

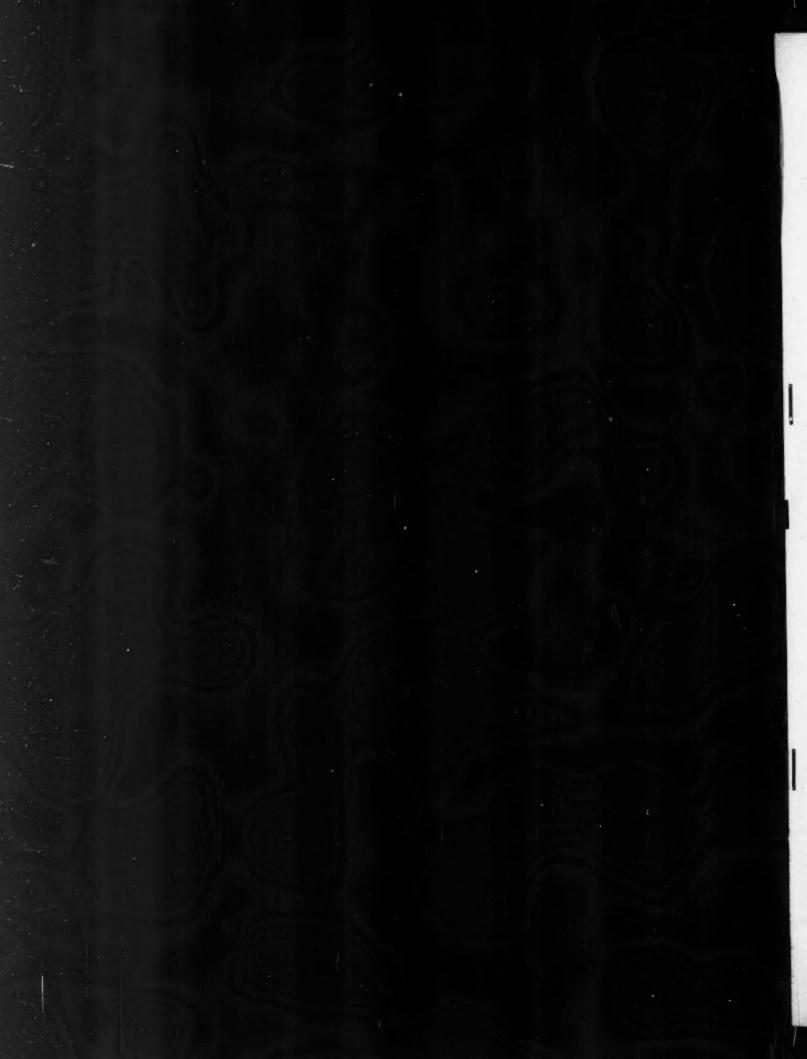
PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR

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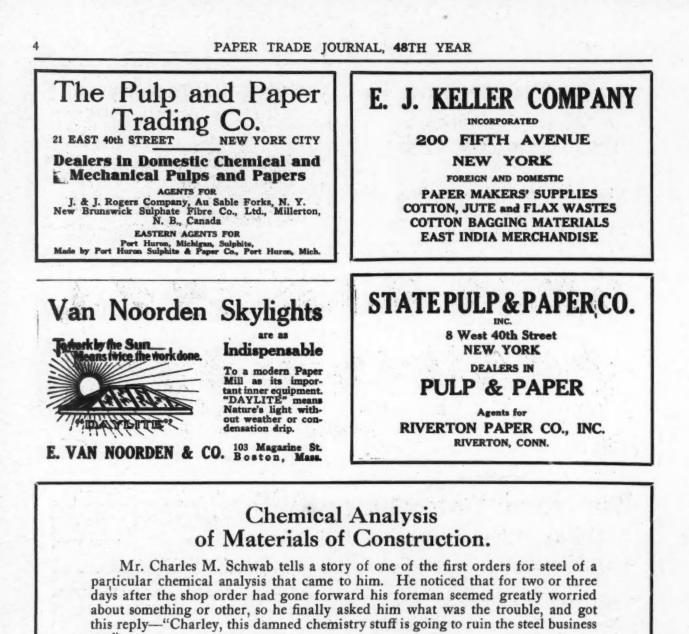
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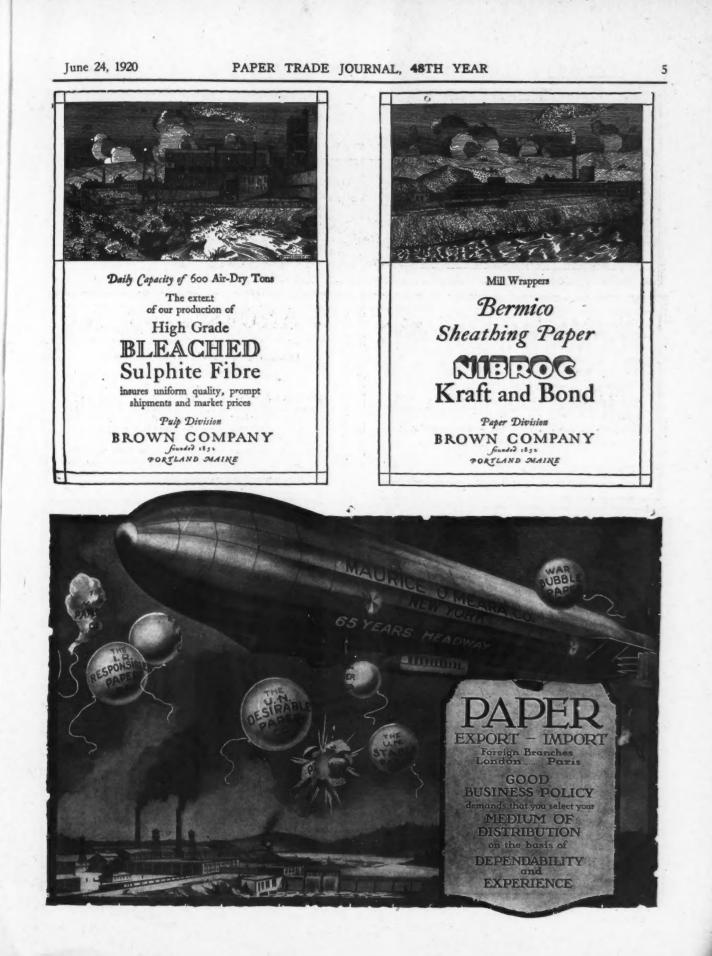


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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR





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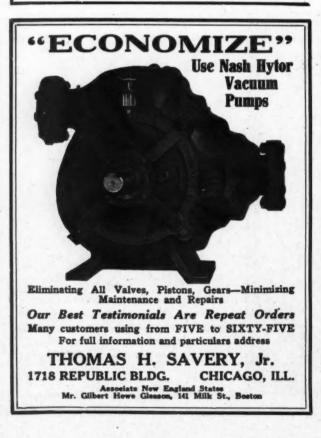




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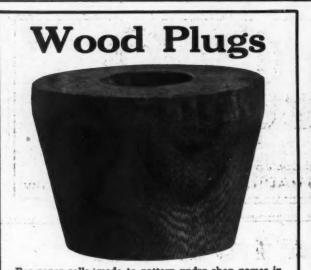
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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR



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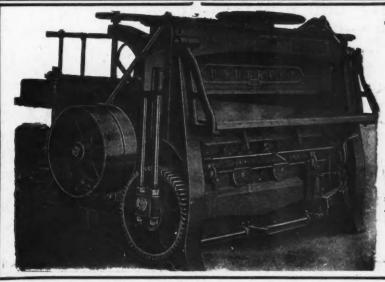
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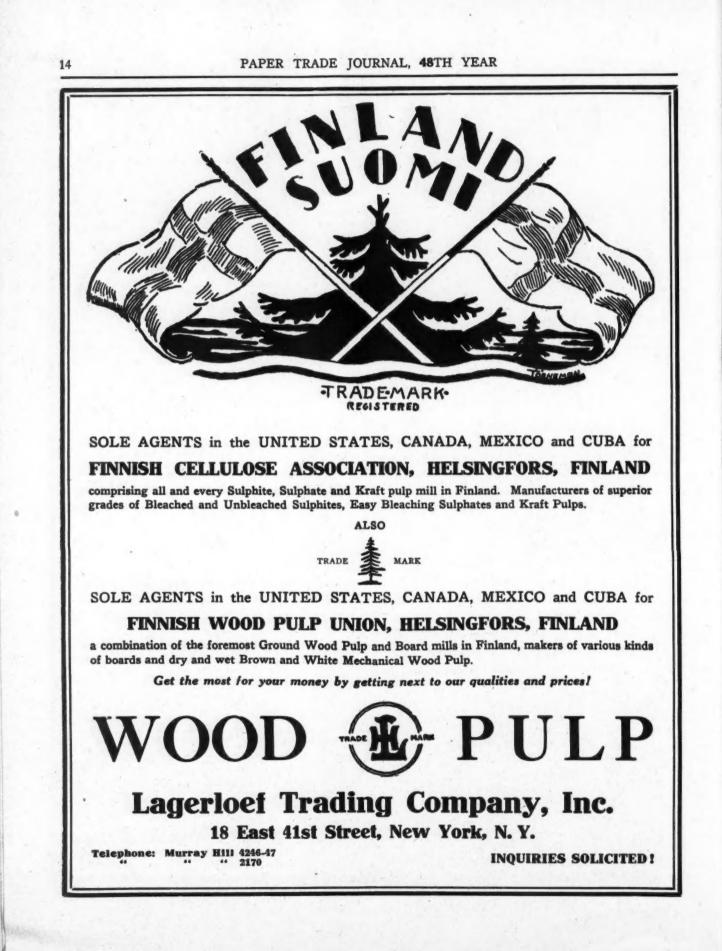
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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Thursday, June 24, 1920

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PRESIDENT DOES NOT SIGN UNDERWOOD RESOLUTION

Announcement Is Finally Made on Friday That Measure Providing for Appointment of Commission to Take Up Pulpwood Situation With Canadian Officials Fails to Become Law—Alaska Pulp & Paper Co. Successfully Bids for Pulp Timber in Alaska—Report on Pulpwood Situation —Investigation by Clinton B. Smith of Forest Service to Be Ready Shortly—Big Accounting Job.

[FROM OUR RECULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1920.—Official announcement was made at the White House late Friday afternoon that the President had refused to sign the Underwood resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to take up the pulpwood situation with Canadian officials. There was hope up to the last minute that it would be signed and it was not until twenty-four hours after his time for signing the resolution had elapsed that notice was made public. He did sign, however, the water power bill in which so many people were interested and against which there was practically no opposition in Congress.

Bids for Pulp Timber in Alaska

The Forest Service has just announced that bids have been opened at the District Forester's Office at Portland, Ore., for 100,000,000 feet of pulp timber in Alaska. The successful bidder was the Alaska Pulp and Paper Company, of San Francisco, which submitted a bid of \$1 per 1,000 board feet for certain classes of timber, and 50 cents per thousand for the remainder.

The Alaska Pulp and Paper Company is said to have made heavy investments in waterpower development in Alaska, which may be used in conjunction with pulp plants to be built. From present indications, forest officers predict this pulp sale as the beginning of a legitimate development and use of the timber resources of Alaska to relieve the nation-wide paper shortage.

The higher priced timber in this sale includes such Alaskan trees as Sitka spruce, western red cedar, and Alaska cypress. Western hemlock and other kinds brought 50 cents per 1,000. A large per cent of the timber advertised, is suitable for paper making.

Makes Study of Pulpwood in Alaska

Clinton B. Smith of the Forest Service has recently returned from Alaska where he made a thorough study of the pulpwood situation. He took up especially problems which might be of interest to paper manufacturers if they desired to make paper and pulp in that vicinity. Mr. Smith's report will be ready for publication, it is understood, in the near future.

To Send Out Lumber Questionnaire

The Federal Trade Commission has prepared a tentative lumber questionnaire in connection with work which it is beginning for the gathering and dissemination of monthly lumber statistics.

A conference will be held in this city on July 12 between officials of the commission and committees representing the various lumber associations of the country, when the tentative questionnaire will be fully discussed and further details will be worked out between representatives of the industry and of the trade commission. These monthly statistics are right along the lines of those gathered by the commission for the paper industry, steel, coal, textile and other industries.

In Quandary Regarding Lever Act

Officials of the Department of Justice are apparently in a quandary in connection with prosecutions under the Lever Act for profiteering. So-called profiteers in many lines of industry have been brought to State courts by the Department of Justice with

varying success. In some States the courts have upheld the constitutionality of the Lever Act, while in other States the act has been declared unconstitutional.

As a result of these varying opinions different phases of the act are now before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the cases have been advanced for hearing on October 11. This will mean that it will probably be December before a decision is rendered in any of these cases, at which time Congress will reconvene and when it is entirely probable that the Lever Act will be repealed. This means that the Department of Justice practically has its hands tied, inasmuch as any defendant would try to have his case deferred until after a decision is made by the United States Supreme Court as to whether the act is constitutional.

Shortage of Paper in Russia

A shortage of paper in soviet Russia has brought about a decrease in the circulation of the nine newspapers in Petrograd, including the three published in foreign languages, the total circulation being reduced from 400,000 to 260,000 according to the Petrograd *Izvestia*, which has reached the Department of State. The street sale of the morning papers in Petrograd has been reduced to the minimum and the distribution of the Petrograd papers have been largely curtailed.

The *Izvestia* stated that of the 260,000 average number of copiesissued daily in Petrograd, 109,000 copies are sent to the provinces. All editions of the "State Publishing Enterprise" issued in Petrograd, as well as books and pamphlets advertised or ordered by private publishers are distributed according to a special allocation under which 40 per cent of them go to the provincial press, 10 per cent to the Red Army, 10 per cent to the Centro press, 5 per cent to the press department of the Moscow soviet, and the rest to the city of Petrograd and other destinations.

The issue of books to private persons from bookstores of the "Northern Central Press" in Petrograd has been discontinued temporarily.

I. C. C. Has Big Accounting Job

In a statement issued by the United States Civil Service Commission it is said that the Interstate Commerce Commission has on hand one of the heaviest accounting tasks that ever confronted any organization.

The law which became effective on March 1, providing for the return of railroads to private control, has added tremendously to the accounting work of the Commission, already heavy in connection with the physical valuation of common carriers.

Among other things, the new law provides for a fund of \$300,-000,000 to be under the control of the Commission, from which fund loans may be made to common carriers for their extension and general betterment.

The Civil Service Commission states that until further notice it will receive applications for a large number of positions of examiner of accounts under the Interstate Commerce Commission at salaries ranging from \$2,100 to \$3,900 a year. Applicants will be rated on their education, training and experience.

It is stated that the positions are principally in the field and offer opportunity for extensive travel at government expense. An allowance for subsistence is made in addition to the salary. The 30 days' annual leave allowed government employees is mentioned as a further advantage.

U. S. Envelope Co. to Build at Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., June 21, 1920.—The United States Envelope Company is planning extensive additions and alterations to the plant of the Whitcomb Envelope Company division at 20 Salisbury Street to provide new offices, a recreation room for employees and additional factory space. Plans for changes have been made by John P. Kingston & Son, architects, 518 Main Street, and are being figured on invitation by Worcester contractors.

Accidents in Paper Mills

A range from 23.4 to 119.5 in accident frequency rates and from .065 to 28.5 in the accident severity rates is shown in a compilation of the accident records of seventeen paper and pulp mill members of the National Safety Council, just made at the headquarters of the Council and printed in the current issue of the National Safety News, the organ of the organization. In other words, while one paper and pulp plant has only 23.4 lost time accidents per million hours of work, another plant in the same industry has 119.5 accidents for every million hours of work; and while one plant loses exactly 39 minutes (based on a theoretical ten-hour working day) out of each thousand hours of work, another plant in the same day loses 286 hours out of every 1,000 hours-a loss 440 times as great as the plant having the lowest severity rate mentioned in this tabulation. In reply to a request of Robert M. Altman, chairman of the Paper and Pulp Section of the National Safety Council, seventeen mills employing 8,368 workers sent statistics from which the following table was compiled :

ACCIDENT RECORDS-PAPER AND PULP MILL MEMBERS-JANUARY TO APRIL, 1920, INCLUSIVE.

Company.	Average Number of Employees.	Total Hours Worked.	Number of Lost Time	Accidents. Total Days Lost.	Frequency Rate.	Severity Rate.	Deaths.	Permanent Disabilities.	
1	114	92,503	3	6	32	.065	0	0	
2	90	90,760	4	19	44	.21	0	0	
3	589	130,000 (1 mo. only)	11	36	85	.27	000	0	
4	325	338,000	14	97	41.3	.29	0	0	
5	260	214,389	5	71	23.4	.33	0	Ō	
6	252	210,132	6	75	28.6	.357	0	0	
7	675	567,000	31	252	54.5	.445	0	0	
07809	1,226	1,020,120	37	543	36	.53	0	1-finger	
9	312	257,800	14	158	54	.61	0	0	
10	1,248	953,000	114	880	119.5	.92	0	0	
11 12 13	221	204,770	15	215	73.2	1.10		0	
12	330	271,972	16	382	59	1.41	0	1-finger	
13	427	374,935	23	573	61.5	1.53	0	1-finger	
14	288	290,678	13	486	45	1.67	02	1-finger	
15	1,183	1,292,088	33	12,335	25.5	9.52	2	0	
16 17	570	370,084 (3 mo. only)	35	6,371	94.5	17.25	1	0	
17	258	235,333	26	6,696	111	28.5	1	1-finger	
Total		6,913.564		29,295	57.8	4.23	4	S	
-	-								

Note—The frequency and severity rates are calculated according to the method adopted by the United States Burcau of Labor Statistics and by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, and recommended by the National Safety Council. Deaths and permanent injuries are weighed according to the standard scale adopted by the above organizations.

Each company has been given a key number and will be advised of this number so that it will know how its record compares with that of other paper and pulp mills.

The records are arranged in order of their severity rates, as the severity of accidents has a more important influence on plant production and accident costs than does the frequency.

The average of these seventeen plants, operating a total of 6,913,354 hours, shows a frequency rate of 57.8 and a severity rate of 4.23. This high severity rate is caused principally by the four fatal and five permanent injuries. Omitting these nine serious accidents the severity rate would be only 0.55. It will be noted that seven of the above companies have a severity rate of less than 0.5, that ten have a rate of less than 1.0, and that the only plants having a severity rate of more than 1.0 are those having a death or permanent injury.

This table seems clearly to indicate that paper and pulp mills members should not be satisfied unless they can keep their frequency rate below 50 and their severity rate below 0.5.

Crown-Willamette Buys Big Timber Tract

PORTLAND, Ore., June 21, 1920.—Through the acquisition of the Clatsop County holdings of the Hammond Lumber Company the Crown-Willamette Paper Company obtained enough spruce and hemlock timber to supply the normal capacity of its paper mills at Camas, Wash., and Oregon City for the next twenty years.

The purchase price is believed to have been between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. The deal involved 17,500 acres of timber land, with 650,000,000 feet of standing timber, which cruises 88 per cent of spruce and hemlock.

The Crown-Willamette paper company has been procuring its timber from its own holdings on the Young's River district, where it now operates twelve miles of logging railroad and takes out 250,000 feet daily. Adjoining this Young's River tract is another large tract which has not yet been opened. These two holdings, together with that acquired through the purchase yesterday, give the company 60,000 acres of spruce and hemlock timber in Clatsop County, which cruisers estimate contain 2,400,000,000 feet of timber.

With its present equipment the Crown-Willamette Paper Company uses an average of 130,000,000 feet of timber a year in the operation of its two paper mills. Extensive additions and enlargements are now being made at the Oregon City Mill and when this new equipment is ready for use, probably within the next sixty days, the output of that mill will be materially increased.

To Make Pulp From Cotton Fibre at Hopewell

Press dispatches from Hopewell, Va., state that "For several months the Southern Cotton Oil Company of Atlanta, Ga., has been experimenting here with a process for the manufacture of paper pulp from cotton fibre. These experiments have been developed to that extent that the management claims the process has been perfected and that a big permanent plant will be built at Hopewell. As a nucleus for the important enterprise the company has secured 100 acres of land and several large buildings from the Du Pont Chemical Company here and will utilize those properties as a nucleus for the new manufactory.

"The Stamscott Company will be organized to build and operate the permanent plant and to arrange for additional factories in other parts of the country. Besides the Southern Cotton Oil Company, the American Cotton Oil Company and the East St. Louis Cotton Oil Company are interested, with Stewart Seamon representing them here. Other important details may soon be expected to be announced."

Czecho-Slovakian Kaolin Export Rules

The Czecho-Slovakian government has fixed the price of kaolin. The United States is to pay \$350, while the domestic price is 5,500 crowns. Germany and Poland have to pay 6,500 crowns. Export to Austria is forbidden. Monthly production of kaolin in Czecho-Slovakia amounts to 474 car loads, 165 of them being retained for domestic consumption.

No kaolin is to be sold to domestic merchants for export purposes. Foreign merchants will have to prove they have genuine orders before they will be accommodated. The government exacts a tax of 3 per cent on all sales of kaolin to foreign countries, payable monthly.

Wage Increase in Paper Mills

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has received reports from 58 paper mills giving the employment and wages paid in these establishments during the months of May, 1919, and May, 1920. According to the Bureau's figures there were 27,248 persons employed in May, 1919, increasing in May of this year to 33,424, or an increase of 22.7 per cent. The pay-rolls in these establishments increased from \$563,717 in May of last year to \$997,978 in May of this year which is an increase of 77 per cent.

The Bureau also received reports from 58 paper mills comparing April and May of this year. In April the employment in these establishments was 33,077, increasing slightly in May to 33,424, or an increase of 1 per cent. The pay-rolls, however, increased 12 per cent, or from \$891,258 in April to \$997,978 in May.

CAPITAL LARGELY INCREASED BY MEAD PULP & PAPER CO.

Capacity of the Concern's Big Book Plant at Chillicothe Is Being Doubled by the Addition of Two New 154-Inch Fourdriniers—Mill Will Be Complete in Every Particular and Its Equipment Will Be the Equal of That of Any Paper Plant in the Country—Mead Research Co. Is Formed for Physical and Chemical Research—Champion Coated Paper Co. Increases Stock.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, June 21, 1920.—An important step was taken during the past week by the Mead Pulp and Paper Company, when it secured an increase in its capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$6,300,000 for the purpose of doubling its mill capacity at Chillicothe.

A general expansion in business is contemplated to meet the extraordinary demand for the better grades of paper which are manufactured in the Ross county plant and the construction of a new mill is being proceeded with as rapidly as materials can be obtained.

The mill will be complete in every particular and its equipment will be equal to that of any in the United States. On account of the rapid strides made in paper mill construction in recent years, it is safe to say that the improvement will be far ahead of any improvement in this vicinity for several years.

The company has been in existence for more than fifty years. The late Daniel Mead founded the Mead Paper Company's plant in this city, which for years was located on Front street. A few years ago it was decided to discontinue the Dayton mill, which was turned over to the Mercantile Corporation for the manufacture of stamped envelopes and wrappers and the business was transferred to Chillicothe, the original capital of Ohio.

In 1905 the business was reorganized by George H. Mead, the president, and associates, and since that time the growth of the business has exceeded the fondest dreams.

Under the virile and vigorous management of Mr. Mead, who is a grandson of the founder, and a son of the late Col. H. E; Mead, who was widely known in the trade, the Mead Pulp and Paper Company's trade has been extended until it embraces the world. In addition Mr. Mead has organized the George H. Mead Company of this city which does an immense business in this and other countries.

When it was found necessary to have a mill in Dayton, where the central offices of the Mead Pulp and Paper Company are located, the members of the firm looked about and decided on the purchase of the Peerless paper mill in North Dayton. It is a modern two machine mill, and one of the last complete plants to be built in the Miami Valley.

However, the company has at all times devoted its greatest attention to the Chillicothe mill, which is equipped with fire machines and is run on magazine, lithograph, offset and book papers. The best qualities always have been produced and as a result the output has been large. Even in normal times the Scioto paper mill and its twin industry, the Scioto pulp plant, were taxed to the limit.

Now that extraordinary times prevail and the demand for the best grades of paper is greater than ever, it is proposed to provide ample capital for a general enlargement of the plant. Doubling of the capacity will give the Mead Pulp and Paper Company 300,000 pounds of paper per day, while a doubling of the pulp mill means an output of more than 100,000 pounds of soda fibre in the same period.

