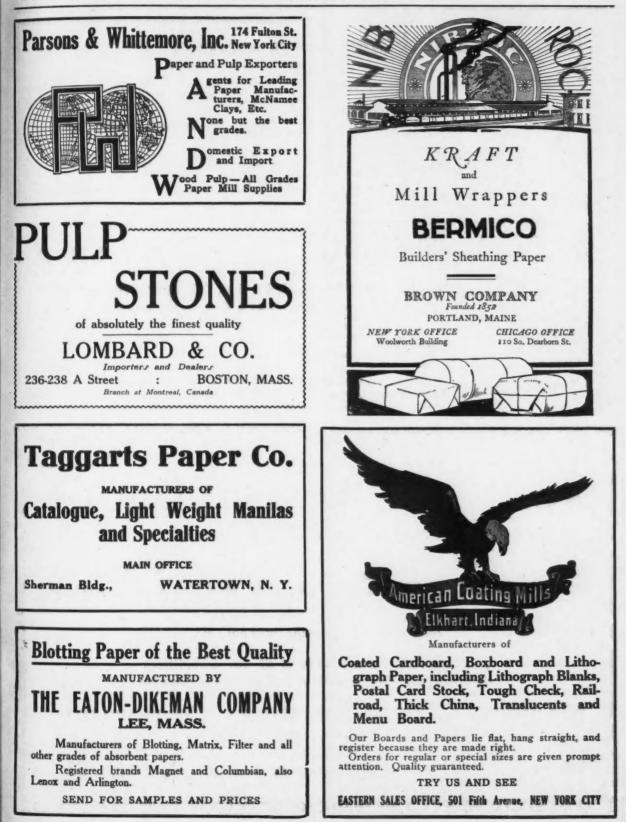








PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR





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# FEDERAL COMMISSION EXPECTED TO ADVANCE PRICE

Announcement of Finding for \$70 Per Ton Price for News Print by New York Circuit Court Judges Causes Surprise in Washington—In View of the Advanced Cost of Production, However, the Federal Trade Commission, It Is Believed, Will Allow Some Advance in the Price—Will Probably Take Over 50 Per Cent of the Chlorine Now Used by Paper Mills.

[FROM OUE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1918.—It is not expected at this time that the Federal Trade Commission will hand down any decision in its angle of the news print controversy until next week at the earliest because of the absence from the city of Governor Fort, one of the commissioners.

There is no question but what the decision of the Federal Court in New York took most of the officials of the Trade Commission by surprise, because it was pretty generally believed here that the court would uphold the Commission in its price. In view of the advanced cost of production which was proved by the news print manufacturers before the Commission it seems more than probable that some advance will be allowed.

#### To Take Over 50 Per Cent of Chlorine

An important conference was held yesterday between officials of the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board and representatives of all the paper manufacturers in the country who produce chlorine.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss in detail the Government chlorine situation and to determine how much chlorine can be taken away from the paper industry by the War Department for war needs. Officials told the paper manufacturers that the War Department would like to have at least 50 per cent. of the amount of chlorine now used in the manufacture of paper. The paper men showed a splendid spirit of co-operation, stating that they would be glad to give up the 50 per cent. and even 100 per cent. if it were needed for the winning of the war.

The paper men said at the conference that a satisfactory bleach solution can be made by using 40 per cent. of the present chlorine used and soda pulp can be made with 70 per cent. of the present amount used and give a satisfactory color. It is understood that, following a meeting that will be held tomorrow at which paper manufacturers, or consumers of chlorine will be present, an order will be issued by the Pulp and Paper Division taking over 50 per cent. of the chlorine produced by paper mills of the country for the use of the War Department. The chlorine will be converted into sulphur chloride, but it has not yet been decided whether the Government will erect plants at certain points or whether plants for the conversion of the chlorine will be erected right at the paper mills. Complete details of this chlorine story are not yet available.

#### To Head Newspaper Section

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Thomas E. Donnelly, Director of the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board, announces the appointment of G. J. Palmer, acting vice-president of the Houston (Texas) *Post*, as chief of the Newspaper Section of the Pulp and Paper Division.

Mr. Palmer will be charged with the duties of administering the rules and regulations of the War Industries Board applying to weekly and daily newspapers.

#### Few Ships to Carry Pulp Wood

It is understood that officials of the United States Shipping Board are not allowing as many ships to the International Paepr Company for hauling its pulp wood from New Brunswick to Portland, Maine, as the Company had been given to understand it would be allowed. This has caused a rather bad condition because of the shortage of pulp wood and the fact that the Maine mills of the International have not seemed to be able to get much pulp wood in Maine because of the labor shortage there. The International officials have called the attention of the Shipping Board to the shortage and the fact that they need more tonnage but the Shipping Board has refused to allow any additional tonnage at this time. It is possible that this may lead to the shutting down of some of the International news plants unless some other method can be advanced for bringing the pulp wood to the Maine mills

#### 

#### Circuit Judges Fix Price of \$70 for News Print

The Findings of the Judges of the Second Circuit in the appeal from the decision of the Federal Trade Commission in the price of News Print Paper made public last week are as follows:

#### Findings

1. Our jurisdiction rests solely on the consent of the signatory parties; we act as arbitrators only.

2. The principles applied by courts of authority in regulating rates for public utilities, should be followed in this proceeding as nearly as possible.

3. In valuing the capital investment used in producing news print, prices before the present European War should be adopted.

4. We are not informed as to the investment or value of the plant of The Gould Paper Company. The Brompton Company produces little news print and that under abnormal conditions. Therefore these manufacturers must conform to the fair maximum price fixed for the other eight parties, and based upon the evidence concerning said eight businesses.

5. In ascertaining capital investment, *i. c.*, the present value of property actually used in paper production, we exclude timber lands whether owned or leased, also undeveloped or potential water power, *i. c.*, water rights; but include mill and town sites, terminal facilities, and improvements on or development of natural water powers, together with any investment by way of actual payment for power rights. The foregoing allowed elements of capital value are the "tangibles."

6. Going concern value and working capital are proper additions to "tangibles."

7. In ascertaining manufacturing cost, no allowance for stumpage in respect of wood obtained from leased Canadian Crown Lands, is made, such stumpage not representing any actual disbursement, nor the partial exhaustion of property for which payment (on a stumpage basis) was ever made. In respect, however, of wood cut in owned land, such stumpage charge is proper, and \$2 per cord is less than the market rate.

8. Owing to more costly wood, and higher expenses for labor, taxes, and freight charges, the typical mill in the United States cannot, with equal skill in management, produce paper as cheaply as a similar mill in Canada; such disadvantage means an additional cost per ton of paper of slightly more than \$5.

9. The Spanish River Company is an exception to the Canadian manufacturers, solely because of a high and wholly unexplained wood cost.

10. The maximum selling price fixed for all the signatories should be based on an average of the reasonable capital investments, and fair manufacturing costs of the signatory parties—other than the Gould and Brompton companies.

11. It is not advisable to make any special rate, by way of favor, for manufacturers meeting with special but temporary

misfortune. The high manufacturing cost of The Minnesota & Ontario Company, due to drought, and the serious loss of the Abitibi Company, ascribed to sabotage, are business accidents, which would not relieve them from the competition of more fortunate rivals in ordinary times, and under a fixed maximum rate they must still meet competition.

12. We consider ourselves bound by agreement of parties that the annual production of each manufacturer is to be taken as the proven daily capacity of plant multiplied by 300 yearly working days. Therefore, we disregard the fact also proven that the output of the signatory parties for 1917 was 5 6/10 per cent over the assumed production.

14. A fair maximum return on said capital in a business of the hazards proven is 15 per cent per annum.

15. The actual cost of making one ton of news print paper in an average Canadian mill, out of recently gathered wood and without any allowance for stumpage not actually paid, was not less than \$48, on or about April 1, 1918. There is no evidence or suggestion that any element of cost has since then diminished.

The same ton of paper would have cost, if made in the United States, about \$5 more; and the average cost for the eight manufacturers considered, is more than \$50 per ton.

#### Conclusion

Applying	the foregoin	g findings	to a	a plant	having	а	daily	
capacity of	100 tons-							
The capital	invested is	\$39,500 x 100	•	=	\$3,950,0	00		
PT1 P 1					FOO F	00		

The fair annual return, 15 per cent, =	392,300
To be obtained by selling all of an annual pro-	
duction of 30,000 tons, or a profit per ton of	\$19.75
Add to this average cost of manufacture, say	50.25

\$70.00

And

should be the maximum selling price of one ton of news print in rolls f. o. b. mill.

It is therefore ordered that the finding or award of the Federal Trade Commission be varied so as to read as follows:

The fair and reasonable maximum prices for each of the ten signatory companies for sales of Standard news print paper to customers in the United States, are:

The Minnesota & Ontario Company is directed to adjust its outstanding settlements for the months of January, February and March, 1918, at not over the maximum hereby fixed.

In no other respect do we vary the award of the Federal Trade Commission.

To which award executed by us as Arbitrators in quadruplicate we have set our hands and seals this 25th day of September, 1918.

	H. G. WARD,	[SEAL]
	HENRY WADE ROGERS,	[SEAL]
	CHAS. M. HOUGH,	[SEAL]
	MARTIN T. MANTON,	[SEAL]
U. S. Circuit Judges	for the Second Circuit.	

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Horace N. Trumbull, Advertising Manager of the SKF Ball Bearing Company, of Hartford, Conn., has entered the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at New Haven, Conn.

# Niagara Power Consolidation Approved

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., October 7, 1918.—Charles B. Hill of Buffalo, chairman of the State Public Service Commission, has notified the directors of the new power company, which was recently formed by all the old power companies, that the commission has approved of consolidation. The operating companies consolidated were the Hydraulic Power Company, the Cliff Electrical Distributing Company and the Niagara Falls Power Company. The directors of the new company meet this week to act on the amalgamation agreement. As the consolidation was requested by the War Department before any steps were taken to merge, it is not believed there will be any dissention by the directors of the old companies.

The new company is known as The Niagara Falls Power Company. The new capitalization is \$62,000,000. Securities totaling \$52,000,000 will be turned over by the operating companies, and \$10,000,000 of new bonds will be issued by the consolidated company. The resident directors are: Paul A. Schoellkopf, Frederick Chormann and Morris Cohn, Jr., all directors of the Cliff Paper Company, and Frederick Lovelace and De Lancey Rankine. The basis of capitalization fixed by the State does not control rates in any way, but it is not expected that there will be an increase.

Shortly after the War Department recommended the consolidation of the operating companies on this side of the Niagara River, the Schoellkopf interests contracted for the prompt delivery of a new power unit, water wheel and electrical generator for the generation of an additional 100,000 horsepower. The work of deepening the hydraulic canal and dredging the river at the mouth of the inlet is being rushed, so that it is believed that the unit will be placed in operation early next year. The \$10,000,000 to be raised by bond will be spent to increase the output and other improvements. The war department will apportion the new power to war industries. Essential plants will get the first allotment. It is expected that the paper companies will be able to get power, cut off last February by order of the War Department.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Capital in Canadian Paper Industry [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, October 7, 1918.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in an advance report of a just completed census of the pulp and paper industry of Canada, for 1917, places the total capital invested in this industry, including land, buildings, machinery, stocks on hand and "working" capital at \$186,374,905 for eighty concerns, 31 of which were engaged in the manufacture of pulp only, 20 in the manufacture of paper only and 23 engaged in both pulp and paper production. The aggregate value of production in 1917 was \$96,248,824.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

## Publishers and Manufacturers to Appeal

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

OTTAWA. Ont., October 9, 1918.—Commissioner Pringle will hold a sitting on Thursday afternoon to hear a motion to be made on behalf of the publishers relating to the retroactive feature of the recent order as from July 1.

It is understood that an appeal from the commissioner's order will be taken to the Paper Appeal Board by the manufacturers of news print as well as by the publishers.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Flett Paper Stock Co. Leases Building

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 7, 1918.—The Martin-Breitt Real Estate Company has leased to the Flett Paper Stock Company the six-story and basement building at 211-213 Vine street. The company has branches in several large cities, making Chicago headquarters.

## PAPER MAKERS OF CANADA CONDEMN ACTION OF PRESS

Manufacturers Meet and Discuss Plans for Meeting the New Situation Created by the Alleged Threats to Bring Political Pressure to Bear on the Paper Controller and the Government in Regard to the New Price—Practically Certain Now That the Manufacturers as a Body Will Appeal Against the Price of \$69 Per Ton as Being Insufficient—Notices of Appeal Already.

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., October 9, 1918 .- Profound astonishment has been created in trade circles here by the news that the Canadian Government had received a deputation of newspaper proprietors in regard to the new price fixed for news print in Canada, and had given them a lengthy hearing without at the same time giving the news print manufacturers an opportunity to be present. It appears that at the hearing, which lasted for several hours, the publishers protested against the new price, on the ground that it was unjustifiable, and that the Commissioner had not conducted his investigation fairly. They demanded that the Government set aside the award, and cancel the recent Order-in-Council appointing an Appellate Court to hear appeals from the Commissioner's findings. Although the ministers took no decisive action on the protest, the manufacturers believe that the whole move is in the nature of political pressure, which may, under certain circumstances, have effect.

Manufacturers met Tuesday and discussed plans for meeting the new situation created by the publishers holding a private interview with the Government and their alleged threats to bring political pressure to bear on the paper controller and the Government in regard to the new price award. It is practically certain now that the news print manufacturers as a body will appeal against the price of \$69 per ton on the ground that this is insufficient. Several individual manufacturers have already given notice of appeal against the price, among them being J. R. Booth of Ottawa and the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company.

#### Appeal Against the New Price

So far as is known, the only concession the publishers have obtained from the Government is the promise that it will facilitate an appeal to the judicial tribunal to the utmost, and that steps will be taken to admit the acceptance of new evidence at its discretion. The publishers are going ahead with their plans for an appeal. It is stated that they will base the appeal on the claim that many of the paper-manufacturing companies are over-capitalized, and that their stock contains a large amount of water. The manufacturers believe, it is said, that this argument must prove a failure, because the price is not fixed on the claimed capitalization of the companies, but on a scientific basis, by saying that a ton costs so much capital to produce. Thus in the United States courts it has been decided that \$39,500 is the amount of capital required per ton per day capacity, for an average mill producing 100 tons a day 300 days in the year. On this capitalization a profit of 15 per cent is allowed, which amounts to \$19.75 per ton gross profit. Controller Pringle's allowance, which the publishers have attacked, is based on a capital of only \$30,000 per ton capacity, and a rate of return a little less than 15 per cent, giving a gross profit of \$17.50 per ton. The manufacturers claim that the capitalization per ton capacity allowed as a reasonable basis should be \$40,000, and they do not believe that any appeal court can possibly cut the figure below \$30,000.

#### Profits on Newspaper Sales

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association has this week sent a letter to the editors of the leading papers, for publication in their columns, stating that readers need not fear that newspapers will be put out of business by the new price for news print, as by raising the price from 1 cent to 2 cents per copy, as most of them have done since the war, they will make more profit than ever on the sales. A ton of paper, it is pointed out, consists of 32,000 ounces. This yields 8,000 copies of a normal Canadian paper of 12 pages, containing 96 columns, Before the war a ton of news print cost \$40. The 8,000 copies yielded from this was sold at 1 cent per copy. The publisher received 662/3% of this, the remainder going to the newspaper sellers. Now, by selling the papers at 2 cents each, the gross return on sales is \$160. Deducting 33 1/3 of this for selling expenses, it would be seen that the publisher was making a larger net profit than ever on the sale of newspaper. The Association takes the ground that a 12-page paper is ample to give the news and revenue-producing advertising, and that if any paper is larger than 12 pages, it is for the purpose of increasing the revenue of the publisher and should be treated as such

#### The New American Price

Considerable benefits are expected to accrue to the news print industry in Canada as a result of the judgment of the United States Circuit Court fixing \$70 a ton as a fair price for news print in the United States. A. L. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, says that the manufacturers naturally regard the \$70 a ton decision of the Circuit Court as in the nature of a basic price determined by conditions in April, and the Federal Trade Commission will now have to take into consideration the rise in costs of manufacturing since then, amounting to about \$8 per ton. There was remarkable activity here in all pulp and paper companies' securities after the new American price was announced.

#### **Riordon's Increase Sulphite Prices**

New prices went into effect for the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company's output on pulp on October 1, and these will continue for the balance of the year. The increase will cover the extra expense of manufacturing for the present, and any further advances that there may be will be cared for next year. Higher costs in unbleached pulp are stated to average about \$8 per ton in the last few months. For bleached pulp it is understood that orders have been placed by American firms with Riordon's for as high as \$175 per ton.

#### 

#### Piermont Paper Co. to Build

BOSTON, Mass., October 7, 1918.—The Turner Construction Company, of Boston, New York, Buffalo and Washington, has received from the Robert Gair Company, of Brooklyn, a general contract for the erection of a reinforced concrete building for the Piermont Paper Mills, at Piermont, N. Y. The building will be two stories high, 250 x 100 feet in size. Work will be begun at once. Joseph Beattie is the engineer.

#### 

#### Burmas Paper Co. to Expand

WEBSTER, Mass., October 7, 1918.—More than \$50,000 will be expended by the Burmas Paper Company, West Dudley, in enlarging its plant four times its present capacity. Work also includes the erection of a modern electric power plant. Thos. H. McGovern, of Southbridge, has the contract.

Work will be rushed in order to have the plant ready as soon as possible.



# NORTHERN NEW YORK MILLS LOOK FOR HIGHER PRICES

As a result of the Price Announced by the New York Circuit Court Judges, It Is Expected That the Federal Trade Commission Will Allow an Additional Advance on the Price of News Print Paper—Canadian Advance Is Taken to Mean That Paper Cannot Be Manufactured at the Price of a Few Years Ago—Epidemic of Spanish Influenza Causes Big Handicap to the Paper Mills.

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., October 7, 1918.—News print paper manufacturers in this section expect that a new price on paper will soon be fixed by the Federal authorities which will take into consideration the higher scale of wages made effective May 1. This will mean from five to six dollars a ton more.

Several manufacturers were interviewed as to the effect of the Canadian price fixing decision and the subsequent price fixed here last week. They expressed the belief that the high price of \$69 fixed in Canada will be reflected in the judgment of price fixers here. It indicates that paper can not be made for the prices of a few years ago, and that if Canada must grant a raise the United States must realize that prices here must be raised to a much higher figure.

As a matter of fact the local manufacturers are not affected by the price fixing moves, for they are selling for whatever they can get. The demand is greater than the supply, and those mills forced to observe the federal prices can not supply the demand now. This brings about a situation where the manufacturers of Northern New York can market their production at reasonable figures.

#### Mills Handicapped by Sickness

All industries in this section are being seriously crippled by the spread of Spanish influenza. The St. Regis Paper Company plant at Defereit was forced down Saturday by the disease and today the big plant is being transformed into veritable hospital with all available trained nurses employed by the company to take care of the cases. Even the company dance hall has been converted into a hospital for the time being.

Last Saturday it became necessary to close the mill when over 200 workmen were forced to keep to their beds with sickness. The trouble still spreads. Several deaths have occurred. One physician is sick in bed from overwork, and it is with difficulty that the patients are able to obtain medical attention. The paper company owns the entire village.

At the mills of Taggarts Paper Company at Great Bend and Felts Mills much trouble is being experienced. At the Great Bend mill it was reported by J. V. Baron, general manager, that 15 men are sick at home. Similar conditions prevail at the Carthage paper mills and the mills of the International Paper Company and the other plants down the river. At Carthage there are over 500 cases of sickness.

The mill owners are doing everything possible to check the spread of the malady. It is probable that other mills will close with schools, churches and theatres if it is found advisable.

#### Newton Falls Paper Co. Makes Record

The employees of the Newton Falls Paper Company took first honors in the county in the present Liberty Loan drive. This mill was the first to go over the top in subscriptions. The quota for the little mill town was \$14,000 and in three days \$16,150 had been subscribed, with more subscriptions still coming in.

All the paper mills in this section are contributing very liberally and several expect to overscribe. To date no final reports have come in from the other mills.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

### Fewer Men; Higher Wages in Paper Trade

There was a loss of two per cent in the number of employees of the paper, printing and paper goods industry for the month of August as compared with the month of July, according to the report of William S. Coffey, secretary of the New York State Industrial Commission. With the reduction in employees, there was an increase of about two per cent in the wages of employees of the paper industry. For the twelve-month period from August, 1917, paper manufacturers increased the number of their employees four per cent. and their total payrolls 44 per cent.

There were five per cent more workers in August of this year than there were a year ago, the gain amounting to 1.9 per cent in the metal industries. The aggregate wages were 36 per cent larger than a year ago, the most marked increases being in the metals, paper and textiles, which groups registered gains of 57.44 and 31 per cent respectively.

There was a loss in the number of workers employed in the light and power business, while the most pronounced gains were in the industries affected by the war. The number of light and power workers declined slightly from July to August, while the total payrolls advanced three per cent. Since August, 1917, the employees increased five per cent and the aggregate wages 26 per cent.

The report states that it is usual that the returns of manufacturing activity in August show fewer employees than in the preceding month and that this is confirmed by the report this year.

The decline in the number of workers did not prevent the upward trend of wages from attaining a new high level. The total payroll for August is the largest of which there is record and this high mark has been reached despite wage declines in six of the eleven industry groups. It is the sustaining influence of the metal industries, where total payrolls advanced three per cent, that is responsible for this favorable result. The above facts are based on an analysis of returns received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the New York State Industrial Commission. These reports show manufacturing conditions as indicated by the paryolls of 1,648 firms selected because of their representative position within their respective industries.

