

MAKING PAPER BOXES.

WHERE THEY COME FROM AND HOW THEY ARE MADE.

The Paper-Box Factory of D. F. Brown & Co., St. John—An Industry in which Improved Machinery has Largely Supplanted Hand Labor.

There are few articles that are so indispensable to the shopkeeper and the general manufacturer, and which are more familiar to the housekeeper or to the average individual, than the paper-box. Yet it is probable that comparatively few people among the masses ever stop to consider the interesting processes of manufacture and the details of magnitude of the business connected with and comprised in the paper-box industry.

One of St. John's industries that is worthy of more than a passing notice is the establishment of D. F. Brown & Co., manufacturers of paper boxes, tea caddies, egg cases and fillings, and wholesale dealers in paper, twines, etc., occupying quarters on the north side of King square. The house has been engaged in the paper and paper bag business since the great fire, and has been eight years in the paper box business, and its trade not only covers the maritime provinces but even extends into Upper Canada. The products include confectionery and shoe boxes, shelf boxes for dry and fancy goods stores, druggists, and jewellers' boxes, folding boxes of all kinds, egg cases, etc., for the general trade, and an infinite variety of special boxes made to order, beside paper bags of all sizes for every possible commercial use.

The factory and salesrooms occupy a commodious five story building, and include upwards of 16,000 feet of floor surface, while almost connected, being situated near by, is a large warehouse more than 75x100 feet devoted to stock and material, and to the storage of manufactured goods awaiting shipment. The factory and store are heated by steam throughout, and the machinery is run by a 12 h. p. engine and 13 h. p. boiler. As far as relates to convenience of arrangements, thoroughness of equipment, and completeness of facilities, it is a model establishment. It is supplied with all the latest improved machinery for paper-box making, including many novel and ingenious machines which do their special work with marvellous rapidity and skill. In the cutting room are two Dooley paper-cutters; a large and costly board cutter and scorer, which at one operation cuts the paper-board into the size required and scores it ready for folding into box shape; a corner machine, for cutting the corners; a machine for cutting ovals and round boxes, and a smaller one that will cut any irregular or special shape; a board cutter for small work, and a machine for trimming edges, which can be gauged down to a fineness of a sixteenth of an inch. In other departments of the factory are band and circular saws for sawing either wood or paper, and for cutting out folding boxes in bunches of many at a time, a thumb-hole cutter for bonbon boxes, and various other machines for general use and special branches of the work.

In the pasting room the most interesting machine employed is the glue fastener, which occupies nearly the whole length of the apartment, and has a capacity of papering or gluing ten to fifteen thousand boxes a day. A most ingenious machine is one for pasting corners, with a capacity of 7500 boxes a day. It is an American machine, and is one of the latest and best. There is also a machine for fastening the ends, which although operated by hand and foot power only, has a capacity of 2000 boxes a day. The proprietors are about putting in a steam power machine to do this work. The other departments of the factory include the crating and packing room, stock room, store rooms, etc., and the paper bag department, where bags of all shapes and sizes are cut and pasted by special machinery. There is a printing establishment connected, operated by George W. Day, where the labels for the boxes are printed.

The products of this factory are infinite in variety, including about everything in the way of novel shapes and styles that the ingenuity of manufacturers and shop-keepers can suggest for holding or displaying or shipping their special lines of goods. They run from immense sizes down to the most minute, the latter being required mainly for druggists' and jewellers' use. Some of these, as well as many of the confectionery and wedding-cake boxes, are highly fanciful and ornamental. An enormous quantity of boxes is called for by the shoe trade of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the demand for dry goods shelf boxes is almost equally great, many thousands annually being supplied to the St. John and Halifax stores. This factory also supplies the large brush manufacturing establishment of T. S. Sims & Co., this city. Great numbers of folding boxes are called for; the spice manufacturers all use them, and they are adapted to a great variety of purposes. A large business is done in lining and covering tea caddies, made in five different sizes, weighing from three to twenty pounds, of which they make large shipments to Halifax.

The improved machinery now used in paper box making has of course greatly reduced the number of operatives employed in the business. Formerly a factory turning out so large a product as that of

Messrs. Brown & Company would employ a force of 75 to 100 hands; now only 25 to 30 are required. Just now the factory has a complement of ten males and eighteen females. The machinery is mostly of American manufacture. The large pasting machine mentioned was made by M. F. Wilson & Co., Chicago; the ingenious corner paster by Knowlton & Beach, Rochester, N. Y.; and most of the cutting machinery by John F. Robinson, Hyde Park, Mass. The pulp-board used comes mostly from Hull, Ont., and the straw-board from the United States. A. W. Davis is the efficient foreman of the factory.

Messrs. Brown & Company are also wholesale dealers in wrapping papers of all kinds, twines, carpet linings, stationery, etc., in which line of business they have a large, widely extended and increasing trade.

TEXTILES FOR FOOT WEAR.