Already sufficient progress has been made to secure an early

completion of the new plant. Last january, when it became apparent that greater facilities would be required at Chillicothe, the Mead company started the construction of the new mill, the present site being of ample proportions, and if all goes well the plant will be completed within sixty days or three months at the longest.

By that time two new 154-inch Fourdriniers will be in position ready to turn out an excellent quality of paper.

The machine room is of modern construction, fire proof throughout, and though one-story in height, is equal to the average threestory building.

It is planned also to increase the power plant, though it may not be necessary to add to the boiler equipment, it is understood. If possible, power will be secured from the Chillicothe Electric Power Company.

Dayton investors are interested in the industry, among whom are George H. Mead, the president; Col. H. E. Talbott, the vicepresident, who was identified with important Government contracts during the war; R. T. Houk, secretary, of this city; Charles A. Craighead, an attorney who also is interested in the Mercantile Corporation; H. E. Talbott, Jr., son of H. E. Talbott; A. L. Reiger, who has been treasurer and sales manager; and Col. Edward A. Deeds and Charles F. Kettering, Dayton capitalists who have gained fame as heads of the Delco plants in Dayton. and who are inventors of international reputation.

The enlarged plant will give employment to 800 men and represents an outlay of a couple of million dollars.

Chillicothe Paper Co. Running on News Print

Chillicothe's other paper industry, the Chillicothe Paper Company, of which H. McVicker is president and George Litter vicepresident, now is running on news print, the officials having decided to assist in supplying the unusual demand for this grade of paper. It is understood that the mill will be run on high-grade book paper later. Mr. McVicker formerly was superintendent of the Mead company.

Mead Research Co. Formed

Right in line with the forward step in Chillicothe the Mead Research Company of this city was organized last Friday with a capital of \$250,000 for physical and chemical research work and the development of ideas and inventions pertaining to the pulp and paper industry.

The incorporators were R. G. Corwin and P. H. Worman, attorneys of this city. Not only will the Mead Research Company do all of the development work for the George H. Mead Company of this city, but it will probably be identified with other industries.

It will be recalled that Mr. Mead is at the head of the Management, Engineering and Development Company, builder and developer of paper and pulp mills, which has just completed large contracts, principally in Southern states.

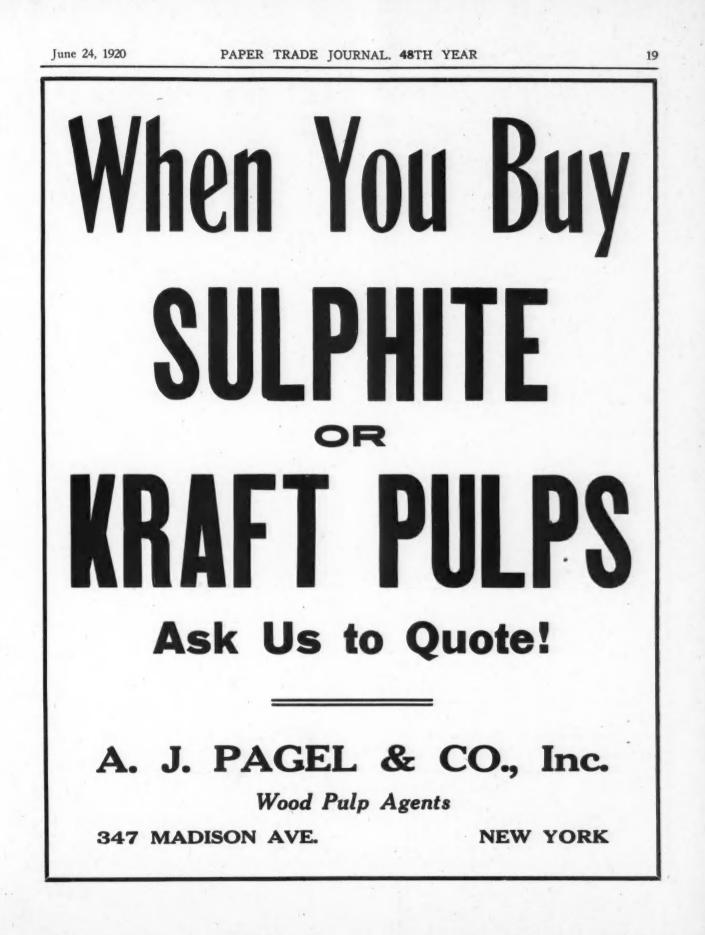
Champion Coated Paper Co. Increases Stock

That the paper concerns of the Miami Valley are taking advantage of their opportunities has been manifested during the past few months, increases in capital indicating extensions of importance.

The latest to announce an increase in capital is the Champion Coated Paper Company of Hamilton. According to figures given out at Secretary of State Smith's office, the Champion was allowed a most substantial increase—from \$3,600,000 to \$6,600,000.

This action was authorized at a meeting of the Board of Directors last month but the application was not filed and granted until this week.

It is stated that no definite plans have been formulated for the future, but the nature of the increase shows that the company which has the largest plant of its kind in the country, is planning greater things not only at Hamilton but in Canton, N. C_{\ast} where the fibre plant is located.



CANADIAN PAPER FIRMS SHOW BIG DEVELOPMENT

Directors of Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. to Recommend Change in Shares of Company—In View of the Development of the Business It Is Expected That Price Bros. & Co. Will Be Next to Undergo Capital Reorganization— Royal Securities Corp. Offers For Sale Portion of the Recent Issue of the Riordon Co.—Technical Section Discusses Advisability of Establishing Central Laboratory.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., June 21, 1920.—The directors of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, have decided to recommend to the shareholders of the company that the common capitalization presently consisting of 70,000 shares of a par value of \$100 each be increased to 210,000 shares of no par value, holders of the present stock to receive two shares of the new securities for each one of old held.

The new shares, it was stated officially, at the next dividend declaration, due next month, will be placed on a \$6 per share basis, equivalent to 12 per cent, on the present securities, or exactly double the present yield.

As there are 70,000 shares of Brompton common now outstanding, the capital rearrangement will entail the issuing og 140,-000 of the proposed authorization of 210,000 shares, leaving 70,000 to be held in the company's treasury to provide for contingent financing in the future. It is not the intention of the board, however, to issue any part of the additional 70,000 shares at the present time, nor is it contemplated that any need will arise to do so under the company's present program. The funds required to provide for the extensions at East Angus and elsewhere are being provided for out of current earnings which, it is stated, are particularly good, with prospects of still further enhancement.

A special meeting of the shareholders will be called in the course of the next few days to consider and, if approved, to ratify the recommendations of the board. The dividend on the present Brompton common stock was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. in January last, since which time the securities have been among the most prominent on the market here. At the time of the increase the shares were selling around 85 and after easing to $71\frac{1}{2}$ in the following month inaugurated an upward movement which ultimately carried them to a new high of 142 on Wednesday of this week.

The action of the Brompton directors, while conservative in the light of other share capital reorganizations among the pulp and paper group, completes another chapter in the extraordinary records written by companies operating in the same industry. Abitibi, Riordon, Howard Smith and Laurentide have already undergone the process of capital adjustment, with Spanish River and, it is reported, Price Bros. on the eve of such a transformation, leaving Wayagamack about the only outstanding exception to the almost general rule. In the case of the latter, if the stock ticker is a true prognosticator, something would seem to be brewing.

Price Brothers' Big Plans

In view of the development of the business of Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., it is expected here that this company will be the next to undergo capital reorganization. Definite details of the proposal are lacking, but it is stated that the stock of the company, which consists of \$6,534,200 common, with no preferred outstanding, is to be increased five fold, which would bring the amount outstanding to well over \$40,000,000.

On what dividend basis the new stock is to be placed was not

divulged, and a survey of the company's treatment of its shareholders in the past year or two throws little light on the effort to arrive at a satisfactory or reasonable conjecture in this respect. During 1919 the company paid quarterly dividends at the rate of 8 per cent with a bonus of 2 per cent in cash, together with stock bonuses of over \$3,500,000.

Earnings applicable for dividends during the year 1919 were equivalent to 19 per cent after generous allowances were made for depreciation, so that with the sustained improvements in conditions prevailing in the pulp and paper industry, together with extensive additions to plant, 1920 profits should make a still better showing. Interest charges on the \$5,372,098 bonds and serial notes outstanding at the end of last year necessitated the setting aside of only \$270,605 the bulk of the funded debt consisting of \$5,172,098 in 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds maturing in 1940.

The pulpwood holdings of the company rank as, possibly the best in Canada, and consist of over 8,000 square miles, containing some 20,000,000 cords of pulpwood well located and easily logged. The extent of the Price Brothers limits and the excellent undeveloped water powers permit of great expansion, which the company has not been slow to appreciate, its present news print capacity being exceeded in Canada only by that of Spanish River.

The company at the outset of the current year was producing at the rate of 90,000 tons of news print, 7,500 tons of board pulp, and 10,000 tons of sulphite pulp annually. New machines are being installed, without recourse to additional financing, which will add 12,000 tons of news print to the yearly output of the enterprise.

An official statement in the matter of the share-capital reorganization is anticipated within the course of the next few days.

New Riordon Preferred Offered

The Royal Securities Corporation is offering for public subscription a small portion of the recent issue of Riordon Company, Limited, \$8,500,000 8 per cent cumulative first preferred shares carrying with each share 20 per cent bonus in common stock which is quoted on the Montreal Curb market at around \$50 per share.

It is understood that the issue which was first offered privately by the corporation and which is one of the biggest pieces of corporate financing done in this country, was much over-subscribed but that a portion was held back for public subscription and it is this portion that is now being offered at 100 and accrued interest to yield 8 per cent.

The first preferred shares will be preferred as to assets and are subject in all or in part to redemption on any dividend date at 110 and accrued dividend. The shares will be non-voting except in the event of default in payment of dividends.

The total amount offered by the Royal Securities is part of an issue of \$10,000,000 made by the new Riordon consolidation, which as mentioned previously, consists of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, Kipawa Company Limited, and all the issued capital stock of the Gatineau Company, Limited. The new consolidation will also own 60 per cent of the outstanding stock of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company.

Among the figures presented in the circular announcing the offering, it is stated that net liquid assets after deducting current liabilities should amount after the completion of the present financing to not less than \$5,000,000.

Net earnings of the company and its subsidiaries available for first preferred dividends, depletion and depreciation last year amounted to \$2,250,000, equal to three times the dividend required, while an estimate of the earnings for the present year places them at \$5,000,000, which after all deduction for fixed charges, preferred dividends, etc., would be equal to 12 per cent on the company's common share capital.

(Continued on page 22)



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CANADIAN PAPER FIRMS SHOW BIG DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from page 20)

At the forthcoming summer meeting of the Technical Section of the Pulp and Paper Association at Sault Ste. Marie, beginning today, June 21, the question as to whether a central laboratory for the pulp and paper industry should be established will come up for discussion. A letter of inquiry was recently sent out to the various mills, asking three questions: (1) Advisability of the industry taking over and operating a central laboratory; (2) Indicate some of the problems in research that might be undertaken with profit by such laboratory; (3) Your opinion regarding routine testing work in connection with products of industry. Seven of the largest mills have already expressed themselves as being quite favorable to a proposal of this nature, and it remains for the members of the Technical Section to assist the industry in deciding the future course in respect to a central laboratory.

The general executive of the association has considered the matter and has agreed to leave it to the Technical Section to say as to whether the laboratory will be worth while,

Manufacture of Machinery in Canada

The Waterous Engine Works Company of Brantford, Ont., is reported to have completed arrangements whereby it has obtained the exclusive right for the manufacture of the entire line of pulp-mill machinery, including pulper, refiner paper machine screen, silver screen, magazine grinders, etc., formerly owned by the J. M. Voith Company, of New York.

Hand Over Check for Dominion Pulp Mills

The formal transfer of the Dominion Pulp Company's interests, property and plant to the Fraser Companies, Limited, has been completed at Montreal. The deal has been under way for some time.

A check for between \$1,000,000 and \$1,250,000 was handed over by the Frasers to the British interests which have operated the Dominion Pulp Company and the new owners have taken over the property.

Big Developments on the Lower St. Lawrence

The prosperity attending the pulp and paper industry in Canada is causing great interest in the timber limits on both the northern and southern shores of the Lower St. Lawrence. For instance, lumber mills which have been closed down for over forty years are being opened up. These are the mills of the Ross Lumber Company. This company operated along the Magdalen River and it had a fleet of about 22 full-fledged sailing ships. These vessels carried the lumber to many foreign ports and particularly to South American countries. The mills were closed down about forty years ago as the result of labor troubles and the buildings were shortly afterwards burned down. Now an English company known as the Great Eastern Pulp and Paper Company own this rich limit and is preparing to spend millions of dollars on its plant and equipment. It is understood railway connections with Gaspe Basin are planned and that one million dollars is to be expended on the highway between Magdalen River and Ste Anne des Monts.

Send Letter to Minister of Railways

The Quebec Board of Trade has sent a letter to the Minister of Railways in Ottawa, introducing a petition from the people of the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspe asking the Government to take over the two railways forming the shore line of communication on the Baie des Chaleurs between Metapedia, on the Canadian National Railway, and Gaspe a distance of 202 miles, because the service is very defective and unsatisfactory. The letter states among other things that the country abounds in lumber, which gives work to many mills and to some very large industries in the making of pulp and pulpwood. This business could be vastly increased if the grades and physical condition of the railway would permit of the hauling of freight trains of average capacity so that freight rates could be made more reasonable. It further states that the two counties have a population of about 60,000 people and that it has great agricultural and fishing industries in addition to the pulp and paper mills.

To Survey Northern Quebec

It is stated that an English company is starting a preliminary survey through the wilds of Northern Quebec. Undoubtedly that region is rich in minerals and forest wealth and such a road, if constructed would open up a vast storehouse of varied resources. The pulp-making centre known as Clarke City is to be the point of departure, it is rumored.

General White for Europe

General J. B. White, of Montreal, who commanded the Canadian Forestry Battalion in the late war and acted as official advisor on forestry subjects to the British army authorities in France, has been invited through the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor-General's office to be one of Canada's representatives at the Imperial Forestry Conference, to be held in London, England, July 5 to 12. General White is a director of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, and directs the forest operations of that company. He is Chairman of the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Paper Control Officials to Join Pulpwood Company

W. F. O'Connor, K. C., a member of the Board of Commerce, which up to a short time ago was charged with the duty of supervising the price and distribution of news print in Canada, has resigned. There is a rumor that Mr. O'Connor will become counsel for a United States corporation which will shortly establish a pulpwood industry in Southern Labrador, and which will manufacture pulpwood exclusively for the British market.

New Lumber & Pulp Co.

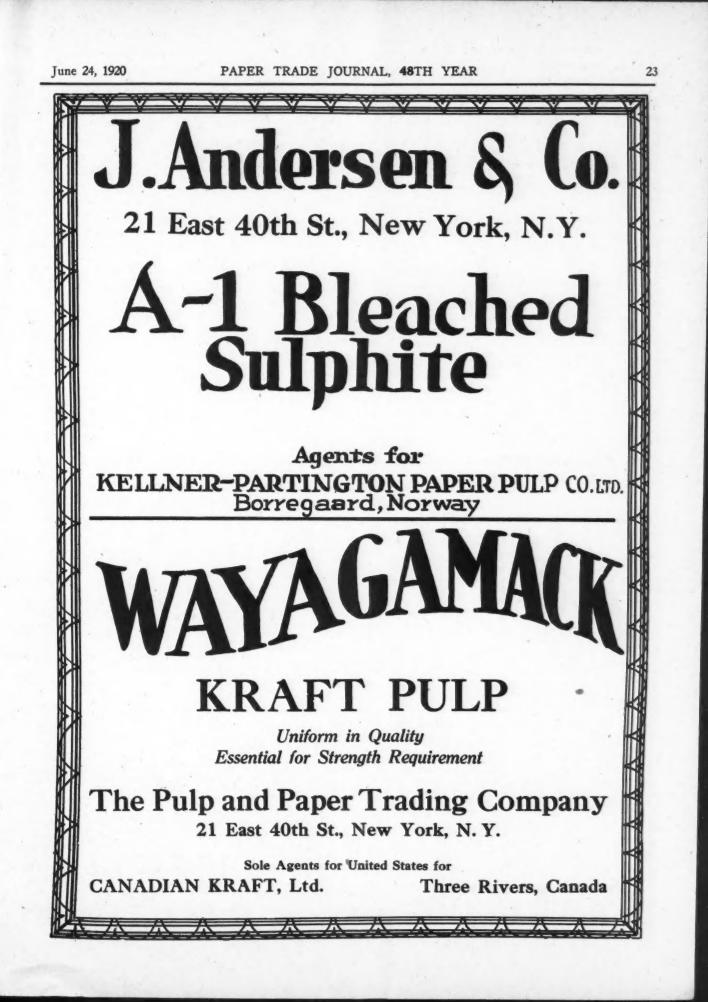
The Rimouski Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated to carry on a general lumber and pulp business. The capital stock is \$150,000 and the chief place of business is Rimouski, Oue. Montreal advocates are named as the incorporators.

American Editors Looking for Paper

Members of the National Editorial Association of the United States are in Montreal today, after a trip up through the Maritime Provinces to Montreal and are continuing their trip West. While here, they are inquiring into the paper situation. Most of the members of the association are publishers of country newspapers in the United States and they find great difficulty in getting supplies of news print.

In New Brunswick they met the Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. William Pugsley, who explained to them the situation of the Provincial Government in regard to the conservation of pulp wood. The party were met at Quebec by Mr. Guy Toombs, and J. W. Fitzgerald, of the Canadian Export Paper Company, and were taken on a trip to Shawinigan Falls and Grandmere. At Grandmere they were entertained by J. O. Mason, manager of the Laurentide Company, who showed them over the great paper plant and at Shawinigan Falls they were entertained by J. Sadler, manager of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company, who showed them over his plant. The party also inspected the plant of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, which supplies the pulp wood mills in that district with power.

From the conversation with the party, it appears that they came with a feeling that the Underwood resolution should have been carried through, but after they had the situation fully explained (Continued on page 62)



WATERTOWN MAN GETS PATENT ON A COLOR SOLUTION TANK

Carl C. Schneider, Chemist for Knowlton Bros., Inc., Will Place Invention to Get Maximum Efficiency From Aniline Colors on the Market—Taggarts Paper Co. Makes Fifth Distribution to Employees Under the Industrial Democracy System Now in Operation at Its Mills—Salesmen of the Taggart Bros. Co. Hold Annual Meeting—Other Watertown News of General Interest to the Trade.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 21, 1920.—A new invention known as a color solution tank, the first of the sort ever used, has just been patented by Carl C. Schneider, who for the past six years has been chemist for Knowlton Brothers, Inc. Tests already made in the local plant give assurances that the paper trade in particular, and possibly other color using concerns in general, will soon seek the new patent as a substitute for less modern and less efficient methods now in use.

While Mr. Schneider has one of the tanks in his laboratory he has not attempted to arrange for the manufacture of them on a large scale pending the granting of a patent. This came Monday and his next step will be to place the invention on the market. It will probably be manufactured in this city. It saves time, labor and materials, for the most difficult dyes to dissolve are accurately converted into solutions that give absolutely uniform colorings. It makes for efficiency in many respects and is easily installed in any mill.

Mr. Schneider explained his color solution tank in detail. "In order to get maximum efficiency from aniline colors in the coloring of paper it is necessary that the dye stuff enter the beater in perfect solution. Owing to the inefficiency of the operator and the poor equipment for this operation at hand a perfect solution of the color is in most cases not accomplished. The results are principally a mottled effect on the sheet, color specks which necessitate the making over of the paper with consequent loss of labor, time and to some extent materials. It means an unnecessary consumption of dyestuff.

"All of the troubles are overcome by the color solution tank. The apparatus consists of a cylindrical tank equipped with an inlet pipe for hot water which takes on a centrifugal motion upon entering. A solid cone is in the center of the bottom to prevent any coloring from lodging there. The solution will be about onehalf to a minute before leaving the tank from the upper outlet, when the hot water supply is shut off and the valve opened on the lower oullet to drain the tank completely. Both outlets are joined into one T fitting below which is an 85 mesh sieve to strain the solution as a final precautionary measure.

"The T fitting on the upper outlet is equipped with a nipple for the attachment of a cold water hose to dilute and cool down certain color solutions (basic anilines) in order to prevent a granite effect. The inlet pipe is equipped with a thermometer in order to regulate the temperature of the hot water, as is necessary, for example, when using auramine.

"The time required for the operation with the use of this tank is reduced by 50 per cent."

It is believed by those who have seen the invention here that Mr. Schneider has invented something that will be in general demand and will give him fame and financial reward as it spreads in service.

The inventor is a chemist of broad education and experience and of an inventive and original trend of mind. Before coming to this country he took special technical chemistry courses in German laboratories and when he came to the Knowlton Brothers plant six years ago he was recognized as one of the best in his line in the country. He is a close student of his art and the methods that will lend efficiency in production.

C. F. Yao Goes with Taggarts Paper Co.

C. F. Yao, a young Chinese native who has been studying in this country for some time in search of education along the lines of forestry and pulp and paper mill affairs, has just taken a position with Taggarts Paper Company at the Felts Mills plant. His main purpose is to become thoroughly familiar with the Hall Process of grinding wood.

Mr. Yao is an exceptionally bright young man who has come to America to gain knowledge of modern methods of civilization and take it back to his country. To that end he has already won college degrees. He took post graduate work in Denison University in Ohio in chemistry and wood histology and received the degree of Master of Science. He just came here from a special course at the Yale School of Forestry where he has taken studies leading to the degree of Master of Forestry.

Just how long he will work in the ground wood mill of Taggarts Paper Company depends upon his rate of becoming familiar with the process used there. Before coming to the local mill he entered into correspondence with President G. C. Sherman of the company who did all he could to promote the desired ambitious of the young man from the Orient. When Mr. Yao returns to China he will carry with him a detailed understanding of how the mills of the company are managed.

Industrial Democracy System Working Well,

Taggarts Paper Company Wednesday paid the fifth distribution to its employees under the Industrial Democracy system now in operation there. The saving for the month of May was found to be \$2,124, of which the employees and the company receive \$1,062 each. Each of the 177 men was given \$6 as his share of the saving effected during the month. The figure was just the same as that paid in May. The men are enthusiastic over the success of their efforts, and the officers of the company feel highly pleased.

Taggart Salesmen Hold Meeting

The salesmen of Taggart Brothers Company held their annual meeting last week Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The first session was held Wednesday morning and the last one Friday forenoon. The annual dinner was held Thursday night at the Black River Valley Club. Officers of the company joined in the deliberations, but no public statement of what happened was made.

President B. B. Taggart and Jacob F. Amos, treasurer, provided the fish for the dinner Thursday night. The black bass season opened on Lake Ontario that day and they succeeded in catching the limit for the dinner that night.

Mehdi Samuel with Carthage Paper Co.

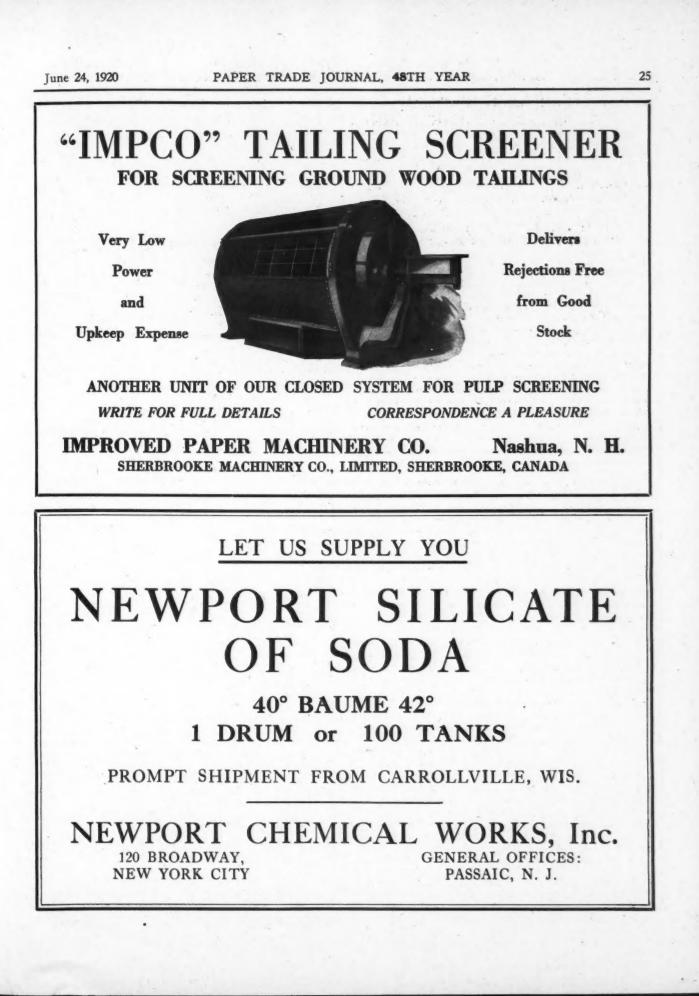
Mehdi Samuels, a native of Northern India, a graduate of Lucknow Christian College, arrived in Carthage Thursday and has taken a position in the mills of the Carthage Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company. He arrived in Boston 10 days ago and went directly to Syracuse where he was the first student to register in the pulp and paper course of the College of Forestry. Two years of practical work is required for the course. The Carthage company has offered to take three students for practical experience work and Mr. Samuels is the first accepted. He is very enthusiastic over the business.