#### 

#### Year Book of N. Y. Merchants' Association

The 1918 Year Book of The Merchants' Association of New York is being distributed among the members of The Association. It covers the activities of the organization from May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918.

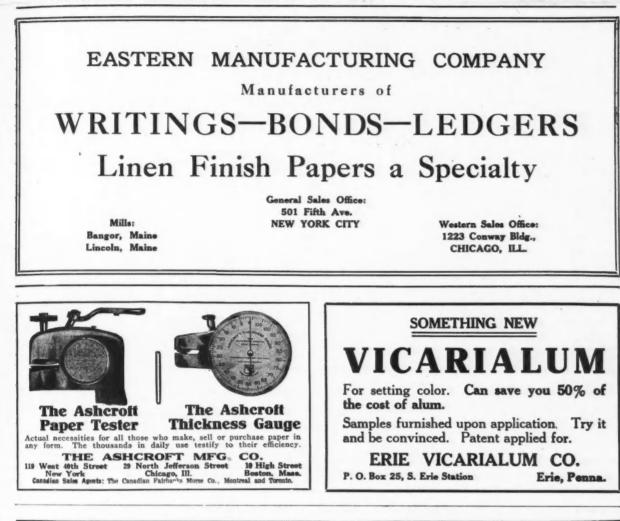
The predominating feature of the book is the space that is given to the war work done by The Association in co-operation with the Federal authorities. A large proportion of the energy and activity of The Association was devoted during the year to this kind of work.

The book contains alphabetical and classified lists of the members. The names of nearly all the leading commercial houses and financial institutions in New York City appear on these rolls, together with the names of many individual professional men and others.

The membership of The Association now stands at the highest point in its history, with a total of 5,481. The patriotic service which The Association is giving, and the fact that it is in constant touch with the various Bureaus and Commissions in Washington which now control every phase of business activity, have stimulated a decided membership increase during the summer months, when usually a slowing up is noted.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR

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STABLISHED 1842



# NEWS PRINT CASE IN CANADA IS APPEALED BY PUBLISHERS

Feeling, However, That the Manufacturers Have Scored Decisively and That the Publishers Are Not Likely to Gain Much of an Advantage by Their Appeal—Understood That the Government Is Standing Behind the Paper Controller and Is More Anxious About the Large Quantity of News Print That Is Exported Than It Is About the Small Quantity Consumed at Home.

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Ont., October 7, 1918 .- Recent developments in the news print controversy have eclipsed all other interests in the paper arena during the past week. Following the visit to Ottawa last week of a deputation of fifty publishers of daily newspapers, it is announced that the Canadian Press Association, through its counsel, W. N. Tilley, K.C., has entered an appeal before the recently constituted Appeal Tribunal. Just when this appeal will be heard is doubtful. The publishers, while anxious for an early settlement of the case, admit that it will take considerable time to study the evidence and prepare their argument. They will probably be doing well if they are ready by November 1. In the meantime there is a feeling here that the manufacturers have scored decisively and that the publishers are not likely to gain much of an advantage by their appeal. It is pretty well understood that the Government is standing behind the Paper Controller and is more anxious about the 90 per cent of Canada's news print production that is exported than about the 10 per cent that is consumed at home. With United States Exchange persisting at a premium of over 2 per cent it is not unnatural that there should be an inclination to boost export values.

#### Effect on Stock Market

The stock market picked the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills' securities as the ones most likely to benefit by the increased prices for news print paper in the United States and Canada. Both the common and preferred shares were in strong demand during the latter half of the week and gains of from six to ten points were registered. The argument, of course, was used that as the company produces practically nothing but news print, its earnings will be greatly enlarged. The fact also that both stocks have been selling at low figures gave them a certain speculative value. Those familiar with the paper industry, however, are not so sanguine as the traders. They point out that the Spanish River Company is still heavily in debt and that, even under most favorable conditions, it will be a matter of several years before it can extricate itself from its difficulties.

#### Conservation of News Print

In connection with the hearing which has been ordered to take place at Ottawa on Wednesday, October 16 on the subject of conservation of news print paper, the Canadian Press Association announces that its news print Paper Committee will be represented and that other members of the Association have been invited to be present. Attention is directed to the action of the publishers who were in Ottawa last week on the occasion of the appeal to the Government in the news print price case. The fifty publishers present adopted by unanimous vote the following resolution:

"That this meeting approves of the recommendations made by the News Print Paper Committee of Canadian Press Association, Inc., regarding the reduction of paper consumption and expresses the opinion that they should be made an order by the Paper Controller."

The consensus of opinion at the meeting in Ottawa was that it would be reasonable to expect that Canadian newspapers should not be required to go farther in reducing their present consumption of news print paper than the newspapers of the United States have been required to go, and that it should be left to the newspapers themselves to determine what use they would make of the number of reading matter columns that may be allowed them under any scheme of compulsory reduction of paper consumption that may be put in force by the Paper Controller.

#### **Outlook** for Pulp Wood

Reports vary as to the probable output of pulpwood during the coming season. In some quarters it is stated that the labor outlook is better than it was a year ago, while in others opposite conditions prevail. The new Ontario industries appear to be pretty well supplied with wood, according to reports from Iroquois Falls, Mattagaim River and Port Arthur. On the other hand it is said by George B. Nicholson, M.P., a large pulp wood contractor, that his firm is only running on a sixty per cent basis. He calculates that the added cost of spruce pulp wood since the outbreak of war has been one hundred per cent.

Some indication of the condition of the pulp wood market is usually obtainable from the statistics of shipments over the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. This line taps extensive limits in the north and carries to mills in the Niagara district a good deal of their pulp wood. During July shipments showed a considerable decrease over those of June, the decline amounting to 14,597 cords. Shipments of wood pulp were also less by 8,259 tons. Incidentally there is a likelihood of an early rise in the price of ground wood pulp, as the demand is again on the increase, with no reduction in cost of production.

#### New Trade Customs

Toronto printers are in receipt of the new schedule of Trade Customs just issued by the Book and Writing Paper Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, which it is understood is being sent to every printer in Canada. The schedule contains thirteen sections relating to book and litho papers and seventeen sections relating to writing papers and to bonds and writings. The whole has been published in neat and serviceable form and the general opinion here is that the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association are deserving of great credit for their efforts in the direction of conservation.

#### Sale of Timber Limits

A despatch from Fredericton, N. B., tells of the largest sale of timber limits that has taken place in New Brunswick for many years. The sale took place on October 3 and so large was the attendance that recourse had to be had to the Legislative Assembly Chamber in the Parliament Buildings in order to accommodate the crowd. The limits offered comprised some of the best timbered lands in the province and included the large block of land near McGivney Junction that was set aside for a military training ground some time ago but that has since been relinquished by the military authorities. This block of land containing 105 square miles was divided into seventeen lots. Ninety other lots offered for sale were situated in various parts of the province and comprised lands that had been previously under lease but the leases had expired without being renewed.

Conditions under which the sale was held were somewhat (Continued on page 16.)

# LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

# PAPER INDUSTRY

200 FIFTH AVENUE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, SUITE 948 NEW YORK TELEPHONE 3093 GRAMERCY

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The Hun is on the run,

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Our Boys are over there. Loyal Americans will back them up. The PAPER INDUSTRY must not fail to do its share.

# **BUY BONDS**

# SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION THROUGH YOUR TRADE COMMITTEE

The subscription can go through any New York bank or trust company you may designate but your Trade Committee should have a record.

## HOLYOKE GOING OVER TOP IN FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Paper Manufacturers Largely Responsible for the Splendid Showing That the Paper City Is Making—Subscriptions of the American Writing Paper Co. and Its Employees Will probably Total More Than \$300,000—Large Subscriptions By Some Other Firms and Individuals in the Paper Industry—Renewed Interest in Trolley Express to Connect Holyoke and Springfield.

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., October 7, 1918.—"Do it for the Government and Holyoke," seems to be the slogan of the local paper manufacturers in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. At the time of this writing the loan has been practically subscribed for in this city, which means that Holyoke has responded 100 per cent strong in raising its allotment of \$5,000,000. To the paper manufacturers goes all the credit for making this such a brilliant success. All the glory is theirs. The paper manufacturers in preparing for the loan completed a perfect organization, which brought them over the top in enthusiastic fashion. Every one of the manufacturers did its share, and some even more.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the American Writing Paper Company, held in New York last week, it was agreed to subscribe dollar for dollar, the equivalent in bonds subscribed to by the employes of the company. This is a new departure on the part of the company and is in keeping with the policy of promoting to the utmost the civic and patriotic interests of Holyoke. President George A. Galliver made announcement of the fact immediately after the session of the board. The action of the company means that instead of \$40,000, the total subscribed by the employes during the Third Liberty Loan, the subscriptions of the American Writing Paper Company and its employes will total more than \$300,000, possibly a record for this city.

At the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company it took only one hour to round up \$50,000 in subscriptions, the average being \$100 for every one of the 500 employes. The company took an equal amount, bringing the total at this plant to \$100,000. At the Taylor-Logan Company, papermakers, a total of \$50,000 was realized; at the Eureka Blank Book Company, \$32,500, and Whiting & Cook, Inc., \$6,000. S. R. Whiting, president of the Collins Manufacturing Company, took \$100,000 worth, as did also William F. Whiting, president of the Whiting Paper Company. The New York-New England Company took \$15,000; Holyoke Machine Company, \$25,000; National Blank Book Company and employes, \$100,000; the Whitmore Manufacturing Company and employes, \$100,000, and the Franklin Paper Company and employes \$35,550.

#### New Interest in Trolley Express

Interest has again cropped out in the establishment of a trolley express from Holyoke to connect with the Springfield, Hartford and Worcester lines. The petition of the Holyoke Street Railway Company for leave to operate a trolley express over its lines, which was killed last spring, was resurrected last week, and will be again submitted to the city government for consideration. The proposition now appears to be looked upon more favorably. The idea would be very beneficial to the paper manufacturers, as it would enable them to make small shipments of paper by trolley express, a fast and more inexpensive way of making small shipments. If this express is introduced the manufacturers will avail themselves of this opportunity, as it will give them an added outlet for making small shipments, and will be one more way to eliminate freight congestion.

#### Record Sales of War Savings Stamps

Despite many other occasions for investments, the War Savings. Stamp sale at the American Writing Paper Company continues to grow weekly. Week before last the employes established a new weekly record by purchasing stamps to the amount of \$2,733.75.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### APPEAL NEWS PRINT CASE IN CANADA (Continued from page 14.)

different than in former years. The practice had been to sell on a mileage basis; under the new arrangement, purchasers were asked to pay on a stumpage basis, the upset prices being announced at the commencement of the sale. The stumpage on spruce, fir, pine and cedar was to be the standard. Licenses were to run for a period of one logging season to end August 1, 1919, and with no charge of any kind against a license excepting the payment of stumpage.

While the attendance was large, the bidding was not brisk and a good many lots were withdrawn. The opinion was that the upset price of stumpage was rather too high under present conditions.

#### Extensions at Port Arthur

By degrees the new plant of the Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company, which started operations early in the year, is being expanded towards the limits set when the first unit was designed. Within the past week or so the new slasher mill and pulp wood conveyor, which have been under construction during the summer, were completed and put in operation. The addition to the bleaching plant is nearly finished and its equipment is now being installed. These additions are calling for a larger working force and the number of employees has now reached two hundred and is still on the increase.

#### Epidemic at Windsor Mills

A serious state of affairs exists at Windsor Mills, P. Q., according to H. B. Donovan, sales manager of the Canada Paper Company, whose mills are located at that point. The Spanish influenza has invaded the place and has struck down about 25 per cent of the inhabitants. As the mills of the Canada Paper Company are the sole industry of the town, it follows that paper manufacturing operations are being seriously disarranged for the time being. Mr. Donovan reports his company otherwise in good shape with no let-up to business.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Standard Paper Co. Head Resigns

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., October 7, 1918.—Bartlett C. Dickinson, president of the Standard Paper Company and for the past year chairman of the Kalamazoo county fuel commission, has resigned the latter position and will enter another line of government work. His successor has not been named as yet. The remaining members of the commission are Louis Rosenbaum and August B. Scheid.

Mr. Dickinson has made an enviable record in handling the problems that have confronted him. The terrible winter of 1917-18, together with the scarcity of fuel, brought about conditions never before known in Michigan. He brought relief to hundreds of worthy families, who faced freezing and was at all times fair and fearless in the administration of his office. It will be no easy matter to find a man who can carry on the duties of the office as capably as Mr. Dickinson did and his resignation is generally regretted.

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ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

> J. Spaulding & Sons Co. North Tonawanda, N. Y.

## KALAMAZOO PAPER FIRMS FILE ANNUAL STATEMENTS

Corporation Reports from Paper Making and Allied Concerns Recently Made Public Include Hawthorne Paper Co., Western Paper-Makers' Chemical Co. and the Kalamazoo Stationery Co.—Complaints Are Filed Against the Bryant Paper Co. Because of the Settling of Houses Alleged to Have Been Caused by the Pumping of Water Out of Adjacent Artesian Wells.

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., October 7, 1918.-Kalamazoo concerns in paper and allied lines have filed corporation reports as follows:

#### Hawthorne Paper Co.

Assets: Real estate, \$173,175.40; equipment and stock, \$602,-850.33; cash, \$2,711.40; credits, \$99,391.25; total, \$878,128.38.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$500,000 (subscribed, \$478,000); real estate mortgage, \$220,000; accounts payable, \$179,256.12; surplus, \$872.26; total, \$878,128.38.

#### Kalamazoo Stationery Co.

Assets: Real estate, \$45,000; equipment and stock, \$250,000; cash, \$26,794,95; credits, \$273,612.43; total, \$595,407.38.

Liabilities: Capital, common, \$115,000; preferred, \$100,000; real estate mortgage, \$40,000; bills payable, \$145,152.62; accounts payable, \$101,628.58; surplus, \$93,626.18; total, \$595,407.38.

### Western Papermakers' Chemical Co.

Assets: Real estate, \$82,248.96; stock and equipment, \$186,-068.75; cash, \$10,542.21; credits, \$128,651.15; miscellaneous, \$13,-566.25; total, \$421,077.32.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$100,000 (subscribed, \$95,000); bills payable, \$93,250; accounts payable, \$81,502.55; surplus, \$151,324.77; total, \$421,077.32. Since filing this report the capital stock of this company has been increased to \$200,000.

#### King Paper Makers Protect "Old Glory"

Employes of the King Paper Company have taken the congregation of the Free Reformed Church in hand and that edifice now flies the American flag. This particular bunch of "Dutch" have been none too loyal in their support of the Government in the present crisis and only recently a majority of the trustees removed the American flag from over the pulpit, declaring that a church is no place for a flag. Hearing of this action, a group of employes of the King mill secured a new flag and nailed it securely to the church, with the admonition to let it stay. The King boys are on the watch and "Old Glory" is there, evidently to stay.

#### Paper Man Put Otsego Over the Top

M. B. McClellan, president of the MacSimBar Paper company, did a mighty good job as chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive in Otsego. He piloted that town over the top in just one day's campaign of soliciting. Things started Thursday when a regimental band invaded the town and Arthur H. Vanderberg, managing editor of the Grand Rapids *Herald* spoke. Friday morning the loan forces got busy and the task was completed at five in the afternoon.

#### Difficult Engineering Problem to Solve

Does pumping water out of artesian wells cause nearby houses to settle? There is a problem for Kalamazoo's city manager, Harry Freeman, to settle. Complaints to that effect have just been filed with him and against the Bryant Paper Company. Property owners on the low lands near the Bryant Paper Company's plant charge that since the company installed certain artesian wells and started to use them that the pumping away of the water has caused their homes to settle and they want damages. It is going to be some legal and engineering job to determine just how much water it takes to hold up a house, particularly when the gusher comes from a spring over 100 feet deep; also what became of the water before the wells were sunk and what would happen to the water if the wells were plugged up; also where the water comes from now.

#### A. H. Dwight Buys New Home

A. H. Dwight, president of the Hawthorne Paper company, has purchased the residence in this city formerly occupied by A. L. Pratt and family and will make it his home in the future.

#### To Open Plant at Marinette

The Michigan Manufacturer is authority for the statement that the Victor Bag & Paper company, of Chicago, will open a plant at Marinette, Wis. The factory is now being overhauled and machinery has been ordered. One hundred hands will be used at the outset.

#### To Buy Michigan Power Co.

All details have been practically completed looking to the purchase of the Michigan Power company by the city of Lansing. The bond holders and city have agreed that appraisers be named to fix the value of the plant, while Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, of the United States district court has consented to the purchase of new machinery for a complete power unit that will involve an outlay of \$150,000 to \$200,000. The outstanding indebtedness will be handled through the medium of two bond issues, the first due in 1923 the second in 1935.

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#### Knit Goods to Be Packed in Paper Bundles

Manufacturers of knit goods will substitute the paper bundle for the cardboard box whenever possible to reduce the bulk of their freight packages under a ruling of the War Industries Board on October 4, since it is imperative to conserve every available cubic inch of car carrying capacity. Dry goods retailers and wholesalers are asked to accommodate their business to assist in making the plan effective.

The schedule for packing knit goods, which include underwear, hosiery, sweaters, coats and miscellaneous, prepared by the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board, will effect an estimated savings of 141,800,000 cardboard boxes, 350,000 wood packing cases, 15,750,000 feet of lumber, and 17.321 carloads of freight packages.

This program for conservation in packing was determined after conferences with representatives of the knit goods industry. It is to go into effect January 1. Similar plans have been put into effect by the Conservation Division with the co-operation of various industries in order that materials and railroad equipment can be saved and the number of available freight cars be increased to assist in furthering the war program.

#### -BUY LIBERTY BONDS

## Union Envelope Co. Suit Dismissed

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, O., October 7, 1918.—A final decree in the matter of the Union Envelope company, Roanoke, Va., against the American Envelope company of West Carrollton, was handed down the past week by Judge Mollister of the United States District court in this city.

The decree admits the ownership of the plaintiff, as set forth in the bill of complaint, in the letters patent issued to the inventor, Sallade, in 1901, but holds that the envelope manufactured by the West Carrollton concern does not infringe upon this patent. The suit is dismissed "with costs to the defendant to be duly taxed," is the substance of the decision.



MBAY. INDIA

## TRADE IN PHILADELPHIA NOW SOMEWHAT SLOWER

Spread of the Spanish Influenza Epidemic Has Had Tendency to Restrict Business—S. S. Shyrock, President of Shyrock Bros., Celebrates 79th Birthday—Auer & Twitchell Make Improvements at Beverly Mills—Frank Hufnel and Anthony Wartman, Managers of the Huff Paper Company, to Go to Officers' Training Camp at Camp Lee, Alabama—Writes Interesting Letter From Front.

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1918.—All places of public assemblage from movies to churches are closed because of the epidemic of Spanish influenza. Under these conditions, business both in paper and in paper stock is restricted. It is almost impossible to secure any help for deliveries.

There continues an active demand for all grades of paper and of stock, the latter so far as the better grades of shavings and book stock are concerned being in rather restricted supply because printers are not very busy. Prices continue very firm on all grades with slight advances on the better, as No. 1 mixed shavings, No. 1 books, No. 1 mixed and common board.

#### S. S. Shyrock Celebrates Birthday

S. S. Shyrock, president of Shyrock Brothers, 928 Cherry street, celebrated his 79th birthday during the past week. A family reunion was held at the Downington home with scores of friends and relatives present to congratulate the head of the house with hearty greetings on the fourscore years of his life. During the week Mr. Shyrock, who, although president of the firm, does not take an active part in the business, visited the Cherry street house and was a welcome visitor to the employees and members of the firm.

#### A Letter From the Front

An interesting letter from Private Boies P. Robinson, formerly salesman for the D. L. Ward Company, now with the American Expeditionary Force in France, tells of the meeting with his brother, Sergeant Robert A. Robinson, on the battle front. The letter sent to his sister, Mrs. H. G. Doscher, 44 Penn Boulevard, East Lansdowne, tells how the brothers met while riding down the sector where shells were raining in the full fire of the battle. Private Robinson is in headquarters company of the 108th Field Artillery. He was formerly a member of the First Cavalry, N. G. P.

#### Paper Men to Go to Training Camp

War will again invade the ranks of the Huff Paper Company, in the Denkla Building, when Frank Hufnel, manager of the paper department, and Anthony Wartman, manager of the paper cup department, leave, within a few days, for the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Lee, Alabama. With the leave-taking of the two efficient officials of the company war will have almost depleted the force of male employees of the firm. Mr. Hoff contemplates replacing the men with women.

#### Auer & Twitchell Make Improvements

At the Beverly Mills of Auer & Twitchell recent innovations in the form of 84-inch slitters and rewinders have been installed. The new machinery was made necessary by the expansion of business of the Consolidated Paper Tube Company of the Beverly Division. With the new device the firm will be enabled to increase the output of a single machine one ton a day, and there are 15 machines at present in operation in the mills, making a total increase of 15 tons per day. All kinds of tubing and con-

tainers are being turned out in large quantities by the plant through the new facilities.

George E. Anderson, formerly with the Thomas Potter Company, oil cloth manufacturers of Philadelphia, has accepted the managership of the Auer & Twitchell Company, at the Beverly, N. J., mills.

#### Geo. E. Riegel in Philadelphia

President George E. Riegel, of the Riegel Company, Inc., 48 North 6th street, who is one of the dollar a year men in the Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C., spent the week in Philadelphia, where he attended to the local business interests. Mr. Riegel, who has been suffering from influenza, and was at home in Philadelphia during the attack, will leave this week for his patriotic duties with the Gas and Oil Division of the Fuel Administration in Washington.

