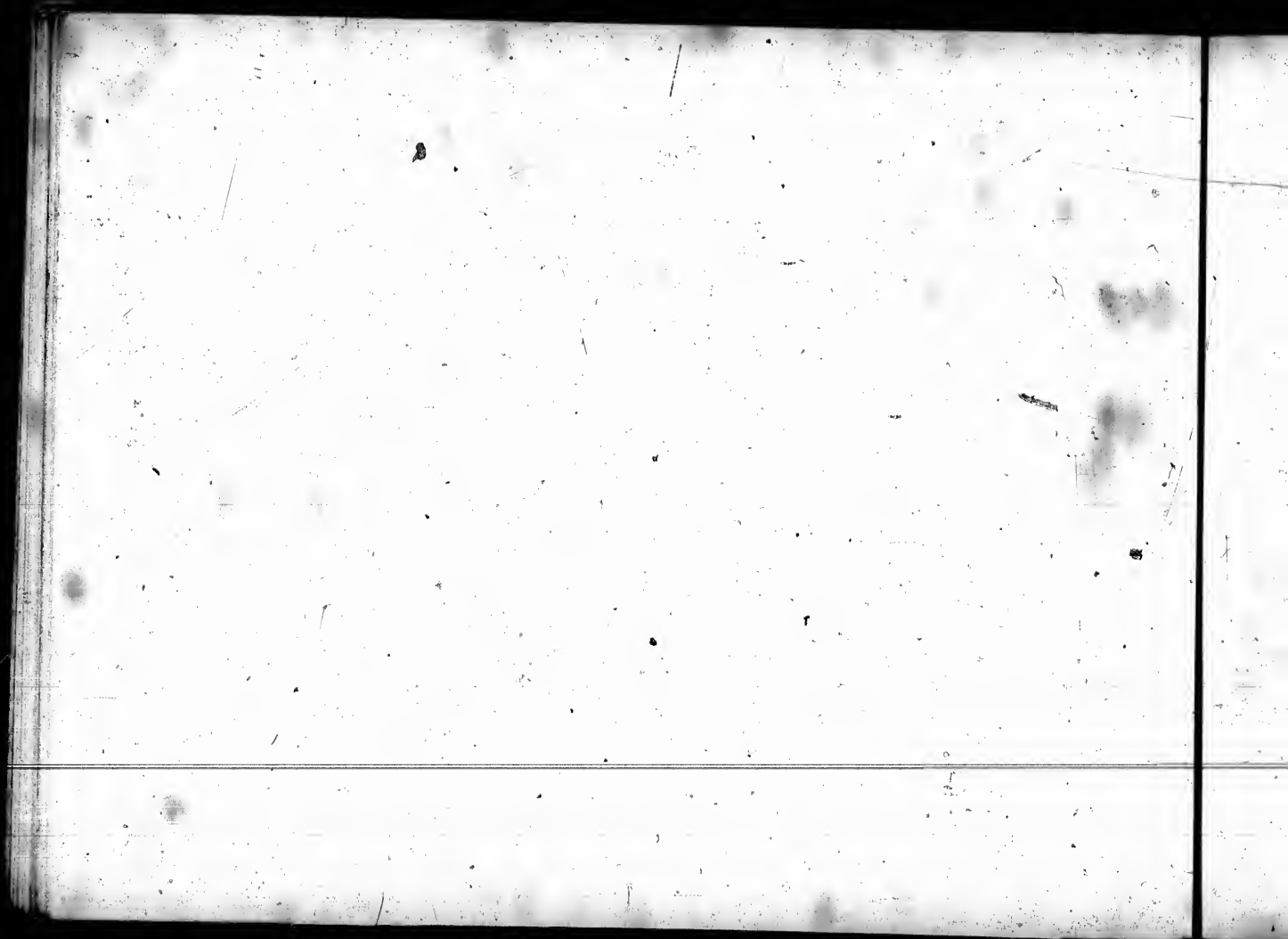


The Library.

Various shades of Brown, Chocolate, Sepia, Carmine, Maroon, Old Green, Olives, Blue-gray, Terra-cotta, Old Ivory, &c., are suitable for this room. Large figures are recommended. Ingrains are quite appropriate. Ceiling decorations are appropriate.

The Dining-room.