The Hosiery Factory of William J. Parks—A Prosperous and Growing St. John Industry.

One of the growing manufacturing industries of the city of St. John is the hosiery factory of William J. Parks, at Waterloo and Union streets, where are tuned out by the latest improved machinery, operated by girls, all kinds of cotton and wool seamless hosiery, which finds a steadily increasing market throughout all sections of the maritime provinces.

Mr. Parks started the business about five years ago, in the experimental way, with one machine only. He now operates eighteen machines, run by steam power, and employs when running full about twenty-five hands. The factory has just finished its season of manufacturing cotton goods, which commenced last December, and is now starting in the woolen goods season, which runs into the late fall or winter. Although a varied and extensive line of woolen hosiery is produced, the cotton goods manufactured have heretofore consisted principally of heavy hose for boys' wear; but Mr. Parks is doing more in the cotton line this season, having added new styles and varieties, and hereafter will develop this branch of his business more extensively.

Aside from its specialty of boys' heavy wear, the products of the factory embrace a great variety of styles and grades in hosiery, for men, women and children, woven from cotton, cashmere, worsted, and domestic woolen yarns. Some are ribbed, and some plain; some fashioned, some straight; some short, some long; some fine, some coarse; with all the intermediate grades. Some baby goods manufactured are particularly fine. An important article of manufacture is the material known to the trade as "legging," which is simply a straight ribbed stocking web, woven in one continuous length. It is cut up into sections of thirty yards and rolled up flat and hard into a coil that resembles a roll of leather belting, in which condition it is sold to the wholesale trade and thence distributed to the general stores and sold out by the yard to the country women, who thus at an insignificant cost are enabled to get a good and durable stocking leg, to which they knit the foot by hand. Mr. Parks manufactures many tons of this legging yearly, which he supplies to the large wholesale houses of St. John and Halifax. On the occasion of the writer's recent visit to the factory, a ton-shipment was just going out to W. C. Pitfield & Co., Canterbury street, this city.

The knitting machines employed in the manufacture are the most modern and approved of their class, and are all of Canadian manufacture. As before stated, they are run by steam power, but they require skilled operators, on account of the intricate, delicate and complicated nature of their parts, and their liability to be thrown out of order by careless or unskilled attendance. The machine has a capacity of knitting from two to four dozen pairs of hose a day, according to the quality and style. It knits the leg and foot of the stocking in one piece, without seam. After this the hose are stretched on a frame, wet, pressed and dried, then removed and tied in pairs, again pressed, and tied in bunches of a dozen pairs each for boxing and shipment. The capacity of the factory when running with its full crew is about six hundred-weight of yarn a week, which is all made in the provinces. The paper boxes used in great variety for packing the finished goods are made by the local factory of D. F. Brown & Co., which is located close by. The yarns used are all of Canadian manufacture, the cotton yarn coming from the St. John mills, and some of the wool is of New Brunswick production.

This is one of a class of industries that are of exceeding great benefit to a community, and it has been entirely built up by the enterprise, skill and perseverance of Mr. Parks, whose previous twenty years experience in cotton manufacturing brought him the textile and mechanical knowledge which has been so great a factor in its success. It furnishes employment for an intelligent and ambitious class of help, which but for this opportunity afforded, would most likely seek a field of labor elsewhere. The mechanical employments open to young women, by which they can earn other than small wages, are comparatively few in the provinces. Some of the girls in this factory earn seven dollars a week, and even more, and the labor, although requiring skill and close attention, is not laborious.

But the task of building up an industry of this character here, in the face of sharp competition with the older and in some cases long established factories on a larger scale in Nova Scotia and the Upper Provinces, has not been an easy one, and it has required peculiar abilities on the part of the proprietor. To compete with the larger manufactures in quality and style of goods has been comparatively easy; to compete with them on cheapness of production has been more difficult. But in Mr. Parks, by his peculiar fitness and abilities, has been successful, and his business is extending in scope and increasing in magnitude year by year.

VICTIMS OF "NAGGING."

ITS FERVICIOUS EFFECTS ON CHILDREN AND GROWN PEOPLE.

The Remedy for Scolding in Old Times was Dramatic, but Efficacious.—The Woman Who Indiscriminately Crushes Out What is Finest in her Child's Nature.

I read a very clever article not long ago, on the effect of the exercise called "nagging" on the mental and physical welfare of the unhappy being who was a victim of the practice. I have seen articles on the same article before, and have often been struck by the sensible advice offered, and the importance given to this peculiar form of insanity by many thoughtful writers.

But I have usually seen the mental aspect of the bad effect it has, given the greatest prominence; while this writer, who was, if I remember aright, a physician, dealt more especially with the physical effects. He said that many children grew up into weak delicate men and women, not only nervous and feeble with wretched health, and ruined constitutions, but actually with stunted bodies, from no other cause than a senseless habit of perpetual nagging on the part of their parents.