#### Saxe Paper Co. Makes Improvements

The Saxe Paper Company, 134 North 7th street, is making extensive changes in the office rooms of the firm. Modern business appliance in furniture and other office details will be installed. Although but one year in existence the firm has made rapid increase in business in its line of coarse wrapping papers, tissues and twines, and will next month celebrate with appropriate ceremonies the first anniversary.

#### J. F. Auer Shows War Trophies

J. F. Auer, president of Auer & Twitchell, 9th and Chestnut streets, has received several trophies from the battlefields in France. The trophies are souvenirs of engagements in which Earl W. Twitchell, treasurer of the company, fought during recent battles. Mr. Twitchell had the pleasure of relieving several Germans of their knapsacks, helmets, water carriers and other paraphernalia and sent them to America. He enlisted as a private in the Ordnance Department of the service and has been engaged in actual warfare since last fall.

#### General Trade Notes

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Salt Works, held last week, a quarterly dividend was declared of 2½ per cent., payable October 15, 1918, to the stockholders.

In the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan recently started by the local paper dealers the Philadelphia Paper Bag Company added its big bit of \$100,000 subscription from employees and members of the firm.

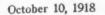
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#### Manufacture of Paper Pulp from Alfa

An indication of post-war development of industry in Algeria is seen according to the announcement of the organization by the "Société Nord-Africaine d'Etudes," 23 Boulevard Carnot, Algiers, of a company called the "Société des Cellulosses de l'Afrique Francaise du Nord" for the manufacture of paper pulp from alfa. The capital of the company in formation is 3,000,000 frances (\$579,000).

Algeria has an almost illimitable supply of alfa in the Department of Oran. It is stated that there exists in Algeria 5,000,000 hectares of alfa (12,355,220 acres) which could give a possible annual production of 400,000 metric tons. The war, through the lack of tonnage, has heavily curtailed the shipments of alfa, which was exported principally from the ports of Oran and Arzew. About nine-tenths of the shipments were to Great Britain, where alfa is largely used in paper manufacture. This product furnishes an excellent back-haul cargo in lieu of ballast.

In this connection, it may be pointed out that American vessels which bring to the Mediterranean countries bulky cargoes and return in ballast or with small cargoes occupying little space, might find in alfa a desirable return cargo. The matter would seem to merit the consideration of American martime interests and paper manufacturers.



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# BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Understood That No Awards Will Be Made by the Post Office Department on Bids Opened August 19 for Many Millions of Envelopes But That the Order Will Be Placed in Some Other Way as Yet Undetermined—Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Offive Opens Bids on Various Lots of Paper—Bids and Awards on Paper by Other Government Departments.

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1918.-The following bids were opened last week at the Government Printing Office:

2,500 pounds (50 reams) of 20x25, 50, brown smooth wove cover paper; Knowlton Brothers, at \$.14 per pound; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.143: Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.12½; Strathmore Paper Company, at \$.22¾; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.104; Niagara Paper Mills Company, at \$.12½; Whitaker Paper Company, \$.1265; Megargee-Hare Company, at \$.12½, and Dobler & Mudge, at \$.12½.

55,225 pounds (1,150 reams) of blue, dark pink, writing and white glazed bond paper: Stone & Andrew, at \$.241/2, \$.261/2 and \$.231/2; Strathmore Paper Company, \$.21 (white); Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$.201/2, (blue) and \$.193/4 (white); Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.201/2, \$.201/2 and \$.1895; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.201/2, \$.201/2 and \$.1895; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.17, \$.17, and \$.16; R. P. Andrews Paper Company (white only), at \$.239; Carew Manufacturing Company, at \$.20 (white); Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$.21 (white); Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.211/4, \$.221/4 and \$.20; Crocker-McElwain Company, at \$8.571/2 per ream for white; Judd Paper Company at \$.28, \$.29 and \$.30; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.241/8, \$.261/8 and \$.231/8; Hawthorne Paper Company, at \$.18 (white), and B. F. Bond Paper Company (for white only), at \$.191/2.

87,500 pounds (1,000 reams) of 21x321/2, No. 48 buff commercial ledger paper: American Writing Paper Company, at \$.26: Crocker-McElwain Company, at \$16.621/2 per ream; Stone & Andrew, at \$.261/4; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.191/2; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.261/8; B. F. Bond Paper Company, at \$.26 and \$.22; Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$.27; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.28; Strathmore Paper Company, at \$.30; Megargee-Hare Company, at \$.211/2; Carew Manufacturing Company, at \$.23; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.2490.

2,200 pounds (50 reams) of 19x24, No. 36 blue commercial ledger paper: Dobler & Mudge, at \$.26½; B. F. Bond Paper Company, at \$.28; Carew Manufacturing Company, at \$.25; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.26; Megargee-Hare Company, at \$.26; Maurice OMeara Company, at \$.19½; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.38; Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$.22.

5,700 pounds (200 reams) of 16x21, No. 32 white ledger paper: Hawthorne Paper Company, at \$.28; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.27; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.24; Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$.30; American Writing Company, at \$.28; Crocker-McElwain Company, at \$5.41½ per ream: Stone & Andrew, at \$.25¼; Carew Manufacturing Company, at \$.24; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.25½; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.35½.

The following bids have been opened at the Government Printing Office :

250,000 pounds of white high finish writing paper; 200,000 pounds of No. 20 and 50,000 pounds of No. 13: Graham Paper Company, at \$.088275 and \$.098775; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.161/2 and \$.131/4; American Writing Paper Company (on first item only), \$.133/4; New York & Pennsylvania Company, at

(on first item only), \$.0834; Judd Paper Company, at \$.15 and \$.19; Maurice O'Meara Company (on first item), at \$.1168 and \$.10, (on second item) at \$.111/4; Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$.1125; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.10; Kalamazoo Paper Company, at \$.10, and Miami Paper Company, at \$.101/4.

#### Government Printing Office to Open Bids

Bids will be opened at the Printing Office on October 9 for 700,000 pounds of white news print paper in 38-inch and 48-inch rolls, basis of 24x36, 32.

Bids are to be opened at the Government Printing Office on October 11 for the following paper:

22,050 pounds (500 reams) of 24x32 and 30x40, No. 16 wove map paper.

80,000 pounds (2,000 reams) of 22x34, No. 20 white glazed bond paper.

9,238 pounds (125 reams) of ledger paper.

290,000 pounds (10,000 reams) of No. 16 all sulphite white bond paper, cut 21x32 inches.

44,050 pounds (305 reams) of various sizes of rope manila paper.

Bids will be opened on October 11 by the Government Printing Office for 16,000 pounds (80 reams) of buff, green, lemon and orange cardboard,  $22\frac{1}{2}\times28\frac{1}{2}$ , 200, and for 32,500 pounds (400 reams) of various sizes of kraft wrapping paper.

Also for 861,150 pounds (17,800 reams) of green and white (various sizes) of No. 24 writing paper.

And 5,050 pounds (100 reams) of 100 per cent rag, No. 28, cut 21x32, fine white writing paper.

#### Government Printing Office Awards

The American Writing Paper Company has been awarded the contract by the Government Printing Office for furnishing 23,500 pounds (700 reams) of 18x23 and 24x38, glazed bond paper, blue and white, at \$.18 per pound, bids for which were opened on September 20.

#### Post Office Bids and Awards

The following bids were received by the Purchasing Officer of the Post Office Department last week for furnishing 2,100,000 pounds of jute twine for the use of the service: Ludlow Manufacturing Company, of Boston, Mass., at \$.28 per pound, and John T. Bailey Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., at \$.35. The price paid this year was \$.174 per pound.

It is understood that no awards are to be made by the department on the bids opened August 19 for many millions of envelopes, but the order will be placed in some other manner, as yet undetermined.

#### Bids for U. S. Marine Corps

Bids are to be opened by the Quartermaster's Department, United States Marine Corps, on October 21, for the following paper items: 200 dozen hand blotters, 2,400 pounds of white bristol board, 50,000 manila folders, 3,000 rolls adding machine paper, 80 reams of different color blotting paper, 500 reams of ledger paper, 4,200 reams of manifolding paper, 12,000 reams of white typewriter paper, 100 reams of note paper, 21,000 pounds of wrapping paper.

#### 

#### Fire Causes \$250,000 Loss at Millinocket

MILLINOCKET, Me., October 1, 1918,—Fire in the machine room of the Great Northern Paper Company this afternoon damaged five of the eight large paper machines so badly that they must be partly rebuilt. The fire spread to the roof, which was partly burned. Firemen were hampered by falling glass and several were cut, but not seriously.

The company estimated tonight that the damages, including loss of production while repairs are being made, is about \$250,000. The mill was running night and day on news print paper.



# New York Trade Jottings

R. T. Vanderbilt of R. T. Vanderbilt & Co., dealers in clay, was absent from his desk last week because of illness.

Captain Ed. Kellogg, brother of R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, was in New York this week. Captain Kellogg is in the Chemical Warfare Service and expects to go to France soon.

The Royal Card & Paper Company has leased for a term of years the seven story building at 26 City Hall Place, which will be used for additional storage space. This building will be known as warehouse No. 3.

It is hard to tell who should feel the most flattered, but while Colin K. Urquhardt, Jr., of F. A. Flinn, Inc., was selling Liberty Bonds in City Hall Park recently, a paper man overheard someone in the crowd say, "I'm sorry I bought my bond before, I'd like to buy it here from Irving Cobb."

\* \* Thomas E. Donnelly, Director of the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board, has announced that Isaac H. Blanchard, President of the Isaac H. Blanchard Company, printer of New York City, has been appointed by the War Industries Board to be Chief of the Paper Economy Section of its Pulp and Paper Division.

Michael Pommerance, formerly of the Manhattan Card & Paper Company, and now president of the Forrest Paper Company, announces that his new firm is ready to do business. A large store has been leased by the company at 76 Duane Street, and things are now in good enough shape for the company to take care of orders.

Paul E. Vernon, chairman of the Paper Trade Committee on War Savings, reports that the trade has sold \$116,590.26 worth of war saving stamps up until October 7. As sales on May 1, only amounted to \$13,000, the committee can well be proud of the results of their efforts. The committee expects to hold an early meeting to arrange for the furtherance of the campaign after the Liberty Loan drive.

Major Howard E. Atterbury, secretary of Atterbury Bros., the well known firm of paper mill supply dealers, 145 Nassau Street, is now military attache of the party of distinguished Swiss journalist who are visiting this country to make a survey

## were received at the White House, on Monday and officially welcomed in the name of the United States Government.

of America's part in the war as guests of the nation. The party

Robert C. Byler, for nearly four years advertising production man for the SKF Ball Bearing Company of Hartford Conn., has been appointed Advertising Manager of the SKF Administrative Company of New York City and will direct the advertising of the SKF Ball Bearing Company of Hartford, the Hess-Bright Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia and the Atlas Ball Company of the same city, all of which are controlled by the SKF Administrative Company. Until arrangements are made in New York City, Mr. Byler will remain with the SKF Ball Bearing Company of Hartford, Conn.

#### 

## Store Door Delivery Plan Not Yet Ready

Inquiries continue to be received as to the date fixed for the placing in operation of the store door delivery system. Impression seems to have gained ground that October 15 was the date finally set for the installation of the new scheme that is to put an end to freight congestion at the railroad terminals this winter.

According to information that was given out at the office of Commissioner James S. Harlan, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who at the request of the Director General of Railroads, has taken charge of the matter until it is actually in working order, no date has been actually fixed for the installation of the system, and none will be named until everything is ready to start the ball rolling. At that time full notice will be given to both press and public.

As a matter of fact no director of drayage has yet been appointed. It will be necessary to have such an official, it is said, and it is part of the programme to name one soon.

Perhaps the notion that the system was ready to be put into operation had been formed from the fact that a schedule of rates had been made up and had been recommended by the committee that had consideration of the matter. These rates are merely tentative and have not been definitely adopted.

There are many details to be worked out yet, it was stated by the Commissioner's secretary. The whole problem has taken a great deal longer than was at first contemplated, and there have been many more questions to settle than was first thought of, but no time is being lost to get the plan into working order for use at the earliest possible moment.

#### 

#### Trade Boosts Liberty Bond Sale

Subscriptions are not coming in fast enough to suit the Liberty Loan Committee of the Paper Trade. To date the trade is far behind its quota, and all firms connected with the paper trade in any way are urgently requested to subscribe through this committee at once. A list of subscribers who have bought bonds to the extent of \$10,000 or more was given out Tuesday by A. G. Paine, Jr., chairman of the committee, and is printed below:

The New York & Pennsylvania Company\$	200,000
The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co	
The American Paper Exports Company	48,000
The Continental Paper Bag Company	175,000
Rose & Frank	75,000
The Parsons Trading Company	75,000
The American Woodpulp Corporation	50,000
The Champion Coated Paper Company	50,000
Castle, Gottheil & Overton	50,000
Henry Lindenmeyer & Sons	50,000
The Perkins-Goodwin Company	50,000
J. Andersen & Co	35,500
The Oxford Paper Company	35,350
Stephen A. Powell.	40,000
A. G. Paine & Co	30,000
Charles F. Hubbs	30,000
E. J. Keller & Co	25,000
New York & Brooklyn Paper Co	20,000
H. G. Craig & Co	25,000
Craig-Becker Co.	25,000
John H. Duffy	25,000
Kupfer Brothers	15,000
Gatti-McQuade	10,000
Charles Hubbs	10,000
Chas. W. Ballard	10,000
Fred Bertuch	10,000
Clark & Co	10,000
- BUY LIBERTY BONDS	

#### Paramount Paper Co. Incorporates

The Paramount Paper and Specialty Company, Manhattan, has incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with capital stock placed at \$25,000. The incorporators are G. and T. Morrison and J. Hallheimer, 100 East 83rd Street, New York.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR

# **Bring Us Your Dyestuff Problems**

The application of the dyestuff to paper is as much an art as the production of the dyestuff.

Dyeing is a chemical, not a mechanical process. An intimate knowledge of the possibilities of every dyestuff is often necessary to meet the particular requirements of the consumer and the variation of local conditions, due to differences in the quality of water, steam, and chemicals makes the dyehouse problem an individual one.

Because of this individual factor the tech-

nique of the application of dyes commands today, as it has done in the past, the best talent among those distributors who cater to the highest class of trade.

The technical department of this Company is manned by chemists who have been picked because of their expert knowledge, practical experience, and demonstrated ability. Well equipped laboratories are maintained at our different offices, for the service of our customers.

You are invited to submit your problems. Your questions are welcome. Our advice in answer involves no obligation on your part.

## National Aniline & Chemical Company Incorporated

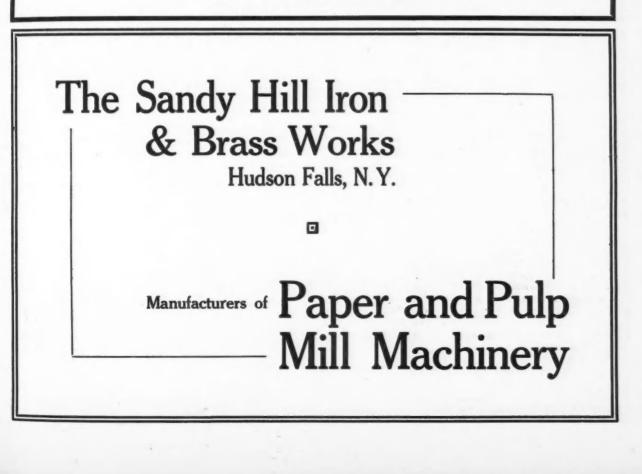
#### Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York Branches:

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# INVESTIGATIONS OF TURPENTINE OILS FROM NORWEGIAN WOOD PULP

BY O. M. HALSE AND S. SAMUELSEN.

TRANSLATED FOR THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL FROM THDSSKRIFT FOR KEMI IN PAPER-JOURNALEN.

from wood. The determination of these hydrocarbons by chemi- mined. After complete distillation the oil gave the figures in cal means and distillation has led to the result that they prove to be turpentine oils, and may be regarded as the most important by-products of the sulphite process. In addition American turpentine oil is found, and a number of ethereal oils consisting chiefly of a-pinenes.

In the sulphite process the terpenes of the wood are wholly converted into cymenes. This was first established by Klason, who found that the volatile oils produced during the sulphite process consisted of more than 90 per cent of cymene. Later he was confirmed by other investigators who showed that these terpenes had the empirical formula C10H14.

The turpentine oils from wood which we have investigated were supplied by a Norwegian sulphite pulp mill, and were obtained by a steam distillation process ordinarily employed for cooking, by which the oils could be distilled over and then condensed to the customary degrees. It is an ideal method of obtaining turpentine oils from wood pulp. The yield is especially good both in the quantity and quality of the oils, which can be further purified by fractional distillation.

A sample of the oil was obtained by steam distillation. Fractionation yielded 85.5 per cent. of oil which had a pleasant odor of fresh wood and was entirely colorless, the residue consisting of 13.3 per cent. of rosin oil.

Steam Distil	lation of	the 1	Raw	Oil
--------------	-----------	-------	-----	-----

Rectified	wood	turpentine	oil	28.5	ounces	85.5%
Residue				4.4	ounces	13.3%
Water				0.25	ounces	1.2%

33.15 ounces 100%

The rectified wood turpentine oil obtained by fractionating had in every instance the properties of ordinary turpentine oil. The result was distinctly shown by a determination of the physical constants. It was soluble in 60 per cent. alcohol, and gave a clear liquid, which is about the same alcohol index as that which we obtain with American turpentine oil. The specific gravity was determined in the ordinary Sprengel pyknometer. A sample at 15 C., with water at 15 C., had the specific rotation:

$$d = 0.8666$$
  
15

The refractive index was determined with a Pulfrich refractometer. At 15 C. nD = 1.47446.

The behavior of the oil towards polarized light was tested at 15 C. in a 16-inch tube with sodium light. It proved to be levorotatory like the volatile spruce oils. In this respect it behaved like the ordinary American turpentine oils, which, under similar conditions, may be feebly levorotatory. Wood turpentine oils from sulphate pulp mills which employ pine is always dextrorotatory.

Careful fractional distillation of the purified wood turpentine oil gave about 80 per cent. of oil with a boiling point of 165 C. This result was compared with the tables given by Vezes for the distillation of ordinary commercial turpentine oil. (Sur le définition de l'essence de térébinthine commercialement pure, Bordeaux 1910). As a general rule these investigations showed that 80 per cent. of the oil should distill at 165 C. Further fractionation was carried out according to the Vigreux system, by

Sulphite pulp processes set free a large number of terpenes which the boiling points of the entire series of oils was deterthe following tables:

No.	Boiling point.	Ounces.	Per cent.
1	145-150	0.5	1.71
2	150-155	1.12	4.86
3	155-160	10.5	45.28
4	160-165	7.0	30.00
5	165-170	2.0	9.00
6	170-175	0.7	3.00
7	175-180	0.3	1.43
8	residue	1.0	4.28
9	water	0.1	0.43

22 22

100

		*		23.22	100	2
		Secon	nd Fracti	onation		
			15		15	Reichert-
			d —		[a]	Meissl
No.	Boiling pt.	Ounces	15	nD 15	D	value:
1	145-150	0.31	0.8491	1.4484	1.00	42.96
2	150-152	0.3	0.8574	1.46091	0.70	43.56
3	152-154	0.2	0.8596	1.46459	0.46	43.74
4	154-156	0.8	0.8606	1.46608	0.29	43.81
5	156-158	4.1	0.8624	1.46904	0.29	43.96
6	158-160	9.7	0.8637	1.47121	3.13	44.07
7	160-162	1.5	0.8644	1.47299	7.00	44.18
8	162-164	1.0	0.8645	1.47397	9.16	44.25
9	164-166	1.4	0.8647	1.47544	12.20	44.36
10	166-168	0.5	0.8654	1.47690	14.67	44.44
11	.168-170	0.4	0.8649	1.47789	17.25	44.54
12	170-172	0.4	0.8646	1.47789	20.18	44.56
13	172-174	0.35	0.8643	1.47965	22.50	44.71
14	174-176	0.3	0.8653	1.47995	24.21	44.69
15	176-178	0.25	0			
16	Residue					
17	Water					

#### 21.51

The results written down in the first table show that most of the oils had boiling points of 160 C. and over. The sixth fraction of the series was subjected to a systematic fractional distillation in a 300 c.c. Jena flask with a 12-inch deflegmator on the Vigreux system. The results of the second fractionation, given in the second table, show the specific gravity, the refractive index, specific rotation, and Reichert-Meissl value. The tables give a typical picture of normal turpentine oil with chief fractions between 158-160 C., and a smaller ratio of fractions with a boiling point of 164-166 C. By grouping together the physical constants of these fractions and the normal constants for a-pinenes and bpinenes the typical characters of commercial turpentine oil will appear more clearly.

	15		15	Reichert-
-	d —		[a] —	Meissl
Boiling pt.	15	nD 15	D	value.
No. 6 fraction. 158-160	0.8637	1.47211	3.13	44.07
a-pinenes 155-156	0.8634	1.46896	46.73	43.86
No. 9 fraction., 164-166	0.8647	1.47544	12.20	44.36
b-pinenes 164-166	0.8650	1.47773	9.69	44.01
(Coutie	nued on bo	ac 28)		



## TURPENTINE OILS FROM NORWEGIAN WOOD PULP

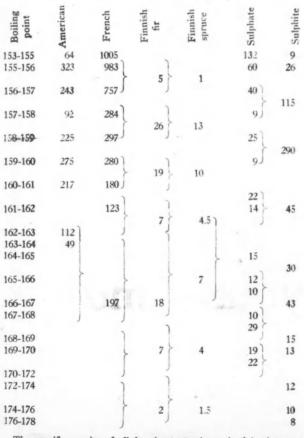
(Continued from page 26.)