This room should be papered with bright and rich hangings in Anaglypta, properly decorated, Leather Papers, &c.. This room should be light and cheerful, showy yet refined; Roman or Renaissance style of ornaments are proper, with wood moldings and heavy styling with panel ceilings. The carpet being dark, the color should grow gradually lighter to the ceiling. A room decorated according to this style will please the most fastidious.





SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

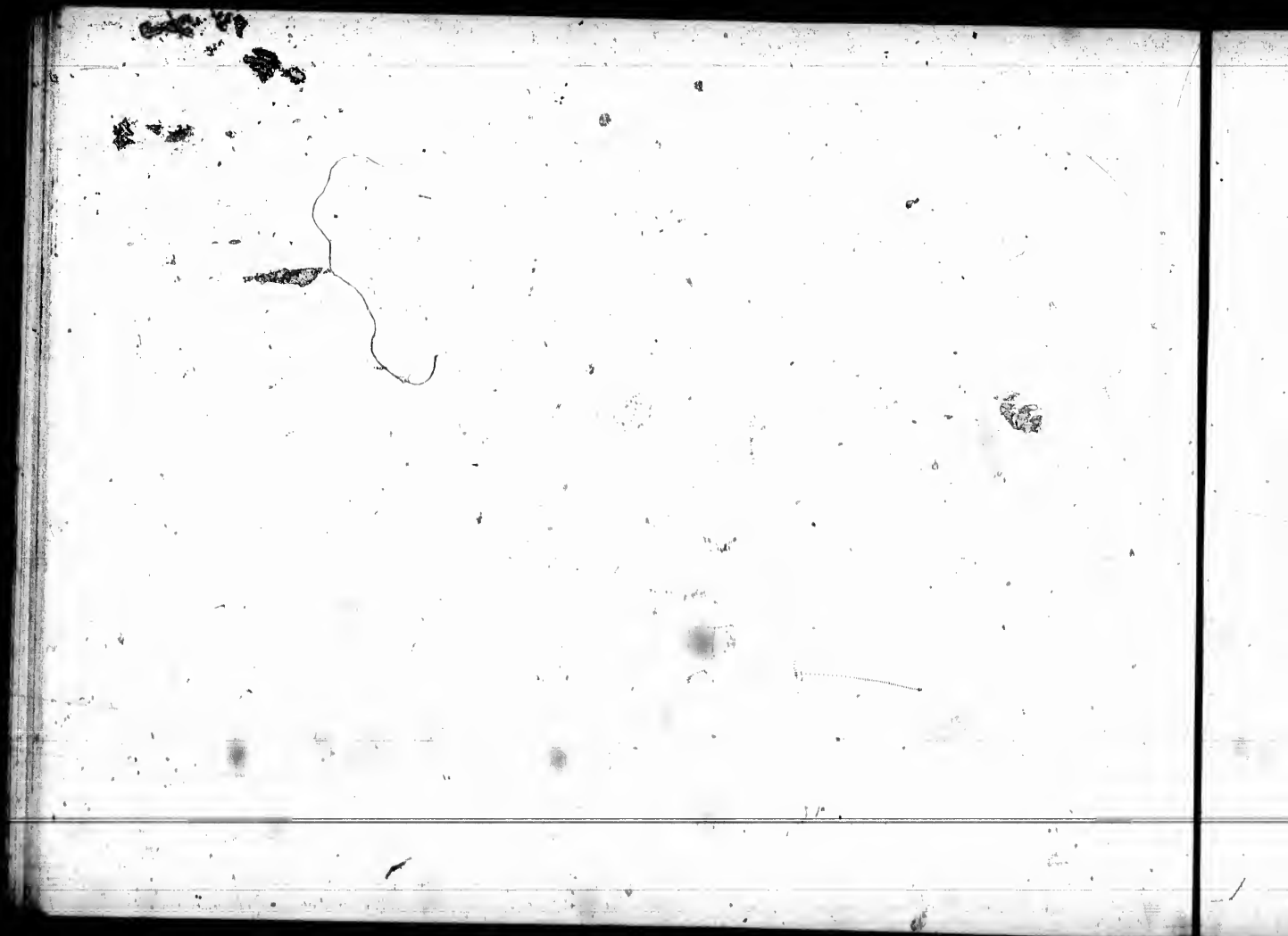


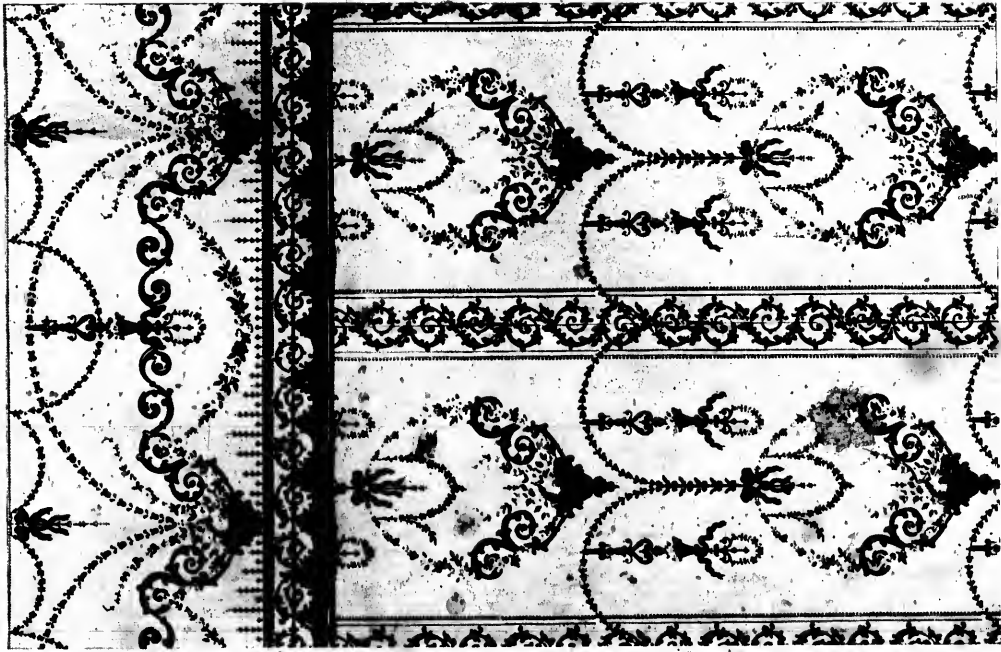
The Bed-room.

Small figures and faint colors in Greens, Pinks, Blues, Blue-grays, Olives, Yellows and Creams will afford pleasing effects; large geometrical figures are to be avoided. A large and varied line of these papers, in complete sets or combinations, are shown amongst our productions.