The young man is 22 years of age and has excellent command of the English language. He expects to remain in this country six years before returning to India. His father is a physician and the first of the family to embrace the Christian religion. His mother still adheres to the Mohammedan faith.

Mr. Samuels says that there are five paper mills in India, and upon his return he will enter the business. He says that

(Continued on page 26)

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SOME FINE PAPER WEAKER IN CHICAGO PAPER MARKET

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1920 .- The general condition of the paper trade here remained satisfactory last week, with the exception of some weakness which was noted in flats and writing papers of all kinds. The weakness in these papers seemed to be due to a slackening of buying on the part of the dealers. This is a seasonal characteristic, however, and does not cause much surprise either among mill men or the dealers themselves. They have been devoting their attention for some time past to getting a surplus stock of these papers, and in spite of the railroad troubles and the shortage of production at the mills, the large firms have been successful in getting enough ahead to last them for three months, which is all they care to have on hand at this season of the year. There is a great demand for paper of all kinds, with the exceptions noted, and the jobbers are still seeking to build up stocks in the face of poor deliveries and a steady demand which do not enable them to make much progress in this direction.

Wrapping Paper Association to Meet

The Wrapping Paper Association of Chicago, will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Hotel Randolph on Thursday of this week. A good attendance is expected. Harry Pomeroy, of the Pomeroy Paper Products Company, the new president, is out of the city on business at the present time, but is expected to be øack in time to fill the chair at the meeting. No special program has been arranged for the meeting, and so far as known at the present time, no outside speakers will address the coarse paper men. It is the usual practice to have a debate, or some outside speaker, generally from one of the wrapping paper mills. The regular weekly luncheon of the association will be held at the Hotel Randolph tomorrow.

Kimberly-Clark Outing

The Kimberly-Clark picnic, which is to be held next Tuesday at Niagara, Wis., is one of the coming events which is being much discussed in the paper trade here this week. The picnic will be attended by 125 or more dealers and friends of the company, who will go up in a special train over the Northwestern Railroad, leaving the Northwestern Depot at 12:00 midnight, Central time, or 1:00 a. m., Chicago time. F. J. Sensenbrenner will come down to Chicago to take charge of the party, and see that everybody gets his accommodations and has a good time from the start of the trip to the finish. The program includes a trip through the Kimberly-Clark mill at Niagara, Wis., and a trip to Lake Gogebic, where the muskelonge are said to be so thick that it is possible to drive them out on the shore and kill them with clubs. In the vicinity of Lake Gogebic, also, the excursionists will have a chance to see something of logging operations, which are now in progress there. The party will return to Chicago on Friday.

General News of the Trade

Paper stock is becoming very scarce, and higher prices are predicted by the local stock dealers. There is keen competition among the paper mills in nearby territory for every pound of stock which can be collected in Chicago.

Henry G. Prosser, of the Bermingham & Prosser Company, has

returned to the city after completing an out-of-town business trip. Frank Borchers, of the Chicago office of the Menasha Paper Company, has returned from an out-of-town business trip.

P. A. Van Vlack, president of the Moser Paper Company, and Fred Carter, star salesman for the same organization, has gone to State-Line, Wis., to spend a few weeks fishing.

W. B. Randall, vice-president and general manager of the Champion Coated Paper Company, Hamilton, O., was in this city on special business this week.

Ellis Jones, of the Kansas City Paper House, paid a visit to the city during the week.

WATERTOWN MAN GETS PATENT (Continued from page 24)

the forests there offer great future possibilities. He expresses himself as already highly pleased with the treatment accorded him by the officials of the company.

National Paper Products Co. Expands

A two digester sulphite plant is now being added to the equipment of the National Paper Products Company at Carthage. The construction contract is being prosecuted by W. O. Adner, a local contractor, and the building adjoining the main mill is to be of concrete, brick and steel. It will be one of the finest sulphite plants in the Black River valley when completed.

Sends Mechanics to Canada

The St. Regis Paper Company Friday sent 10 mechanics from the Deferiet plant through this city to Montreal. They will proceed to Oscalana, Que., where the company is now installing a pulpwood preparing plant.

The company now owns a tract of 20,000 acres adjacent to the point where the mill is being erected, and a large cut of pulp wood logs is already in the river ready to be handled. Jack works, saw mill, barkers and a conveyor system is to be established at Oscalana

The logs will be drawn from the river and rossed and cut into pulp wood lengths and loaded on cars for shipment to the local mills of the company. The men just sent there from the big plant at Deferiet will assist in hastening preparations to early completion so that the wood supply may be promptly delivered here.

Carthage Paper Co. Has Outing

The first annual outing of the employees of the Carthage Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company is being held at Campbells Point today. The procession passed through this city at 10 o'clock this morning with band playing at the head of the column of automobiles and 'buses a mile long bearing 500 men and women on pleasure bent. It was one of the largest industrial picnics ever held in this section.

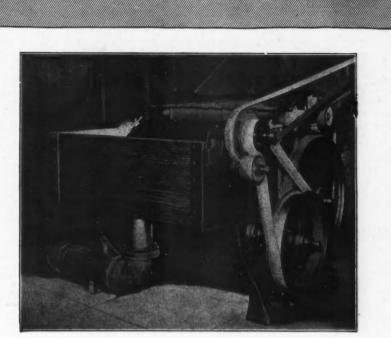
A complete program of sports and social festivities was carried out at the Point. While the weather was threatening to moist at times it failed to dampen the ardor of the paper makers. They played ball and ran off their field events during the morning and afternoon, danced at the Campbells Point Inn all the afternoon, took dinner at the hotel and plan on a pleasing dancing party during the evening.

The magnificent bathing beach at the resort offered ample opportunity for aquatic events and for bathing, boating and fishing. It was a delightful initial outing for the company.

Julius Meyer & Sons Incorporates

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 21, 1920.—The house of Julius Meyer which has been in existence for 50 years was incorporated on June 9 and is now known as Julius Meyer & Sons, Inc. The following officers were chosen: Julius Meyer, President; P. Meyer, Vice President; W. C. Meyer, Secretary; E. V. Meyer, Treasurer.

The firm handles wrapping paper, bags, printing paper, toilet, oyster pails, ice cream pails, tablets, envelopes, twines, woodenware, etc.



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THE BIRD SAVE-ALL

27

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PRICES SHOW SOME ADVANCE IN PHILADELPHIA MARKET

Sulphite Bond Price Is Increased 1 Cent Per Pound—Prices for All Other Grades of Paper Continue Firm—Paper Stock Market Very Active With Supplies Low and Prices Advancing—Transportation Problem Becomes of Increasing Importance—Wide Interest Being Displayed in Paper Trade Golf Tournament Which Is to Be Played on the Marion Grounds Sometime in Late Summer.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1920.—Prices firmly maintained for every grade of paper and advancing for sulphite bonds; a little freer deliveries from mills solely because of better transportation but continuance of great shortage in supply and very little evidence of declining demand with the oncoming of the ordinarily quiet summer season is the story in a few words of the week in the paper jobbing trade. Jobbers realize that both the demand and the prices have met and have withstood the recent flurry which depressed business and prices in other commodities. None look forward to such an experience in the paper trade.

Advances of one cent per pound in sulphite bonds became effective towards the close of last week, making the prevailing rate 19 to 191/2 cents. Spot news is still selling in the very few places it is being offered and by these in only limited amounts, for 16 cents. A few carload lots which came through with the opening of traffic from hitherto congested districts were sold upon arrival for 13 to 14 cents on the cars and were eagerly snapped up. All book stock is still very scarce, save in the very heavy weights. There was some improvement during the week in kraft and wrapping deliveries but hardly enough to ease the acute shortage. The Philadelphia trade is of opinion that even with the admitted shortage in supplies from mills taken into account, a just apportionment has not been received and there is foreshadowed a concerted effort to get larger supplies. Tissues and toilet papers are exceedingly scarce. There are fairly adequate supplies of building papers because the market for these has not been very active due largely to labor troubles and shortage of hands for building operations.

Paper Stock Market Active

Indicative of continued anticipation of big demand, is the activity in the paper stock market. The mills are taking stock in almost any amount, not waiting for any accumulation at all. Competition among them is spirited and with short supplies, prices are advancing. Indeed there is hardly a day that quotations on some grade or other does not require revision-and always upward. At the close of the week prices had to be advanced on nearly every grade in the list, heavy and light books standing out as the exception. William L. Simmons of Thomas Simmons' Sons, veteran dealer, cannot recall a time when quotations changed so generally as during the past week. Said he, "Every day or two the market has been going up \$1 a ton or so on some grade of stock. There seems to be a sympathetic movement among all the grades. The week end shows advances on all over the beginning. I believed long ago that peak prices had been reached; now I hesitate to venture a forecast. No one is able these days to tell what the next day will bring forth, except perhaps that there will be no decline."

Transportation Problem Vital

There is realization in the trade that the transportation problem is a vital one and that if the market should be supplied with stock which has been on the cars for months but caught in the jam, a radical change may result. Prevalent opinion, however, is that it is virtually impossible to swamp the market because not only are there unfilled orders quite sufficient to absorb the largest shipments likely to arrive, but stocks in the distributors' warehouses are so depleted that a tremendous volume of goods will be required to bring them back to something like normal.

A suggestion of the paper transportation situation is afforded by the fact that E. N. Renner, Philadelphia agent for Charles W. Williams and Company, The Bourse, is still awaiting a carload shipment which left Neenah, Wisconsin, on February 23.

Delay in Opening Waste Paper Market

Delays in shipments have prevented the newly organized Philadelphia Waste Paper Market operated by the Universal Waste Products Company in the block-long building at 25th and Callowhill streets from complete operation. It has been compelled to get along as best it can with one hand press although the most complete baling equipment in the city has been planned. The company has received parts of the two big hydraulic presses which were taken from the plant of the Pennsylvania Paper Stock Company with which it is affiliated, at 29th street and Liberty avenue, Pittsburgh. But even when the remaining parts come, there will be further delay because the company has been unable to close with the local company for an electrical power supply and it is therefore installing its own plant to work the big pumps which in turn will run the hydraulics. Meanwhile orders have been placed for four Economy and four Minnich electrical presses and these are somewhere between the point of manufacture and 25th Callowhill streets, just where is unknown. The firm reports receipts of much stock and this is being sorted into every grade in the list.

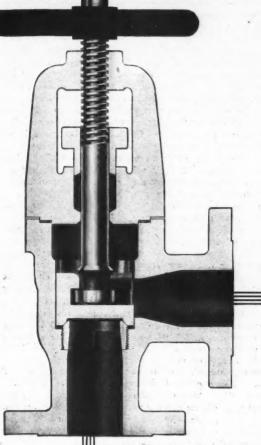
Arrangements for Golf Tournaments

Irwin F. Megargee, of Curtis & Bro., who with Arthur B. Sherrill of Riegel & Co. and Hal T. Sorenson of the Beck Engraving Company is arranging for the fifth annual golf match of the paper and allied industries, has received acceptances from almost fifty enthusiasts. The match will be played on the grounds of the Aronimink Country Club, Drexel Hill, a little beyond the city's western limits, on june 29. Unlike past contests the game will be between teams selected to assure equality in the contest rather than by trade affiliations. Experience of the past was that when paper men were arrayed against printers and ink salesmen, playing was not balanced. This year all contestants will be divided into two teams. In the morning there will be twosome plays, the scores of the various groups being aggregated and determination thereby being reached which team will pay the bill for the midday luncheon. In the afternoon there will be foursomes by groups selected on the basis of skill, so as to make keen competition.

But the paper men golfers are to have a contest all their own later on. Sometime in September, either on the 21st and 22d or on the 28th and 29th, the paper trade championships are to be played on the Merion grounds. Already assurances of participation have been received by Mr. Megargee from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Richmond and Washington. During the week President Allen E. Whiting of the Whiting-Patterson Company was host to golfers on their way to the convention of envelope manufacturers at Atlantic City. Among those who played were G. Manasch, Gopher Envelope Company, Minneapolis; Mr. Hyatt, Sewell-Clapp Envelope Company, Chicago; C. A. Stevenson, Stevenson Corporation, New York; L. C. Smith, Smith-Grieves Company, Kansas City; Lawrence Reineman, Buffalo Envelope Company, Buffalo; H. W. Stuart, U. S. Paper Goods Company, Cincinnati; John Heinrich, Heywood Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis; Richard Murray, America Envelope Company, Chicago; and J. A. Rogers, Samuel Cupples Envelope Company, St. Louis.

General News of the Trade

Max Dee of the Lowe Paper Company, 3rd and Chestnut streets, (Continued on page 30)



No. 391 Flanged No. 390 Screwed CRANE

EXTRA HEAVY

Blow-off Valves

Comply with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code

We recommend these valves for use as blowoffs on high pressure boilers and all other purposes where it is desirable to blow off dirty water, or water containing grit or sediment, under pressure.

This service, therefore, requires a valve which can be repaired quickly and cheaply. To prevent too frequent repairing we make these valves with a removable iron seat ring, having the seating surface on the outside of the ring. The disc also is made of iron.

This construction prevents scale from lodging between the seat and disc. The use of iron for this service in seat and disc is the result of many years experience with valves of this type.



Chicago

Branches in fifty-seven leading cities

We are manufacturers of 20,000 articles-valves, pipe fittings, steam specialties, etc. - for all phases of power plant equipment, and are distributors of pipe, heating and plumbing materials.

BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Receives Bids for Numerous Lots of Paper—Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office to Open Bids on Various Lots of Paper for Which Bids Were Opened Recently—Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department Receives Bids for Wall Board—Bids and Awards for Paper for Other Departments.

[PROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1920.—The purchasing officer of the Government Printing Office has received the following bids:

4,800 pounds (300 reams) of 19 x 24-No. 13, light pink writing paper: American Writing Paper Company, 35 cents per pound; and Old Dominion Paper Company \$3499.

2,400 pounds of 19 x 24—No. 13, writing paper: American Writing Paper Company, 34 cents; and Old Dominion Paper Company, \$.3259.

7,600 pounds (400 reams) 22½ x 34½-No. 9, glazed white bond paper: American Writing Paper Company, 42 cents.

5,050 pounds (100 reams) of 21 x 32-No. 28, white ledger paper: American Writing Paper Company, 44 cents; and R. P. Andrews Paper Company, 45 cents.

100,000 pounds 22½ x 28½, 200 pounds orange cardboard; Holyoke Card and Paper Company at \$28.75 per ream.

Bids for Government Printing Office

The Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office will open bids on June 25 for the following:

23,100 pounds (200 reams) of 28 x 48-154 pounds, and 24 x 28 -77 pounds of double coated book paper.

6,500 pounds (100 reams) of 24 x 32-65 pounds of double coated book paper.

118,000 pounds of various sizes wood manila paper.

56,000 pounds (400 reams) of 24 x 38-140 pounds high finish sulphite manila paper.

48,600 pounds (600 reams) of various sizes all sulphite manila paper.

The purchasing officer of the Government Printing Office will open the following bids on June 25:

1,500 pounds of binders board;

120,000 pounds of No. 2 quality binders board;

21,900 pounds (200 reams) of $21 \times 32\frac{3}{2}$ —No. 60 white ledger paper:

6,000 pounds (200 reams) of 28 x 34—No. 13, light pink writing paper;

5,000 pounds (100 reams) of 25 x 38-50 pounds white antique laid printing paper.

Bids for Navy Department

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has received the following bids for 60,000 square feet of walf board: Philip Carey Company at \$.045 per foot; G. Elias & Bro. at \$.045; Johnson & Wimsall Co. at \$52.50 per 100; and Martin Wigand at \$47.50.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has received the following bids for 25,000 rolls of paper towels: Clifton Chemical Company, at 23 cents per roll; Manufacturers' Paper Company at \$.305; Scott Paper Company at 41 cents, 44 cents, 50 cents, 39 cents, 42 cents and 46 cents; J. H. Weil & Co. at \$.265.

Panama Canal Bids

The Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal will open bids on July 8 for 400 reams (200,000 sheets) of 22×34 —No. 16 white writing paper.

PRICES IN PHILADELPHIA (Continued from page 28)

has taken charge temporarily of its mill supply and stock department now in process of organization. Though the company has

not yet closed for a warehouse—seeking one with railroad siding —it is handling a considerable amount of paper stock.

E. R. Grossman, paper jobber 5th and Cherry streets, has just taken membership in the Paper Trade Association of Philadelphia.

Simon Walter, head of the S. Walter Company, 4th and Cherry streets, and a member of the Council of Philadelphia, is stirring up considerable agitation by an inquiry into the alleged use for private purposes by public officials of city owned automobiles.

The new price list to be issued by the Whiting-Patterson Company July 1, will include for the first time, a line of Bristol and coated and uncoated blanks.

The Philadelphia agency for the Eagle A. Vigilant bond was taken this week by E. Latimer, Jr., 126 N. Fourth street, who recently added a fine paper department to his coarse paper and twine business.

Frank J. Straka, formerly cost account expert with the D. D. Ward Company, is now associated with the Garrett-Buchanan Company in a similar capacity. Vice President Thomas of the Garrett-Buchanan Company was impressed with the Ward system and there being the pleasantest relationship with that firm, Mr. Straka after a conference of all concerned, made the change.

President George W. Ward of the D. L. Ward Company will sail for Europe with his family on July 21. He expects to be gone about two months.

Daniel I. Murphy and his son John A. Murphy, were Philadelphia representatives at the convention of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers in New York last week.

Solomon S. C. Stein, for fifteen years associated with Edward Stern & Co., printers and laterly as its paper buyer has resigned his position to engage in another line of business for himself. On taking leave of his associates on Thursday afternoon last he was presented with a traveling bag.

Western Trade Notes [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 21, 1920.—The Munising Paper Company, Munising and Cleveland, has increased its capital from \$2,250,000 to \$3,750,000.

The Marathon Paper Company, Rothschild, Wis., and Munising, Mich., has filed articles with the secretary of state at Lansing. The capital is given at \$1,600,000.

Alexander Dow, president of the Detroit-Edison Company, is authority for the statement that his concern is about to ask for a 50 per cent increase in rates.

The Kalamazoo Sheet Metal Manufacturing Company is building a two-story brick and concrete addition to its plant. The new structure is to be 35 by 60 feet in dimensions. This company specializes in blower systems, ventilating systems and color tubs for paper mills.

Serious Forest Fires

Most serious news as to forest fires comes from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In the former province two hundred square miles of standing timber have been destroyed along the line of the Intercolonial Railway, while in Nova Scotia twelve thousand acres of forest have been reduced to ashes. The fires are still burning, and the general dryness, owing to the fact that there has been no rain since the beginning of May makes the outlook most menacing. The fires are reported at 25 points in the famous Matapedia Valley. Estimates of damage vary, but it is said that the damage in New Brunswick will equal at least one million dollars and in Nova Scotia half a million. Many people already are homeless owing to settlements having been burned out.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR June 24, 1920 31 PAPER **INTERSTATE** PAPER FOR EXPORT Pulp & Paper Co. IN DOMESTIC BUNDLES THE WORLD OUR MARKET 1050 GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRYP ULP P AND Direct mill connections our big PAPER feature. We have orders on all grades and can arrange for immediate ship-**Domestic and Export** ments. A trial will convince you. Book Writing Newsprint Bond Wrapping Ledger FRED. C. STRYPE 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK A JENARCO-packed joint JENARCO between the fianges on saturated steam, hot and cold water, and lines of other fluids means leak-proof. JENARCO is a vulcanized rubber packing, red in color, extremely tough and strong. Will not crumble or squeeze out of the joint. Its fexibility insures perfect tightness under severe service. Know scuules JENARCO is tight and durable under severe service. Know genuine JENARCO by its mark and its red color. Obtain it through your supply man. Sold by the pound-width 36 inches, special width made to order. Supplied plain or wire reinforced. In rolls of approximately 25, 50, 110 and 225 pounds each. HIL (Every sheet of KVP Waxed Paper is a sug-gestion of food products at the maximum of good-ness. 25, 50, 110 and 225 pounds each. Use Jenkins Compressed Asbestos Jointing for high pressure superheated steam service. Jenkins OILFITE Sheet Packing specially pre-pared for the service, is recommended for packing joints on oil lines. JENKINS BROS. Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. Kalamazoo, Michigan 'World's Model Paper Mill" Wakers of Vegetable Parchment and Waxed Paper JENKINS BROS. Gashets cut from Jenarco and other Jenkins Packings can be furnished in standard shapes and sizes. Washin San Fr ≥96<

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GILBERT PAPER CO. TO BUILD BIG ADDITIONS AT MENASHA

When Improvements Are Completed Capacity of the Plant Will Be Increased from 75 to 80 Per Cent—New Paper Machine and Much Other Machinery Will Be Installed— Addition to the Plant of the Fort Howard Paper Co. at Green Bay, It Is Expected, Will Be Completed by November 1—Nearly All Paper Mills in Wisconsin Raise Wages from 7 to 10 Per Cent.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., June 22. 1920.—Ground was broken last week for the first of three large additions to the Gilbert Paper Company's plant in Menasha, Wis. Capacity of the mill will be increased from 75 to 80 per cent when the project is completed. It will probably be another year before all the new buildings are ready for occupancy. Well over a half million dollars will be spent in the work.

In addition to the new buildings, the company contemplates the installation of a new paper machine and much other machinery. Machines now in the plant will be rearranged when the new structures are completed.

The first of the units to be started is an addition to the finishing room, 150 feet long by 132 feet wide. It will be large enough to handle the product of the entire plant even after the new machine is installed. Two railroad tracks wil run to the new structure.

A machine room, 165 feet by 135 feet, is to be started before the end of the year. The new paper machine and one of the other two machines now in operation will be installed in this building. Orders have also been placed for several beating and refining engines.

The third unit will be a calender room, 82 by 42 feet, and all will be attached to the finishing room.

High-grade bond and ledger papers are to be manufactured on the new Fourdrinier, which is being manufactured by the Rice, Barton & Fales Company of Worcester, Mass. It will be 120 inches wide. This will be the second new writing paper machine to be installed in the Fox river valley within the last year. The Neenah Paper Company is now completing installation of the first. A new automatic loft drying machine is to be installed within the next few months.

Many important improvements and changes have been made in the Gilbert Company's plant in the last few years. Several hundred thousand dollars have been expended in new buildings and equipment and building has been going on constantly.

Most recent of these improvements is a new powerhouse which has been ready for use for some time but has not been started as yet. The old power house was razed to make room for the machine room soon to be built. The main building has been remodeled and a splendid large rag room and new machinery installed. A huge filtration plant was also completed recently. Another improvement recently completed was a new office building, one of the finest in the valley.

The company is now engaged in parking its premises. The land has been graded and a crew of men is planting shrubbery.

Additions to Fort Howard Paper Plant

Contractors hope to complete the addition to the Fort Howard Paper Company's plant in Green Bay by November 1, it was learned at the company's office. Construction work has been in progress for several weeks and rapid progress is being made in spite of the difficulty in securing materials. The Fort Howard company has been in existence less than a year but business expanded so rapidly that an addition to the plant was necessary only a few weeks after paper manufacturing was started.

Papermakers Get Wage Advance

Nearly all the paper mills in Wisconsin raised wages of employees from 7 to 10 per cent in the last few weeks. The Fox River Paper Company, Interlake Pulp and Paper Company and the Riverside Fibre and Paper Company were the first to announce the increases; the others followed about a week later.

Print Paper Prices to Advance

Newspaper publishers have been notified that the price of print paper is to be increased July 1, but the new price will not be announced until that date. Advertising has decreased somewhat with the approach of warmer weather and consequently the demand for white paper has decreased slightly but the mills are still unable to take nearly all the orders offered them. This condition still exists in all the mills. Officials of one Appleton Company said recently that the company had not taken on a new customer in the last three years and had experienced great difficulty in supplying the demands of the jobbers it is serving.