From this comparative table and points of similarity we may infer with probability that the typical fractions, Nos. 6 and 9, are identical respectively with a-pinenes and b-pinenes, a conclusion which is also supported by the analyses and synthetic reactions enumerated below.

Meanwhile it is to be noted that the chief fraction No. 6 has a somewhat higher boiling point than that usually given for a-pinenes. Such variations are found in the case of certain other turpentine oils, a fact which supplies a satisfactory explanation of the difference. There are also other terpenes which have a boiling point between that of a-pinenes and b-pinenes, while the boiling point of a-pinenes can exhibit variations due to the admixture of turpentine oils. In the table below the variations between different turpentine oils are shown, from which it will be seen that the chief fractions distill between 155 C. and about 160 C., and in samples of American turpentine oil it is found that the maximum point exists at both these temperatures.

The rotatory power of the plane of polarization can vary considerably in the case of turpentine oils. Thus, a-pinenes obtained from the wood oil of the fir are generally dextrorotatory, as are the turpentine oils obtained as by-products of the sulphate process. On the other hand, a-pinenes from the wood oil of spruce are generally levotrotatory. In the laboratory two a-pinenes are formed, whose properties are known and these bodies have different and definitely fixed boiling points.

#### DISTILLATION CURVE OF TURPENTINE OILS.



The specific gravity of all fractions was determined in the same way as described above for the rectified wood turpentine oil, and the Reichert-Missel values were calculated by the well-known formula of Lorentz and Lorenz:

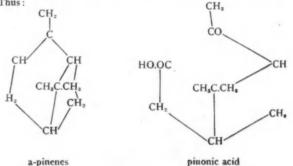
$$Rm = \frac{n^3 - 1M}{n^3 - 2d}$$

the molecular weight being calculated as M = 136.13, which corresponded to the empirical formula of C10H1s for all fractions.

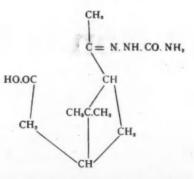
Analysis of the typical fractions Nos. 6 and 9 showed that they had the structure C10H16. Thus fraction No. 6, boiling point 158-160 C .:

1. 0.2000 g. gave	0.2115 g. H <sub>2</sub> O and	0.6464 g. CO.
2. 0.2000 g. gave	0.2099 g. H2O and	0.6468 g. CO <sub>3</sub>
Found		Calculated
I	II	for a-pinenes
C: 88.15%	88.20%	88.23%
H: 11.75%	11.66%	11.76%
Fraction No. 9, boiling p	oint 164-166 C.:	
1. 0.2000 g. gave	0.2106 g. H <sub>2</sub> O and	0.6469 g. CO,
2. 0.2000 g. gave	0.2092 g. H <sub>2</sub> O and	0.6470 g. CO <sub>3</sub>
Found		Calculated
I	II	for a-pinenes
C: 88.22%	88.23%	88.23%
H: 11.70%	11.68%	11.76%

Analyses were made in connection with the relation between the physical constants, and showed that the two typical fractions Nos. 6 and 9 were identical with a-pinenes and b-pinenes respectively, but for complete identity the first fraction should have a higher boiling point, and a-pinenes are oxidized by potassium permanganate. This salt oxidizes a-pinene to pinonic acid, which with ketonic acid gives an extremely characteristic semicarbazone. The presence of a-pinenes may be revealed by other reactions, but oxidation is always the surest, simplest and most characteristic test. Thus:



a-pinenes



semicarbazone of pinonic acid CuH, CaN, (Continued on page 32.)

October 10, 1918

# They fight with their whole souls

You are reading every day of our boys over there — of Pershing's divisions charging into the blasting fire of the Boche trenches; of small detachments smashing their way from house to house through ruined villages; of single-handed deeds of sacrifice and valor.

One thought, one impulse only fills their souls—to fight and keep on fighting, until the war is won.

> They know that all America is back of them; they know that they can count on us at home to send them all the guns and supplies they need to win.

> There is only one way we can do it. All of us must work and save and buy Liberty Bonds, WITH OUR WHOLE SOULS, THE WAY OUR MEN ARE FIGHTING OVER THERE!

No less will win. There is no other way to provide the money the Government must have. No other standard can make the Fourth Liberty Loan a Success.

# Lend the way they fight--Buy Bonds to your utmost

This space contributed to winning the war by SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN TRADING CO., Produce Exchange, New York

# EFFICIENCY IN THE DRYING PROCESS FOR PAPER

The Siphon System of Removing the Water of Condensation in a Revolving Paper Machine Dryer Interestingly Compared with the Scooping System for Performing the Same Work—Latter Was Shown to Be Superior in a Test Conducted with News Print—The Importance of the Problem of Efficient Paper Drying Is Becoming Increasingly Appreciated by Paper Makers.

WRITTEN BY ARTHUR G. MAURY, OF THE WALTER H. BOWES Co., INC., PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

Those who are familiar with conditions in paper mills, realize how very necessary it is to obtain proper drying of the paper web in order to produce a sheet of acceptable appearance. Yet no subject is so little understood as the practical requirements needed to reach the goal of perfect drying. As a matter of fact it has not been until recent years that any systematic effort has been put forth to determine intelligently just what conditions should exist to realize the highest efficiency from a drying system.

When water of condensation accumulates in a revolving paper machine dryer it forms a film which acts as blanket between the steam's heat and the metal shell of the dryer, thus insulating it. There are but two ways of starting a siphon's operation, as to do so the air seal at its base must first be broken. One is by suction, which wastes more steam than such a means can save, and the other is by pressure. Untill the steam pressure is sufficiently great to force the whole accumulation of water out of the dryer it is impossible to remove a single drop when a siphon pipe is employed. Even if the pipe could be kept in perfect alinement, which is not possible, there would always be some water in the dryers, as the pipes cannot come to the bottom or they would scrape and wear out.

#### Chief Drawback to Such a System

The chief drawback to such a system is that no two dryers discharge their condensation at the same time, so that it is not possible to obtain uniform heat throughout the entire dryer nest, as the dryers are at all times giving off heat at variable temperatures just to the extent to which they are insulated by the accumulation of water, thus a spasmodic discharge is always evidenced under such conditions. A good proof of this was shown by a test made on a 26-48" dryer news print machine 115" face, equipped with a siphon system, the pipes having been adjusted in alinement just prior to the test. Bibb cocks had been placed in all the dryers and the dryers were turned under a steam pressure of 15 lbs. As the steam stopped blowing and water started, measurements were taken and calculations made as to the amount of water the dryers contained. It was found that the dryer carried an average of 340 lbs. each, but what showed the decided inefficiency of this system was that while No. 8 dryer contained but 28 lbs. of water, No. 23 at the same time contained 2,134 lbs. One hour later No. 8 contained 314 lbs. and No. 23 contained 625 lbs. At no time at either hour did any of the 26 dryers of the machine show freedom from water, nor was the discharge anything but spasmodic. Even temperatures under such conditions could not possibly exist.

#### Why Uneven Drying Should Be Remedied

It can readily be understood why uneven drying should be remedied if possible. The wet paper web passing over one dryer at high temperature to a cooler one and then again to a considerably hotter one and so on throughout, is bound to experience contraction and expansion, and it becomes cockled and wet streaks and edges appear in the sheet when it leaves the machine, and the speed that the machine is capable of cannot be utilized. This condition also makes it impossible to retain a sufficient percentage of evenly distributed moisture to give the needed strength, finish and pliability to the sheet. Breaks and a shortened life of the drying canvas can be traced to uniform drying. We have pointed out that water in a dryer prevents the heat units from reaching the dryer shell and therefore a much greater pressure is required to produce the same amount of heat than would be needed if there was perfect drainage of the dryers. This added pressure represents a greater consumption of coal than would be required if the dryers were kept absolutely free of water clear across their entire length throughout the whole dryer nest.

Where a machine is able to utilize exhaust steam this extra pressure needed to start siphonic action means added back pressure on the engine. This back pressure often times runs up to 30 or 40 pounds and more. Take as an example a machine carrying a back pressure of 10 pounds. If this could be reduced to atmosphere a saving of 100 H. P. annually would result as one 1 lb. of back pressure equals 10 H. P. Assuming that the average cost of a H. P. is \$50 it can be calculated that such reduction represents an annual saving of \$5,000, or \$500 for each pound of back pressure removed.

For drying purposes exhaust steam has been found to be a better agent than live steam, as the steam cells not being so closely compressed liberate their heat units more rapidly as they have been weakened from their work in the engine cylinder through expansion.

There are a number of devices in use such as individual traps on each dryer to assist the siphon pipes and buckets and dippers to lift the water and discharge it, but unless the water can be lifted out across the entire length of the dryer, and the dryer kept absolutely dry at all times perfectly uniform temperatures cannot be obtained. The wet sheet coming onto the machine acts as a condenser of the steam in the dryer and causes the water to accumulate very quickly, and this water tends to cool the steam coming into the dryer, so that any degree of economy in drying is impossible if water is present. Proper piping and trapping cut a considerable figure in getting good results from a drying system, but no matter how well planned such an arrangement may be, the best results cannot be realized unless the dryers themselves are kept at an even temperature, both across their face and in relation to each other.

#### The Scooping System

While the siphon system of removing water of condensation from the paper machine dryers is now very universally used, actual experience shows that a scooping device which will remove the water of condensation as rapidly as it forms clear across the entire dryer and from all the dryers at the same time, is more highly efficient. In addition to reducing the amount of pressure needed to dry the paper with its relative coal saving, even drying permits a greater speed from the machine, which means increased production, while a better finished, more salable product results. The scoop system in mills where it has been adopted, and has been in use for a number of years, has proved most satisfactory in every respect.

The saying that "Actions speak louder than words," may be shown by the following tables which give a comprehensive comparison of the siphon method of removing water from the dryers with that of a scooping system, and show conclusively the superiority of the latter method.

(Continued on page 32.)



## EFFICIENCY IN THE DRYING PROCESS FOR PAPER (Continued from page 30.)

#### A Comparison of the Two Systems (ON A 24×36-32 LB, SHEET NEWS PRINT.)

(OR A 64)	X 30-34 1.D. SHE	EI NEWS FRIM	14.7	
Condition of Test. Number of hours in test	Siphon System. 22 hours	Scoop System. 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> hours	Per Cent. of Improvement.	
Pounds of steam to dry one pound of paper Paper made per hour Speed of machine Steam pressures	(Live & exhaust) 3.49 lbs. 2,498 lbs. 501 ft. per min. 12 lbs.	(Exhaust only) 2.18 lbs. 3,065 lbs. 580 ft. per min. 2 lbs.	38% decrease 23% increase	
ON A COVER AN	D SPECIAL MA	CHINE FINISHI	ED SHEET.	
Pounds of steam to dry one pound of paper Paper made per hour Pressures	(All live) 3.031 lbs. 573.8 lbs. 22 lbs.	(All exhaust) 2.42 lbs. 684.0 lbs. 6 lbs.	20.1% decrease 19.2% increase	
(ON A 24×	36-190 LB. SHE	ET OF BOXBOAL	RD.)	
Conditions of Test. Pounds of steam to dry one pound of paper Board made per hour Speed of machine Pressures	Siphon System. (Exhaust) 3.43 lbs. 2.468 lbs. 61 ft. per min. 38 lbs.	Scoop System. (Exhaust) 2.75 lbs. 3,140 lbs. 76 ft. per min. 8 lbs.	Per Cent, of Improvement. 19.8% decrease 27% increase	
(ON A	25×38-40 LB.	BOOK PAPER.)		
Pounds of steam to dry one pound of paper Paper made per hour Speed of machine Pressures	(Live & exhaust) 3.20 lbs. 3,521 lbs. 400 ft. per min. 16 lbs.	(Exhaust) 1.745 lbs. 4,321 lbs. 430 ft. per min. 3 lbs.	45.1% decrease 22.7% increase	
HEAV	INSULATING	ROPE PAPERS.		
Pounds of steam to dry one pound of paper Paper made per hour Pressures	(Live) 3.39 lbs. 274 lbs. 15.2 lbs.	(Live) 2.95 lbs. 324 lbs. 2.5 lbs.	13% decrease 18% increase	

The foregoing tests were conducted by engineers who had solely in mind a desire to know the exact facts based on careful, scientific experiments and study. Various grades and weights of paper were chosen and run on machines operating at different speeds in order to attain results under entirely diversified conditions. While the percentage of improvement differed to a more or less degree, yet the trend in all instances, it will be noticed, was in the same general direction.

#### Salient Feaures of Scooping System

One of the salient features of the scooping system is that it is the only method by which the latent heat in the steam can be utilized, as by keeping the cylinder absolutely dry, a perfect conductor is employed. With a siphon or bucket system, there is always an appreciable amount of water in the dryers so that the latent heat is carried away with the saturation and is dissipated. This fact means that a paper machine equipped with a scoop system is getting at all times 100 per cent of the value of the steam's heat which cannot be obtained from any other known method of removing the water of condensation.

As the scoop system of removing the water from the dryers begins its operation immediately the dryer revolves, it has been found that a paper machine starting up after a long shut down obtains its full efficiency at once, while with a siphon system several hours elapse before its maximum heat can be obtained. This feature in itself is of very considerable importance, as it means lost production during the time the machine is partially dormant.

It has been only within the last decade that there has been any effort to solve the problems of paper drying, but it is becoming more and more realized that this feature of paper manufacture is a most important one and the manufacturers are showing a greater interest in this subject to-day than at any time in the past. The rising cost of coal and the increased cost and scarcity of labor have had their influence in making this so. The money wasted through inferior and inefficient equipment in a plant often times spells ruin to a business and the wise manager will keep his mill up to date by adopting all devices which have proved to be capable of reducing the cost of production or increasing the output of his

machine. Such devices pay for the cost of installation in a short time.

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#### TURPENTINE OIL FROM WOOD PULP (Continued from page 28.)

(continue from page 20.)

Potassium permanganate... 70 g. (2.3 ounces)

Water freezing ...... 900 g. (30 ounces)

The mixture was well shaken in a flask which was cooled to a temperature not many degrees above zero. Oxidation requires several hours, and when completed the precipitate of manganese superoxide was collected on the filter and washed a few times with cold water. The filtrate was then evaporated to 500 C.C. (16.6 ounces), and sulphuric acid added until it had a strongly acid reaction of pinonic acid. The acid solution was shaken repeatedly with ether, the ethereal solution treated with anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporated on a water bath. Pinonic acid remained in the flask as a yellowish syrup. It was dissolved in water, and a solution added of 50 g. (one-sixth ounce) of hydrochloride of semicarbazide, 5 g. of potassium acetate in 15 c.c. (onehalf ounce) of water, by which semicarbazone of pinonic acid was obtained in the form of colorless crystals. The crystales were taken up in a little water and methyl alcohol, shaken several times, and re-crystallized with 2 per cent. acetic acid.

Yield: 12 g. (180 grains); melting point: 203 C.

1

The nitrogen determination was made according to Dumas' method, and gave the following result:

1. 0.2000 g. gave 28.8 c.c. (% ounce) of nitrogen. Temp. 9 C.; pressure 764 mm.

2. 0.2000 g. gave 29.0 c.c. of nitrogen. Temp. 11 C.; pressure 764 mm.

			Calculated
	I	II	for C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>8</sub> N <sub>8</sub>
N :	17.41%	17.39%	17.42%
		SUMMARY	

The ethereal oil which is obtained by the steam distillation of cooked pulp in sulphite cellulose mills closely corresponds in all its physical and chemical properties to ordinary commercial varieties of turpentine oil.

The content of a-pinenes, with a smaller proportion of b-pinenes, is about the same as we find in turpentine oil.

# "Made in U. S. A." Mark

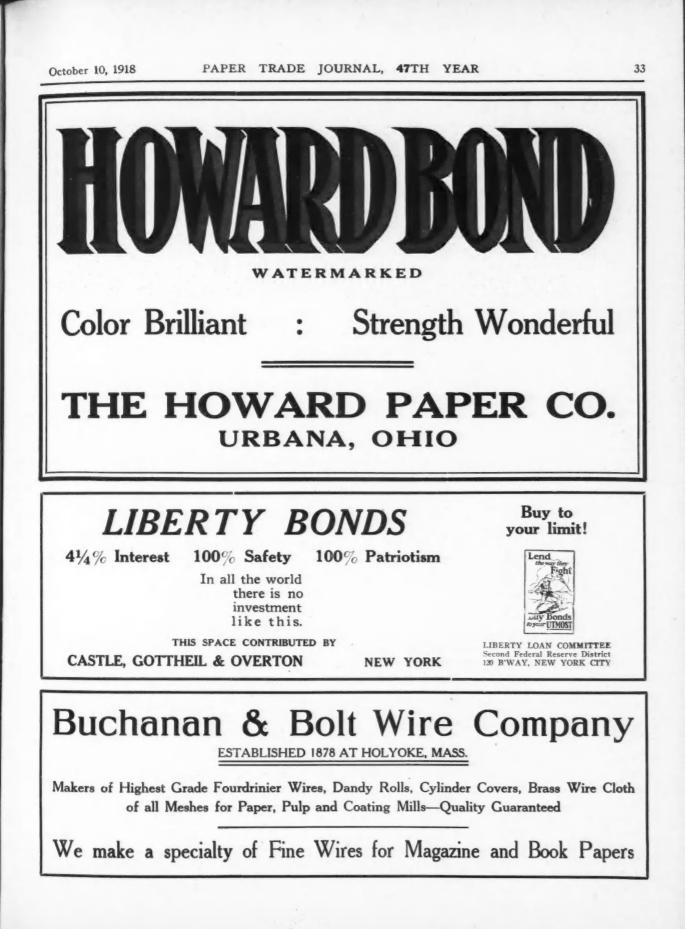
At a meeting of the executive committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas we believe that the best interests of our country are served when all goods manufactured here can be readily identified at all times from goods manufactured elsewhere; and

Whereas we believe that the identification of the country of origin of any goods is facilitated by the use of a single designation of origin; and

Whereas we believe that the designation "Made in U. S. A." in plain type form, is the best means of identification of goods manufactured in the United States of America; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Merchants' Association of New York recommends that the designation "Made in U. S. A." in plain type form, be used by all of its members on all goods manufactured by them in the United States of America, and that the use of all other markings to identify the country of origin of such goods be discontinued.



# Editorial

Vol. LXVII. New York, Thursday, October 10, 1918 No. 15 FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

### New Price of News Print

The decision of the Circuit Court Judges in the news print case handed down, in New York City, last week, is a noteworthy document. It evidences on the part of the judges an acquaintance with the situation that is little short of surprising when the brief time that the case has been before the court is taken into consideration, and it arrives at and presents its conclusions in a manner which cannot leave any doubt in the mind of the average person about the fairness of the decision.

This is a hopeful sign because it doubtless means that news print manufacturers will have less to fear in the future than they have in the past from the sand bagging methods of the newspaper publishers who have never hesitated to go to any extreme in exercising their great power to depress the price of news print paper.

The decision is important also because granting, as it does, a substantial increase over the price fixed as fair and reasonable by the Federal Trade Commission, from which price the appeal was taken by the manufacturers, it may be assumed that the commission will take favorable action on the request of the manufacturers for an increase in price because of the increases in the various elements that enter into the manufacture of news print paper which have taken place since April 1. It will be recollected that the Federal Trade Commission heard evidence along these lines from the news print manufacturers the latter part of July and that it was introduced at the suggestions of the Taft-Walsh board which had just granted the news print workers an increase in wages to enable them to meet the great increase in the cost of living. This makes it fair to assume that the price of \$70 per ton fixed by the court will be regarded by the commission as the basic price as of April 1 and that the increase of about \$8 per ton, which the manufacturers presented evidence to show had taken place since that date, will be added to the present price.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Celebrate America's Birthday

Within a hundred years after Columbus found this continent the wise men of Europe were looking to it as the road to freedom. Economic pressure and political 'tyranny drove them to America to found a new nation; ever since that time these twin foes of freedom have driven men of all nations here.

It was to be expected that the people emerging from this mixture of strange races would be different from their brothers in Europe. The races of Europe for the most part have been closely confined for centuries. Their tribal characteristics have been handed from father to son until in their provincialism they are regarded as God-given qualities to be preserved at any cost. If the people of Germany had sprung from such a fusion of

tribes as fathered Americans, there would be no war like this of today.

President Wilson, who has the happy faculty of speaking and thinking the highest ideals of the people he represents, never came closer to divine inspiration than in his speech at the opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, outlining America's aspirations for world peace. It was eminently practical in its ingenuity and expressed the highest motives.

Should this world war end in the League of Nations, which is America's ambition, this nation would have achieved its splendid promise and America would be, indeed, the "Road to Freedom"!

It is quite possible to do this thing. There are signs that we are succeeding in it. The first step is to win this war and win it beyond question. Only when we are the victors can the Allier impose their will on German autocracy.

Americans who have a hand in pushing our offensive to victory may well feel that they are sharing in the making of one of the greatest events in world history. It is in their power to make the force of the new continent the instrument that will guarantee greater happiness to all peoples.

The immediate task is war finance. War cannot be fought without money. The Fourth Liberty Loan calls them to arms. To assist in making that Loan successful is to take a hand in the actual business of world reform.

Buy Liberty Bonds, today, tomorrow, next day-all the bonds possible!

World history is being made. Help make it.