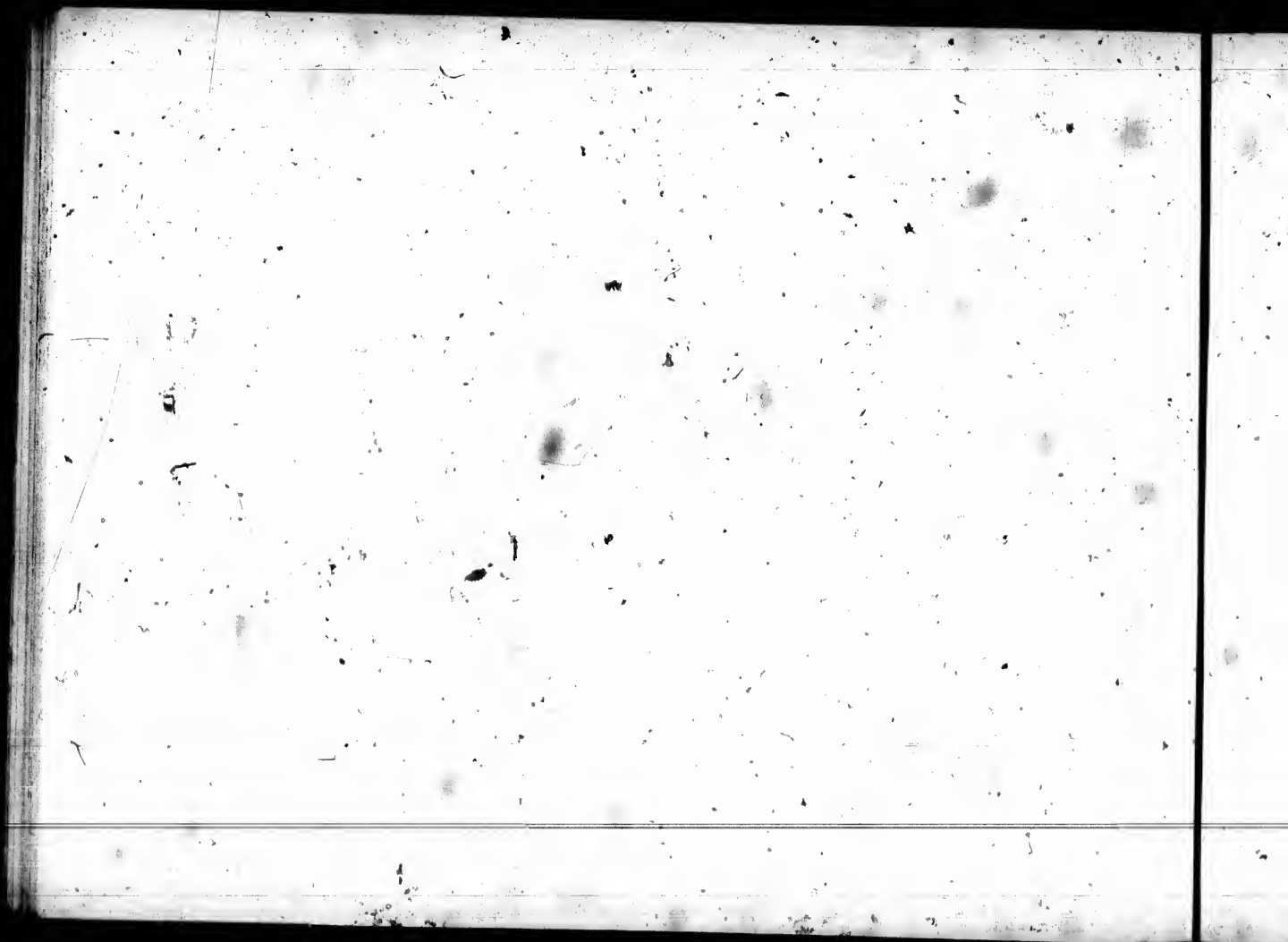
The Bath-room.

This room, like the kitchen and laundry, should be papered with suitable papers. Varnished Tile-papers are especially adapted for all such rooms; they are very durable, will resist moisture, and can be thoroughly cleaned with water and soap. These papers have been on the market for years, and are constantly growing in popularity.