Paper Mill Accidents

Explosion of a gas tank in the machine shop of the Flambeau Paper Company at Park Falls last week resulted in the death of two men and serious injury of four others. The cause of the explosion was not definitely determined. The plant caught fire but the blaze was extinguished before serious damage was caused. The dead are William Jensen and R. A. Nordall. Four injured men hovered between life and death for several days but are now expected to recover. Dr. A. O. J. Horheim was severely burned while going through the burning building in search of wounded.

Falling of a hoist in the Port Edwards plant of the Nekoos Edwards Company caused serious injury to Herman Greuber, who was riding on the machine. A companion was uninjured.

General News of the Trade

High water, caused by the heavy rains of the last few weeks, threatened to hamper manufacturers along the Wisconsin river, but the waters receded before damage was caused. The huge storage reservoirs in Northern Wisconsin are well filled, insuring an ample supply of water for power during the summer months. Preparations are being made for construction of an immense reservoir, one of the largest in the Middle West, in the western part of this state. Several paper mill companies are interested.

L. M. Alexander, president of the Nekoosa-Edwards Company, was re-elected president of the board of trustees and visitors of Lawrence college. Mr. Alexander has been a member of the board for many years. Judson G. Rosebush, president of the Patten Paper Company, is also a member of the board. Mr. Rosebush was formerly professor of economics in the college.

J. H. Delbridge, president of the Marinette and Menominee Paper Company, was recently elected a director in the Stephenson bank of Marinette. Mr. Delbridge is also a director of a bank in Oconto.

L. Wimmer of Fond Du Lac, Wis., a well known mill expert, is completing the fourth installation and remodeling of his bleaching system for the Wausau Paper Company, Brokaw, Wis.

Paper Imports of Ceylon

The principal sources of the 1919 paper imports, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of Ceylon were the United Kingdom and India, followed by the United States, Japan, Norway, and Italy. The quantities and values of different kinds of paper were 33,300 yards wall paper, \$1.400; 32,400 reams printing paper, \$120,000; 54,000 reams writing paper, \$104,000; 12,000 reams other papers, \$75,000. The United States supplied 11,000 reams of printing paper, 4,400 reams of writing paper, and 2,100 reams of other papers.

June 24, 1920 PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR 33 Groundwood Sulphite Kraft Pulps for prompt or later Eliveries Quotations furnished against specific inquiries M. GOTTESMAN & COMPANY INCORPORATED

18 East 41st Street

Established 1886

NEW YORK, N. Y.

TORONTO PAPER SITUATION IS REPORTED MORE GRAVE

Some Plants Are Growing Greatly Concerned Over Their Inability to Obtain Coal—Pulp of All Kinds Is Becoming Scarcer and Prices Are Increasing—Sharp Advances Registered in the Rag and Paper Stock Market— Canadian Pulp and Paper Association Protests Against Proposed Legislation to Compel All Exports of News Print to Be Licensed—General News of the Trade.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Ontario, June 21, 1920 .- The gravity of the paper situation is increased by the shortage of supplies and more particularly coal. Some plants are running very close to the wind and are becoming exceptionally anxious over their inability to secure fuel. Pulp of all kinds is very scarce and prices are on the ascendancy. Ground wood pulp, in a few instances, has sold as high as \$150 for spot delivery. Water conditions with some mills are getting to be vexed problems. Easy bleaching sulphite is now up to \$180 and \$190 a ton, while the bleached variety is bringing from \$200 up. Kraft pulp is commanding \$160. Instead of production at the pulp and paper mills increasing from this out it is expected that it will rather fall off, due to shortage of coal, pulp, transportation and other causes. Coated papers were all advanced a cent during the past week and one plant jumped its prices 2 cents a pound and the others may follow suit within a few days. Kraft paper in carload lots to jobbers has been raised another half cent and now fetches 121/2 cents. Stiffer quotations do not deter orders in the least and there is still the same clamor for paper heard from jobbers and large consumers.

In the rag and paper stock market there have been some sharp advances, particularly in the latter. All grades of white cuttings are increasing in demand. There seems to be a genuine famine on the part of the paper mills so far as white blank news and other stock is concerned. Mixed papers are still in strong requisition and the price has not stopped going up. No. 1 print manilas are wanted at increasingly higher figures.

Object to Hearst Publications

At the annual conference of the Methodist Church in Toronto during the past week, it was decided to send a memorial to the Federal Government at Ottawa against permitting the Hearst publications of New York city using Canadian pulp for the dissemination of anti-British propaganda and asking that sufficient supplies be retained in Canada to keep Canadian dailies in existence. Another resolution was passed by the same body urging upon the Federal authorities that the war order be continued in force, to the effect that all Canadian news print plants should be compelled to retain fifteen per cent of their total daily production in the Dominion in order to ensure that domestic papers not be threatened with extinction owing to inability to get sufficient white paper for their issues after July 1, next.

Protest Against Export Restrictions

There has been forwarded to the Dominion Government by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association strong resolutions disapproving of a proposal to pass legislation that would compel all exports of news print to be licensed. It is urged that such a course would be a restraint of trade. The Finance Minister of Canada, it is urged, should show any list of 27 papers, which are in danger of suspension after the end of the present month owing to inability to secure raw material. It is said that 14 of this list include papers that the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co. is supposed to supply and 13 are on the list of the Ontario Paper Co. at Thorold, Ont. It is reported that the latter company will agree to furnish its share, but the Fort

Frances concern has been holding out. The Eastern news print mills feel that they should not be penalized owing to this one concern and point out that when they voluntarily agreed to supply Canadian dailies up to the close of the present month, at a figure below export contract prices, the Federal Government agreed to compel the Backus mill at Fort Frances to do its proportion. This, it is said, has not been done and it is now rumored that the Dominion Government may request the Ontario Provincial Government to bring the Fort Frances mill to time by cancelling its license to cut pulpwood or by utilizing the water powers, in the event of refusal to do its share in supplying Canadian dailies. If any movement is carried out at Ottawa in the way of coercing exporters of news print to take out a license, as is being urged by some publishers, the mills feel that it will be a breach of good faith on the part of the latter. The paper manufacturers declare that the agreement, under which they were furnishing paper to Canadian dailies at 4 cents a pound up to July 1, next, was based on an understanding by the publishers to allow all restrictions to be removed on the industry at the date and to pay the regular export prices for the paper they consumed during the last half of the present year.

Increased Dividend for Shareholders

The shareholders of the Provincial Paper Mills Co., Toronto, have received an increased dividend, in effect, by the declaration of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on common stock for the current quarter. In April of this year the company was reorganized and a new stock distribution made, giving the shareholders three shares of the new company for two shares of the old, without extra payment. As the rate of dividend under the old regime was 6 per cent, holders of the stock, previous to the change, will now be receiving the equivalent of 9 per cent under the declaration made a few days ago.

Payment of Dividend Arrears

A shareholders' meeting of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills will take place in Toronto on June 23. It is announced that the company has declared a preferred stock dividend of 42 per cent in payment of arrears of dividends on preferred stock, payable July 15, to share holders of record June 30. The vouchers for 7 per cent on original issue of \$3,000,000 will also be paid by this stock dividend, making 49 per cent of the original issue. All the plants of the company are busy and have orders for months ahead and a new paper machine is being installed at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., which will increase the output by over one-third.

Counties Are Now Reforesting

Many counties in Ontario are now taking up reforestation work and Simcoe is the latest to adopt such a progressive move. This is the home county of Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario. The municipal authorities will purchase from 800 to 1,000 acres of waste land to make a start in the work and the provincial government will provide the trees and see to putting them out, but the plots will be entirely the property of the county.

General Jottings of the Trade

The plant of the Fibre Board, which is located at Penetanguishene, Ont., and is owned by Manley Chew, of Midland, has recently been increased in capacity and is months behind in deliveries. The board is made seven-sixteenths of an inch thick and the sheets four feet by eight feet. It takes the place of lath and plaster.

The capital stock of the Corrugated Paper Box Company, Ltd., 187 Geary avenue, Toronto, has been increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000 by the creation of 300 new shares of stock at \$100 each.

R. I. Worrell, manager of the pulp sales department of the George Mead Company, Dayton, Ohio, was in Toronto last week calling upon the trade.

R. B. Foulis, superintendent of the coated paper plant of the Provincial Paper Mills Company, Toronto, at Georgetown, Ont., (Continued on page 38)



New York Trade Jottings

The Frank Squier Paper Company has removed its office from 200 Fifth avenue to the Terminal building, 103 Park avenue, corner 41st street. Telephone, Murray Hill 5970.

. . .

Max Galewitz, president of the New York Waste Paper Company, Inc., 193-195 Mercer street, has returned to the city after spending a week up in the Adirondacks fishing and resting.

G. S. Haring, of Fred. C. Strype, is away on a trip among the Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin mills. Mr. Strype has just returned from a flying trip among some of his friends of the Eastern mills. Both men report that the mills are well sold up and that they are optimistic for the Fall season.

. . .

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of SKF Industries, Inc., held recently, the resignation of B. G. Prytz, as president, was accepted, Mr. Prytz having been elected managing director of the parent company, with headquarters at Gothenburg, Sweden. At the same meeting F. B. Kirkbride, vice-president since the organization of the company, was elected president to succeed Mr. Prytz.

* * *

The Periodical Publishers' Association, which met last week at the Yale Club, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Frederick L. Collins, of *McClure's Magasine*, president; Thomas A. Barrett, Orange-Judd Company, treasurer; P. S. Collins, Curtis Publishing Company, vice-president of the Publishing Division; R. C. Wilson, McCall Publishing Company, vice-president, Advertising Division; John B. Kelly, *Metropolitan Magasine*, vicepresident Circulation Division.

. .

Because of the high cost of news print among other things, the New York American last week advanced its retail price to 3 cents a copy. The World, in a notice of the American's raise of price, stated that its own paper was still sold for 2 cents a copy. The Sun and New York Herald and the Tribune have not made any change in their price. according to William C. Freeman, the well known advertising man. The circulation of the Evening Mail was affected only by about 10 per cent when it went from 2 cents to 3 cents recently.

* * *

One hundred daily newspapers of the country, "without print paper supply, and largely dependent on open market purchases," have arranged to organize the Publishers' Purchasing Corporation under the laws of Delaware for co-operative buying of print paper and paper mills, it was announced in New York last week. Officers of the new corporation include: W. L. Pape, Waterbury *Republican*, president; W. W. Weaver, Durham, N. C., Sun, vicepresident; Jason Rogers, New York Globe, treasurer, and George W. Marble, Fort Scott, Kan., *Tribune-Momitor*, secretary. An executive committee, with Jason Rogers as chairman, was elected.

On Thursday afternoon, June 17, at the Hotel Astor, the Paper Stock Division of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc., held its quarterly meeting, with Daniel I. Murphy presiding. Several matters appertaining to trade customs were discussed, after which the problem of a fair allowance of moisture in roofing rags was considered. It was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to take up with the Felt Manufacturers' Association the general question of moisture reports and tests and deductions for moisture, with a view to establishing some standard method. A classification of mixed twines, allowing 10 per cent. of sisal strings, suggested by a special committee, was adopted.

Folding Box Manufacturers Meet

The meeting of the Folding Box Manufacturers National Association held at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, recently, signalized a big step forward for the folding box industry. A plan for assembling the important statistics needed by folding box manufacturers was submitted, discussed and adopted, subject to the definite approval of not less than 75 per cent of the entire membership of the association. The plan involves reducing all folding box work to a common unit easily ascertained and reporting semi-monthly or monthly all business booked and all production, both as to printing and cutting and creasing impressions. The work will be classified as to products to show the rise and fall in volume of business in the various specialties. It will show also the normal capacity of the combined membership and the percent of this total capacity booked from month to month. Each member will be able to determine from these reports whether he is securing his normal percentage of the new business offered. In addition, the plan provides for a market report of prices of boxboard actually prevailing in the various industrial centres, which information is greatly needed at all times but particularly during these times of rising and fluctuating prices.

A survey of conditions in the industry made at this meeting indicated a good volume of business still on the books of the various plants. This tonnage was about 30 per cent greater than a year ago. A few houses reported a slowing down of inquiries during the last four or five weeks. The execution of orders was still being retarded because of the length of time required by boxboard mills to meet the demands for board, but this situation was slightly easier than it was three months ago when the last survey was made.

There have been further advances in the prices of boxboard during the last quarter which was ascribed to the scarcity of waste material, the transportation difficulties and other well understood causes and while it was evident that no lower prices were yet in sight, the opinion prevailed that prices could scarcely go much higher without checking the demand for board as in some cases the limit of price had about been reached and higher prices would mean a curtailment of demand for some of the fabricated products.

The particulars of the plan to assemble and disseminate the statistics of the industry are being prepared at the Secretary's office, 8 West 40th street, New York, to be submitted to the entire membership in the form of a referendum and it is estimated that about 30 days' time will be required to secure a full response and to arrange for putting the plan into effect.

German "Social" Tax on Paper Exports

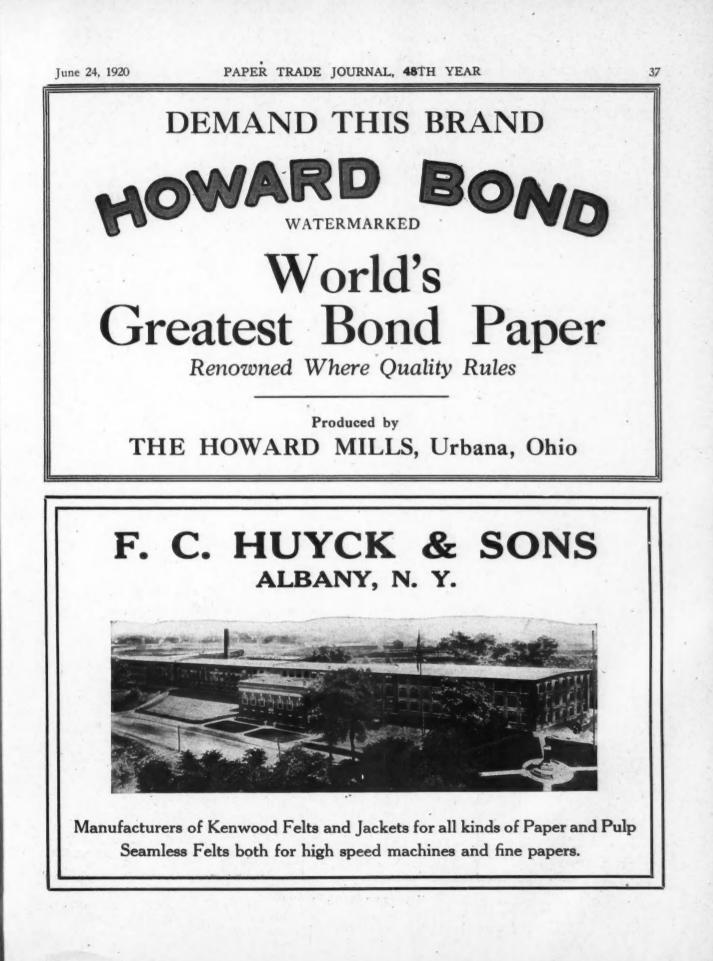
Germany has put an export tax on paper, although it is not called a tax but a "social duty." This tax became effective after May 10.

The government says the present tax is considered only temporary to be in force until a comprehensive tax law is enacted. Representatives of the German paper industry are invited to cooperate with the government and the Reichstag, in an endeavor to bring about a solution of tax problems satisfactory to the interests of the industry.

C. H. Mohan Goes with J. & J. Rogers Co. [TROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 21, 1920.—Charles H. Mohan has resigned his position in charge of the order and traffic department of the Crocker-McElwain Company to go with the J. & J. Rogers Company, Ausable Forks, N. Y., as traffic manager.

Mr. Mohan has been with the Crocker-McElwain Company for the past twelve years and has been president of the Shippers' Round Table, a Holyoke traffic club, which he organized two years ago.



Recent Incorporations

THE PUBLISHERS' BUVING CORPORATION, Wilmington, Delaware. Manufacture of news print and other paper, printing presses, etc. Capital, \$100,000.

EAST PAPER Box Co., Manhattan, New York. Capital, \$5,000. Incorporators: J. Side, S. J. Oxenberg, F. M. Wandell, Jr., 261 Broadway.

HOBOKEN BOX COMPANY, INC., 724 Adams street, Hoboken, N. J. --Capital \$100,000.

X. L. WAXES PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manhattan, New York—Paper novelties. Capital \$19,800. Incorporators, F. Greenbaum, A. and L. Levy, 2,879 25th street, Brooklyn.

HIGHLAND LAKE MILL, INC., Norfolk, Massachusetts.-Manufacture cardboard and paper boxes, etc. Capital, \$200,000.

AMERICAN PAPERBOARD COMPANY, Albany, New York. Capital, \$300,000. Incorporators, F. B. Oldham, J. E. Perry, L. E. Stewart, Albany.

TORONTO PAPER SITUATION

(Continued from page 34)

has gone on an extended visit to Scotland, being accompanied by his wife and family.

F. L. Ratcliff, of the Ratcliff Paper Company, Toronto, left last week on a motor tour to attend the annual meeting of Rotary Clubs at Atlantic City.

I. H. Weldon, president of the Provincial Paper Mills Company, Toronto, has returned from a successful fishing expedition to the French river.

The F. N. Burt Company, Toronto, manufacturers of counter check books, has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on common, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on the preferred shares of the company for the last quarter.

At the annual meeting of the Pacific-Burt Company, held in Toronto, S. J. Moore was re-elected president; F. N. Burt and H. T. Scott, vice-presidents; H. P. Brown, general manager, and W. N. McLeod, secretary. The annual report of the company showed the most prosperous year in its history.

James Logie, of Toronto, Ontario, sales manager for the Canada Box Board Company, is attending the annual convention of the Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers' Association in Quebec city.

A. M. Wismer, manager of the St. Lawrence division of the Provincial Paper Mills Company at Mille Roches, Ont., spent a few days in Toronto this week on business. Another caller on the trade was Mr. Winson, vice-president of the Hudson Paper Company of Winnipeg.

A. P. Costigane, safety engineer of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers Safety Association, spent the past week at the large plant of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Hawkesbury, where he found that a fine spirit existed between all the departments and the staff in regard to the progress and development of the work.

Ritchie & Ramsay, coated paper manufacturers, have removed their sales and executive offices from 80 Bay street to the Empire building, 64 Wellington street west, Toronto.

Fire caused by a hot box in the plant of the Provincial Paper Mills Company at Thorold, Ont., did two thousand dollars damages before being extinguished and resulted in a shutdown of the plant for a few days.

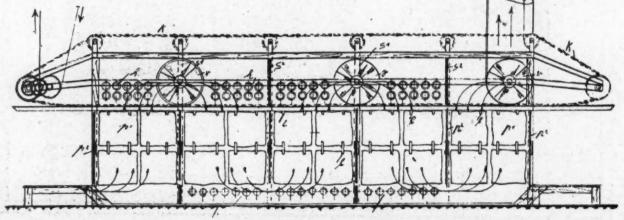
The Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, who some months ago purchased the plant of the Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company at Cornwall, Ont., are erecting an addition to the sulphite unit of the mill and increasing the capacity. The company recently bought large pulpwood limits in Cape, Que., and will bring the wood to Cornwall by barges. The extension at Cornwall will be in operation by October next.

Drying of Pasteboard

Hubert Eichen, of Grevenbroich, Germany, has obtained a patent on drying sheets of pasteboard by having them pass through horizontal drying galleries on endless chains. An innovation of the patent is the elimination of stationary partitions. The partitions are supplanted by the cardboard to be dried. The drawing shows the heating apparatus above and below, marked h. The endless chain carries laths, marked 1, supplied with clasps that will hold the sheets of pasteboard. Some of the sheets are hung up in lengthwise rows, then again in crosswise rows, marked pt and pt, respectively. The blowers, marked v, are placed between the side walls, marked s¹ and s². The blowers are built so as to draw in dry air from one side and push it along on the other side. Thus the air is forced to circulate among the rows of sheets forming a partition by themselves, the air currents being indicated by arrows. The dry air is constantly heated on its way passing over the heating apparatus and thus kept in a state where it will continue readily to absorb moisture. The endless chain is marked k.

It is claimed the sheets of pasteboard being used as partitions reduce building costs materially.

The sheets hanging crosswise and lengthwise, alternating, will receive the air currents in alternating directions. This, it is claimed, accelerates the drying process.



MACHINE FOR DRYING PASTEBOARD



Obituary

William Crichton

TORONTO, Ont., June 21, 1920.—One of the oldest and most esteemed paper men in Toronto, in the person of William Crichton, expired suddenly in his office at 13 Colborne street, Toronto, on June 15, of heart failure. Mr. Crichton was born in Valleyfield, Que., 65 years ago and had resided in Toronto since 1870. For 47 years he was with the Buntin, Reid & Co., wholesale paper merchants, and for 30 years had been general manager of the firm. His father has also been in the paper business, being general superintendent of the Alex Buntin Paper Mills, at Valleyfield, Que. The late Mr. Crichton was prominent in Masonic circles. He leaves a widow, one son and one daughter. His funeral was largely attended by members of the paper industry.

Julius Meyer

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 21, 1920.—Julius Meyer, president of Julius Meyer & Sons, Inc., 313 Magazine street, died j'une 11, two days after the incorporation of the firm of which he was the head. He was the father of the other members of the corporation.

Mr. Meyer founded the paper and twine house of Julius Meyer which has just been succeeded by the new concern of Julius Meyer & Sons, Inc., just half a century ago.

S. O. Falk

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, June 21, 1920.—S. O. Falk, salesman for the Moser Paper Company, died last week, after an extended illness. Mr. Falk went with the Moser Paper Company in 1914, and was very popular in the trade. He was a young man, and his untimely demise is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

New Process to Obtain Glue from Sulphite Lye

Dr. Ernst Trainer, of Dresden, has been granted a patent for extracting glue from sulphite lye. The most important quality of sulphite lye is its glutinous character, says Dr. Trainer, and its worst the high percentage of sulphur and its solubility. His patent increases the value of the useful qualities of the lye and diminishes the undesirable ones. Dr. Trainer puts the lye in a tub separated by a diaphragm and gives it an electrolytic bath, alternately exposing it to the cathode and anode. At the cathode a black precipitate will appear, also sulphurated hydrogen, which may be removed unless arrested by metals ever present in lye. There is also a precipitate at the anode when there is lime in the lye. The result is sulphurous lime. If there is not enough lime in the lye it would be advisable to add some or a similar substance, to absorb the sulphur. When there is no more precipitation the precipitate matter is removed. The lye will then be treated by a reverse current, thus exposing the part, formerly exposed to the cathode, now to the anode, and vice versa.

As a result of the expulsion of metal the lye loses specific weight, but when treatment is continued the lye exposed to the anode will increase in specific weight. It thickens. The lye, exposed to the anode last, is removed from the tub, to be treated subsequently, while the lye exposed to the cathode is now pumped into the part reserved for the anode treatment. The former compartment is again filled with fresh lye. In this manner a continuous process may be maintained.

By increasing the temperature and the force of the current results may be increased correspondingly. The containers should be cone-shaped, having a discharge opening at the bottom for the removal of precipitates. Cathode and anode should be movable and can be used in stirring. The treatment, as described, brings about a change in the organic contents of the lye. Its glutinous quality is enhanced, while its solubility is diminished. What remains is a thick, viscous substance.

Karl Huettenes, of Duesseldorf, has obtained a patent for a process aiming at the same result. Instead of taking electric baths the lye, according to Huettenes, is mixed with acetate of lead and then steamed until boiled down. An advantage claimed for this process is the clear color of the glue. Mixing machinery is superfluous. To 1,000 kilograms of raw lye use about 10 kilograms of acetate of lead.

Huettenes has also a patent on extracting lubricating oil from sulphite lye. He adds alkali lye, which increases the "soapy" character of the lye and removes the glutinous quality. To produce a good oil for drilling Huettenes mixes 20 per cent. of soda and 80 per cent. of sulphite lye, heating the mixture to 60 or 70 degrees, Celsius, and stirring well.

Dr. Kurt Albert and Dr. Ludwig Berend, of Biebrich have patented a recipe for mixing thickened sulphite lye with oil, thus "stretching" the oil, a rather scarce and expensive commodity in Germany. They are using tar oil or liquid mineral oils, adding one part of sulphite lye substance to two or three parts of oil. The proper proportion is determined by gradual addition of the oil.