Make America's birthday, October 12, a day that will have real significance everywhere.

The Liberty Loan is the instrument for glorious peace.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Wasting Paper

The following letter was received by a paper dealer from a customer regarding his pledge for economy. It has been sent to the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL with the request that it be published:

"We inclose pledge of September 21 signed. It is, no doubt, well known to every manufacturer and dealer that the papers with the exception of the New York yellow sheets, are doing all they can to conserve paper, and that most of the small papers have done all in their power to save paper in the past. On the other hand, you and some of the other large paper dealers should call Mr. Donnelley's attention to the foolish waste that is going on in every department of the United States Government. On one day of this month, 60 different franked envelopes arrived in our office from various departments of the government. We have received in some instances, duplicated matter from the same department, showing that there is no common sense applied by the numerous pin head employees that are paid high wages for their services.

"Lots of the useless stuff came from the state administration offices of the coal and food department. This, of course, is going on in 47 other states. The total amount of press agents stuff would figure up almost 4 full pages of type. Hardly any of it could be used without re-editing. Lots of it was merely personal political propaganda for the individual in

charge of the department; 99 per cent of it was useless and unnecessary and went into the waste basket.

"The government cannot except this junk to be used, as the war board has cut down the size of newspapers and even if they had not cut the sizes down, it would be impossible to set this, as each paper is short handed.

"We have only 4 linotype machines out of 8 now running. Therefore, why cannot your efficient organization prevail upon the war board to make a front and flank attack upon the useless press agents and other unnecessary employees. It will effect a great saving in the expense of our government and give us a little more encouragement to try to save something for bonds and war contributions.

"Far be it from us to put any obstacles in the way of winning the war, but reasonable criticism has a right to be heard and such conditions as now exist should be remedied. A bad example is being set to the American people."

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### **Program of Cost Section**

Arrangements have been completed for the meeting of the Cost Section of the American Paper and Pulp Association at the Nonotuck Hotel, Holyoke, Mass., October 11, 1918. The program for the day is as follows:

MORNING SESSION-10 A. M.

Ball Room, Second Floor.

1. Address of Welcome.

 Address by Mr. George W. Sisson, Jr., President American Paper and Pulp Association.

3. Introduction and Organization......Major B. A. Franklin 4. Material; Items Difficult to Check......Mr. C. A. Jones

Acct. Dept., Eastern Mfg. Co., Bangor, Maine. 5. Productive Labor; Best Methods of Arriving at Ma-

chine Labor Costs and Productive Labor Costs.... Mr. John Balch

Acct. Dept., Crocker-McElwain Co., Holyoke, Mass.

Luncheon, Hotel Nonotuck, 1 to 2 p. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION-2 P. M.

 Expenses; Proper Division of Power Costs. Mr. R. M. Mudget Acct. Dept., Strathmore Paper Co., Mittineague, Mass.

7. How to Govern and Show Expense in Productive

Department ...... Mr. S. L. Bush Asst. Treas., Chemical Paper Mfg. Co., Holyoke, Mass. 8. How to Show Depreciation, Taxes, Insurance, etc.....

Comptroller, Eastern Mfg. Co., Bangor, Maine.

9. Difficulties, and How to Overcome Them, in Building

a Power Cost System......Mr. B. M. Bancroft Springfield, Mass.

10. Business Meeting.

After the delivery of each paper a short time will be occupied in a general discussion of the subject.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Over There and Back Here

A paper merchant saw the following in the *Evening Sun*: With the American Army on the Aisne, August 29 (Delayed)— It is too early yet to enumerate the many deeds of heroism, but one which is surely remarkable is that of Jack Deupers of Ypsilanti, Mich., the middleweight wrestler. At the entrance of a small cave near Juvigny a German officer appeared and fired a gun at an American Lieutenant who was on the point of entering it. Deupers leaped down from the rock about the entrance and,

seizing the Boche in his arms, used a professional wrestler's grip until he had broken the man's back.

And knowing there was a paper mill in the town of Ypsilanti, he sent the above statement to the mill with the following query:

"Did this man put the strength into your pulp?" This inquiry brought the following response:---

"We received the clipping from the *Evening Sun* with regard to Jack Deupers of Ypsilanti, the middleweight wrestler.

"We all feel very proud of this boy, as he happened to be one of the men from our mill and one whom we all know very well. While we do not know whether he put strength into our pulp, he certainly used considerable of it around here in different ways.

"We have several more of them from the mill and from Ypsilanti and we believe they will show up just as-well, although possibly not so spectacularly."

#### HBUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Safe Practices in Paper and Pulp Mills

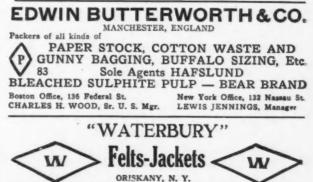
The equipment and methods used for safe and economical production by many of the largest paper manufacturers in the United States and Canada (members of the Paper and Pulp Section, National Safety Council), are summarized in the Safe Practices pamphlet, Paper and Pulp Mills, just issued by the National Safety Council. This is, as far as we know, the first comprehensive statement ever published of the hazards of Paper Pulp manufacture and methods for their elimination.

The present shortage of labor makes it more necessary than ever for the industries of America to conserve man-power by eliminating avoidable accidents. The experience of companies which have carried on well organized safety campaigns, including both the safeguarding of machinery and the education of workmen, shows conclusively that two-thirds of all accidents can be prevented. The United States Railroad Administration, the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board and other Government agencies are actively promoting this work in plants under their jurisdiction and are co-operating heartily with the National Safety Council. The Council is a co-operative organization, not for profit, of over 3,600 members, mostly employers of labor.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### New U. S. "Press Agent" Paper

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1918.—On top of the hundred and one ways of using highly prized and scarce white paper the Government has inaugurated another "press agent" publication. This one appeared to-day and is published by the Ordance Civilians Association, United States Army, and is called *In to Win*.



OUR TIGHT FITTING, DIAMOND "W" JACKETS WILL NOT LICK UP AT ANY SPEED

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# Obituary

#### William B. Vinton

BRATTLERORO, Vt., Oct. 2, 1918.—William B. Vinton, aged 55, proprietor of the paper mills of Wm. H. Vinton & Son, and prominent in local business and Masonic circles, died of pneumonia and organic heart trouble at his home.

Mr. Vinton had been connected with the paper mill as an employe or as owner since his boyhood. The mill has made blotting and stereotype paper and has been a financial success.

Mr. Vinton was past master of Brattleboro lodge of Masons and held office of grand junior deacon of the Grand lodge. He also was a corporator of two savings banks and a director of the People's National Bank.

He leaves a wife, who was Miss Lillie E. Brown, and two children.

#### Joseph Willcox

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1918.—Joseph Willcox, veteran paper manufacturer and descendant of a family identified with the business from the pioneer days of this country, died at his home in the Gladstone Apartments on October 1. He was 90 years of age, but had been in good health until a few weeks before his death.

Joseph Willcox was the great grandson of Thomas Willcox, who established the Ivy Mills in Delaware County in 1729, the third mill to be erected in this country. He also was interested with his brothers, James and Mark, in the nearby Glen Mills, which until about Centennial year had the contract for supplying the Government with paper for its currency. At that time the contract went from the Willcoxes to the Cranes.

Mr. Willcox was born at Ivy Mills, Delaware County, in 1829, and he spent the days of his youth and manhood in the mills. He retired, but only from active, not financial interest, almost a half century ago, the business being continued by the active participation of his brothers, James and Mark, and then by the sons of Mark. The old Ivy Mill is abandoned, though its stones still are standing.

#### Albert Theodor Leonhard

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 7, 1918.—Albert Theodore Leonhard, secretary of the Paterson Parchment Paper Company, died last week of pneumonia after a week's illness. Pneumonia developed as a result of an attack of Spanish influenza.

Mr. Leonhard was a graduate of the Passaic High School and the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken. He was a member of the Eno Chapter of Delta Tau Delta, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Yountakah country Club, St. John's Episcopal Church and a sergeant in the Passaic company of the New Jersey State Militia Reserve. He leaves a widow and three children.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Canadian Publishers Make Protest

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., October 5, 1918.—A deputation comprising about thirty of the leading publishers of Canada waited on the cabinet this week to protest against the paper controller's recent order fixing the price of news print paper at \$69 per ton retroactive to July 1, when the price was \$57.

The deputation emphasized chiefly three points. The first was that Controller Pringle had arrived at his new figure without proper investigation, and largely in fact, upon the mere estimates of cost supplied by the mills, and which

could not possibly be analyzed by the publishers' representatives in the short space of time the controller had permitted. The second point was in regard to the judicial tribunal which has been provided as a court of appeal from the controller. The publishers pointed out that the legal practice was for a court of appeal to decide a case upon purely the original evidence, and not receive new or additional evidence. If the judicial tribunal took this view, the wrong the paper controller had done in refusing time for analysis of the manufacturers' statements could not be remedied before the judicial tribunal

The third point the publishers presented was that the controller's previous orders, which were literally government orders, had repeatedly been defied by individual paper manufacturers. This being the case, they contended that the government should be prepared in any further case of defiance to take over the mill concerned at once, as well as to punish those guilty of the offense. The publishers pointed out that there was no use troubling themselves to present a case to a judicial tribunal or any other body or officer if the government orders were to be scouted as had been the case they said. The cabinet in reply said that they could not interfere with the controller's order, but that they would facilitate an appeal to the judicial tribunal to the utmost, and that the order-in-council establishing the judicial tribunal provided that the tribunal accept new evidence at its discretion. If any difficulty about this arose, which the cabinet did not anticipate would be the case, it would be remedied by further order-in-council. The government it was added, would not tolerate any defiance of its orders.

Finally, as regarded the retroactive payment, it was pointed out that the controller, while fixing the condition, has made no ruling as to how the payments in arrears should be made, but that either he or the judicial tribunal should be appealed to in this respect.

The publishers at a subsequent meeting decided to make application to the controller for an order suspending the retroactive payment until a decision of the judicial tribunal is got upon an appeal against the controller's order, which the publishers say they will enter and push as rapidly as possible.

#### - BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Writing Paper Meeting Postponed

The meeting of the Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association and the Cover Paper Manufacturers' Association, which was to be held in Lennox, Mass., Thursday of this week, has been indefinitely postponed because of the epidemic of Spanish influenza. This epidemic is at its worst all through the New England States and it was thought best to postpone the meeting until some later time.

The epidemic will not interfere, however, with the meeting of the Cost Section of the American Paper & Pulp Association at Holyoke Friday, October 11. L. B. Steward, secretary of the association, visited Holyoke last week, and after a conference with the members of the local Board of Health, it was thought safe to hold the meeting.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Chicago Paper Market Active

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, October 7, 1918.—Business is active with mills unable to accept many large orders. Prices are firm. The same old story holds with regard to labor.

Envelope manufacturers report a big business with all plants running to full capacity.

The market for old papers is steadily advancing with higher prices than are obtained at present anticipated. The demand is greatly in excess of the supply.

It is almost impossible to get labor for sorting purposes.

# High Grade American Paper Clay Uniformity and High Retention Low in moisture, Mica and Grit

Miner Edgar Company : 30 Church Street : New York City Exclusive Sales Agency of Edgar Bros. Co. MINES



# Eagle Knife and Bar Works

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High Grade Steel Products for Use in Paper Mills

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We call the attention of the Jobbing Trade to our unequaled facilities for prompt shipment of

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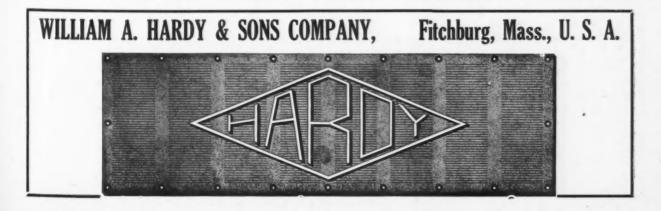
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CHICAGO

NEW YORK

CLEVELAND

Write for our new Blue Book, just issued, containing valuable information in regard to Box Boards, Paper and Specialties.



# FITNESS FOR THE JOB AN ESSENTIAL OF SAFETY\*

BY KATHERINE M. H. BLACKFORD, M.D., EMPLOYERS ADVISER.

We may assume that no intelligent employer would select a tottering old man to pin together the topmost girders of a sky-scraper, or a man with St. Vitus' dance to pilot an airplane.

We may go even further and take it for granted that no observant superintendent would permit a sleepy, dreamy, dull-looking man to handle the controller on a trolley car.

#### Ways of Judging a Man's Fitness

There are many other simple, obvious ways in which an executive can tell by looking at a man whether or not he will be a safe man for a certain job.

The very obviousness of these things—the fact that they have always been a matter of course—has caused many to overlook their true significance.

The logic of the situation is clear:

Men do show how they will work by their looks. This is demonstrated by their showing some characteristics so plainly that every intelligent person recognizes them.

If untrained observers, almost without conscious effort, see these external signs of mental and physical traits, then trained observers by conscious effort in comparison and classification can establish reliable evidences of many other such traits.

As a matter of fact, a great deal of this observation, comparison and classification has been done in actual industrial practice with encouraging results.

The developing of trained specialists, capable of telling by looking at a man what he could do and how he would do it, has naturally opened up a whole new series of problems and methods in the selection, assignment and management of employees.

#### Selections Formerly and Now

Formerly selection and assignment were left to foremen and heads of departments. These usually followed no standardized methods. Some depended upon their whim, their likes and dislikes, or used their authority to hire relatives and friends. Some depended upon finding out all they could about an applicant's previous records. Others talked with prospective employees and gained what impressions they could in this way. Still others made their selection in an entirely haphazard manner, depending entirely upon the applicants they found at the factory gates.

The new movement inaugurated five or six years ago places the important functions of selection and assignment in a centralized employment department, manned by those who by inherent fitness and special training are qualified for the work.

So rapidly has this movement spread, and so far-reaching have been its results, that the value of these methods has been clearly recognized in the highest industrial, commercial and financial quarters.

#### What the Government Is Doing

Since the declaration of war upon Germany by the United States of America, with its resulting demand for the highest productive activity of every worker, the Government itself has directed the establishing of centralized employment departments in industries engaged in Government work, and has directed the training of many men and women for such departments.

The ideal of those who are carrying on this work is to select for and assign to each job a man or a woman fitted to it by natural aptitude, training and experience, or in case trained and experienced workers cannot be secured, to find those who most naturally and successfully will respond to training for the particular job.

\*Read before the meeting of the Paper and Pulp Section of the National Safety Council, St. Louis.

#### Fitness for the Job a Broad Term

Fitness for the job is rather a broad term. It includes physical strength, energy, agility, skill and endurance necessary for doing the work. It also includes intelligence, reason, judgment, memory, ingenuity, resourcefulness and other such intellectual talents as may be necessary for the best performance of duty. It involves also courage, enthusiasm, honesty, prudence, sense of responsibility and other emotional qualities in a combination suited to the character of the work to be done.

It also includes certain qualities of will, such as decision, determination, persistence and deliberation. In addition to all these, it also includes a natural love for the work, so that the worker may develop enthusiasm, loyalty, contentment and happiness in his job.

The man or woman who is thus fitted for the work he or she is to do does more work and better work than one who is unfitted, advances more rapidly, spoils less material, breaks less machinery and tools, is better satisfied and thus less likely to be a prey to agitators, and gives far greater promise of becoming a permanent asset of the industry than one not so well fitted.

#### Efficient Man Safe for Any Job

All of this, of course, refers to general all-around efficiency. We are considering, however, the specific question of fitness for the job as a factor in safety.

Broadly speaking, the efficient man is the safe man for any given job.

There are, however, certain elements of fitness which have to do particularly with safety.

The physical elements are most of them obvious enough and pretty generally recognized by everyone. We do not send the man subject to vertigo up into high places; we do not make a taxicab driver of a very near-sighted man; we do not let a clumsy man handle high-speed machine tools, and we do not put a man with sensitive throat and lungs to work in a brass foundry.

There are, however, other physical elements of fitness for safety just as important as these, but not quite so obvious, which the trained observer instantly detects.

To be a safe man for his job, a man must also be intellectually, emotionally and volitionally fit.

Some jobs require great mental alertness, keen observation, quick thought, instant decision, perfect coolness of brain and steadiness of nerve.

Other jobs require patience, watchfulness, cautiousness, prudence, painstaking care, high sense of duty, willingness to plod along with little details.

#### Two Distinct Types of Men

These are two quite distinct types of men. One would be an absolute failure in a job for which the other is pre-eminently fitted.

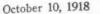
Some jobs require implicit literal obedience to directions, or instructions, the slightest departure from the beaten track bringing disaster.

Other jobs require a constant exercise of individual judgment. Here again are two distinct types of people.

Only a trained observer can distinguish between them except by watching their actual performance. And in hazardous occupations we cannot afford to experiment.

It is our experience, and yours also no doubt, that many most serious accidents occur as the result of almost infantile judgment

(Continued on page 44.)

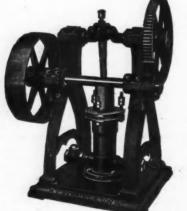




# Kingston Paper Co., Inc. Little Falls New York

now have their plant running, making all kinds of Felt Papers. We will be pleased to hear from all of our old customers and we solicit new ones. When in want of Felt Papers write us.

# THE PERKINS BRONZE SIZE PUMP



The simplest and most efficient means for pumping Size to a Paper Machine. Will last a lifetime. Write for special circular with list of references.

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are the **starches** specially designed for Top-sizing, Beater-sizing and Pasting.

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#### FITNESS FOR THE JOB AN ESSENTIAL OF SAFETY

(Continued from page 40.)

on the part of some operative. This is interesting and highly important in view of the fact that it has been demonstrated by psychologists that there are individuals who appear to the ordinary observer to be fully normal, who in intellectual development have never passed the phase of childhood. Those who have been trained to do so can determine that such people have the intellect of a child of seven, or nine, or twelve, as the case may be.

In view of this one fact alone, how dangerous it is to leave the selection of employees for hazardous work to those who cannot easily detect such mental abnormalities.

#### Why Keen Discrimination Is Necessary

To illustrate further the keen discrimination necessary in selecting a man fit for the job from the standpoint of safety, let me relate the experience of one employment manager.

•This man was asked to select an operator for an electric traveling crane. A little study of the job taught this employment manager that the operator, unless he was careful, might not only smash up much valuable machinery, but might also kill or maim some of those who were working on the floor.

He therefore selected a man who, according to his observations, was extremely careful. This man proved to be not only slow and indecisive, for fear of doing some damage, but soon threw up the position because the nervous strain was so great he could not endure it.

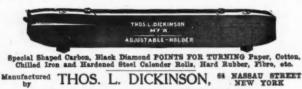
His next selection was a man keen of eye, quick of observation, quick and skilful with his hands, prudent and careful, but courageous and decisive.

This man proved to be not only well fitted for the job from the standpoint of all-round efficiency, but an exceedingly safe man in operating his crane.

#### Handling Returning Soldiers

Another phase of this problem which is already engaging our attention, and will become rapidly more and more important as the present war goes on, is the restoration to usefulness and independence, economically, of those who return to us maimed and crippled from the battlefields of Europe.

Their physical handicaps are and will be only too painfully apparent. Their far more valuable assets of intellect and feeling will therefore become vitally important to them and to their



Successor to John Dickinson, Established 1796. Agents for Great Britain, C. W. BURTON, GRIFFITHS & CO., Ludgate Square, London.



employers. It will be a boon to them and to the nation if these mental qualities can be accurately ascertained, developed and trained in accordance with their natural talents and put to work where they will be not only efficient but safe.

We have gone far enough in this great safety movement to learn that safety devices are of great value; careful instruction, training and drilling of the workers are highly important; vivid and attention compelling warnings in the form of posters, slogans, printed matter and lectures have produced valuable results, but we have also learned that after all safety comes back to the individual worker. Safety devices, safety instruction, safety drills and safety warnings all fail of their effect if the individual worker is either physically or mentally unfit for the work he is asked to do.

Fitness for the job, therefore, is not only an essential of safety, it is *the* vital essential.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Active Demand for Paper in Japan

The Japanese paper trade is displaying unusual strength and activity, despite the fact that summer is generally a dead season in that line. Since June, no advance has been asked by paper manufacturers, but it is stated they will decide upon substantially higher quotations in September. The activity is partly due to the increasing purchases by customers who anticipate the September advance.

News print is actively sought. Although the domestic demand is not over heavy, exports are on the increase. China, the South Pacific and Australia are in urgent need of news print and give evidence of a willingness to buy at even higher prices. Actual business is therefore closed at higher figures than the standard quotations established by manufacturers. News print is quoted at between \$3.40 and \$5 a ream.

Cardboard is in more urgent request at home, and as a substitute for tin plate its consumption is expected to progress more rapidly in the future. Manufacturers have recently started new mills or enlarged old plants. The new mills of the Tohoku Paper Manufacturing Company and the Seo Paper Manufacturing Company are shortly to start operations. However, the percentage of their increase to the supplies this year will not be large.

Wholesale dealers and exporters who are asked by foreign buyers to meet their demand more liberally are declining most orders for cardboard from China, India and the South Pacific. Therefore the foreign business in cardboard is on the decline. But the situation in the home market is not thereby relieved. The quotations for this quality in Tokio range from \$90 to \$95 a ton, being an increase of \$30 over last summer.