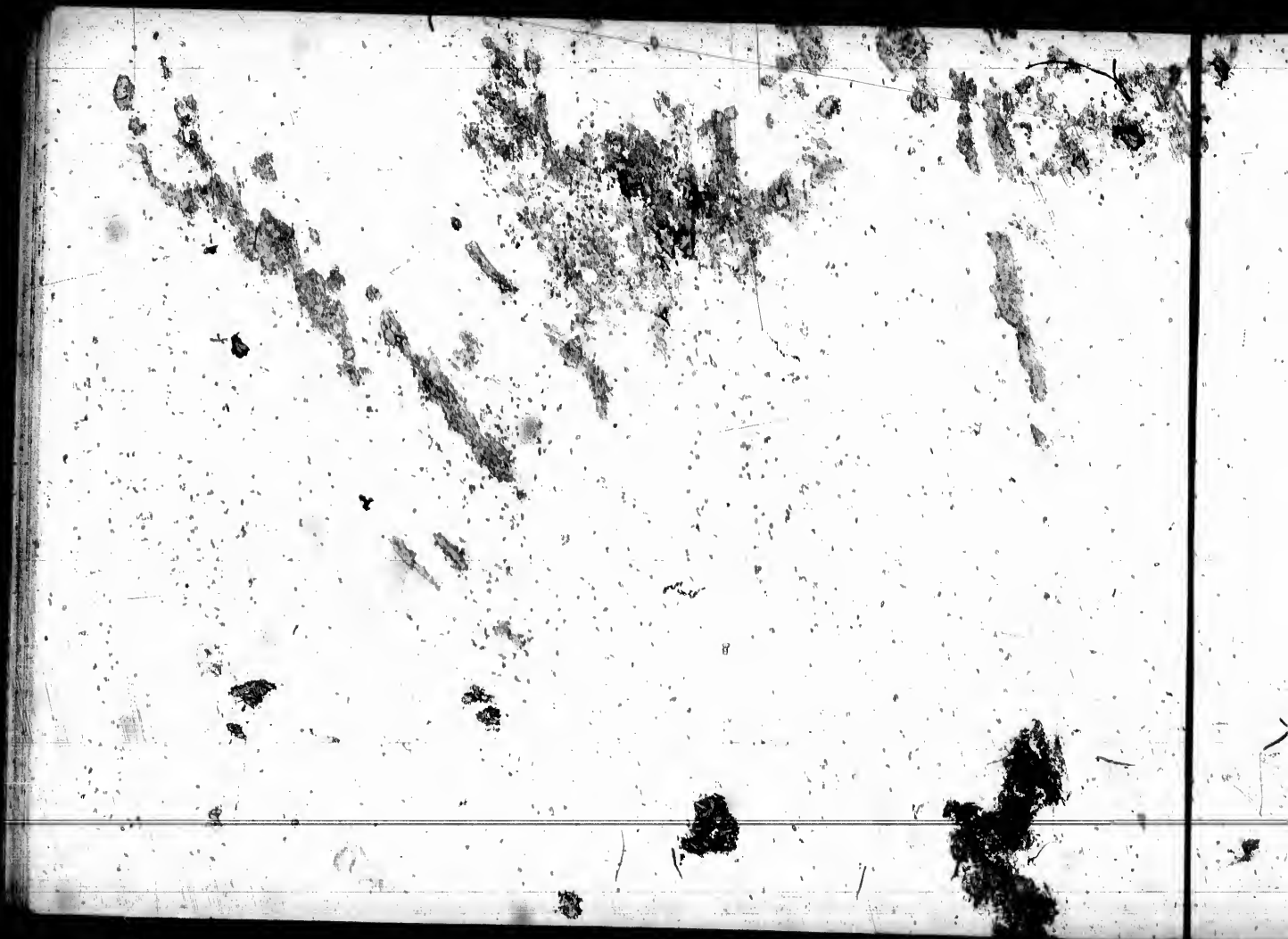
NEW DESIGN—No. 795

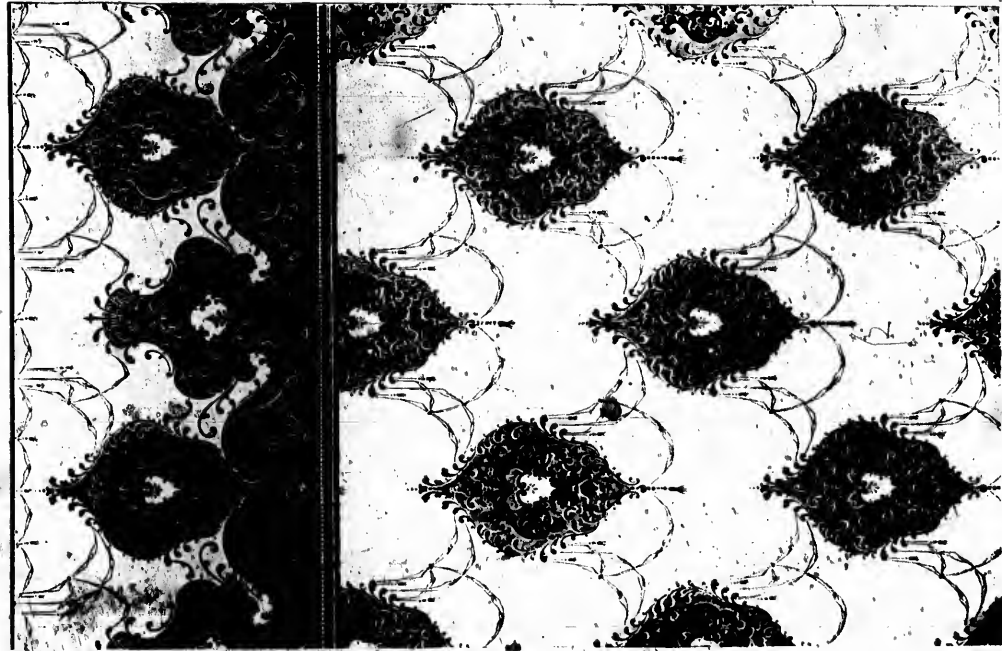


Directions for Measuring a Room for Wall Paper.