Kirchbach & Co., of Coswig have a patent on a lubricating oil consisting of a mixture of graphite, talcum and other minerals and sulphite lye.

Business Dull in Boston

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON. Mass., June 22, 1920.—Seldom has there been a time in the paper trade of Boston when the business in general has been so near the dead level of stagnation as at present. This is the verdict not only of one or a few of the trade leaders and in all branches of the business, but that of every representative of a dozen of the larger concerns who were questioned upon the subject.

The largest contributory cause is assigned as a combination of the conditions which have prevailed for the past several months with an added embarrassment to New England and mills caused by a shortage of coal and an uncertainty as to the procurement of supplies which enter into the composition of paper making from half a dozen different directions.

"Instead of looking for new business either now or for the fall season," said a representative of Carter, Rice & Co., "we, in common with others are well satisfied if we can supply our regular customers with even a fractional amount of the goods ordered.

"Reports which we receive almost daily from the West and Middle West are to the effect that dealers in those sections are even more hampered by a shortage of supplies than we are. The whole trade throughout the country seems to be in an attitude of waiting until the ship of the paper trade shall right itself and in making the best of prevailing circumstances until that time.

"The present status of trade is the only one of its kind that most of the houses in this city have ever experienced. Conditions following the Civil War were similar in some particulars, but dealers then had not the shortage of manufacturing material that confronts the mill men today, nor was the embarrassment of the jobber of very many weeks duration.

"A summer dullness in the trade is always expected and taken as a matter of course, but the present state of affairs is far beyond the usual scope of this and is not accompanied by any letting down of the cars in the matter of prices as is usually the case. Orders have not declined perceptibly during the week but there is an apathetic tendency that is strange to the Boston trade. The only change in prices is an advance of a cent a pound in Bristols. This is not so important in itself as it is in showing the tendency of the times.

"Book papers have eased off to some extent as to demand but there has been no lessening of price on that account nor is there likely to be for a good while to come. The supply of news at 15 cents continues to be about the same as it has been."

A Campaign That Lowers Your Selling Cost

Full-page and double-page advertisements every month tell over 5,000,000 people about the sanitation, convenience and economy of Northern Folded Towels.

Thus, they pave the path of the salesman toward easier and larger sales.

Hence, sales cost per unit decreases. The Northern merchant can do business for a lower *total* cost than the merchant who handles unadvertised paper towels.

Net profits depend on volume of sales less selling cost. Northern advertising not only decreases selling cost, but it increases volume of sales. If it didn't, it wouldn't pay us to continue it.

That's why Northern paper merchants are glad we advertise nationally. They know that such publicity is highly profitable to them.

The paper towel market was never as important as it is right now. Are you getting your share of this new business?





This ad appeared recently in The Saturday Evening Post. Your trade thought of YOU in reading it.



A million dollars' worth of tanks sold

Industries all over the country benefit from sale of Du Pont surplus equipment

A million dollars' worth of steel and wood tanks taken from Du Pont plants are today giving efficient service in mines, mills, oil fields and factories all over the country. We offered them for sale six months ago and they were bought up in quick order.

The people who bought our last million dollars' worth of tanks saved at least a half-million on their value. We will give others a chance to profit in *this* extraordinary sale.

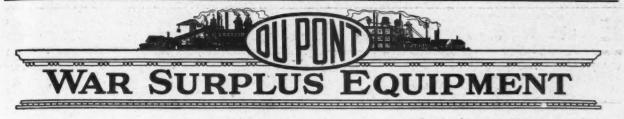
So many requests for tanks have come to us lately that we have decided to release this month an additional lot at the same low price and for immediate delivery.

But tanks are only one of the items in our huge surplus. We have almost every material and equipment you can use, at less than cost prices. We can ship these immediately. Everything we sell is guaranteed to be in usable condition.

Why not investigate this opportunity? Write and tell us what material or equipment you need. We will be glad to send you a list covering all the details.

All offerings subject to prior sale. Write, phone or wire at once, or come personally to Wilmington, or the plants listed below.

Wilmingto	Incorporated N	Delaware	
Barksdale, Wis. Carney's Point, N. J.	Hopewell, Va.		Haskell, N. J. Parlin, N. J.



Tanks

Steel and wood—in serviceable condition immediate delivery

Here's a partial list of tanks we have just released for sale. It comes as an adjunct to the million-dollar tank sale some time ago.

WOODEN TANKS

Description	Size	Cap	acity
21/2" Cypress staves with			
steel hoops	4/6// x 5/ x 7/9//	1300	Gallo
Woolford Wood Tanks	7' x 15/7"	4475	46
21/2" Cypress staves, round			
hoops, screw turnbuckle	8' x 16'	6000	46
3" x 5" Cypress staves	8' x 16'	6000	45
3" Cypress staves, round iron			
hoops and clamps	9'9" x 8'	4450	44
2%" Staves, Yellow Pine,			
Fir and Cypress	10'5" x 6'2"	3900	66
Long Leaf Yellow Pine.	and a second of		
Have never been used	10/5" x 11'	7000	44
Yellow Pine, Cypress, and			
Fir, with or without			
agitating equipment	13' = 11'	10,900	64
Vertical	15/6" x 10/8"	15,450	68
Vertical Water Tanks,			
3" Cypress staves	20' x 15'	35,000	66
3" Cypress staves, open top	13' x 17'	17,000	46
21/2" Cypress staves, with covers	8' x 16'	6200	65

STEEL TANKS

	Size				Capacity	
2'6" x	5' -14"	i nen i	1	60	Gallons	
2'6" x	6' -3/8"		. 2	225	65	
3/ x	8'	5 S.	- 4	20		
4 x	7' -3/8"		6	55	66	
4 1	20 1/1 -3/8"	and a second of the	18	170	. 64	
	4/10/-10/	open top	. 5	510	- 66	
4/6/ ×	24/3/8" - 1/2"		28	80	65	
9'6" x	9'6" -5%"		51	50	66	
	1.19.2.4					
	STEEL	LEAD-LINED	TANKS	5		5
Size			the state of the s	Cap	pacity	

1800 Gallons 3000 "

The coupon on this page carries only a partial list of the equipment and material we have for sale. Check this coupon or write us what you need. All offerings subject to prior sale.

5' x 12' 5' x 20'

Sales Department Du Pont Chemical Company Incorporated Wilmington, Delaware

STEEL TANKS EQUIPPED WITH AGITATORS

43

Si	ize		· · · ·	Capa	city
3/6//	x	9/		650 G	allons
7'21/2"	x	7'2%"	-	2400	44
6'3"	x	4/81/2"		1020	
11/	x	5/6//		3900	46
12'	x	10		8460	66
6'	x	30		6360	65

Unprecedented opportunity to get good equipment with the high price worn off

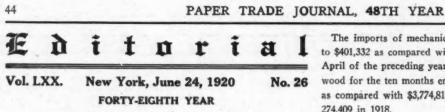
Tanks	
Blowers	0
Air Compressors	0
Cafeteria Equipment	
Centrifugal Wringers	
Conveyors	
Corliss Engines	
Elevators	
Lubricators	
Machine Shop Tools	
Pumps (all kinds)	
Sargent Dryers	0
Stacks and Breeching	
Steam Traps	0
Time Clocks	
Transmission Equipment	
Trucks (rail and hand)	
Turbo Generators	
Tario Generatore	

CHECK THIS COUPON

Enclose with your name and address and mail to Sales Dept.

Du Pont Chemical Company Incorporated Wilmington, Delaware

(105)



Foreign Paper Trade Declines

A considerable decline was shown in the foreign trade in paper for April, which are the last figures available, both as compared with March and with April a year ago.

The exports of paper and manufactures of paper for April amounted to \$6,583,342 as compared with \$7,439,429 for March and \$7,173,867 for April a year ago. The exports of paper and manufactures of paper for the ten months ending with April amounted to \$58,005,611 as compared with \$68,133,110 for the same period in 1919 and \$40,928,538 in 1918.

The exports of news print for April amounted to \$381,215 as compared with \$422,746 for March and \$747,328 for April a year ago. The foreign sales of news print for the ten months ending with April amounted to \$5,120,208 as compared with \$8,289,660 for the same period in 1919 and \$7,810,723 in 1918.

The sales for abroad of wrapping paper for April amounted to \$708,957 as compared with \$545,110 for March and \$595,522 for April a year ago. The sales of this commodity for export for the ten months ending with April amounted to \$4,514,073 as compared with \$5,531,657 for the same period in 1919 and \$3,691,306, in 1918.

The exports of writing paper and envelopes for April amounted to \$623,575 as compared with \$685,282 in March and \$1,161,139 for April of 1919. The exports of the commodities for the ten months ending with April amounted to \$5,925,216 as compared with \$10,-949,750 for the same period in 1919 and \$3,542,218 in 1918.

The foreign sales of paper board and strawboard for April amounted to \$335,839 as compared with \$425,227 for March and \$420,417 for April a year ago. The exports of paper board and strawboard for the ten months ending with April amounted to \$3,149,222 as compared with \$3,843,466 for the same period in 1919 and \$1,890,799 in 1918.

The exports of tissue and toilet paper for April amounted to \$284,299 as compared with \$194,590 for March and \$105,271 for April of the preceding year. The exports of these commodities for the ten months ending with April amounted to \$1,803,203 as compared with \$1,738,709 for the same period in 1919 and \$712,-259 in 1918.

The imports of paper and manufactures of paper for April amounted to \$6,217,686 as compared with \$5,433,595 for March and \$3,987,294 for April a year ago. The imports of these commodities for the ten months ending with April amounted to \$51,-028,297 for the ten months ending with April as compared with \$37,803,275 for the same period in 1919 and \$35,091,898 in 1918.

Printing paper imported in April, valued at not above 5 cents per pound, amounted to \$4,959,478 as compared with \$4,642,687 for March and \$3,060,366 for April a year ago. Paper of this kind imported for the ten months ending with April was valued at \$41,-164,902 as compared with \$31,242,557 for the same period in 1919 and \$27,786,849 in 1918. The imports of mechanically ground wood for April amounted to \$401,332 as compared with \$368,737 for March and \$249,072 for April of the preceding year. The imports of mechanically ground wood for the ten months ending with April amounted to \$5,201,890 as compared with \$3,774,818 for the same period in 1919 and \$5,-274,409 in 1918.

The imports of unbleached chemical pulp for April were valued at \$1,719,717 as compared with \$3,108,134 in March and \$928,683 April a year ago. The imports of this variety of pulp for the ten months ending with April amounted to \$29,592,831 as compared with \$19,955,972 for the same period in 1919 and \$18,214,802 in 1918.

The imports of bleached chemical pulp for April were valued at \$1,238,086 as compared with \$998,836 for March and only \$64,178 for April a year ago. The imports of bleached chemical pulp for the ten months ending with April amounted to \$7,339,415 as compared with \$1,607,274 for the same period in 1919 and \$1,905,912 in 1918.

The average price of news print for April was \$.0413 per pound as compared with \$.0421 per pound for March and \$.0344 per pound for April of last year.

The average price of pulpwood for April was \$9.96 per cord as compared with \$10.35 per cord for March and \$9.57 per cord for April a year ago.

The average price of ground wood for April was \$47,74 per ton as compared with \$42.83 per ton for March and \$28.72 per ton for April a year ago.

The average price of unbleached chemical pulp for April was \$77.77 per ton as compared with \$77.80 per ton for March and \$72.98 per ton for April a year ago.

The average price of bleached chemical pulp for April was \$123.06 per ton as compared with \$122.50 per ton for March and \$92.60 per ton for April of the preceding year.

Paper Tegislation

The ruling by the Department of Justice that the adjournment of Congress does not deprive the President of the power to sign bills within the ten days' limits and thus make them laws, did not, as may be noted from a Washington dispatch elsewhere in this issue, save the Underwood resolution providing for a commission to take up the matter of the restriction on pulpwood on Crown lands within the Provinces of Canada. The bill was thus allowed to lapse, although strong hope was entertained by some factors in the paper trade after the ruling of the Attorney General was learned that the President would sign the resolution. While the measure is now dead, it is believed in some quarters, because of the strong support manifested in this country for the Underwood resolution, that other means may be found to bring about in part at least the relief from the restrictions sought to be obtained by the proposed law.

Another measure, however, in which the paper trade is considerably interested was saved by the rather unexpected ruling of the Department of Justice. This is the water power bill creating a Federal power commission and opening the resources of the country to private investment which, it was announced from the White House late last week, the President signed. Hardly

less important to the paper and pulp industry than the problem of adequate supply of raw material is that of abundant and reasonable cost of hydraulic power and as President Sisson, of the American Paper and Pulp Association pointed out in his address at the recent convention of the association, America does not yet take advantage of the possibilities in this direction and development has been retarded by lack of knowledge and narrowness of views in both State and National aspects of the matter. This piece of National legislation, it may therefore be observed, may have an important bearing on the future development of the paper and pulp industry.

How Mead Co. Maintains Cleanliness

The principle of departmental competition, which many members of the National Safety Council have applied with great success to the prevention of accidents, is now being used effectively, according to the National Safety News, by the Mead Pulp and Paper Company, Chillicothe, Ohio, to promote interest among the employes in the maintenance of clean and orderly shop conditions. Each department is given a weekly percentage standing to indicate the degree of cleanliness and orderliness observed by a special inspection committee. Grades are based on the following values assigned to the various items for a perfect score: Floors 25 per cent, walls 15 per cent, ceiling 10 per cent, equipment 50 per cent.

The weekly "Cleanliness Records" for the various departments are determined by a special inspection committee composed of two foremen chosen at the weekly factory meeting. Each member of this inspection committee serves for a period of two weeks, but one of the two members is replaced each week by a new man. The employes in the mill are not given warning when the committee will make its inspection, and it is therefore necessary for them to keep their department clean at all times if they wish to be sure to make a good showing.

After the committee has completed its inspection, the standings are posted on the bulletin boards throughout the mill where they are promptly and eagerly read by the employes. In addition to the table of standings, there is also posted on the bulletin boards a typewritten report containing comments on improvements which have been made and remarks concerning conditions in each department where further improvement is possible. These cleanliness records are given further publicity in the plant publication.

With regard to the good results accomplished by this method, Ernest Augustus, editor of *Mead Co-operation*, in a letter to the Council says:

"This system of grading was begun in November, 1919, and from the very beginning proved itself to be worth while. After the first week's standing had been posted throughout the mill, certain changes could be noticed from day to day in various departments. Mops, brushes, buckets and brooms were much more in evidence than they had been formerly. They are still in frequent use, as each department vies with all others to see which can get the highest grade.

"Usually all suggestions for improvement are accepted by the men in any particular department and are complied with before the inspection committee makes its rounds for the following week.

"We are of the opinion that these cleanliness records have been helpful to us in making a cleaner and more pleasant mill in which to work. Each employe has pride in keeping his particular piece of machinery or department looking spick and span all the time. We have favorable comments from visitors going through our mill on the remarkably clean appearance of the plant, considering the general nature of the work, and consequently we feel that our grading system has had much to do with the improvements which have been made."

"Paper Making and Its Machinery"

"Paper Making and Its Machinery," by T. W. Chalmers, B.Sc., A.M. I. Mech. E., editorial staff of *The Engineer*, and published by the D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, is a valuable addition to the literature of paper making.

The first chapter is devoted to an historical survey of paper making, and a discussion of the various kinds of pulp.

The succeeding chapters contain descriptions of "certain typical British-made machines used in the art of paper making," according to the processes involved, which include Cutting, Cleaning and Boiling; Washing, Breaking and Bleaching; Purifying and Pulping; Beating; Refining; The Fourdrinier Machine, its driving arrangements and details; Pulp Strainers; Tub Sizing; Calendering, Cutting and Winding. Then follows a chapter on wood pulp which is succeeded by several chapters on "The Coating of Art Paper." The two closing chapters narrate the "Coating of Photographic Paper."

This instructive book is replete with photographs of the machines described and sectional drawings. Mr. Chalmers is an Englishman and naturally his subject has been discussed from a British viewpoint.

Miami Valley Tissue Mills to Start Soon

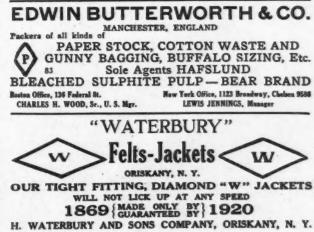
E. G. Ruder, president of the First National Bank of Hamilton, has just filed in the United States District Court in Cincinnati, notice that there has been deposited in the bank, subject to the orders of the court, \$65,749.43, to be applied to the payment of the debts of the Miami Valley Tissue Mills Company of Franklin, which some time ago became bankrupt.

This step was taken in accordance with the terms of the composition offer made to the creditors, following a reorganization of the company. It is expected that the Franklin plant will be running soon. The demand for tissues is said to be keen with prices ruling firm.

The amount deposited with the Hamilton bank is subject to the orders of the court which decreed that the amounts found to be entitled to priority should be paid promptly. The costs are assessed against the trustee.

Limits to Be Sold in New Brunswick

A dispatch from St. John, N. B., says that at a special general meeting of the shareholders of New Brunswick Railway Company, the recommendation of the directors concerning the sale of the company's properties was approved. The properties owned by the corporation are largely lumber and pulpwood lands situated in the Upper St. John River District, which, it is understood, a lumber and pulp company is desirous of taking over



UNIFORM COST ACCOUNTING

READ AT MEETING OF PAPER GROUP, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN, AT ATLANTIC CITY, BY N. A. SCHOENBUCHER OF THE D. L. WARD CO., PHILADELPHIA.

N. A. Schoenbucher accounting department the D. L. Ward Company, Philadelphia, and member of the Committee on Uniform Cost Accounting of the National Paper Trade Association delivered an address recently to the paper group, National Association of Credit Men meeting in the Old Colony Club, Atlantic City. It follows:

1. "As credit men and financial executives, we are all generally agreed on the value of figure facts as an aid to the successful conduct of an enterprise.

"Once each year, or perhaps semi-annually, the financial condition of the business and the history of its operations for the period, are read with more or less interest. However, under this method of business review, the monthly peaks and valleys in the elements of sales and expenses, are reduced to a deal level, and we thus lose the most vital and interesting part of business study, namely, a knowledge of the sensitiveness with which all business responds to the laws of cause and effect—both internal and external. The aim of the management should be to so control the business that each factor of investment, profit and expense bears some definite ratio to the whole. The foundation of such management control rests upon accurate monthly financial and operating statements of the business.

Need for Monthly Balance Sheet

Let us first consider the need for a monthly balance sheet or financial statement. As credit men, you gentlemen realize the importance of knowing, at frequent intervals, the true financial condition of an enterprise. Regardless of the amount of profits or net worth, you realize that the excess of current or liquid assets over current liabilities measures the margin between solvency and insolvency—between a healthy condition and one of over-expansion. You know that the capacity of an enterprise to withstand a steep decline in commodity prices is in direct relation to this ratio. We are now in the throes of a very serious money situation caused directly by over-expansion in all industries.

I venture the opinion that if many financial executives throughout the country, particularly in merchandising establishments, had known from month to month how far beyond a safe and legitimate margin they have permitted their business to expand this money situation would not be quite so serious as it is today. Is it not therefore important that you have before you each month a balance sheet so that you may calculate the ratio of current assets to current liabilities, the ratio of merchandise on hand to sales, and the ratio of accounts receivable to sales? Will you not agree that, with such figure facts available monthly, an enterprise can be conducted with a minimum risk to the capital invested and a maximum return derived therefrom?

In the light of these facts, is it not evident that the monthly financial statement alone justifies the infinitesimal expense involved in the upkeep of a cost system—without which such information would not be obtainable?

Analysis of Merchandising Account

Let us next consider the merchandising end of the business and its need for a monthly analysis of the merchandise account, showing the sales and cost of sales by classes or commodities. The merchandising end of the business should know, first, the sales in each class of merchandise; second, the margin of gross profit in each class; third, the relation of sales and gross profits which each class bears to the whole; fourth, the value of stock on hand at the close of the month in each class, and fifth, the stock turn-over in each class. Distinction should be made between mill business and sales from warehouse; first, because mill business is not stock turnover; second, because each should stand its proper burden of over-head expense.

If the accounting records be supplemented by a perpetual inventory system, showing daily balances of stock on hand in each item, the circle would then be completed. Excess stocks or dead stocks of merchandise would be detected quickly and the unnecessary burden of non-productive capital and needless warehouse expense otherwise created by excess stocks, would be eliminated.

A study of the margin of trading profit and stock turn-over presents such possibilities for increasing the net profits of an enterprise, that it is really surprising how little attention has been given in the past to the value of accurate monthly cost reports.

Need for Monthly Expense Reports

Let us finally consider the operating end of the business and its need for monthly operating expense reports, properly arranged, and classified. The merchant of the future will operate his business on a higher merchandising plane than the jobber of the past. He will recognize that his advancement and ultimate success lies in the distribution of a uniform product at a fair and uniform price. Thus the net profits of an enterprise will come more and more from a decreasing expense account—rather than from a long trading profit, or in other words from efficient operating management.

In order to operate efficiently we must conduct business with a minimum amount of overhead expense and man power. It, therefore, becomes necessary to classify the expenses in detail under certain groups so that each item and the group clearly shows a relation to the factors by which each is created. Every business should operate under a well defined expense budget, known by manufacturers as standard costs, to be determined not upon round figures of sales but upon certain definite units of service or volume of work performed. If small manufacturing establishments, whose total operating expenses, including labor and raw materials, do not exceed perhaps one quarter of a million dollars, see the necessity of keeping a comprehensive cost-system, and there are thousands of such establishments who do have a cost-system, is there any logical reason why merchants whose expenses and purchases total a similar amount or more should not have as much information about their business?

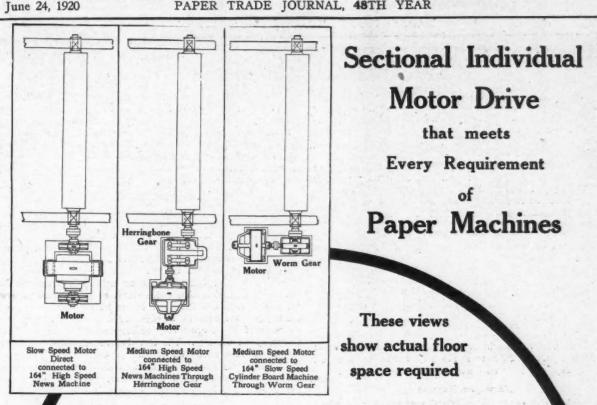
The Value of Figure Facts

After all, regardless of whether you are a manufacturer or a merchant, the figure-facts derived from your records shold be used to make an intelligent study of the enterprise, and there is just as much to learn about distribution as there is to learn about manufacure. If some of you gentlemen find it interesting to read business magazines and business periodicals, and thus study the science of business in the abstract, would you not gain greater interest and profit by a study of your own business and then determine upon a course of action based upon this study?

New System Being Planned

The impression prevails that in order to obtain from the records the information I have outlined, it will be necessary to devise intricate systems of accounting involving considerable expense of upkeep. This impression is founded largely on mistakes which have been made in the past—in carrying such matters to an unnecessary degree of refinement.

(Continued on page 70)



Although the same principles are involved in driving high speed news machines, medium speed book or specialty machines and slow speed cylinder board machines, the mechanical arrangement of the drive is often necessarily determined by the space available for its installation.

The Westinghouse system of sectional individual motor drive utilizes apparatus of such simple nature that it lends itself admirably to use in limited space. This is evidenced by the above illustrations of the three possible mechanical arrangements of this drive, which affords a choice to our nearest district office.

best meet specific space requirements.

47

In the illustrations, a direct-connected, slow speed motor, a medium speed motor with herringbone gear and a medium speed motor with worm gear are shown. It will be found that in most instances one of these three mechanical arrangements will be preferable.

The ultimate results, namely, increased production, lower maintenance and improved mill conditions are obtained by the use of any one of these arrangements.

Our representative will be pleased to go over this further with you. Write

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. East Pittsburgh, Pa. Sales Offices in All Large American Cities

Westinghouse

48

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR

SWEDISH NEWS PRINT AND WOOD PULP PRODUCTION

BY CONSUL WALTER H. SHOLES.

The world appears to be in the grip of a paper shortage without parallel in recent years. This is reflected by the present price of news print paper in Sweden. Swedish operators are receiving \$348 a ton for their product. They were glad to get \$187 in November, 1919. Such prices, of course, have stimulated production to a marked degree.