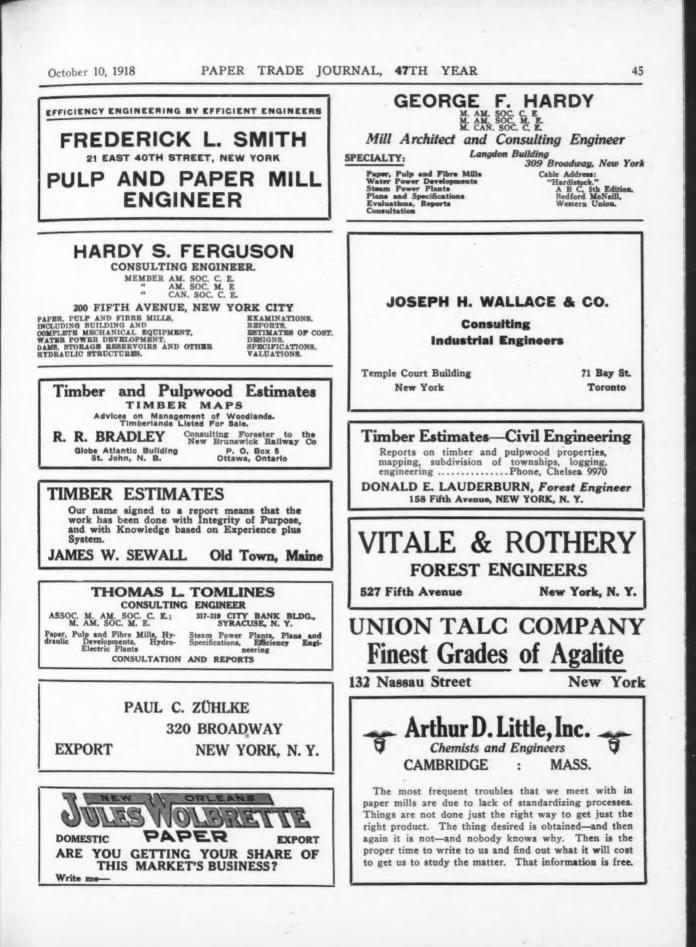
#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Eddy Co. May Discontinue News Print

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., October 7, 1918.—George H. Millen, president of The E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd., commenting on the price of \$69 per ton for news print fixed by the Government commissioner, said his concern would go on supplying paper to Canadian publishers at this price, but he remarked rather significantly that as soon as the company could see its way clear it was going to stop the manufacture of news print and devote attention entirely to the other lines turned out, which are very numerous, matches being one of the principal products.

Mr. Millen reported business to be very fair, with especially good prospects in the tissue paper business in which prices and prospects are fair.



#### Want and For Sale Advertisements

#### HELP WANTED

Minimum rate for advertisements of 25 words or less, first insertion \$1.00.

Situations Wanted, 4 cents a word for first insertion and 2 cents a word for each subse-quent insertion of same ad. No ad of less than 25 words taken.

Help and Miscellaneous Wants, and small For Sale Ads, 4 cents a word for each and every insertion. No ad of less than 25 words taken.

Answers can be forwarded care Paper Trade Journal, and will be promptly for-warded without extra charge. All should be sent to the New York office, 10 East 39th street. And all should be addressed as the advertisement directs in every case and not simply to the paper.

Cash must accompany order.

ANYONE KNOWING THE WHERE-ABOUTS OF GEORGE CURRAN, please communicate with us. He has been employed at Carthage, N. Y., Otsego, Mich., and Kala-mazoo, Mich. Address Box 676, care Paper Trade Journal.

W/RAPPING PAPER SALESMAN WANTED W for Chicago, also for middle west, good proposition to right man. Address Box 685 care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Machine tender on five cylinder machine, making chip board, Central New York. Good wages to first class man. Married man preferred. Address Box 643, care Paper Trade Journal.

A paper view southat. A paper House in New YORK CITY HAS A GOOD POSITION OPEN to the right man who is either exempt or over draft age—as factory superintendent; one possess-ing executive ability who is familiar with such machinery as paper cutters and sheet-ers or who has had machinery experience. Give full details, stating experience, age, married or single, etc. Address Box 664, care Paper Trade Journal. Paper

WANTED-First class, all around finisher on piece work. Dally average wage at present 7 to 8 dollars. Address Box 665, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Two first class strictly sober W cylinder machine tenders in New Eng-land mill. Write Box 666, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED in Sorrentitendent WANTED in test board mill by manufacturer in middle west. Give full detail of least ten years' experience, age and salary received in last position. Address Box 667, care Paper Trade Journal.

ASSISTANT TO SALES AND ADVERTIS-ING MANAGER REQUIRED by a promi-nent paper mill in New England. Knowledge or acquaintance with paper desirable. Ad-vertising agency experience necessary. Should be a clever copy writer and preferably had some intensive sales experience and be an able correspondent and executive. State fully training, experience, and draft exemption classification. Excellent opportunity for right man. Salary about \$2,500, but this question is open for consideration. Address Box 669, care Paper Trade Journal.



A pair of Hamilton, Corliss engines-size 16 x 36, arranged to drive on to one crank shaft; and One Thousand other items for the Paper maker.

Address

The Shartle Brothers Machine Company Middletown, Ohio

#### HELP WANTED

ENGINEER AND MILLWRIGHT WANTED L in boxboard mill, must be familiar with steam and electricity and be a first class mechanic. Give previous experience, age and salary expected. Address Box 668, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Superintendent for small one W ANIED-Superintendent for small one machine mill in Pennsylvania. Must be familiar with rope papers for lime and cement sacks. Address Box 670, care Paper Trade Journal.

MILLWRIGHT — First class millwright wanted in paper mill, must be reliable, steady work, good salary. Address Box 671, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-First class man in finishing de-W partment for tying up paper. Good wages for steady, reliable man. Mill located near large city. Address Box 672, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Steady, reliable cylinder ma-chine tender. Three mould machine on tags, bristols and covers. 3 tour day. Ad-dress Box 673, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Steady, relfable, Yankee tissue W machine tender. Mill runs steady, 3 tour day. Address Box 674, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Superintendent for one machine WANTED—Superintendent for one machine tissue mill making 10 lb. toilet tissue. Must be a man of experience and capable of keeping equipment in perfect condition. State age, experience and salary desired in first letter. Address P. O. Box 367, Hinsdale,

WANTED-Machine tender-tour boss-back tender-machinist-finisher accus-tomed to handling laboys, winders, outters, etc.-office and shipping clerk. Two tours-Eastern mill. Address Box 675, care Paper Trade Journal.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED as assistant to chief engineer. Address Box 677, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Back tender for cylinder ma-chine; also one for fourdrinier. Mill located in small live town with cheap living conditions. Mill running eight hour shifts, from seven o'clock Sunday night to seven o'clock Sunday morning. Back tender's rate 44½c, per hour with time and a half for Sunday night. Bonus system amounting to about eight dollars per month. Address Box 688, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED AT ONCE-Single man between W 45 and 50 years of age to take charge of routine work in paper mill laboratory. Address Box 656, care Paper Trade Journal.

FIRST CLASS CALENDER MAN WANTED -Must be A No. 1. Highest wages paid. Address Box 657, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Two back tenders for double cylinder machine, running slow. Pay good wages, steady work. Address Box 659, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Machine tenders for fourdrinier WANTED-Machine tenders for fourdrinier machines, 61c. an hour. Also back tenders for fourdrinier and cylinder machine. Fourdrinier 46c. an hour. Cylinder 48c. an hour. 8 hour shifts. Time and one-half for overtime. Steady work in rope and jute specialties. Address Box 629, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-First class boss finisher. One WANTED-FIRST class boss mininer. One able to take full charge of finishing de-partment in two machine mill, making manilas and bleached papers-principally specialties. Mill located in good live country town with cheap rent. This is a steady em-ployment in first class mill. Address Box 637, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-One beaterman, one back tender W for small one machine mill. Address Box 640, care Paper Trade Journal.

(Continued on page 47.)

# FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINES-One 74" four cylinders, 3 Dresses, 15 Dryers, a stack of Calenders, Reel, Area machines a stack of Calenders, Reel, Blitter, Winder, Marshall Drive. ET MACHINES-Two 487 Wet Machines for board. One 72" Sandy Hill, one 72" Bagloy & WET

DADED

- board, One is board, One 1. 1012" Horne, 1.112" APER SHEET CUTTERS—1.108" Horne, 1.112" Finlay, 1.62" Horne, 2.63" Hamblet, 1.49" Finlay, 1.53" Finlay, 1.44" Hamblet, 2.44" Finlay, 2.43"
- Pinlay, 1-3. Instruct, 2-14 Finlay, 2-13.
   Pinlay, 2-15.
   REAM CUTTERS-1-50" Dayton, 1-48" Acme, 1-46" Sheridan, 1-36" Sheridan, 1-45" Sheridan,
   SLITTERS-1-137" Kidder, 1-108" Kidder, 1-62" Kidder, 1-40" Kidder, 1-62" Meisel, 1-48" Black & Clawson, 1-96" Pusey & Jones Slitter and single Drum Winder,
   SUPER CALENDERS-2-63", 1-60", 1-54", 4-45".
   PLATERS-1 Norwood 46". 1 Norwood 40".
   MACHINE CALENDERS-1-72" eleven rolls, 1-68" five rolls, 1-60" three rolls, 1-52" four rolls, 1-68" five rolls, 1-60" three rolls, 1-52" four rolls, 1-37" seven rolls, 1-68" six rolls.
   PEESEE-6 Hydraulic Presses, one No. 2 Boomer & Booschert Screw.

- & Booschert Screw. JORDANS-1 Jones Wagg Majestic, 2 Horne, 1
- Emerson. BEATERS-4 Noble & Wood rollers, 44" x 72" diam., never used. 4 Horne Rolls, 44" x 48" diam., 1 Horne rolls, 45" x 60" diam. PUMPS-Two 5" x 5" Deane Triplex Stock Pumps, SHREDDER-1 Leather Shredder, 1 Jeffrey 30" x 30" Conchestion Structure S
- Crusher. SCREENS-1-12 plate Harmon open side, 2-10 plate New Screens, 1-12" New Success. Lot of Screen Plates, 1 Union Machine Co, Kollergang, Two Stevens Digesters.
- Mgesters. 6" x 14 9/16" Suction Roll. Three Pocket Grinders. (
- One Rotary Boiler, 7" Fishkill Corliss Engine, 18" x 42". One 8" x 12" 1
- Ball Engine. I Cooper Corliss Cross Compound. 14" x 26" x 36". I Cooper Corliss Cross Compound. 16" x 36" x 42". 1-12" x 30" Putnam. One 10" x 24" Corliss.

#### FRANK H. DAVIS

175 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, B Branch, Mass.



BEATERS—40x36" with iron tub, 17' long, two 65x54, one 42x42, one 48x48, 4 Clafins. New Umpherstons.

CALENDERS—Five roll 48", 9 roll 63", 7 and 9 roll 72", 3 roll 80", 9 roll 80", 9 roll 84", 7 roll 86". Four roll friction.
 COATER—One 43" double Waldron coater.

CUTTER-100" Finlay, 72" Dillon, 68" Black & Clawson, 84" Moore & White, 48" Holyoke, One T & S rag cutter. Several ream cut-

CYLINDER MOULDS-Two mulds 30" dia., 78"

DRIVES-One Moore & White No. 9 A.

DRYERS-26 new shells 36" dia., 124" face; 3 new shells 36" x 76"; also three 36 x 36 with frames, etc.; four 28 x 62" all ready in set up. Lot of odd dryers.

DUSTERS-One 6 bowl Holyoke revolving, also two railroad dusters.

JORDANS-Emerson & Horne type Jordans.

MACHINES-One 72", 2 cylinder machine.

PUMPS—One triplex self-contained suction pump, one 1,000 gal. Worthington, tank pump 10 x 16 x 16 x 18 Knowles, fifteen fan pumps. New stock pumps, single and duplex.

ROTARIES-About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries

SCREEN-One Wandel screen.

Also a lot of other machines which have not yet been listed. Write us for anything you ant

Lot of new split pulleys, sprocket chains, cone pulleys. Some new wooden pulleys with fricpulleys. Some tion clutches.

Mills Machine Company LAWRENCE, MASS.

#### PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR

(Continued from page 46.)

#### HELP WANTED

WANTED-Millwrights who are thoroughly familiar with pulp and paper mill machinery to work in new sulphate craft mill. Wages 50 cents to 65 cents per hour. Time and half for overtime and Sundays. Must be strictly sober and furnish references from recent employers. Address Box 639, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-First class machine tender for With Large instructions machine tender for machine making rye straw papers. Absolutely steady job and high wages for first class sober man. Address W. H. Fox & Sons, Penn Yan, N. Y.

WANTED-Two back tenders, steady work. W Two-tour system. \$6.00 per day. Ad-dress Box 632, care Paper Trade Journal.

HELP WANTED-On account of the recent HELP WANTED—On account of the recent draft, we have after September 15, an opening for 2 first-class while paper sales-men, on either straight salary or commission. Apply in person or make appointment by telephone to Clement & Stockwell, 30 Beek-man street, New York City. men, Apply telen

#### SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED A POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT in mill mak-ing fourdrinier paper, any grade. 26 years' experience, up to date, efficient, reliable. Well recommended. Address Box 678, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION as machine tender, boss machine tender or night foreman. 25 years' experience on fourdrinier machine, all grades, age 46, married. Good references. Address Box 679, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION AS BOSS MACHINE WATED PER in box board mill. Have run machine the last twelve years in the middle west. Can give references. Address Box 680, care Paper Trade Journal.

DRACTICAL PULP AND PAPER MAKER, past military age, desires to communicate with mill requiring the services of an experi-enced up to date mill man. Willing to prove ability in any position. Best of references. Address Box 681, care Paper Trade Journal.

BOSS FINISHER DESIRES POSITION in **D** large paper mill. Can handle largest production made. Understand all grades and makes. Is able to produce results. Address Box 682, care Paper Trade Journal.

A FIRST CLASS MAN OPEN FOR POSI-A TION as assistant superintendent or foreman of mill making book, bonds, writing and specialties. Well up and a hustler. Address Box 683, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT in mill making any grades of cylinder papers Age 48. In paper business from boyhood. Address Box 684, care Paper Trade Journal

SUPERINTENDENT that is a practical paper maker with 16 years' experience on all the better grades of combination board, suit box, manila tags and high test container board, wishes to make a change. Can furnish the very best of reference. Address Box 660, care Paper Trade Journal.

A PRACTICAL PAPER MAKER with 15 A years' experience as superintendent. Can manufacture board and most grades of paper. Am employed but would make change. Ad-dress Box 662, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION AS SUPERINTEND-W ENT. Twenty-five years' experience on rag and wood book, ground wood papers and tissues. Address Box 634, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED BY A PAPER MILL SUPERINTENDENT. Am beyond the draft age. Wrapping or tissue preferred. Address Box 635, care Paper Trade Journal.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGH GRADE SUPERINTENDENT with HIGH GRADE SUPERINTENDENT with long experience on all grades of box board is now open for position where ability is recognized. Obtains best results from help and upkeep of mill. Best references. Ad-dress Box 610, care Paper Trade Journal.

OFFICE MANAGER FOR PAPER MILL OFFICE-open for engagement. Fam-lliar with buying and handling paper stock. Address Box 568, care Paper Trade Journal. High

SITUATION WANTED-With an independ-SITUATION WANTED-With an independ-ent paper bag manufacturing company, to supervise the construction and installation of a new line of high speed, automatic, ro-tary action machines for the manufacture of grocery bags. Specifications and plans fur-nished by the inventor, P. L. Bartholomew, who has had years of practical experience in this line of work. Address P. L. Bartholo-mew, R. D. No. 1, Box 168, Aurora, Ill.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

SALESMAN WITH A WRITING PAPER TRADE WANTS TO PURCHASE a substantial interest in a New York or nearby paper or cardboard jobbing house. Address Box 654, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—Paper mill, at present making Bogus wrapping. One double cylinder machine, steam and water power. Address Box 686, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE-One special toilet and paper FOR SALE—One special tollet and paper towel perforating slitting and rewinding machine for 72" wide paper, equipped with surface winding attachment, self oiling fric-tion drive pulley, slitting knives, etc. New, never in use. One roll core machine for mak-ing toilet paper tubes with wire stitch from the web, capacity 3,600 tollet or 1,800 towel tubes per hour. New, never in use. Address Box 687, care Paper Trade Journal.

WILL PAY CASH IN ADVANCE for any Will PAY CASH IN ADVANCE for any side runs of wrapping paper (good grades kraft, manilla or fibre), 15, 18, 20, 24, 30, 36 in rolls, 15 to 18 inches in diameter, basis weight 30 to 40 lb, or lighter. Address Box 689, care Paper Trade Journal.

CYLINDER MOLDS, tanks and head boxes plain dandy rolls, Brass wire cloth. Fine seams for tissue paper a specialty. We put them on tight. Address Clark Mfg. Co., 79 Merrick Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE-1 92" paper cutter and folder. with roll backstands and cores, never used. Address The Smith Paper Company, Lee, Mass.

WANTED-Stack of calenders, about nine rolls, 86" or 90" face, complete with drive. Must be in good condition. Address Patent Vulcanite Roofing Co., Anderson, Ind.

SELLING ORGANIZATION DESIRES TO REPRESENT on commission basis man-ufacturers of paper specialties in New York, Pennsylvania and New England. Envelopes, tags, pads, papeterie, toilet, twines, drinking cups, bread wrappers and adding machine rolls. We sell large consumers and dealers. Address Box 363, care Paper Trade Journal.



THE H. NORWOOD EWING CO. Wooly orth Bldg.

MISCELLANEOUS

# WANTED

Two or three good machine tenders and also back tenders in mill making bonds and writings. Mill located in very desirable city in the middle west. Transportation advanced reliable applicants.

Address Box 433, care Paper Trade Journal.

# WANTED

Paper maker desires to communi-cate with mill in need of Superintendent, General superintendent or Mill not producing Manager. satisfactorily preferred.

Very interesting opportunity to right mill. Write for particulars. Address

Box 663, care Paper Trade Journal.

### **NEW** and **USED** EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

- -Voith Sliver Refiners, about 5' diam., with tight and loose pulley. -Pair of spare Lava Stones for Voith Re-finers with cast iron cup and cover. -Fulner Save Alls--Just dismantled, in good running condition-cylinders 9' 3" face.
- 1-Kidder Press Rewinder. 10-Slitter Heads, handles rolls 130" long, 30" diam.

- -Shift Annon Flat Screens -14 Plate Harmon Flat Screens -10 Plate Harmon Screens. -12 Plate Harmon Flat Screens. Screens made by Sar
- 30" diam.
  5-14 Piate Harmon Flat Screens.
  4-10 Piate Harmon Flat Screens.
  2-12 Piate Harmon Flat Screens.
  2-Rotary Screens, made by Sandusky Machine Co., Moore's Patent.
  200-Screen Piates, aises 12" x 43"-12" x 40", not used since recut.
  285" of 30" 5-ply Conrepor Belt-New York Belting & Packing Company's-Type K 1/16" cover-in stock six months.
  2", 4" and 6" Barber Pumps made by Geo. A. Lance-Good condition.
  1-American Ball Engine-300 H.P. Rev. 45 to 360-made 1914-4 cylinders, Angle type -fair condition-located in back line-Pickering Governor used 3 years.
  1-Atias Engine-about 60 H.P.-aside crank 15" x 15"-abaft Governor Fly Wheel 5' diam, 15" face-good condition.
  124-Boller Tubes 3" x 14'-new-slightly runked.

- rusted.
- rusted. —Boller Tubes 4" x 8' 0"—new. —Small Air Compressor 3" diam. 5" strol —6" Fairbanks—extra heavy flanged ch 5" stroke 2\_6" valv

- valves-new. 4-5" Heary Screwed Globe Valves-new. 7-8" extra heavy flanged gate valves. 2-6" extra heavy flanged gate valves. 3-6" Oll Separators-fair condition-flanged connections. Nn
- a. separators—tair condition—flanged connections,
  b. server and the server flanged fittings, 6",
  8", 10", 12" and 14".
  -Pillow Blocks—extra heavy—adjustable type—for 6 15/16 shaft—babbited—bearing 22" long, 17" high—large oil well.
  -C. I. Split Pulley, 18" x 95", 4 15/16" bore—bub 14" long, 6 arms.
  -C. I. Solid Pulley, 27" x 74" x 5 7/16" double arm—hub 18" long.
  -C. I. Split Pulley So" diam, 15½" face—4 15/16" shaft.
  -C. I. Split Hub Pulley—double arm 30" x 84"-5 7/16" bore. 9
- type-
- 1
- 1 84"-5 7/16" bore. -Steel Split Pulley 181/2 x 64 x 4% double 1.
- arm. -Steel Split Pulley, double arm 19" π 82 π 4 15/16". 1-
- Address

DE GRASSE PAPER COMPANY, Pyrites, N. Y.



PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR

Directory

Cards under this heading will be charged for at the rate of \$30 per annum for each card of three lines or less, payable in ad-vance. Each additional line \$10.

Architects and Engineers

CAREY, JAMES L., Paper Mill Architect and Engineer, 208 North Laramie Ave., Chicago, III.

CHAPMAN, C. A., Inc., Paper Mill Architects and Engineers, 28 Jackson Boulevard E., Chicago, Ill.

FERGUSON, HARDY S., M. Am. Soc. C. E., Consulting Engineer, 200 Fifth Ave., New York.

HARDY, GEO. F., M. Am. Soc. M. E., Consult-ing Engineer, 309 Broadway, New York.

SNOW, S. M., Mill Architect, Engineer, Paper and Pulp Mills. Steam and Water Power plants. 55 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO., Industrial Engineers,

Temple Court Building, New York. Manufacturing Plants and Power Developments. Reports of Industrial Properties, Appraisals, etc.