He pointed out in the most lucid manner that the ceaseless stream of fault-finding, scolding, and upbraiding which some parents seemed to imagine constituted the proper bringing up of children, caused a chronic state of depression of the system, which actually interfered with the proper assimilation of the food, and consequently the action of the heart, and the proper circulation of the blood; thus retarding the growth, injuring the digestive organs, and preventing the natural development of the body. The constant ferment in which the mind was kept and the incessant irritation and state of apprehension ruined the temper; while the natural impulse to avoid the unpleasant consequences of the smallest fault, led the victim of this particular form of persecution to practice deception, and ultimately to use absolute falsehood as a shield from the merciless tongue of its persecutor. Finally, the writer asserted that constant fault-finding and disapproval bred an indifference to praise or blame, and a reckless determination to have the fame as well as the name, which was fatal to the formation of any character, and that the parents of such children had only their own stupid folly, and sinful ignorance to thank for the bitter disappointment their children turned out to be.

I have so often thought about this subject myself, that it almost seems as if the opinion I have quoted, might be my own. Many a time and oft, have I seen the miserable result of constant nagging and fault-finding, not only on children but older people also; and I wish that the words of wisdom which so impressed me, could be printed in letters an inch long and pasted above the fireplace, or in some conspicuous place near the register, in every house in the Dominion. Not being a physiologist, the physical aspect of the matter did not occur to me, but still I can easily see the force of the argument, and find one more good reason why the too common practice of nagging should be vigorously discouraged.

In old times the remedy for persistent scolding was drastic, but efficacious; the lady who indulged in too free use of her tongue to the annoyance of her family and neighbors was simply assisted into a stout wooden chair of rather peculiar construction, and dipped in the nearest horse-pond until she promised immediate reformation. She did not always do this at once, and frequently treated her captors to specimens of her elegance which served to convince them of the justice of her punishment, and the urgent need of improvement. But such harsh methods are no longer considered good form, and no punishment exists for the woman who unthinkingly—for I cannot believe any mother ever was guilty of such wickedness deliberately—crushes out all that is best and finest in her child's nature by indiscriminate fault-finding. Continual dropping will near away the hardest stone in time, and common sense tells us that continued disapproval must kill all ambition in the end; and the child who is always scolded ceases to mind it, after a time and gives up trying to please.

I remember once hearing a sermon on nagging preached in one short sentence, and I never have forgotten it. A small girl who was visiting another small girl, was asked by the latter's mamma, to stay to tea if "you think mamma won't be cross with you for staying dear" added her hostess thinking the child might have been given leave to stay, before she left home.

"Oh mamma'd be cross anyway" said the young philosopher, "But I'm used to it now, so I guess I'll stay."

It was easy to see how that mother came to lose her influence over her child, and the worst of it was that I don't suppose she ever took the trouble to find out the cause for herself until it was too late to regain the ground she had lost. I find I have been speaking of the nagger in the feminine "tense" as the old farmer said; and I am afraid I must confess that it is quite correct. We are the ones against whom the charge must be laid, because the man who nags is the rare exception and not the rule, he has no time for such small business, and when he feels it necessary to give any member

of his family a good "blowing up" he usually does it with energy, vigor, and sometimes with profanity, but there the atmosphere clears immediately, and he feels better for the outbreak.

I suppose it is our nature to let small things assume an undue importance in our eyes, our lives are usually made up of so much smaller and narrower interests than men's; but surely if we stopped to think of the incalculable harm we are doing not only to our families but also to ourselves, by giving way to the habit of scolding and finding fault we would try every means in our power to conquer it.

I wish with all my heart that I could make every woman see this matter in the same light that I do, and realize the terrible mistake she makes when she allows her voice to become a dreaded, instead of a welcome sound to her own household. If I could I feel sure that nagging would speedily become one of the lost arts and that the next person to be recommended for the Royal Humane Society's medal, would be a modest scribe called— ASTRA

COUNTERFEITERS AT WORK.

Health and Life Endangered by Unscrupulous Dealers who Persuade Unsuspecting People to Take Imitations—Some Pointers Worth Remembering.

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Will the public, in their own interest, bear in mind the following facts,—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold by the dozen, or ounces. If any dealer offers you a pill in this form (no matter whether colored pink or not) he is trying to cheat you and should be avoided.

The formula of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a secret and is known only to the company. Therefore if some dealer tells you a substitute is "just the same" or "just as good" he is simply trying to deceive you because there is a larger profit for him in selling the imitation.

When you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills see that the trade mark is on the wrapper of every package, and do not be persuaded to take anything else, no matter how plausible a story the dealer may tell. Imitations in medicine are always cheap, always worthless and often dangerous, and people who have a care for their health will always refuse them. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail. That's why they are imitated, and that is why you should insist on getting the genuine. Used as a spring medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills surpass all other medicines. If feeling "out of sorts" give them a trial.

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