There are 11 mills in Sweden engaged in the manufacture of news print paper. In 1919 their total production was but 100,000 tons of this paper. During the first three month of 1920 production was increased to such an extent that the exports alone are expected to reach 140,000 tons in 1920.

Exports of News Print and Other Paper

The exports of news print and other paper for the past seven years were as follows:

Years.														News print papers. Tons	Other kinds. Tons	
1913				i.										61,650	127,962	
1914														55,213	108,153	
1915														60,741	134,239	
1916														90,748	131,391	
1917														58,632	100,955	
1918									1	 		 		42,724	86.093	
1919														66,066	73,382	

For the first three months of 1920 the exports of all kinds of paper were: January, 25,771 tons; February, 20,298; March, 29,501. Of these exports, 15,000 tons were of the 1919 production.

Norwegian Exports

Norwegian mills export about 125,000 tons annually, of which 40,000 tons, it is said, reach British buyers every year. Owing to domestic shortage, the Norwegian Government has been forced to place an embargo on the export of news print paper.

The Finnish production of paper of all kinds amounted to 46,000 tons in 1919, of which 36,000 tons is classified as printing and scratch paper. This paper was of a quality which, owing to its preparation and cutting, was only marketable in Russia, but has since entered English and German channels of trade. The first shipments of importance were made to England in August, 1919, and now no less than 50 British newspapers obtain their news print from Finland. The low value of the Finnish mark both in England and Germany has figured materially in this change.

Situation in Germany Unfavorable

According to press reports, conditions in the other great news print-producing country, Germany, continue unimproved. The supply of coal and cellulose continues entirely inadequate, many mills having suspended operations as a result. It has become necessary for some mills to use wood for fuel. This has caused an increase in the price, and has had its effect on the price of wood pulp, in which a great rise in price has become noticeable in recent months. Sulphuric acid is also reported to be lacking, and the Germans are now being required to pay for their raw materials on presentation of invoice and, in many cases, even in advance. At the same time salaries and wages continue upward. There seems little or no likelihood, therefore, of German mills becoming an important factor in the general situation during the next 12 months at least.

Swedish Output for 1920 Mostly Sold at Low Prices

The total number of mills in Sweden is 58, of which 11 are manufacturing news print, and it is not unlikely that a larger number will be so engaged before the end of the year, owing to the prices paid for news print paper. It has been ascertained that the 1920 output is pretty well covered by contracts, about 80 per cent in fact, and some mills already have contracts for 1921. In December, and at the beginning of this year, paper prices

rose fully 70 per cent, but a very large part of the output for 1920 had already been sold at prices very low compared with those of today, so that the average price that mills are getting for 1920 deliveries is far below present-day quotations. The British buyers obtained in 1919 many advantageous contracts for 1920 delivery, not only for wood pulp but for news print paper. About one-half of the Swedish export of news print paper for 1920 is under British contract.

Prices for 1921 Delivery

Buyers for the South American, the South African, and the Australian markets have not yet completed arrangements for their 1921 supply, although Australia already has bought some quantities at prices ranging from \$321 to \$348 per ton. These prices and present-day conditions will undoubtedly have a decided effect on the 1921 market.

Personal contact with the mills, as maintained largely by the British, is a consideration which seems of prime importance in the trade. It is said that there are at least 3,600 tons of news print paper available in Sweden for immediate delivery, the existence of which could only be ascertained by having a man constantly on the spot. The fact that French buyers are contemplating cancelations on account of the declining value of the franc in the Swedish market also should be of interest to American buyers. French importations, however, were never great. The 1917 imports amounted to only 4,000 tons.

Association of Paper Mills

The rôle played by the Swedish Paper Mills Association in the present abnormal situation deserves mention. This is a powerful organization composed of all the mills in Sweden. The mills have adopted a policy obligating themselves to supply the Swedish newspapers far below the prices quoted for export. At present, the price averages \$115 per ton. The publishers are now negotiating for new contracts, and it is understood that the price to be determined upon will be between \$168 and \$214 per ton, the mills having offered their product at \$214 per ton. Last year, it is reported, they combined in fixing the price of paper to a neighboring country, which developed into a most advantageous deal for themselves, and there is reason to believe that sooner or later a similar policy will be adopted regarding all paper exports.

Competitive Buying Raises Prices

One of the biggest factors in the unprecedented rise in the price of news print paper in Sweden is competitive buying. Of late, a large number of Americans have visited the mills. Their presence has stimulated prices, as have the many letters and telegrams from American houses seeking offers. The same practice, possibly to a lesser extent, has characterized English, French, Belgian, Dutch, Italian, and Danish buying. The f. o. b. May price of English mills is 11 cents per pound and of the Dutch 13 cents. The remedy undoubtedly exists in the formation of cooperative buying societies or unions, in which the individual needs of members shall be supplied by means of a central buying agency. Such a practice, it seems, would make it impossible for the Swedish operator to sell his news print to the highest bidder, and it would eliminate competitive buying with one stroke.

News Print Exports by Countries

The rate at which Swedish news print is being exported at present would indicate shipment of 140,000 tons for the coming year. The 1920 export figures in the following table of exports of news print paper are a conservative estimate made by a prominent British buyer:

(Continued on page 50)

Municipal & Suites Drash Library PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH MERICIPAL Building

49

Every Foot of

COLUMBIAN MANILA ROPE

can now be easily and positively identified on the dealer's floor or in ctual use by anyone. This Rope, if a few inches use untwisted, will show imbedded in the heart of a strand a small twisted tape. Pulling this tape out and unwinding it brings to view the colors red, white and blue) and the signature of the Columbun Rope Company.

Think what this means;- you have the tangible evidence in every foot of Columbian Manila Rope that it is made by this Company and, therefore, is guaranteed to be not only pure Manila, but equal and in most cases superior to ANY Rope made.

Mr. Dealer, teach your Rope customers to look for the red, white and blue marker; it means repeated orders for you.

COLUMBIAN ROPE COMPANY AUBURN, N. Y. "THE CORDAGE CITY" Branches: New York-Chicago-Boston-Baltimore-Houston

Sand for folder "How Columbian Rape is Made"

Address Dept. C.

ON EVERY COIL

SWEDISH NEWS PRINT AND WOOD PULP PRODUCTION

(Continued from page 48)

Countries of destination	1913 Metric tons	1917 Metric tons	1920 (estimate) Metric tons
Germany	6,649	******	******
Netherlands Great Britain France	1,204 24,748 865	14,549 4,108	30,000 5,000
European Russia	3,959	3,616 58	4,200
Denmark Japan	773	12,443	12,000 3,000
Finland Brazil	3,681	3,311 6,488	1,000 8,000
Uruguay Argentina	2,892 3,494	287	800 900
Australia	1,301 8,416	2,837 2,175	2,500 25,000
British South Africa British East India United States	182 242	1,705 1,163	3,000 1,100
United States	******	250	13,500

State Inde

Embargo on Exports Does Not Seem Probable

It is quite natural that this tremendous increase in exports has aroused the apprehensions of the domestic market, where shortage of paper for domestic needs is feared. These fears are grounded in the belief that prices will continue upward and eventually reach prohibitive heights, and that consumption for this reason may have to be curtailed. This condition has given rise to reports of an impending embargo on exports. The Government has been approached on the subject, but it is interesting to observe that the friends of the embargo have thus far received little or no encouragement in Stockholm. The Government is decidedly opposed to any regulations for the present that will in any way interfere with the free movement of trade, contending that a rapid recovery of Swedish commerce generally is wholly dependent on a free intercourse with the world.

Causes of High Prices of Swedish News Print

The principal factors governing the price of news print in Sweden, according to dealers, are: First, the demand; second, the unsatisfactory output in 1919 owing to the labor shortage, some mills in Norway having been closed down altogether owing to a lack of skilled help; third, the high cost of fuel and raw materials, many mills paying \$48 a ton for coal, as compared with \$4.32 in pre-war days, as a result of which mills are now contemplating burning as fuel the wood intended for pulp; fourth, competitive buying; fifth, high wages and revulsion from the cutthroat prices prevailing before the war; and, last, a general disposition on the part of the mills to recoup the losses sustained by them in former days.

The paper-making industry in Scandinavia, especially in Sweden, was in a very bad way prior to 1914. The investment return was poor, not being more than 2 per cent on an average. Many mills were actually operatifig at a loss, interest fell into arrears, machinery could not be kept in proper repair, workmen were underpaid, and, finally, when the banks became involved some mills went out of the newsprint business altogether. Only the war helped it to its feet, despite difficulties attending the supply of raw materials and shipping. Workmen were attracted to more lucrative positions in the munition plants of Europe, and for a time the outlook was very dark indeed. The shortage of labor is felt even today.

Increase in Cost of Raw Materials

Mention already has been made of the high prices of raw materials. Coal, as an example, is 13 to 14 times the price it was before the war, pulpwood is 4 to 5 times dearer, and pyrites and sulphur cakes are from 5 to 10 times dearer; while the eight-hour shifts and increased wages have increased the wage outlay to the mills to the extent of 4 times what they were in pre-war days. Despite these abnormal conditions the demand both for chemical and mechanical wood pulp continues as heavy as before, especially in England, where paper makers are said to be not very hopeful

as to the prospect of a cheapened pulp supply for the next two years. The almost normal conditions of exchange at present between England and Sweden has, of course, much to do with the heavy movement of wood pulp across the North Sea. Continental markets, on the other hand, are covering only their immediate needs, this owing to the depreciated condition of the france in France and Belgium.

In the news print market some of the raw materials used are bringing the following prices: Sulphur \$49 per ton, bleaching powder \$211, and soda ash \$211. On May 1 the workmen's notices expire. Labor has served notice that it desires to share to a greater degree in the earnings of the mills, and it seems quite certain that the increase demanded will be allowed in the end. The owners admit making big profits.

Sulphur and Sulphite Prices

Bleached sulphur is being sold as high as \$428 per ton f. o. b. Goteborg, while easy-bleaching sulphite is being sold at \$321, and strong sulphite for \$268. Quotations f. o. b. Baltic ports are slightly lower, depending upon the port and the brands shipped. Sulphate cellulose is also obtainable. Considerable quantities were sent to the United States last autumn. The present price is \$0.07 per pound, and only English buyers are in the market.

A decided scarcity of mechanical wood pulp is noticeable in the Swedish market. Quotations continue firm at \$87 to \$93 per ton f. o. b. Goteborg for wet pulp, and \$180 to \$187 f. o. b. Goteborg for the dried. The Swedish mills already have sold up to 80 per cent of their production for the year.

Growth of Wood Pulp and Cellulose Industry

The growth of the Swedish wood pulp and cellulose industry is not without interest. In 1892 the country produced 46,000 tons of mechanical mass and 48,000 tons of chemical mass, which had increased in 1915 to 305,000 tons mechanical mass and 910,000 tons chemical mass. The country ranks next to the United States in the cellulose industry. Sweden's 900,000 tons compare favorably with the 1,500,000 tons of the United States. Canada, which has tripled its production in recent years, is producing approximately 700,000 tons per year, while Germany in 1913 produced 840,000 tons. The Swedish manufacturer prides himself on the quality of his product and claims for it first place in that regard, a place formerly enjoyed by Germany, in his opinion.

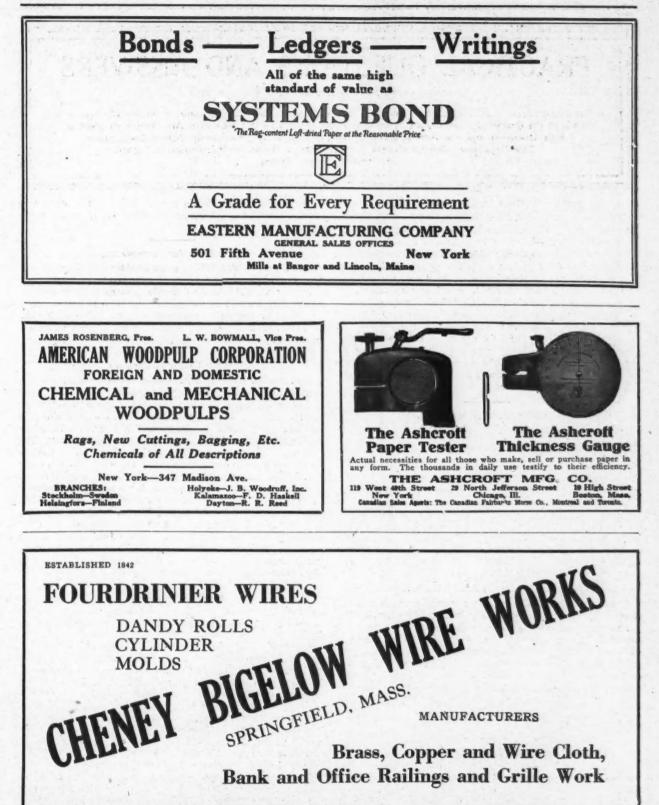
The importation of chemicals for the wood pulp industry in Sweden is reported quite satisfactory, and this despite the fact that the entire cellulose industry is working under very high pressure, which was not the case last year.

Wood Pulp Exports

The exportation of wood pulp and cellulose amounted to 138,000 tons for the first quarter of 1920, as compared to 100,000 tons during the same period of 1919, or an increase of 40 per cent. The exportation of all kinds of paper show a far more satisfactory condition, the total export of which in March, 1920, amounted to 29,501 tons, as compared with 7,000 tons during the same month in 1919. For the entire quarter the export amounted to approximately 75,570 tons, as compared with 21,500 during the first quarter of 1919. The total export of wood pulp in 1913 was 847,137 tons and in 1919, 807,761; but as the price of wood pulp increased from \$31 to \$91 a ton, the export value of the product rose from \$26,712,000 to \$73,649,000.

As the total value of exports for 1919 was placed at \$425,854,000, it will be observed that one-half of the country's export may be credited to its forestry production, wood proper having been exported to a value of \$119,260,000 and pulp, pasteboard, and paper to the value of \$103,450,000.

WAR IN THE POLISH AND DURING STATUS



PRACTICAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A Department for the Solution of the Troubles, Large and Small, That Are Encountered by the Workers in the Mills in the Course of Their Duties in Making Paper and Pulp — All Mill Men Are Invited to Send in Both Questions and Answers—A Free Exchange of Ideas Is Desired—By Active Co-operation This Department Can Be Made a General Clearing House for Information in Regard to Practical Paper Making.

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Qualities of Good Paper Machine Apron

QUESTION No. 2517.—Will you kindly let us know your opinion on what should be the qualities of a good paper machine apron.

ANSWER No. 2517.—The requisite qualities of a good apron are: It must fold easily and sharply without cracking—must be pliable, should be unaffected by heat up to 212° F., should be so constructed as to cause as little friction as possible on the wire, and flow of stock. In other words, it should be very smooth. It should also be very tough and capable of withstanding the wear of the wire for several months. It should not be more than 1/32of an inch in thickness, if thicker than this it would not fold satisfactorily and in case of a flat apron it would hold the deckle strap off the wire too highly, making it difficult to prevent the stock from leaking through. The edge of the apron, next to the slices should be sharp and smooth and free from knots and liability to string out or get rough.

Should a Good Apron Buckle

QUESTION No. 2518 .- Should a good apron buckle on the machine.

ANSWER No. 2518.—A good apron should certainly not buckle on the machine, but at the same time good aprons will buckle if they are not properly put on. In putting on an apron the following procedure should be adhered to if you would eliminate buckling. The edge of the apron, which is to be tacked down, should be trimmed in a slight curve with both ends 3% of an inch shorter than the center. Tack the center first, then work out towards the ends. The short ends should be tacked back far enough to insure a tight edge near the slices. This will make a good apron proof against buckling.

How Metal Felt Rolls Should Be Wormed

QUESTION No. 2519.—Please tell me through your question and answer department how metal felt rolls should be wormed.

ANSWER No. 2519.—The most enduring method is to solder on a worm of copper plate about 1/16 inch thick. Another method is to bore holes in the roll at intervals where it is desired to tack the worming. The holes may be filled with wooden plugs into which the tacks can be driven. The latter method is not recommended, however, as you are liable to be bothered occasionally with rust streaks in the paper, caused by water leaking inside the roll through the bored holes, then coming out onto the felt if one of the plugs should split or go in.

Water-Finishing Paper

QUESTION No. 2520.—Will you kindly inform me through your valuable paper how or what is the process for water-finishing paper?

ANSWER No. 2520.-Water finish is produced by having one or more of the lower steel calender rolls, through which the paper passes, continually running in water. This object is attained by placing a sort of a box doctor, containing water, up against the calender roll.

Best Fibre for Transparency

Question No. 2521: What do you consider a good or the best fibre to aid in making a paper more transparent?

Answer No. 2521: Bleached sulphite is probably the most transparent fibre used. This transparency can be increased in nearly all fibres by mechanical treatment such as prolonged beating, formation on the wire, light pressing at the wet end and heavy pressure at the calenders.

What Casein Is Used for

Question No. 2522: Will you please inform me what casein is and what is it used for in the paper trade?

Answer No. 2522: Casein is an adhesive and is manufactured from skimmed milk from which the fat has been removed as completely as possible. Casein, as used in paper, is produced by adding acid to the milk, or by allowing it to sour naturally. The acid method is the more commonly used. The milk is run into vats where it is first heated to about 120 degrees F. Enough dilute acid is then added to slightly more than precipitate the casein. The clots of casein adhere to one another thus allowing the whey to be drawn off. The curd is then washed, shredded and dried. Casein is most widely used in the manufacture of coated papers. It is mixed with a mineral pigment and spread evenly on the surface of the paper being coated. Its chief function is that of a binder to prevent the pigment from lifting in the process of printing the paper. For this purpose it has almost entirely replaced glue, which at one time was extensively used.

Lime for Rag Boiling

Question No. 2523: Will you kindly inform me through your valuable paper what is considered a good quality of lime for rag boiling?

Answer No. 2523: A good quality of lime for rag boiling should be as pure as possible, that is, it should contain a high calcium oxide or lime content. Lime upon standing absorbs moisture and becomes what is known as air slacked. This forms calcium carbonate which is useless in rag cooking, therefore, these impurities should be at a minimum. Other impurities which diminish the value of lime are aluminum oxides, magnesia, iron and sand. The sand, aluminum and iron contained in the lime should not run over 2 per cent. The magnesia in lime for rag boiling should also be as low as possible, although in lime adapted for the manufacture of sulphite may run as high as 40 per cent.

The following is a specimen analysis of a good lime for rag boiling: Loss on ignition, 2.80 per cent; insoluble matter, 0.50 per cent; iron and aluminum oxides, 1.80 per cent; lime, 93.15 per cent; magnesia, 1.65 per cent.

Selling Agents THE C. L. LABOITEAUX CO. CINCINNATI, CHICAGO. CLEVELAND, NEW YORK.

PHIL-FIBRE BOX BOARD MILLS, INC.

DELAWARE AVE. AT TASKER ST.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

May 15, 1920.

To The Trade: -

We wish to announce that we have appointed The C. L. LaBoiteaux Company exclusive sales agent for the product of our Mill.

All communications in reference to the sale of our product, therefore, should be addressed to The C. L. LaBoiteaux Company, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and Cleveland.

PHIL-FIBRE BOX BOARD, MILLS, INC.

David Newman

President.

Intense Dryness and Heat of the Drying Room Does Not Affect "Camel Hair Belting."

The Camel Hair Belt shown in the illustration is used to drive a blower which blows hot air into the drying rooms where binder board is dried.

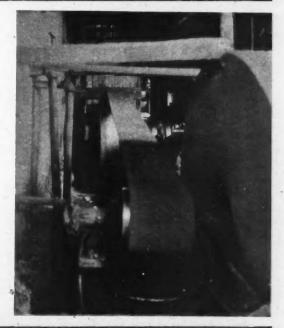
The belt runs between the blower and the wall of the dry room where it gets the heat from both.

This belt was put on in 1912 and is still in good condition. This is an indication of the long life and virility of Camel Hair Belting. In fact, the very construction makes it exactly suited for the severe conditions of the pulp and paper industry.

We will be glad to show you how to save money, time and labor. Our engineers will explain without obligation on your part.





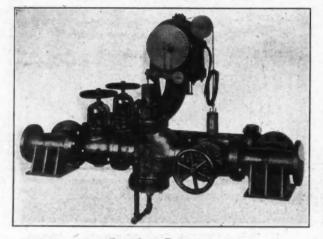


LOAD REGULATOR FOR PULP GRINDER

The General Electric Company has developed a device for use in pulp mills, known as the pulp load regulator. The function of this regulator is to maintain a constant predetermined load on the grinder motor, thus assuring maximum production for a given horsepower consumption. In cases where power is purchased on a maximum demand basis, the regulator is of considerable additional value, because by preventing peak loads it makes it possible for the purchaser to use all the power he pays for. One firm using the regulator, has a showing of fourteen cords more wood ground per month on two stones and still has a saving in power consumption.

Pressure Variations Automatically Adjusted

The grinder load is normally a variable load, changing each time a pocket is thrown on or off, a sliver binds, or the water pressure varies. In order to maintain a constant load on the motor the



PULP LOAD REGULATOR

water pressure must be varied and this pressure variation is adjusted automatically by the General Electric regulator.

The regulator consists of a torque motor, series transformer and a piston type balanced throttle valve, assembled with the necessary globe valves and pipe fittings, as shown on photograph 323074. The equipment is installed in the main water line to the grinder.

The balanced valve in the main pressure pipe is connected to the torque motor through a suitable lever mechanism. The weight of the valve is balanced by the counter-weight and the movement of the rotor determines the position of the valve and the water pressure on the grinder pockets. The torque of the motor is directly proportional to the current flow in the windings of the main grinder motor and for any change in current in the grinder motor circuit there will be a simultaneous and proportional change in torque in the regulator motor.

The torque exerted by the regulator motor is balanced by an adjustable weight. It is, therefore, possible to vary the load to be held by simply adding or removing a part of these weights.

The operation is very simple. When the grinder load increases due to throwing on a pocket, or to any other cause, the torque of the regulator motor increases and the valve is closed enough to hold the motor load at the predetermined value. When part of the load is thrown off the torque of the regulator motor decreases and the counter-weight causes the rotor to move so that the valve is opened the proper amount to hold the load at its normal value.

The construction is simple and strong, making expert atten-

tion unnecessary. All moving parts are provided with ball bearings to reduce friction and wear to a minimum. The device has no arcing and is free from vibration and, therefore, requires very little attention. No pilot valves are required as the motor operates diectly on the main valve, thus reducing the time lag to a minimum and at the same time reducing the number of parts. The throttle valve can easily be taken apart for cleaning and the piping provides a by-pass so that it will not be necessary to shut down the grinders when the throttle valve is being cleaned. A suitable damping mechanism is provided so that the regulator action follows closely and exactly the load changes in the main motor.

Because these regulators operate by varying the pressure on the wood sufficient excess pressure is required to load the rotor when less than the full number of pockets are grinding. For instance if motor is fully loaded with six pockets grinding with 45 pounds pressure, approximately 70 pounds pressure will be required to fully load the motor with only four pockets grinding.

New Test for Sizing By C. J. WEST.

Of the many proposed methods for testing the degree of sizing of paper (Leonhardi, Post, Schluttig-Neumann, Kollmann, and the ink test) described and criticized by Herzberg in his "Papierprüfung" only the ink streak test is of general use; even this is not a true criterion, for inks behave differently and it is not the thickness of the streak which is the essential factor but the amount of ink per unit area. It is not easy to determine this.

Stöckigt (Wochby, Papierfabr., 51, 39 (1920) has recently proposed the determination of the time in seconds in which a paper is penetrated by an ammonium thiocyanate solution (20 per cent.), using a 1 per cent solution of ferric chloride as an indicator. The paper to be treated is formed into a boat of about 25 cm. area. This is placed on the surface of the thiocyanate solution, the time being accurately noted (a stop-watch may be conveniently used). While the boat floats upon the surface, the ferric chloride solution is brushed upon it, until a momentary red color results. This time is taken as the time of penetration. The paper is to be considered penetrated as soon as a single red point is seen.

The number of seconds gives the absolute degree of sizing. Divided by the weight of a square meter, this gives the relative degree of sizing which corresponds to the figure of Kollmann.

Duplicate estimations vary only by 4 to 15 seconds, even in values as large as 450 seconds. These differences Stöckigt attributes, not to the method, but to the differences in the structure of the paper.

The method gives more accurate results, the more uniform the structure of the paper, since other experimental errors do not enter into the results.

Japanese Paper Mill Profits Wiped Out

The Department of Commerce is advised that in announcing the decision by the owners to close 40 paper mills in the Fuji District of Shizuoka-ken, a Japanese newspaper quotes the owners as claiming that the slump had wiped out all of the \$500,000,000 profit made during the last five years.