Bale Ties.

WILSON, H. P. & H. F., Manufacturers of Steel Wire Bale Ties, for baling all com pressible material. 544 West 22nd Street, New York City.

Boards.

MILLER PAPER CO., FRANK P., high grade specialties. Boards. East Downingtown, Pa.

Metal Skylights and Ventilators.

WE manufacture metal skylights and ventila-tors for paper and pulp mills. E. VAN NOORDEN CO., 944-52 Mass Ave., Boston, Mass.

Patent Attorneys.

BALDWIN & WIGHT, 25 Grant Place, Wash-ington, D. C. Experienced in securing pat-ents on paper machinery.

Rags, Paper Stock, etc.

BERLOWITZ, PAUL, 132 Nassau Street, New York. Importer of Rags, Bagging, New Cuttings.

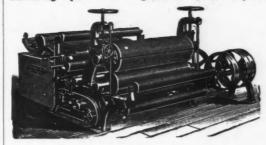
# Job Lots, Rejections, Side Rolls Wanted

SPOT CASH paid for jobs in bond paper, white or colors, any grade that will cut down to  $11 \times 17$ , any weight. Send samples, with lowest spot cash prices. No lot too small, and none too large.

MIDWEST PAPER CO., 732 Federal St., Chicago, Ill.

H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE CO. Manufacturers PAPER MILL MACHINERY LEE, MASS.

Revolving Paper Cutters Rag Cutters Cylinder Paper Machines Washing and Beating



Engines Chilled Iron and Paper Calenders Fan and Stuff Pumps Engine Roll Bars and Bee Plates Cylinder Molds Marshall Drives Slitters and Rewinders Reels Dryers with Improved Pack ing Boxes Wet Machines Gun Metal and Rubber Rollo **Rolls Reground** 

BOYLE, LUKE, 390 West Broadway, New York.

CHASE & NORTON, High Grade Shavings and Book Stock a specialty. 277 Water street, New York.

FLYNN, MICHAEL, 54 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, New York.

G<sup>OLDSTEIN, R., & SON,</sup> Baltimore, Md. Cotton Rags and Paper Stock.

GRUNDY & SONS, LTD., JAMES, Chorley, England, supply new and old rags of highest quality for paper makers. Enquiries solicited.

HILLS, GEO. F. '08-112 Cliff Street, New York.

JACOB & CO., Alexander, Wapping, London, England. Supply all classes Waste Papers and Shavings, Paper Making, Rags, etc. Corre-spondence solicited. Paris Office, J Cite d'Hauteville.

LIVERPOOL MARINE STORE CO., Liverpool England. L. M. S. Wood Tag, Manila, Rope and Star Brands (Registered).

M<sup>cGUIRE,</sup> MICHAEL, 100 and 102 Tenth Avenue, New York.

ROSENBAUM, INC., L., 316 Lafayette St., New York City. Packers exclusively of new cuttings.

SIMMON'S, JOHN, SONS, Paper and Paper Stock. 28 and 30 South Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Machinery.

DIETZ MACHINE WORKS, experienced build-ers of special machinery with well equipped modern shop, can quote low prices in machine building. Send drawings, 126-128 West Fontaine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SWIFT, GEORGE W., JR., Designer and Manu-facturer of Special Machinery for Manufac-turing and Printing Paper Goods. Bordentown, N. J.

Straw Pulp.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN TRADING CO., Produce Exchange, New York. All other Produce Exchange, New kinds of Pulp.

Penn Paper and Stock Company Packers of All Grades of Waste Paper 206 N. DELAWARE AVENUE

PHILADELPHIA

The Shartle Bros. Machine Co. Middletown Ohio



# New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1918.

The decision of the four circuit court judges acting as arbitrators in the news print controversy, was the event of most importance in the New York market this week. All paper men agree that the findings of the judges were in perfect accord with the evidence and a more intelligent decision could not have been handed down by an expert paper man.

The demand for print paper continues exceedingly strong, and prices asked during the week have been high. Side runs in particular have been in good demand, and there are reports of sales of this grade having been made as high as six cents. The market price for side runs is, however, 5.25@5.50c, and other grades of news sell at correspondingly high prices.

The bleach situation has affected the fine paper market very seriously. Mills are being forced to withdraw orders because they are unable to manufacture the paper called for, and jobbers in their turn have been forced to refuse orders from their trade. The demand has continued very strong, both for export and domestic trade, and it is likely that there will soon be a shortage of fine papers. Quotations have been firm throughout the week, and no price changes have been reported.

With the exception of No. 1 kraft, all grades of wrapping paper have been a trifle easier this week. The big Government demand for No. 1 kraft has kept this grade very active, but other grades have been in poorer demand this week than heretofore. Production of wrapping papers has been slightly curtailed lately by the caustic soda situation, but even in spite of this it now appears that there is more kraft in the market than the demand calls for. Notwithstanding the easing tone of the market prices have been steady throughout the week, and quotations have remained unchanged.

Tissue papers have also been affected by the bleach situation and many mills have now been forced to stop the manufacture of No. 1 white tissue. The demand for tissues continues good, but mills are unable to supply all that is called for. Consequently there is a shortage of tissues which has caused some worry to local dealers. Prices have remained steady throughout the week, however, and quotations have not changed.

The demand for board is still poor. Box manufacturers are still out of the market for board, which accounts for the easy condition of the market. While quotations have been generally firm the price of chip board has fallen to \$60@65 per ton, and other grades may soon follow this example.

#### Mechanical Pulp

The ground wood market is beginning to show signs of improvement. Up until this week there were not very many buyers for the immense stocks of mechanical pulp which grinders had stored up during the summer, but buying during the last week was of larger proportions than in any previous week since last spring. Of course the number of buyers was not as great as in the past, but dealers believe that soon the market will be as strong as ever. The paper stock situation probably accounts in part for the strengthening of the ground wood market. Difficulty in obtaining paper stock has caused a few mills to use more ground wood, and as there is not much reason to believe that it will be easier to obtain paper stock in the future, it is probable that mills will continue to use more ground wood. While prices have not yet changed to any notable extent, they are on the upward trend, and dealers do not doubt that they will soon be higher.

#### **Chemical Pulp**

The activity in the chemical pulp market continues. But

few shipments of pulp are being made from foreign countries at the present time, and such stocks of imported pulps, as dealers have on hand are rapidly being exhausted. Domestic pulps are also being consumed at a fast rate and the main difficulty of pulp dealers today is to obtain stock. Bleached sulphite continues to be the grade of pulp most sought by paper makers. The large demand for this grade has sent the price way up. Other quotations have remained steady, but higher prices are soon expected.

#### Rags

The rag market grows stronger daily. While it is true that mills are buying only enough rags to supply their immediate needs, it is also true that there are not any great quantities of rags in the hands of dealers. Prices for all rags are on the upward trend, and this week has brought higher quotations for several grades of both old and new rags. Miscellaneous whites, thirds and blues, and roofing rags have been in the best demand during the week, and higher prices are being asked for all three of these grades. Dealers are well satisfied with the rag situation, and they are all confident that it will not be long before mills again resume their old proportions of rag buying.

#### Bagging

There has been a slight let up in the bag market during the week. Mills have not been buying as much bagging during the past week as they have during previous weeks, and this has had a weakening influence on the market. Dealers believe that this let-up is only temporary, however, and they are confident that the market will soon be as strong as ever. No. 1 scrap bagging is the only grade that is in good demand at present, and this grade is also the only grade that has showed a difference in price during the week.

#### Paper Stock

The great activity in the paper stock market continues. All grades are being actively sought by paper mills, and prices have again advanced for all waste papers. These prices have been steadily advancing each week, and dealers have no idea when the top prices will be found. The strong demand, and a scarcity of stock accounts for the high prices. The biggest individual price advance of the week was made by stitchless flat stock, which is now quoted at 2.40@2.60.

#### Twines

With production, still far behind the demand, all twine prices continue high. Twine mills are unable to obtain all the raw materials and labor that they need, consequently they are unable to turn out all the twine called for. While no changes in quotations have been reported during the week, a continuance of these conditions will probably soon send all prices higher.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Solving Housing Problem in Miami Valley

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] DAYTON, Ohio, October 7, 1918.—Again the housing problem has come to the fore—or, rather it will not down. Even Miamisburg is feeling the need of greater home accommodations, and Col. H. E. Talbott of the Mead Pulp & Paper Company, who also is at the head of the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company, is prominent in affording relief at the Burg, where one of the airplane plants is located. Miamisburg is ten miles south of Dayton, and has several paper mills and a large twine plant. The latter company is building a hotel and erecting houses to accommodate its workmen and their families.

The Government is planning big things for Dayton and architectural work is proceeding satisfactorily. It is expected that many homes will be built in Edgemont, along Stewart street and the Miami river.

#### PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR

Paper

Roofing Bags

Bagging

Gunny No. 1-Foreign .....

s .....

Bonds

No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4

Twines

#### IMPORTANT

The paper quotations presented herewith are more or less nominal, as most of the mills have withdrawn quotations, due to unusual conditions.

# Market Quotations

#### NEW YORK

#### **Trade Securities**

Bids and asked quotation of securities listed on the Stock Exchange companies engaged in the manufacture of paper as reported on October 9, 1918, are as follows:

American Writing Paper Company, pref	Bid. 31	Asked. 34
American Writing Paper Company, 5s International Paper Company, pref., stamped		63
International Paper Company, old pref International Paper Company, Com	341/2	100 347%
Union Bag and Paper Corporation, new	71	75

#### Paper

#### **Domestic Rags** Mill f. o. b. N. Y.

10 91/8 51/2 61/2

43/4

81/2

11

5.50 5.00 3.75

@ 3.30 @ 3.10 @ 3.00 @ 2.75 @ 2.65 @ 2.60 @

Bond 15 @ 40	Prices to Mill f. o. b. N.
Ledgers 14 @ 30 Writing-	New White, No. 1 15 @
Extra Superfine 21 @ -	New White, No. 2 91/2@
Superfine 19 @	Silesias, No. 1 10 @
Tub Sized 14 @ Engine Sized 12 @	New Unbleached. 12½@ Washables 9¾@
Engine Sized 12 @ News-f. o. b. Mill-	Fancy 934@
Rolls, contract 3.50 @ 4.00	Cottons-according to grades-
Rolls transient, 3.75 @ 4.25	Blue Overall 91/2@
Sheets, f. o. b. N. Y 4.50 @ 5.00	New Blue 834@ New Black Soft 5@
Side runs 5.25 @ 5.50	New Light Sec'ds 6 @
Book-f. o. b. N. Y	Khaki Cuttings 534@
S. & S. C 9.50 @10.00	Corduroy 5 @
M. F 9.00 @ 9.50	New Canvas 10 @
Coated and Enamel11.00 @11.50	New Black Mixed 4½@ Whites, No. 1—
Lithograph10.50 @11.00	Repacked 81/4@
Lithograph10.50 @11.00 Tissues—f. o. b. N. Y.—	Miscellaneous 73/8@
White, No. 1 1.35 @ 1.50 White, No. 2 1.25 @ 1.35	Whites, No. 2-
Manila, No. 1 1.25 @ 1.35	Repacked 5.25 @ 5 Miscellaneous 4.75 @ 5
Kraft @ -	St. Soiled Whites. 3.50 @ 3
Colored 1.50 @ 3.50	Thirds and Blues-
Anti-Tarnish 1.50 @ 1.75 Kraft-f. o. b. N. Y	Repacked 5.00 @ !
No. 1 Domestic. 10.50 @11.50	
No. 2 Domestic., 9.00 @10.00	Black Stockings 3.75 @ 4 Cloth Strippings 3.25 @ 3
Imported — @ —	Roofing Stock-
Screenings 4½@	No. 1 3.20 @ 3
No. 1 Jute — @ -	
No. 1 Jute — @ — No. 2 Jute — @ —	No. 3 2.90 @
No. 1 Wood 6.50 @ 7.00	No. 5A 2.55 @ 2
No. 2 Wood 5.50 @	B 2.50 @ 2
Fibre Papers-	C 90 @
No. 1 Fibre 6.50 @ 6.75 No. 2 Fibre 5.50 @	Foreign Rags
Card Middles 4.00 @	
Common Bogus 3.25 @ -	New White Cuttings nom Unbleached Cottons nom
Boards, per ton, f. o. b. N. Y	Light Flannelettes nom
News	New Light Silesias nom
Chip	New Light Oxfords nom New Light Prints nom
Binders Board70.00 @75.00	New Mixed Cuttings nom
	New Dark Cuttings nom
Tag Board 140.00 @ 220.00	No. 1 White Linens nom
	No. 2 White Linens nom No. J White Linens nom
Mechanical Pulp	No. 4 White Linens nom
(F. O. B. Pulp Mills.)	Old Ex. Light Prints nom
No. 1, f. o. b Mill 27.00 @ 30.00	Ord. Light Prints nom
	Medium Light Prints., nom Dutch Blue Cottons nom
Chemical Pulp	Ger. Blue Cottons nom
(Ex-Dock, New York.)	German Blue Linens nom
Sulphite (Foreign)-	Checks and Blues nom Dark Cottons nom
Bleached 101/2@ 111/2	Shoppery nom

(Ex-Dock, Ne	w Yor	k.)	
Sulphite (Foreign)-			
Bleached Easy Bleaching	101/2	@	111/2
Easy Bleaching.	6.25	@	6.50
No. 1 Unbleached No. 2 Unbleached	0.00	@	0.23
Kraft (Foreign)	5.75	00	6.25
(Domestic, F. O	RN	GIL	=)
Sulphate-			0.)
Bleached	6.50	@	7.00
Sulphite (Domestic)-	-	-	
Bleached	8.00	@	8.50
Extra Strong Un-	4.000	~	
Easy Bleaching	4.75	Ø	5.25
Sulphite	4 50	a	5.00
News Sulphite	4.00	à	4.50
Mitscherlich	5.25	0	5.75
Kraft (Domestic)			
delivered	5.50	@	5.75
Soda Bleached	4.25	@	4.50
*-Dash means no	ominal	÷ .	

Foreign Rag	\$
New White Cuttings Jubleached Cottons Light Flannelettes New Light Silesiaa New Light Prints New Dark Cuttings New Dark Cuttings No, 1 White Linens No, 2 White Linens No, 4 White Linens No, 4 White Linens Ord Light Prints Medium Light Prints Dutch Blue Cottons Fer. Blue Cottons Ferman Blue Linens Deteks and Blues	nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal nominal
Dark Cottons	nominal nominal
Bagging	
Prices to Mill f. o. b Gunny No. 1— Domestic 4 Foreign 4 Aright Bagging 4.50 No. 1 Scrap 4.50 Sound Bagging 3	1/4 @ 41/2 1/4 @ 41/2 1/2 @ 4.621/2 @ 4.75

6

Mixed Bagging	3 @	31/4	
Wool Tares, light	41/2@	43/4	
Wool Tares, heavy.	41/4 @	41/2	
Manila Ropes-			
Foreign	71/200	8	
Domestic	7%@	8	
New Bur, Cut	5.25 @	5.50	
Hessian Jute Thr'ds	6.00 @	6.25	
Mixed Strings	356 00	334	

India, No. 6 basis-				(f. o. b. New York.)
Dark Light	22 21	@@	24 23	Shavings- Hard White, No. 1 5.75 @ 6.25
B. C., 18 basis A. B., Italian, 18	32	@	36	Hard White, No. 2 4.75 @ 5.25 Soft White, No. 1 5.25 @ 5.50
basis	80	@		Colored, No. 1 2.00 @ 2.25 Flat Stock—
Finished Jute— Dark, 18 basis Light, 18 basis	28 31	00	30 32	Stitchless          2.40         @         2.60           Over Issue Mag.         2.40         @         2.60           Solid Flat Book.         2.30         @         2.40
Jute Wrapping, 2-6				Crumpled, No. 1 1.95 @ 2.05
ply— Extra No. 1 No. 1 No. 2	37 34 31	999	39 37 33	Solid Book Ledger. 3.40 @ 3.60 Ledger Stock 3.00 @ 3.25 No. 1 White News. 1.90 @ 2.00 New B. B. Chips 85 @ .95
Papers Makers' Twin		8		Manilas-
Balls Box-Twine, 2-4 ply. Jute Rope Amer. Hemp, 6 Sisal Hav—	23 26 30	@@@	25 28 50 al	New Env. Cut 3.00 @ 3.25 New Cut, No. 1. 2.70 @ 2.80 Extra No. 1 Old 1.50 @ 1.70 No. 1 Old 1.50 @ 1.60 No. 2 Old 1.55 @ 1.50 Bogus Wrappers 1.00 @ 1.25
No. 1 Basis	221		24	Old Krafts 4.00 @ 4.15
No. 2 Basis Sisal Lath Yarn— No. 1 No. 2 Manila Rope	213	4000	23 211/2 201/2 36	News
				0.00

#### CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper			Solid News 75.00@ 80.00 Manila Lined Chips 87.50@ 92.50
Mill Price to	Jobbers.		Container Liner 100.00@130.00
No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond Sulphite Bond Cheap Ledger	20 @ 18 @ 12½@ 16 @	20 14½ 17	Solid Wood Pulp 90.00@100.00 Straw Board 57.50@ 60.00 Filled Pulp Board 85.00@ 90.00
Superfine Writing No. 1 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing	22 @ 16 @ 13½@	23 18 14	Old Papers Shavings—
No. 3 Fine Writing No. 1 M. F. Book. No. 1 S. & S. C.	12½@ 8 @	13 9¼	No. 1 Hard White 5.00 @ 5.50 No. 1 Soft White 4.75 @ 5.00 No. 2 Soft White 1.75 @ 2.00
Book	81/2@	91/2	No. 1 Mixed 1.25 @ -
Coated Book	101/4@	12	No. 2 Mixed 1.10 @ -
Coated Label News-Rolls mill	93/4 @ 4 net	10¼ cash	Ledgers & Writings. 2.75 @ 3.00 Solid Books 2.00 @ 2.25
News-Sheets mill	43⁄4 net	cash	Blanks 1.50 @ 1.60
No. 1 Manila No. 1 Fibre	7 @	7 1/2	No. 2 Books, light. 1.40 @ 1.50 Extra No. 1 Manila 2.75 @ 3.00
No. 2 Manila Butchers' Manila	5¼@ 5 @	534	No. 1 Manilas 1.50 @ 1.75 Folded News (over-
No. 1 Kraft	10 @	101/2	issue) 1.25 @ 1.3
No. 2 Kraft	81/2@	9	Old Newspapers 1.15 @ 1.2 Mixed Papers 1.10 @ 1.1
Wood Tag Board Screenings	534@	61/4	Straw Clippings 1.10 @ 1.15
Boards, per ton- Plain Chip	65 @	70	Binders' Chippings. 1.10 @ 1.15 Kraft 4.25 @ 4.50

#### PHILADELPHIA

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(Continued on page 54.)

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#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

# Paper Bonds 18 42 Ledgers 161/2 335 Writings 5 9 Superfine 15 40 Extra Fine 35/2 9 Fine No. 2 15 6 Fine, No. 2 15 6 Book, S. & S. C. 111/2 111 133 Coated Lithograph. 13 40 + No. 1 13/4 133 Coated Lithograph. 13 Coated Lithograph. 13 40 + No. 1 91/4 14 + No. 1 91/4 13 Coated Lithograph. 13 40 + No. 1 91/4 14 + + No. 1 91/4 Manila Sul., No. 1 91/4 Common Bogus 41/2 18 @ 42 16½@ 33½

lap 6.50 New Burlap Cuttings 5.25		7.50
Old Papers		
Shavings-		
No. 1 Hard White 5.75 No. 2 Hard White 4.25 No. 1 Soft White 4.25 No. 2 Soft White 1.75 No. 2 Soft White 1.75 No. 1 Mixed 1.00 Solid Ledger Stock 2.75 Writing Paper 2.50 No. 1 Books, heavy 2.00 No. 2 Books, heavy 2.00 No. 1 Old Manila 1.50 Old Kraft 4.00 Overissue News 1.25 Old Newspaper 00 No. 1 Mixed Paper 1.00 No. 1 Mixed Paper 1.00 Straw Board Chip 90	99989999999999999999999999999999999999	6.00 4.75 5.00 2.00 1.75 1.10 3.00 2.75 2.10 1.50 1.50 1.35 1.10 1.35 1.10 1.10 1.00
	~	
Old White-		
No 1 650	a	675

	1					6.50 5.25		
Blues-		and	B	lue	18.	4.75	0	5.00

51

Old Waste Papers

# Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

#### NEW YORK IMPORTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8, 1918.

#### SUMMARY.

#### CIGARETTE PAPER.

American Tobacco Co., Bordeaux, 50 cs. American Tobacco Co., Bordeaux, 50 cs.
R. J. Reynolds, Bordeaux, 150 cs.
Liggett & Myers Tob. Co., Bordeaux, 40 cs.
American Tobacco Co., Bordeaux, 154 cs.
Liggett & Myers Tob. Co., La Pallice, 1,870 cs.
P. J. Schmeitzer, La Pallice, 738 cs.
P. J. Schmeitzer, Bordeaux, 11 cs.
R. J. Reynolds, Bordeaux, 200 cs. American Tobacco Co., Bordeaux, 196 cs. FILTER PAPER.

#### E. Fougera, Bordeaux, 60 cs.

J. Manheimer, Bordeaux, 111 cs. PRINTING PAPER.

Herman Lips, Bordeaux, 345 cs. Herman Lips, Bordeaux, 70 cs.

CASEIN.