Add together number of feet around the room, then multiply by height, deduct 20 feet for each door and window, and divide by 30 for brown papers, 33 for white, gold and embossed, 40 for English sanitary, and 50 for thirty-inch Ingrains, which will give the number of single rolls required. For ceilings, multiply length by width, and divide as above.

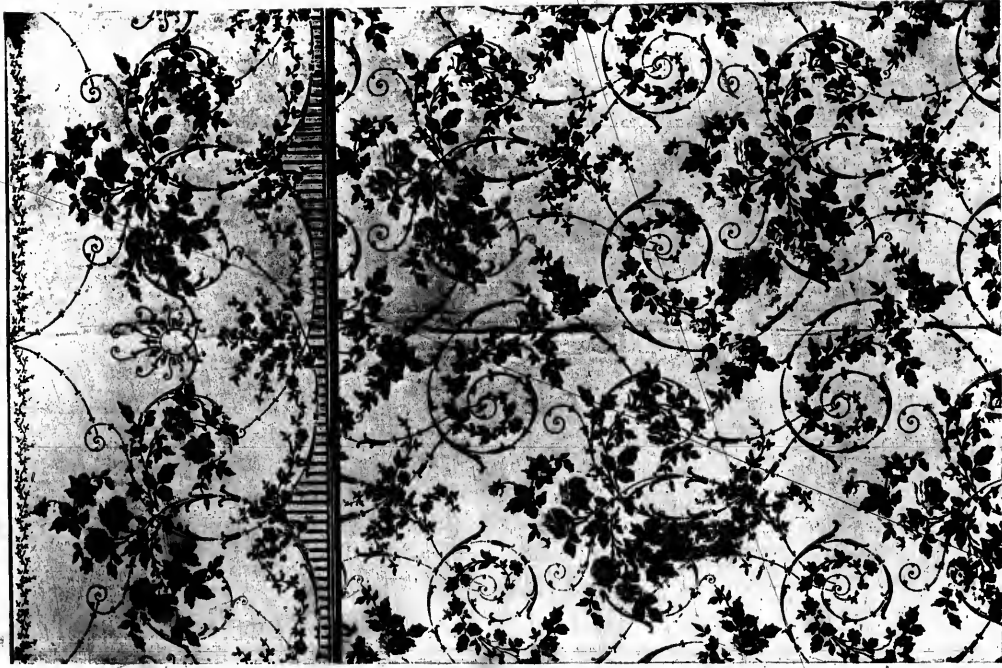




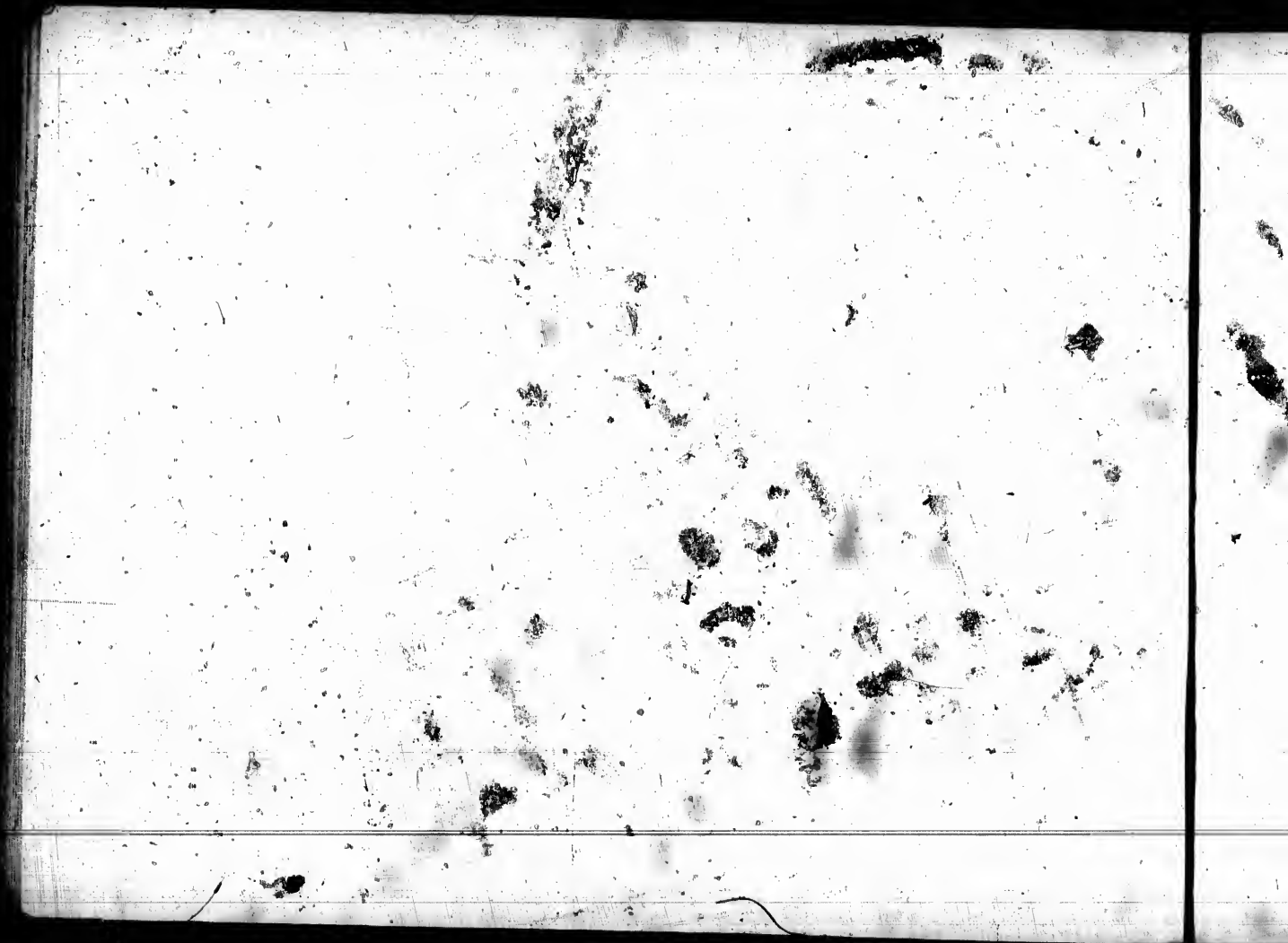


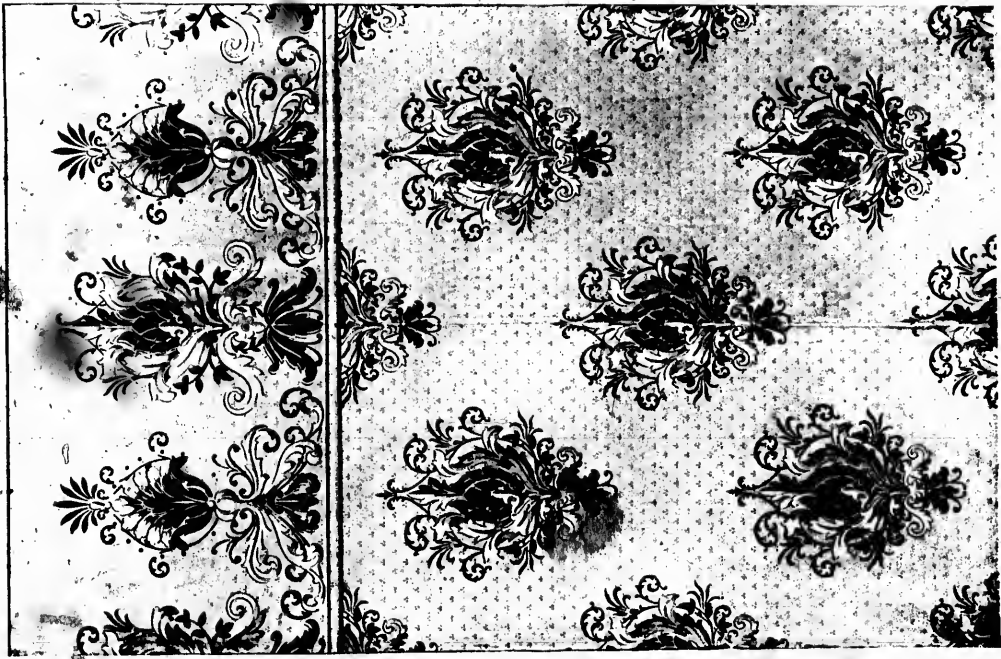
NEW DESIGN—No. 721.





NEW DESIGN—No. 743.





NEW DESIGN—No. 728.