Pioneer Waste Paper Plant Burned

TOPERA, Kan., June 21, 1920.—Fire early last week completely gutted the Pioneer Waste Paper plant, Ninth and Adams streets, for the third time in three years. The loss is estimated at \$10,000 and was said to be covered by insurance. Spontaneous combustion caused the blaze.

June 24, 1920



Antoxide ______ a Wonderful Product ___a Du Pont Product

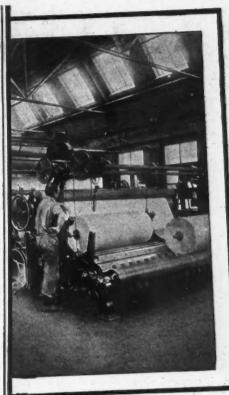
T offers absolute protection against the ravages of Rust -the Flameless Fire-and will resist the corrosive action of mild acids. Especially adapted to the protection of pipes, tanks, metal sash and beams in industrial plants where acid fumes or moist atmosphere made the battle against Rust a difficult one. Antoxide is made by Du Pont. The name. backed by a century-old reputation as makers of nothing but high-grade products, is your guarantee of satisfactory service.

Antoxide is available in barrels and half-barrels.

Write for further information

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc. Sales Dept.: Paint and Varnish Division Wilmington, Delaware

Particularly valuable in Paper and Pulp Mills—



In Paper and Pulp Mills, especially, where large areas of iron-work are exposed to moist air, often acid-laden, "Antozide"—The Rust Inhibitive gives perfect protection to metal beams, pipes, vats and machinery.

Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co, for instance, uses Antoxide throughout.

NTOXIDE

PREVENTS RUST

NEW IDEA FOR INVOICING

The methods of rendering invoices or bills from the seller to the buyer bid fair to be revolutionized if the plans of the National Association of Purchasing Agents develop as present conditions indicate. The standardization committee of the Purchasing Agents Association has been working for several years in crystallizing the sentiment for standardized catalog size, and, having arrived at that size, has for the last two years been working on a universal standard invoice form.

The committee has been very thorough in its efforts. A special conference was called at Philadelphia, in September, 1919, at which were exhibited thousands of invoice forms then in use, all of them different, and it was clearly pointed out then by members of the committee how lack of standardization was costing the business world thousands of dollars every day, which amount of money might just as well be saved by the selection of a proper standard.

There was in attendance at that conference representatives of a large number of trade associations of sales organizations, as well as accountants and purchasing agents. The conference lasted all day and until after midnight. By that time several decisions had been reached. The committee considered the standard check size, $3\frac{1}{2}\times8\frac{1}{2}$ in., which had had the approval of the Federal Reserve Board some years before and had already been adopted by over 100,000 business houses.

It was further pointed out that most of these business concerns use a voucher check just double the size of the standard check, or $8\frac{1}{2}x^7$ in. It was also shown that a great many concerns file the original invoice with a copy of the voucher. This fact led to the selection of $8\frac{1}{2}x^7$ in. as the master size for the standardized invoice. It appeared, also, that this size was in use by hundreds of business houses.

On account of the filing devices it was decided necessary or advisable to make any other sizes selected in such shape that they could readily be folded to $8\frac{1}{2}x7$ inches for filing purposes; consequently, a tentative decision was reached, adopting $8\frac{1}{2}x7$ inches, $8\frac{1}{2}x11$ inches and $8\frac{1}{2}x14$ inches as the three sizes offered for criticism.

It was decided to allow the printing to run either way of the sheet to suit the sales organization.

Some urged that the weight of paper in invoices be restricted to either 16 or 13-pound stock, and that original invoices, and originals only be printed on white paper, so that the payment in error or duplicate invoices might be eliminated.

The standardization committee made its report to the National Association of Purchasing Agents and has published the tentative standards, including the form which was evolved at the conference. Since this original report and issue of the form a large number of suggestions have been received by the committee, as a result of which second and third tentative forms have been published, each time embodying the suggestions received up to time of publication.

Some of the printing on the form is intended for the convenience of the seller and other items for that of the purchasing agent or accounting officer, to save to some extent at least the present use of rubber stamps when auditing invoices.

The committee will hold a meeting as soon as possible after July 31 to consider the suggestions received up to that time.

One idea embraced in the invoice form is the idea of having the quantity of each article appear not on the left of the sheet but on the right, next to the price each. This idea was suggested by the Standardization Committee of the Railway Accounting Officers Association and will prove a big convenience to those who have to check invoices, and in the sales organizations where carbons of invoices are filed in binders the quantity will be in the body of the invoice, whereas now it is quite generally close to the

Land the second

binding edge, where it is of course obviously difficult to read. Suggestions and constructive criticisms are sought by the committee and should be mailed to the general chairman, W. L. Chandler, of the Dodge Sales and Engineering Co., Mishawaka. Ind.

Straw Cellulose

In Cellulose Chemie Prof. Dr. Emil Heuser has an exhaustive treatise on progress achieved in the field of cellulose chemistry. Since Congress has been asked to appropriate money to defray the expenses of finding a substitute for wood pulp the research work of German scientists engaged in the exploration of cellulose will arrest increased interest.

Chemistry, in examining cellulose, has, generally speaking, considered and used cotton as a starting point. To produce pure cellulose from wood or wood pulp has not been successfully accomplished so far. However, we have approached the goal of producing pure cellulose from straw, says Prof. Heuser. He has produced from straw and straw pulp by extraction, using soda lye, or alternating extraction and chlorination, respectively, cellulose containing only about 3 per cent of xylan, equal to a 1.95 percentage of furfurol, while the percentage of xylan in the original straw pulp is about 25 per cent. The same high percentage of xylan is found in all straw pulps.

Showing only a 1.95 percentage of furfurol straw cellulose closely approaches cotton. This proximity suggested an examination of the hypothesis: Cellulose produced from straw or any other raw material and pure cotton cellulose are chemically identical. Later experiments succeeded in proving that it is possible to produce cellulose from straw which is entirely free from furfurol. Heretofore straw cellulose had been considered a peculiar kind of cellulose. Cross and Bevan considered it an oxycellulose, bound to contain furfurol in large percentages. As proof of its oxycellulosal nature they pointed to its furfurol contents.

Heuser says he, in conjunction with Haug, has proved that pentosan contained in unpurified straw cellulose is responsible for the presence of furfurol. A pronounced reducibleness, which oxycellulose should show, is nonexistent after straw cellulose is purified. Copper figured way below 1. For straw pulp the figure is 1.75.

Accordingly, extraction by soda lye removes small amounts of oxycellulose that should have been present.

Thus it seems to have been shown beyond doubt that cellulose of straw should not originally be considered as oxycellulose. Oxycellulose, rather, is an impurity contained in straw cellulose as well as in cellulose of various origins. Besides, the percentage of oxycellulose and that of furfurol are not related, for the percentage of oxycellulose may be increased without increasing the percentage of furfurol. (Copper 15.5, yield of furfurol 2.09 per cent.) Consequently the yield of furfurol is a result of xylam contained in the cellulose.

All other reactions, heretofore considered decisive in the case of straw cellulose, fail when applied to purified straw cellulose. Thus it appears that straw and cotton cellulose are identical, as far as their chemical character is concerned. Sulpholysis of purified straw cellulose, besides, will lead to glucose. Furoids, said to be present in straw in large quantities, according to Cross and Bevan, could not be found by Prof. Heuser. They could have connection only with the 1.55 percentage of furfurol. Their importance, should they really exist, would, therefore, be rather slim.

Accordingly it would seem, says Prof. Heuser, that cellulose is always the same matter, irrespective of its vegetable origin. Thus cellulose would become a chemical individual, without distinction as to the manner of its production.

Hill .

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR

DARAGON-EXCELSIOR

57

WE are the largest washed clay producers in America, the daily capacity of our five plants exceeding 300 TONS DAILY:

Our reserve stocks are the largest in America.

Our *experience* in clay washing extends many years beyond that of our nearest competitors.

Our clay is positively the lowest in percentage of grit and moisture in any clay, *domestic* or *foreign*.



When you contract with us for shipments you can depend upon *prompt deliveries* whether the season is rainy or dry.

Our crude clay is mined from the Famous Paragon Mine at Langley, S. C. That, in a few words, is our story.

We hope to serve you.

MINER-EDGAR COMPANY 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK

EWN-D.B.-G.W.-K.L.M.

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Month Ending April 30, 1920, and for the Ten Months Ending April, 30, 1920, as Compared with Corresponding Months of Three Previous Years.

12 1

	IMPORTS—PAPER.														
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF.	Quantity.	9. Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	8. Value.	Quantity.	nded April 19 Value.	30	0. Value.					
Books, Music, Maps, Engravings, Etchings, Photographs, and other Printed Matter Decalcomania paper, not printedFree Lithographic Labels and Prints (except Post Carda) Paper Hangings	10,146	\$840,679 80,995 8,693 11,471 16,673	30,704	122,722 8,494 25,427 29,749		1,006,310 105,996 216,622 140,210	126,628	799,501 123,413 171,261 69,738	278,137	1,308,768 107,287 235,004 171,408					
Photographic	107,207 88,853,841 11,432	34,963 3,060,306 6,393 1,789	1,028,844	25,224 4,959,478 71,260 4,925	962,094,599 204,509	417,997 27,786,849 83,444 39,042	108,082	49,302	482,224 1,067,387,035 1,348,423	41,164,90 130,79					
Pulp board, in rolls, not laminated.lbs. Dut. Surface-coated	8,477,641 3,708 246,974	214,511 2,437 20,578 187,726	5,300,445 67,728 711,096	159,730 22,831 48,309 148,030	375,543 4,459,264		65,958,430 197,489 5,825,152	26,758 1,596,844 48,768 464,757 1,027,337	69,527,108 305,440 4,489,312	1,849,98 98,75 848,19					
Total Paper, and Manufactures of		\$3,987,294		\$6,217,686		35,091,898		\$37,802,275		\$51,028,29					

CRUDE PAPER STOCK.

Rags (except woolen)lbsFre	760,204	\$18,056	28,670,670	\$1,083,812	19,709,478	\$471,926	3,029,553	\$158,858	173,764,198	\$5,660,346
All other kinds of paper stocklbsFre	4,857,699	145,058	28,914,305	960 326		2,438,773	76,248,256	2,438,518	176,390,981	5,732,094

WOOD PULP.

Mechanically groundtonsFree	8,673	\$249,072	8,407	\$401,632	159,412	\$5,274,409	187,531	\$3,774,818	161,600	\$5,901,890
Chemical— Unbleached SulphatetonsFree SulphitetonsFree	6,527 6,196	\$407,556 521,127	7,278 14,884	\$464,189 1,255,528	79,995 144,598	\$6,983,719 11,231,083	84,777 167,340	\$6,470,318 18,485,659	134,282 245,421	\$0,243,868 20,348,943
Totaltons	12,725	\$928,683	22,112	\$1,719,717	224,587	\$18,214,802	252,117	\$19,955,972	879,708	\$29,592,831
Imported from— Norway Sweden Canada Other countries		\$925,063	100 225 21,787	\$9,810 14,708 1,695,704	3,235 39,820 180,129 1,403	\$287,046 3,853,874 13,912,480 161,402	5,234 7,041 239,387 455	\$771,996 735,428 18,400,235 48,818	4,506 108,964 247,679 18,257	\$486,047 9,858,823 18,404,645 1,342,716
Bleached SulphatetonsFree SulphitetonsFree	197 496	\$10,171 54,007	1,107 8,954	\$124,075 1,114,011	1,258 14,580	\$165,908 1,740,004	4,715 10,415	\$395,413 1,210,861	7,096 55,913	
Totaltons	696	\$64,178	10,061	\$1,238,088	15,883	\$1,906,912	15,180	\$1,607,274	68,008	\$7,839,415
Imported from— Norway Sweden Canada Other countries	696	\$64,178	915 175 8,971	\$127,384 12,922 1,097,780	8,716 1,368 9,858 896	\$589,612 172,202 1,083,666 110,442	900 450 13,412 308	\$172,325 98,035 1,800,694 41,210	9,378 6,325 46,829 476	635,174 5,281,761

CHEMICALS AND OTHER PAPER MAKERS' MATERIALS.

Colors or dyes, n.e.slbsDut.	154,546	\$293,640	186,109	\$314,247		\$2,102,053	1,609,588	\$2,266,680	2,394,101	\$3,154,820
Imported from— Germany Switzerland United Kingdom Other countries	18,518 105,679 28,139 2,210	\$15,644 240,010 34,642 3,344	20,031 147,094 13,744 5,240	\$50,304 225,873 15,167 12,807		\$3,048 1,284,846 464,396 249,763	18,518 964,485 560,712 45,873	\$15,644 1,643,514 584,655 72,867	1,206,017 581,092 823,020	\$138,351 2,082,584 538,363 845,722
Indigo- Natural	16,557 1,764 1,176 330,690	\$17,337 2,258 1,109 41,270	149,822 1,447 2,272,758	\$58,749 1,013 250,470	1,631,516 787,996 29,328 11,297,517 4,185	\$2,685,797 508,603 180,722 1,667,216 169	968,514 580,653 8,689 2,138,376 615,196	\$1,213,927 271,814 10,045 270,688 18,512	97,157 856,257 98,217 18,091,046 755,220	\$135,384 454,908 45,256 2,098,798 12,097
Lime, Chlor, oflbsDut. Magnesite, not purifiedtonsFree Potash. Hydrate oflbsFree	394	10,812	290 38,054	10,350 10,128	6,096 11,732	345,591 4,396	12,787	550,384	21,423 467,022	481,713
Sulphur or Brimstonetons. Free China elay or knolintons. Dut.	16,399	192,318	81,902	835,654	278 165,415	8,602 1,080,189	8 127,617	159 1,190,722	6 164,491	1,047,83

(Continued on page 60)



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PAPER AND PAPER STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 58) PULP WOOD.

		Ap	ril	1		Ter	Months Er	ded April 1	10	-
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Value.
	guantity.	Y alug.	granniny.	V AAUE.	Quantity.	value.	Quantity.	value.	Quantity.	value.
Rough	$12,126 \\ 51,921 \\ 2,112$	\$103,565 508,258 21,294	8,209 35,341 1,229	\$73,885 357,701 14,630	171,064 521,251 117,601	\$1,317,705 4,953,085 1,395,316	271,704 855,263 113,405	\$2,506,204 8,271,185 1,386,608	182,102 373,488 82,913	\$1,771,573 8,686,399 1,065,601
Totalcords	66,159	\$633,117	44,779	\$446,216		\$7,666,106		\$12,163,907		\$6,523,573
	-	1	EXPORT	S-PAPER.	1	1	}			
		\$91,807		11		HOLE OPT		0007 500		61 300 000s
aper Board and Strawboard		1,396,340 95,544 72,799 16,805 420,417		1,798,155 153,235 70,507 8,889 335,839		9,495,718 807,409 364,686 93,647 1,890,799		11,559,459 1,063,775 718,515 121,027 3,843,466		\$1,269,969 17,284,268 1,189,002 715,878 81,917 8,149,222
aper Hangings Taying Cards		129,658 171,180		99,783 93,816		351,530 498,519	*****	602,285 1,160,132		815,194 895,784
News Print	16,587,909	\$747,328	6,136,798	\$381,215	184,177,952	\$7,810,723	191,248,473	\$8,289,660	102,441,078	\$5,120,208
Isported to— France United Kingdom Canada Mexico Cuba Argentina Brazil Other South America Other South America China Japan Australia Philippine Islands Other countries	4,515,053 682,736 45,823 294,960 1,722,069 3,643,984 459,056 268,083 337,776 190,302 785,750 94,070 1,315,614	\$185,565 26,388 2,578 17,877 73,599 85,617 155,417 17,548 18,812 16,372 56,041 5,170 70,381	$\begin{array}{c} 118,700\\ 59,592\\ 243,404\\ 17,834\\ 677,205\\ 2.122,409\\ 239,473\\ 11,476\\ 571,373\\ 153,871\\ 1,042,419\\ 49,026\\ 375,886\\ 311,326\\ \end{array}$	\$5,896 2,682 25,407 1,527 35,329 91,502 21,583 22,985 10,302 99,285 10,302 99,285 10,414 4,741 22,706 25,280	32,939,601 8,274,378 369,005 7,710,510 39,909,517 22,364,934 3,678,189 7,450,430 1,935,842 3,105,271 15,943,878 2,640,522 9,948,755	\$1,321,971 468,600 20,444 322,532 572,985 1,687,451 968,753 552,624 146,374 237,912 112,665 157,829 664,653 100,899 452,951	40,238,892 1,153,656 212,244 8,319,398 13,512,212 39,239,987 7,682,385 4,357,066 6,830,718 4,818,972 5,077,715 21,928,237 1,887,468 6,116,826	\$1,639,159 58,052 13,064 155,555 554,890 1,541,342 1,073,660 315,049 183,350 332,851 3321,506 333,453 910,920 772,063	13,825,961 3,948,519 909,488 692,947 12,302,669 31,674,890 8,266,907 1,845,492 3,810,877 3,287,881 6,658,718 4,141,172 1,011,960 2,882,345 7,112,213	426,087 89,289 182,347 190,591 470,870 275,523 65,248
All otherlbs.	12,885,975	\$1,360,690	8,341,362	\$1,028,546	72,603,424	\$6,230,201	134,738,320	\$13,574,831	75,708,168	\$8,461,634
Exported to— United Kingdom Canada Mexico Cuba Argentina Brazil Chile Peru Uruguay China British India Japan Australia Philippine Islands Other countries	667,513 164,389 197,979 205,848 523,455 1,131,919 2,257,283 294,491	\$16,438 92,266 70,935 39,236 184,692 258,099 84,249 21,931 20,480 18,683 45,013 124,468 220,494 31,637 132,609	$\begin{array}{c} 175,692\\ 600,110\\ 150,286\\ 2,008,162\\ 1,263,057\\ 562,478\\ 62,616\\ 86,309\\ 89,911\\ 630,759\\ 434,956\\ 651,792\\ 220,811\\ 107,676\\ 1,238,747\\ \end{array}$	\$35,630 89,311 16,652 233,242 160,750 76,686 8,682 9,381 13,290 74,015 48,518 48,518 48,518 778,491 40,410 12,082 132,691	$\begin{array}{c} 1,692,116\\ 6,583,141\\ 2,980,c01\\ 7,444,150\\ 7,674,788\\ 8,268,184\\ 3,728,363\\ 553,461\\ 987,606\\ 909,142\\ 3,468,818\\ 8,331,574\\ 10,284,149\\ 2,056,613\\ 7,911,318\\ \end{array}$	\$134,677 588,545 239,983 681,630 622,253 699,664 334,482 69,661 107,040 292,806 715,735 864,448 184,822 633,994	$\begin{array}{c} 373,766\\ 5,686,834\\ 2,987,963\\ 8,142,602\\ 15,770,883\\ 13,017,348\\ 6,633,009\\ 1,241,554\\ 1,362,101\\ 7,391,024\\ 4,562,360\\ 25,528,611\\ 24,192,943\\ 3,779,466\\ 14,084,836\end{array}$	2,193,462	6,462,096 4,320,144 1,898,056	606,455 1,70,903 1,967,877 609,744 162,721 73,77 240,422 430,555 965,483 667,393 438,657 211,013
Tissue and Toilet Paper Toweis and Napkins. Wwax Paper Wrapping Paper Writing Paper and Envelopes	6,467,193	\$105,271 18,951 58,559 595,522 1,161,139 731,857		\$294,290 31,159 37,715 708,967 623,575 779,919	48,907,162	3,542,218	59,742,833	5,581,657	58,061,07	200,41 4,514,07 5,925,21
Total Paper and Manufactures of		\$7,173,867		\$6,583,342			-	- 7,487,041		
		1.	D PULP A	1	1	14401000,000		- 400,100,119		- quo, quo, or
Paper stockiba Wood Pulptom	2,536,790	\$76,149	6,791,318	\$224,478 \$221,818	26,640,872 30,048					5 \$1,853,06 2 2,617,53
	1	1	MISCELLA		EMS.	1.	1	1		
	1	1	1	1	11	1		1	1 4	1
Rosinbbla	84,301	\$1,051,299	86,010	\$1,667,772	917,783	\$6,689,013	767,59	9 \$9,733,60	1,180,23	0 \$22,214,90
Exported to— Italy Netherlands Norway	. 8,102		4,087	\$75,564 75,721	10,056	\$68,570		6 96.23	9 14,71 9 14,71 5 7,33	9 264,1
Sweden United Kingdom Canada Cuba Argentina Brasil Uruguay	. 3,499 . 1,741 . 1,842 . 4,512	624,543 47,443 27,268 33,490 60,32	8 5,340 8 2,545 8 2,602 0 6,818	201,157 94,982 54,809 53,537 135,508 331,644	251,011 99,952 29,161 136,464 129,085 16,344	2 667,363 189,266 975,923 943,53	9,30 349,07 31,39 16,73 2 16,73 2 61,21 0 74,44	7 149,84 3 4,431,34 6 960,56 3 216,58 6 820,19 0 932,70	4 37,05 9 325,83 3 70,83 2 23,49 8 111,03 1 170,13	0 671,9 12 6,339,4 12 1,379,0 8 443,6 14 1,925,1 16 3,124,9
Uruguay Dutch East Indies. Japan Australia Other countries Sulphur or Brimstone	100	1,20 70,48 548,88	0 4,218 6,299 0 7,538 2 8,661 5 42,005 7 6,829,448	102,806 120,468 152,011 174,455 779,012	10,34 27,610 78,83 00,244 79,01 115,744 50,487,60	5 222,903 1 634,16 5 462,723 1 578,389 6 3,152,343	2 10,71 7 27,90 9 19,71 0 53,96 8 83,64 8 44,170,75	1 156,25 1 328,31 9 178,90 8 717,18 2 2,503,78	7 50,5 7 190,0 6 36,8 6 104,8 2 323,3 7 27,228,0	96 967,6 30 3,583,6 10 734,6 36 2,006,1 57 7,355,0

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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR



Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1920.

STIMMARY

Digarctte	pape	r						 								.5	53	C
Paper ha	nging					 	 				1	18	8	b	ls		2	C
Paper ha Wall pap	er .			 					1	۰.						3	7 1	bl
Writing	Daber		Č.,		٦.	2		 								.1	13	C
Parchmen																		
rinting																		
repe pa																		
ace par																		
acking																		
Drawing																		
liter pa																		
Wood pu																		
Miscellan																		

CIGARETTE PAPER. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Leopoldina, Havre

avre, 30 cs. Austin, Baldwin & Co., by same, 2 cs. The Surbrug Company, by same, 8 cs P. J. Schweitzer, La Perouse, Havre, 45 cs.

PAPER HANGINGS. A. E. Bulkley, Baltic, Liverpool, 2 cs. A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Verbania, Liverpool, 53 bls. W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Mesaba, London, 65 bls.

WALL PAPER. R. F. Lang, Mesaba, London, 32 bls. A. Murphy & Co., Leopoldina, Havre, 5 bls.

WRITING PAPER. Japan Paper Company, by same, 13 cs.

PARCHMENT PAPER. Irving National Bank, Finland, Antwerp, 16 cs.

PRINTING PAPER. Oxford University Press, Verbania, Liverpool, 6 cs.

CREPE PAPER. W. Fiegel, Mar Caspio, Hamburg, 5 pkgs. R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 4 pkgs.

LACE PAPER. G. M. Thurnauer, Inc., Mar Caspio, Hamburg, 13 C. A. Stern & Co., Andyk, Rotterdam, 27 cs.

PACKING PAPER. Pennsylvania Export Corporation, Andyk, Rot-rdam, 255 rolls.

terdam.

DRAWING PAPER. Reeve, Angel & Co., Mesaba, London, 7 cs.

FILTER PAPER. Reeve, Angel & Co., Mesaba, London, 14 cs.

WOODPULP PAPER.

National City Bank, Mar Caspio, Hamburg, 43 cs. PAPER.

International Forwarding Company, Mar Caspio, amburg, 17 cs. H. Lindenmeyers Sons, Andyk, Rotterdam, 7 H

H. Lindemarker Co., by same, 24 cs. Davies, Turner & Co., by same, 24 cs. Dry Goods Economist, Leopoldina, Havre, 3 cs. Blauvelt, Wiley Paper Company, Vindellia, Glas-gow, 24 bls.

RAGS AND BAGGINGS.