Casein Mfg. Co., Bombay, 416 bags.

#### NEW YORK EXPORTS

MONTH OF AUGUST, 1918.

To- Cuba											1	17		-								۰.			1	ton	\$236
Brazil							,	,							,									,	.72	tons	6,406
Venez	u	e1	a	ł		,		,							,			•	,	•					60	tons	2,012
							A	1	U	C	i	U	S	57	Г	1	-	L	5,	,	1	1	9	1	8.		

#### PAPER BAGS.

I MILA DAGD.		
Iceland	\$120	ł
Newfoundland	1,770	1
Danish West Indies	57	1
Colombia	532	1
British Honduras	58	į.
Jamaica	331	ł.
San Domingo	604	ł.
British Guiana	238	8
Panama	1,113	\$
British West Indies	338	ŝ
Brazil	19	à.
Peru	1,259	2
BOXES AND CARTONS	s.	
Greece	\$300	0
Trinidad	4,268	8
Chile	91	9
British South Africa	16,812	2
San Domingo	192	1

British South Africa	. 16,812
San Domingo	. 197
Panama	. 189
Dutch West Indies	. 38
Ecuador	. 239
Mexico	. 367
Colombia	. 240
Jamaica	. 2,287
Argentina	. 321
Peru	. 99
Cuba	. 2,501

#### CARBON PAPER.

France	,	•																	\$1,160
Jamaica																			
Brazil .		*			,	,						 ,	,						3,869

Philippine	Islands		
Spain			
			*************
San Domin	go		
Venezuela			
	CASH	REGI	ISTER PAPER.
Argentina		****	
Cuba			
Chile		****	*******
Panama			
	P	APER	R BOARD.

#### Spain ..... \$1,77 Panama .....

F

French West Indies	1
Chile	1,22
Dutch East Indies	9
British Honduras	3
Mexico	3,19
San Domingo	86
Peru	1,44
Australia	3,31
Guatemala	15
British West Indies	1
Bolivia	85
Venezuela	1,70
British South Africa	13,42

#### PAPER HANGINGS.

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San Dom	in	g	0														1										
Ecuador .																											
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#### OTHER DRIVE DADED

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Portuguese	A	fr	ic	а																						
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501		
301	Nicaragua	
	Barbados	
	Dutch West Indies	
160	Ecuador	
307	Dutch East Indies	
	Bermuda	
869		
	Salvador	

		No. of Concession, name
51	Trinidad	
2,083	Argentina	214
907	Peru	1,543 759
144	Canary Islands Guatemala	13
105		752
116	Cuba	489 3,438
82	Cune	968
04		713
\$22	PAPER TOWELS. England	
35	San Domingo	\$413
1,479	Cuba	205
2,414	Argentina Dutch West Indian	2,100
129	Dutch West Indies Peru	11
212		8
75	WAX PAPER.	
95	Italy Cuba	\$435
12	Peru	3,765
	Australia	340 343
A+ 884	Panama	2,090
\$1,776	Argentina Venezuela Newfoundland	1,100
451	Newfoundland	18 76
17	Bolivia	12
1,226	China	504
98	WRAPPING PAPER.	
39	Portugal	8708
3,192	Guatemala	\$700 133
862	Jamaica	25
1,447	Haiti Colombia	1,617
3,310	Chillis contractor and a second second second second	3,842
156	Scotland	360
19	Panama Cuba	867
851	Argentina	20,618 9,081
1,708	British Guiana	2,470 19,796
13,429	Japan British Honduras	19,796
	Mexico	1,184
\$645	Dutch West Indies	121
23	Brazil Uruguay	6,815
280	British South Africa	3,664
390		
121	WRITING PAPER.	
25 309	France	\$11,877
169	England Honduras	910
1.135	Barbados	1,539
454	Dutch West Indies	
		252
	Brazil	63,776
190.881	Brazil Peru Australia	63,776 24,101
400	Brazil Peru Australia	63,776 24,101 10,450 100
400 222 6 700	Brazil Peru Australia Italy British Honduras	63,776 24,101 10,450 100 68
222	Brazil Peru Australia Italy British Honduras Panama Trinidad	63,776 24,101 10,450 100 68
400 222 6,799 1,928 18,575	Brazil Peru Australia Italy British Honduras Panama Trinidad Haiti	63,776 24,101 10,450 100 68 3,911 1,242 1,289
400 222 6,799 1,928 18,575 2,062	Brazil Peru Australia Italy British Honduras Panama Trinidad Haiti	63,776 24,101 10,450 100 68 3,911 1,242 1,289 16,261
400 222 6,799 1,928 18,575 2,062 126,379	Brazil Peru Australia Italy British Honduras Panama Trinidad Haiti Colombia Venezuela Philiopine Island	63,776 24,101 10,450 63 3,911 1,242 1,289 16,261 6,081 367
400 222 6,799 1,928 18,575 2,062 126,379 8,237 814	Brazil Peru Australia Italy British Honduras Panama Tripidad Haiti Colombia Venezuela Philippine Island Russia	63,776 24,101 10,450 100 68 3,911 1,242 1,289 16,261 6,081 367 470
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400 222 6,799 1,928 18,575 2,062 126,379 8,237 814 10,196	Brazil Peru Australia Italy British Honduras Panama Trinidad Haiti Colombia Venezuela Philippine Island Russia Costa Rica Mexico Cuba Argentina	63,776 24,101 10,450 100 68 3,911 1,242 1,289 16,261 6,081 367 4,706 433 4,736 34,128 26,120
400 222 6,799 1,928 18,575 2,062 126,379 8,237 8,14 10,196 22,096 33,433	Brazil Peru Australia Italy British Honduras Panama Trinidad Haiti Colombia Venezuela Philippine Island Russia Costa Rica Mexico Cuba Argentina British Guiana	63,776 24,101 10,450 100 68 3,911 1,242 1,289 16,261 6,081 36,261 6,081 34,736 34,128 26,120 189
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## Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1918.

ALUM.—Alum prices have again advanced during the week due to a strong demand and a continued scarcity of all grades. The market has been remarkably active, and dealers report that trading has been very brisk. The new quotations are: Lump ammonia 7@7.50c., and powdered alum 8@8.50c. Lump potash 9.25@9.50c. per pound. Chrome potash 21@22c. per pound, and chrome ammonia 18@19c.

BLANC FIXE.—Dealers in blanc fixe report that there has been no let up in the demand for this article. The quantity of blanc fixe being manufactured, however, is keeping pace with the demand, so deliveries are being made promptly. The price continues at 4@5c.

BLEACHING POWDER.—With almost the entire output of all bleaching powder manufacturers in the hands of the Government, there is but little bleach for sale in the open market. Such small stocks as are in the hands of dealers, bring a high price, and as there is really no bleach market at the present time it is impossible to give quotations.

BRIMSTONE.—The brimstone market continues in its usual routine manner. Dealers report that trading during the week was of normal proportions, and shipments are made from the mines as fast as freight conditions permit. The price continues \$22@25 at the mine and \$20@40 delivered at seaboard points.

CASEIN.—Casein prices have remained steady throughout the week. There is still some difficulty in obtaining casein, however, because domestic creameries are not manufacturing enough to take care of the enormous demand. The price demains 25@30c.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Conditions in the caustic soda market have not improved in the past week. The supply of caustic on hand has now all but been consumed and with no manufacturers offering any for public sale, the situation is serious. Dealers do 'not see any relief from the situation for the present, and in the near future there will probably be no caustic in the market.

CHINA CLAY.—A shortage of all grades of clay continues, but prices have remained steady during the week. Production at the southern mines is still far below normal because of labor troubles, and with no clay coming in from England, because of war conditions, dealers are finding it hard to take care of their trade. Prices remain, however, Crude domestic \$7.50@8, and washed at the mine \$11@13. Foreign clays range in price from \$17@26 according to the grade.

ROSIN.—Prices for rosin have continued to advance and continued confidence in the ruling conditions has been evidenced in the well sustained consuming demand. Early in the week paper makers' grades were quoted about as follows: E., 15.35@15.55; F., 15.50@15.70; G., 15.60@15.75.

SATIN WHITE.—The market for satin white continues normal. Dealers report that there is a fairly active demand, but large production has made it easy to supply all those who desire it. Prices have remained steady during the week and the quotations remain: 2.25@2.50c.

SODA ASH.—Soda ash continues in good demand, and dealers report that they are making an average number of sales and shipments daily. The price continues 2.10@2.25c. in bags, and 2.95c. in bbls.

STARCH.—For carload lots, freight prepaid to New York City, the following quotations are made per 100 pounds: Globe Pearl starch, in bags, \$4.62; in bbls., \$4.84. Buffalo corn starch, in bags, \$4.80; in bbls., \$5.02. Globe powdered starch, in bags, \$4.05; in bbls., \$4.06. Eagle finishing starch, in bags, \$4.82. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (hand packed), in bags, \$6.27; in bbls., \$6.63; Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (machine packed) in bags, \$6.22; in bbls., \$6.49.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—An advance on sulphate of alumina prices has again been made this week because of the alum situation. The scarcity of all grades continues because of the scarcity of alum and sulphuric acid. The new quotations are: 4.25@4.50 for the iron free, and 3.25@3.50 for the commercial grade.

TALC.—The talc market continues firm. Dealers report that the demand is strong, because of the clay situation, and they are all doing a large amount of business. Prices continue \$16@31 per ton according to the grade purchased.

#### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

The Quality Paper Box Company, has incorporated in New York with capital of \$15,000. The incorporators are: P. Rothberg, T. and L. Thorner, 136 Haywood street, Brooklyn.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

#### Market Quotations

(Continued from page 51.)

#### BOSTON

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

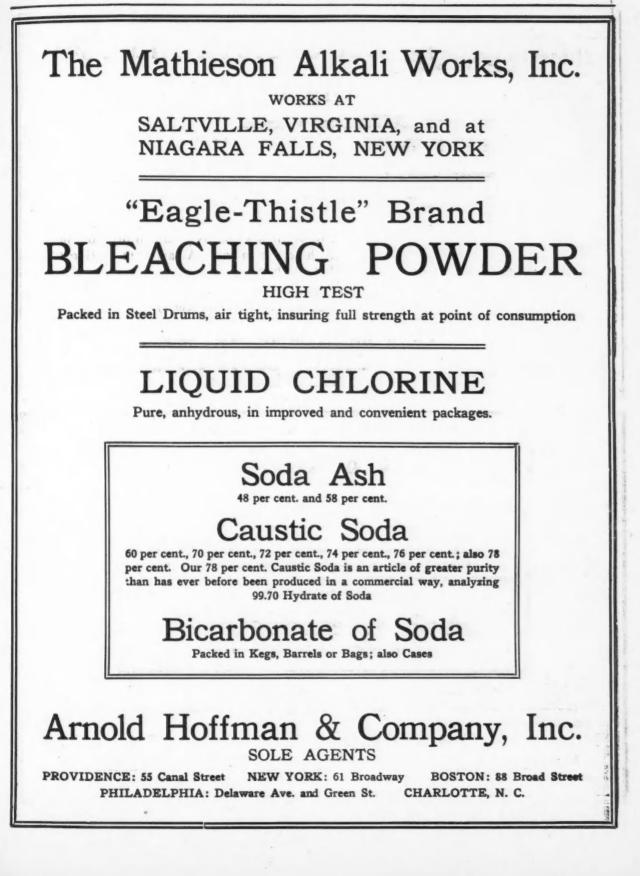
	Paper		These prices are F. O. H. Mill. Chip Board (ton)65.00 @75.60
i	Bonds14 @		Straw Board (ton), 72,50 @82 50
	Ledgers18 @	-	News Board (ton) .70.00 @80.00 Wood Pulp Board.82.50 @87.56
è	Writings-		Old Papers
	Superfine18 @	-	Old Fapers
	Fine	-	Shavings-
	Books, S. & S. C111/2@		No. 1 Hard White 6.00 a -
	Book, M. F11 @		No. 1 Soft White 5.00 1 5.12
	Book, Coated12 @	_	No. 1 Mixed 2.00 @ 2.25
	Label	-	Ledger & Writings. 3.00 @ -
	News, Sheets06 @	-	Solid Books 2.00 @ 2.50
	News, Rolls05 @		Blanks 1.00 -
	Manilas-		No. 2 Books, light. 1.50 -
		0.0	Extra No. 1 Manila 2.25
	No. 1 Manila071/2@	.08	No. 1 Manilas 1.60 @ 2.09
	No. 1 Fibre07 @	.07 3/2	Folded News (over-
	No. 1 Jute10 @	-	issues) 1.10 @ 1.30
	Sulphite, No. 109 @	.09%	Old Newspapers 1.05 @ 1.20
	Kraft Wrappings0934@	.10%	Mixed Papers90 . 1.00
			Gunny Bagging 4.50
	Common Bogus031/4@	.031/2	Manila Rope 8.09 @

#### TORONTO

5

#### [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper	Sulphite, easy bleach-
(Mill Prices to Jobbers) Bond- Sulphite 13½@	Sulphite, news grade 78.00@ 85.00 Sulphite, bleached135.00@175.00
Light tinted 14½@ — Dark tinted 16 @ — Ledgers	Old Waste Papers
Writing 13 @ -	
News, f. o. b. Mills- Rolls (carloads)\$3.45 (m - Rolls (l. c. l.) 3.52½ (m -	the second country draw the
Sheets (carload) 3.80	
Book-	Book and Ledger-
No. 1 M. F. (car- loads)	Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old) 2.00 @ -
No. 3 M. F. (car- No. 3 M. F. (car-	- Light and Crum- pled Book Stock 1.65 @ — Ledgers and Writ-
loads) 8.25 -	ings 2.40 @ Solid Ledgers 2.75 @
loads)10.25 🖝 -	- Manilas-
No. 2 S. C. (car- loads) 9.25 • -	Printed Manilas. 1.40
No. 1 Coated and litho	- News and Scrap-
No. 2 Coated and	Strictly Overissue 1.10 @ -
No. 3 Coated and	<ul> <li>Folded News 1.00</li></ul>
litho	- pers
colored12.50 @14.54	Price to mills, f. e. b. Teronte.
Wrapping-	Per M.
Grey 5.25 @ No. 3 Manila 5.60 @ No. 1 Manila 7.35 @	<ul> <li>No. 1 White shirt cuttings .14</li> <li>No. 2 White shirt cuttings .09</li> <li>Fancy shirt cuttings</li></ul>
Fibre	- No. 1 Old whites
M. G 81/4@ -	- Thirds and blues
Pulp	Rlack stockings
(f. o. b. Mill.)	Roofing stock No. 2 3.15 Gunny bagging
Ground Wood\$29.00@ 30.0	Manila rope



# Better stock and a saving of 2 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours beating time

The DOWD Cluster Filling can be installed in your present roll without removing roll from machine.

And—with the installation better stock is produced in 2 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours than is produced in 4 to 9 hours with the common roll. A saving in beating time of 2 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

We have sold this new DOWD Cluster Filling  $\omega$  many of the biggest paper mills of the country.



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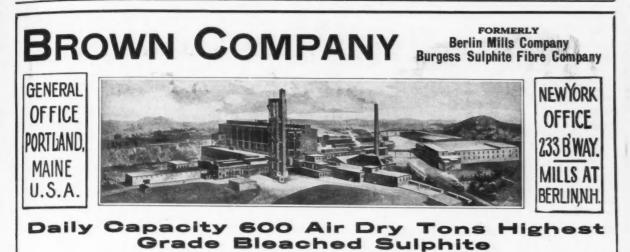
lation right near you.

R.J. Dowd Knife Works Makers of better cutting knives since 1847 Beloit, Wis.

# F. C. HUYCK & SONS ALBANY, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Kenwood Felts and Jackets for all kinds of Paper and Pulp Seamless Felts both for high speed machines and fine papers.

57



# The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited

The experience of half a century in paper making and thirty years in sulphite making is behind every ton of the popular

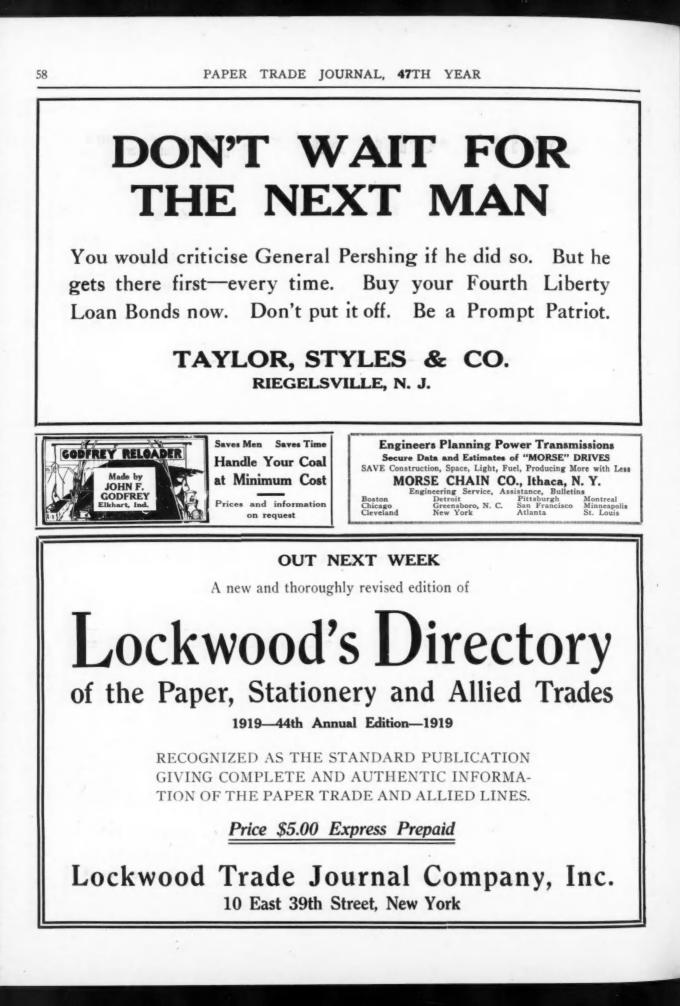
# Hawkesbury Easy Bleaching and Strong Merritton Bleached Sulphite

A production of 65,000 tons yearly enables us to promptly ship from stock spot orders, subject to car supply.

# The Feeney Automatic Stuff Box

The Feeney Automatic Stuff Box as here illustrated, is becoming more and more popular daily as is manifest by the repeat orders we are receiving. We are the sole manufacturers. Write us for particulars.

BAKER MANUFACTURING CORPORATION Formerly BAKER & SHEVLIN CO. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



# **Buy Bonds and KEEP them!**

Our fighting men do not enlist for one battle or one campaign. They enlist for the duration of the war!

So must it be with the army here at home. The millions of bondholders should enlist for the war-to buy all the bonds they can -to save systematically to pay for these bonds, and to arrange their affairs so that they will not need to sell their bonds till the war is won.



Buy Bonds to your Utmost Save to your Utmost Buy, save and keep!

> LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE Second Federal Reserve District 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY SPACE DONATED BY

KUTTROFF, PICKHARDT & CO., Inc. 120 Duane Street, New York City

## DIETZ LATEST IMPROV

Automatic Tube Machines

For Making Tubes for Toilet Paper Rolls, Paper Towel Rolls Capable of produc-ing 3,600

proper size.

Toilet Tubes per hour direct from roll or sheets cut to

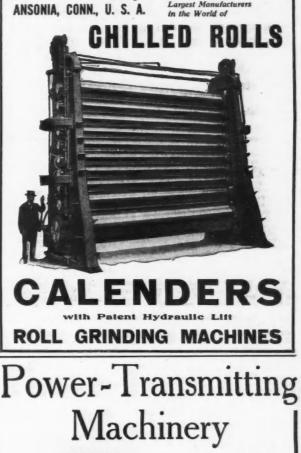
#### Towel Tubes

are made at rate of 1,800 per hour. Substantially built and fully guaranteed.

Patented

We also manufacture Tollet Paper Machines for making Tollet Paper Rolls with or without perforations and machines for making Sanitary Crépe Paper Towels, Drop Roll Slitters, Slitting aud Rewinding Machines, Eide and Center Seam Merchandise En velope Machines, Photo Mount Beveiing Machines, Candy Bag Machines, Punch Presees for Playing Cards, Rotary Card Cutting and Collating Machines, Etc.

DIETZ MACHINE WORKS 126-128 Fontain Street PHILADELPHIA, PA. Corner Waterloo St., Below Diamond St., Het. Front and 2d Sts.



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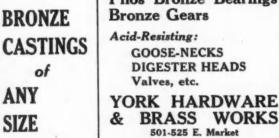
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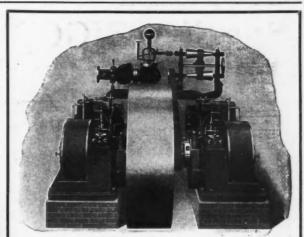
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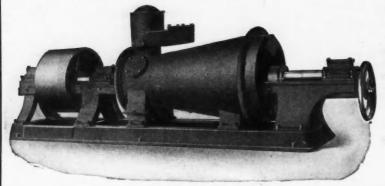
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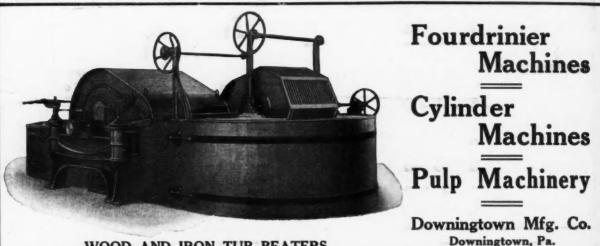
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