Albion Mills, Mesaba, London, 115 bls. rags. E. J. Keller Co., Finland, Antwerp, 50 bls. I. Keller Co., Finland, Antwerp, 50 bls.
 flax waste.
 Standard Bank of South Africa, Coronado,
 Havre, 179 bls. rags.
 Paul Berlowitz, by same, 1,024 bls. rags.
 Parsons & Whittemore, by same, 533 bls. rags.
 B. Goldstein, by same, 530 bls. rags.
 W. Hughes, by same, 58 bls. rags.
 E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 53 bls. rags.
 E. J. Keller Co., by same, 59 bls. rags.
 Salomon Brothers & Co., by same, 53 bls.
 Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., by same, 110 bls.

rags. A. Salomon, Inc., by same, 577 bls. paper stock. G. W. Millar & Co., Galtymore, Glasgow, 89 bls.

G. W. Millar & Co., Galtymore, Glasgow, 89 bis. paper stock. American Exchange National Bank, by same, 35 bis. paper stock. L. H. Abenheimer, by same, 51 bis. paper stock. R. F. Downing & Co., Port Bomen, Liverpool, 201 bis. rags. Parsons & Whittemore, Royal Prince, Havre, 891 bis. rags. Castle. Gottheil & Overton, Caledonier, Ant-werp, 289 bis. rags. Castle, Gottheil & Overton, La Perouse, Havre, 407 bis. rags. OLD ROPE.

OLD ROPE.

W. Hughes, Coronado, Havre, 50 coils. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., by sar same, 141

coils... International Purchasing Company, Galtymore. Glasgow, 752 coils. Hollingsworth, Vose & Co., by same, 134 coils. International Purchasing Company, Stavan-gerfjord, Kristiania, 66 coils.

CASEIN.

Innes, Spieden & Co., Mesaba, London, 80 bags. D. V. Arguimban & Co., Leopoldina, Havre, 7 68.

绝多 WOOD PULP.

Tidewater Papermills Company, Bessie D. White, Liverpool, N. S., 10,732 bls., 1,073 tons. E. M. Sergeant & Co., Stavangerfjord, Kris-tiania, 240 bls.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1920.

Provincial Papermills Company, Virginia, Fomey, 300 tons china clay. Paper Makers' Chemical Company, by same, 1,000 tons, 10 cwt. china clay. J. W. Higman Company, by same, 3,734 tons. 10 cwt. china clay.

BOSTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1920.

Hughes & Fawcett, Galtymore, Glasgow, 132 bis. flax waste

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1920.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, So. Western Miller, London, 602 bls. rags, 252 bls. waste paper. Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Poeldyk, Rotterdam, 1,035 bls. rags, 160 coils rope. Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Eastern Sea, Glas-gow, 136 bls. rags. Textile Products Company, Cushnoc, Rotterdam, 50 bls. cotton waste. E. J. Keller Co., by same, 449 bls. bagging.

SAN FRANCISCO IMPORTS

American Bank of San Francisco, W. Cayote, Liverpool, 122 bls. rags.

SAN PEDRO IMPORTS

Balfour, Williamson & Co., W. Cayote, Liver-pool. 349 bis. rags. Balfour. Williamson & Co., W. Cayote, Liver-pool, 1,000 bags china clay.

to take over the various properties and operate them on aggressive lines.

Americans on Inspection Trip

During the past week a party of some thirty Americans have visited the plants of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company at Shawinigan. The party first visited Grandmere, where the plant of the Laurentide Power Company and the mills of the Laurentide Company were gone over after which Shawinigan Falls, where the various properties of the Shawinigan Company were inspected, the visitors expressing the liveliest interest in the big power development and the subsidiary enterprises. Proceeding to Three Rivers the initial work on the power plant at Grace Falls was looked over and at Three Rivers the party inspected the new mills of the St. Maurice Paper Company. The visitors included: From Philadelphia, Jos. W. Grose, Chas. A. Maskie, J. A. Voetch, A. E. Margorison, J. Powell Thomas and S. J. Evans; from New York, Milton S. Harrison, W. S. Kies, F. H. Payne, H. L. Hedger, Mr. Danforth, W. J. Minch, C. E. F. Clarke, R. C. Winmill, Allan Hoyt and Ralph Monell; from Boston, L. B. Frasier, J. E. Oldham, J. B. Chase, W. F. Spalding, Mr. Dunmore, Walter Wyeth, Mr. Marshall, Mitchell Johnson and A. R. Mc-Intyre, together with the following: N. P. Clement, Newark N. J.; Van Dyke MacBride, Newark, N. J.; Capt. Alec. Drummond, L. J. Belnap and Chas. Tifft, of Springfield, Mass.

BIG DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA (Continued from page 22) to them, they seemed to think that Canada was not acting unfairly

in the matter of pulp wood supplies.

However, they expect to send up a commission from the National Editorial Association to go into the matter and see if supplies of news print can be issued to the smaller papers of the United States. There was some talk among the party of the association starting a news print mill of its own in Canada, but as this would take a large amount of capital, and as only timber limits considerably removed from railway facilities are available, it is doubtful whether this proposition will come to anything, especially as it would take two or three years to get a mill in running order.

Off for Europe

Ellwood Wilson, chief forester of the Laurentide Company. accompanied by various Provincial Foresters, is leaving this week for Great Britain to attend the National Forestry Convention.

Riordon Plan Ratified

Shareholders of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company and that enterprise's subsidiary, the Kipawa Company, at their special meeting on Saturday afternoon unanimously ratified the proposal of the executive of the two companies to incorporate a new concern under the name style of the Riordon Corporation, Ltd.,

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR



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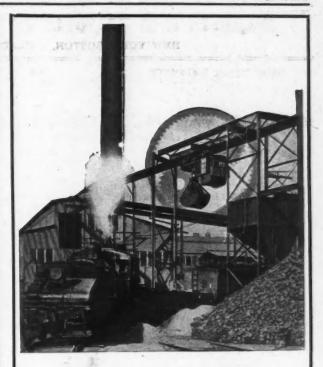


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Our Boards and Papers lie flat, hang straight, and register because they are made right. Orders for regular or special sizes are given prompt attention. Quality guaranteed.

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Equivalent of a nearby coal pile

Distance or the location of the storage pile makes no difference to a Shepard Electric Hoist equipped with an automatic bucket. It delivers coal quickly, smoothly and economically from any point direct to the boiler room. It expedites the unloading of cars.

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Shepard Electric Cranes and Hoists are made in capacities of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 tons.







New York Market Review

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1920.

No immediate hope of a clearing up of the freight congestion is in sight. Shipping is generally reported to be worse, with new embargoes placed by the New York Central on the New York piers. Permits continue to be needed and the securing of them is attended by great difficulties. The market is firm with no indication of a decline in prices. With raw materials still scarce and very high, no lowering of wages, continued good demands, and horrible transportation facilities which prevent goods from arriving to New York, how can prices come down? Prices in all lines are remarkably firm, with a noticeable advance in paper boards, some lines advancing as much as \$10 a ton. The merchants trucking organization is moving some material, but naturally it is causing the animus of the workers, and it is likely to bring the labor controversy to a head, in the opinion of some, which would be a good thing.

The spot market in news print is extremely quiet. The small publishers persist in fighting shy of open market purchasing in the hope that thus will prices decline. In fact, some small consumers think that this grade of paper will soon be offered for as low as 6c. a pound. From some quarters it has been said that news print was offered recently for 11.50c., with no buyer accepting. The trade does not expect lower prices, and it is said that if the outof-town publications cease buying for any protracted period, the time will come when they all will need paper at once, with a consequent general rush to satisfy their needs, which in turn will cause an incline in the market. The spot price has eased-off slightly. The large mills are glutted with contract orders and are doing their utmost to fill them.

The demand for book paper continues good, while the supply is far from sufficient to meet it. Due to poor shipping conditions large quantities of this paper are kept from reaching the local market. Prices are the same as those prevailing last week.

Conditions in the fine paper market remain the same. The demand continues to exceed the supply. Railroad conditions are reported as worse and with the scarcity of raw materials and increases in coal costs, no decrease in prices seems possible, while at present quotations are identical with those of last week.

The demand for tissues continues normal, while the local supply is said to be very low, due in part to the usual poor shipping means. The mills are sold up and swamped with orders. Jobbers would like to feel that prices are coming down, but the likelihood of such a movement is regarded as very dubious in the trade. However, dealers are reported as buying freely for their present requirements at the ruling prices, which have not altered since last week.

The past week witnessed a general price increase in most lines of paper boards. This is accounted for by the scarcity of raw materials and the increased difficulties in obtaining them, so the costs of boards are reported to be higher than ever. The mills have a great many orders on hand, and conditions are likely to remain tight, because few people have any stocks on hand to amount to anything. While little ordering is going on now, later when board will be needed, a concerted movement to market is anticipated, which ought to have a bullish effect, if anything.

There seems to be a very strong undertone throughout the coarse paper market, with very little close-by tonnage available. While the dullness in some businesses is naturally reflected in decreased paper buying, it is evident that there is not enough tonnage to satisfy those businesses which are still buying freely. Local jobbers do not appear to have heavy stocks on hand, although many are offering goods now in transit. Prevailing opinion is that the market will hold firm for quite a while.

Mechanical Pulp

A tremendous demand for ground wood persists in the face of a totally inadequate supply. In fact, it is generally reported that none is to be had. The trade sees no relief in sight for some time to come. The quotation for this kind of pulp has reached the unheard of figure of \$160 the ton, which is as high as some grades of sulphite. If prices for this commodity continue to rise, substitutions for ground wood ought to be more eagerly sought than ever.

Chemical Pulp

Chemical pulp prices remain the same as last week, with the exception of domestic craft, the minimum price having risen to 7.50c. the pound. The tremendous demand continues, while there is little available for spot consumption. The mills being completely sold up, ship orders out as rapidly as they are filled, with the result that no accumulations of stock are possible at the plants.

Limited quantities of chemical pulp are coming over from Europe, and as fast as any arrives it is consumed, which permits of no warehousing of any stocks.

Domestic and Foreign Rags

Most grades of new rags continue to enjoy a good demand. No change is reported for old rags, while a fair demand remains for white rags and good thirds and blues. Prices remain firm.

Foreign rags continue to be eagerly sought at the home centres, with a resultant firm market. Conditions in domestic ports have not been ameliorated and as a result comparatively few importations are recorded.

Old Rope and Bagging

Only a fair demand for rope exists, with no great shortage of material, hence a slight shading in prices occasions no surprise, although this is only thought to be temporary.

Bagging enjoys a moderate demand, with no changes in prices reported.

Waste Paper

The market in waste paper continues very brisk, with books showing signs of weakening. Most other grades are going higher in price. Hard white No. 1 now sells for 7.50@8.00c., and city news advanced to 1.40@1.60c.

Twines

This market is reported to be firmer than ever. The demand is very heavy, and the mills are straining every muscle in their effort to catch up with back orders. Some mills are said to have withdrawn from the market and will only quote on specific inquiries. This condition is unprecedented and was not resorted to even during the war. Transportation obstacles only succeed in making matters in the local market worse.

Hungary's Paper Industry

The First Hungarian Paper Industry Stock Company has increased its capital, formerly 10,000,000 crowns, to 15,000,000. The company will confine its activity to mills located within the present boundaries of Hungary, while those outside the new frontier are to be taken over by French capitalists. In view of the paper shortage Budapest newspapers have been limited to four pages on daily and six pages on Sunday issues.

Germans and Czecho-Slovakians Agree

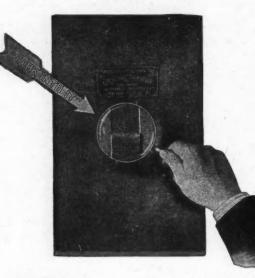
German and Czecho-Slovakian paper interests have entered into a reciprocity agreement. The Czechs will furnish the pulp to German paper manufacturers, while the Germans will send rosin, sulphur and dyes to the Czechs. A joint commission, having its seat at Prague, representatives of both countries acting as members, is to be formed. This commission is to be a joint mutual purchasing agency, principally for German interests.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR

Market (Quotations		Old Waste Papers (F. o. b. New York.)	14.10
	T unit is an	Dark, 18 basis. 40 (p) 41 Jute Wrapping, 2-6 Ply-	Hard White, No. 1 7.50	8.00
Paper Com	pany Securities	Extra No. 1 40 00 42	Hard White, No.2 6.75 8 2 Soft White, No.1 6.60 8 Colored, No. 1 2.50 8	7.00 6.90 2.75
		No. 1	Flat Stock-	
New York Stock Exchange	closing quotations June 22, 1920.	5-ply and larger 28 @ 30 Fine Tube Yarn-	Over Issue Mag. 3.70	3.75 3.80
American Writing Paper Company	ocks. BID ASKED pref 4034 411/2	5-ply and larger 35 db 38	Solid Flat Book. 3.40 @ Crumpled, No. 1. 2.90 @	3.10
International Paper Company, com. International Paper Company, pref.,	pref	4-ply	Solid Book Ledger. 4.00 Q Ledger Stock 3.80 Q	4.35
Union Bag & Paper Corporation United Paper Board	87 88	No. 8 (3-ply and	No. 1 White News. 4.13	4.38
	ons prevailing in the various markets	larger) 25 @ 26 Paper Makers Twine	Manilaa	
quotations are more or less nomin	nal.	Balls		4.10 3.60
Paper	Cottons—according to grades— Blue Overall12.00 @12.25	Juce Nope 20 of 41		2.50 2.55
F. c. b. Mill.	New Blue 10.00 @10.50	Amer. Hemp. 6 37 @ 39 Sisal Hay Rope-	Bogus Wrappers. 1.90	2.25
Bonds 17 @ 60 Ledgers 16 @ 44	New Black Soft. 7.50 @ 8.00 New Light See-	Sisal Hay Rope- No. 1 Basis 20 @ 22 No. 2 Basis18.50 @ 20	Old Krafts 4.38	4.75
Extra Superfine 25 @ 35	onds	Sisal Lath Yarn- No. 1	Strictly Overissue 2.30	2.50
Tub Sized 15 @ 20	Corduroy 7.25 7.75 New Canvas14.00 14.50	No. 2	No. 1 Mixed Paper 2.00	2.25
News-1. O. D. Mill-	Old		Common Paper 1.40 @	1.60
Rolls, contract 5.00 @ 6.50	White, No. 1	CHIC	AGO	
Sheets	Miscellaneous 10.50 @11.00 White, No. 2-	FROM OUR REGULA	Container liner 85	
Book, Cased-f. o. b. N. Y S. a. S. C14.00 @18.00	Repacked 7.00 @ 7.50 Miscellaneous 5.50 @ 5.75	Paper	85 Test	50.00
M. F 14.00 @15.00 Coated and	Miscellaneous 5.50 @ 5.75 St. Soiled White 3.90 @ 4.10 Thirds and Blues-	F. o. b. Mill.	Solid Wood Pulp, 140.00 @15	65.00° 50.00
Coated and Enamel	Repacked 4.75 @ 5.25 Miscellaneous 3.90 @ 4.13	All Rag Bond 45 @ 45 No. 1 Rag Bond 28 @ 40 No. 2 Rag Bond 26 @ 38		00.00- 30.30-
Lithograph 18.00 @ 20.00 Tissues—f. o. b. N. Y.— White, No. 1 1.75 @ 2.00 White, No. 2 1.75 @ 2.00 Manila, No. 1 1.75 @ 2.00	Miscellaneous 3.90 @ 4.13 Black stockings 4.50 @ 5.00 Cloth Strippings 3.50 @ 3.60	Water Marked Sul-	Old Papers	
White, No. 2 1.75 @ 2.00 Manila, No. 1 1.75 @ 2.00	No. 1	phite	No. 1 Soft Shav. 5.50	6.00
Colored 1.75 0 3.50	No. 2	Superfine Writing., 28 - 35	No. 1 Mixed 2.00 No. 2 Mixed 2.20	2.25
Anti-Tarnish 2.00 @ 3.50	No. 4 2.75 (1 3.00 No. 5A 2.90 (1 3.1)	No. 2 Fine Writing 24 m 31	WAILE LAVEL CUI-	6.50
Construction Construction<	No. 4	No. 3 Fine Writing 20 22 No. 1 M. F. Book. 13 15	Ledgers and Writ-	
Imported	Foreign Rags	No. 1 M. F. Book. 13 15 No. 1 S. & S. C. Book 14 16 Coated Book 15 18	ings 4.00 @ Solid Books 3.60 @ No. 1 Books, light. 3.00 @	3.25
Manila	New Light Silesias. 11.00 @12.50 Light Flannelettes. 12.00 @13.00	CONTEU LADEL 14 W 10	Dianks 4.50	5.00
No. 1 Jute14.00 @16.00 No. 2 Jute100 @12.00 No. 1 Wood9.00 @10.00 No. 2 Wood 8.00 @ 9.00	Unbleached Cottons, 14.00 @15.00	News-Rolls mill. — — — News-Sheets mill. — — — No. 1 Manila 9%@ 10	Manila Envelope Cuttings 4.50 @	_
No. 2 Wood 8.00 @ 9.00 Butchers 5.50 @ 6.50	Nam White Cut	No. 1. Fibre 9 @ 91/3	Folded News (oran	3.00
Fibre Peners	New Light Oxfords nomi-al New Light Oxfords nomi-al New Light Oxfords 0.00 @12.00 New Mixed Cut- New Mixed Cut-	No. 2 Manila 9 @ 9% Butchers' Manila 8% @ 9	iasue) 2.25 @	2.50 2.25
No. 2 Fibre 7.50 @ 8.50 No. 2 Fibre 6.50 @ 7.50 Common Bogus 5.25 @ 6.25 Card Middies 5.50 @ 6.00	New Mixed Cut- tings	Butchers' Manila 814 9 No. 1 Kraft 1214 13 No. 2 Kraft 11 9 114 Wood Tag Board 1014 11	Mixed Papers 2.10 @ Straw Clippings 2.10 @	2.20
Card Middies 5.50 @ 6.00	New Dark Cuttings 4.50 @ 4.75 No. 1 White Linens nominal	Screenings / @ //s	Binders' Clippings 2.10	2.20
Boards—per ton— News	tings	Board being sold at price prevail- ing at time of shipment.	Binders' Clippings 2.10 Kraft 4.75 New Craft Cuts 5.25	5.00 5.50
Chip	No. 4 White Linens 8.00 @10.00	Boards, per ton-	Roofing Stock, f.o.b. Chicago, Net	
Manila Lnd Clip, 150.00 @165.00	Prints 5.00 @ 5.50 Ord Light Prints. 4.50 @ 4.75	Plain Chip100.00 @110.00 Solid News120.00 @130.00	Cash- No. 170.00	-
Wood Fulp140.00 @155.00 Container160.00 @185.00		Manila Lined	No. 2	=
Mechanical Pulp	Ger. Blue Cottons. nominal Ger. Blue Linens nominal	Chips125.00@150.00	No. 466.00 @	-
(F. o. b. Pulp Mills.)	Checks and Blues nominal	PHILAD		
No. 1 f.o.b. Mill145.00 @160.00 Chemical Pulp	Shoppery 3.00 @ 3.10 French Blues 4.65 @ 5.00	[FROM OUR REGULA Paper	Best Tarred, 1-ply	
(Ex-Dock, New York.)	Bagging	Bonds 14 @ 55	(per roll)	70
Sulphite (Foreign)- Bleached14.00 @16.00	Prices to Mill P. o. b. N. Y.	Ledgers 17% 41 Writings-	Best tarred, 2-ply (per roll) 1.65 @ Best tarred, 3-ply 2.15 @	1.70
Easy Bleaching. 11.00 @13.00 No. 1, unbl'ch'd.10.00 @11.50 No. 2, unbl'ch'd. 9.50 @10.00 Kraft (Foreign) 7.25 @ 8.00	Gunny No. 1- Foreign 3.00 @ 3.30	Superfine 15 @ 35		
No. 2. unbl'ch'd. 9.50 @10.00 Kraft (Foreign) 7.25 @ 8.00	Wool Tares, light 3.15 @ 3.30	Fine No. 2 17 25	Bagging F. o. b. Phila.	
Sulphare-	Foreign	Fine, No. 3 14 6 -	Gunny No. 1-	
(F. o. b. Pulp Mill.)	No. 1 Scrap 3.00 og 3.25 Sound Bagging 2.75 @ 3.00	Book, M. F 11 a 1234 Book, S. S. & C 11 a 1234 Book, Coated 12 17	Foreign 3.50 @ Domestic 3.50 @	3.78
Bleached nominas (F. o. b. Pulp Mill.) Sulphite (Domestic)— Bleached10.00 @13.00 Strong Unbl'ch'd 8.50 @ 9.00 E a sy Bleaching Sulphite	Manila Rope- Foreign 7.50 @ 7.75	Book, S. S. & C 11 1 1233 Book, Coated 12 17 Coated Lithograph 15 17 Label	Manila Rope 8.00	8.25
Easy Bleaching	Foreign	Label	Mixed Rope 3.00 Scrap Burlaps 3.00 Wool Tares, heavy 5.20	3.25
Sulphite 9.00 @ 9.50 News Sulphite 7.50 @ 8.00 Mitscherlich 8.75 @ 10.00	Foreign 7.00 @ 7.50	Manila Sul., No. 1. 8 Manila No. 2 7 9	Wool Tares, heavy 5.20 Mixed Strings 3.00	5.50
Kraft (Domestic) 7.50 @ 7.75 Boda Bleached somini	Mixed Strings., 3.00 @ 3.25		Mixed Strings 3.00 No. 1, New Lt. Burlap	12.00
	Twines	News Board	New Burlap Cut- tings 4.00	4.25
Domestic Rags New	(F. o. b. Mill) Cotton-	Chip Board 100.00 @120.00 Wood Pulp Board. Neminal		
Frices to Mill, F. o. b. N. Y.	No. 1	(Carload Lots.) Binder Boards-	Old Papers F. e. b. Phila.	1
Shirt Cuttings- New White, No. 1.19.75 @20.50 New White, No. 2.11.50 @12.00	No. 3	Per ton	No. 1. Hard White 7.00 @ No. 2. Hard	
New White, No. 2.11.50 @12.00 Silesias, No. 112.00 @12.50	Light 32 @ 33 Dark 30 @ 31	Trwred Falta	White 7.00 @	7.25
Silesias, No. 12.00 @12.50 New Unbicached.17.00 @17.50 Waahables	Light	Regular 95.00 @100.00 Slaters' 100.00 @104.00 (Continued	White 6.00. @	6.25
Fancy13.25 @13.50	Wasis\$1.00 @ -	Comman	an labe and	

"Sensation" High Speed Belt

Maker of Service Records, based directly on a distinct departure in Belting construction



NO BELT has shown the tensile strength, the compact inseparable plies, the elimination of stretch, the close pulley contact, the resistance to frictional heat and climatic variations that "SENSA-TION" belt has demonstrated. Adapted to all hard services, but especially designed for paper mill work.

> The belt you will be wise to run and be glad to pay for.

Ask for sample and "look into it."

Market Quotations (Continued from page 67) (Continued No. 1 Soft White 6.25 @ 6.30 No. 2 Soft White 4.50 @ 4.75 No. 1 Mixed... 2.50 @ 2.75 No. 2 Mixed... 1.75 @ 1.80 Solid Ledger Stock 4.25 @ 4.50 Writing Paper ... 4.00 @ 4.25 No. 1 Books, heavy 3.60 @ 3.75 No. 1 New Manila 4.50 @ 4.60 No. 1 Old Manila. 3.50 @ 3.75 Container Manila 4.50 @ 4.60 No. 1 Old Manila. 3.50 @ 3.75 Container Manila. 2.50 @ 3.75 Old Kensper... 2.25 @ 3.00 No 1 Mixed Faper 2.00 @ 2.10 Straw Board, Chip. 1.90 @ 2.00 Binders Bd. Chip. 1.90 @ 2.00 Cottons @13.50 @10.25 0 7.50 Domestic Rags-New Price to Mill, f. o. b. Phila. Price to mini, t. o. o. Prina. Shirt Cuttings New White, No. 1 New White, No. 2 125/2 125/2 New White, No. 2 125/2 125/2 125/2 125/2 125/2 125/2 125/2 125/2 125/2 125/2 125/2 13.00 Fancy 12.25 13.00 3.50 3.40 2.50 3.25 3.25 3.00 1.60 No. No. No. No. BOSTON [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT] er Old Papers Paper 9.8 .45 Shavings No. 1 Hard White 6.50 @ 7.00 No. 1 Soft White 5.00 @ 5.50 No. 1 Mixed.... 2 @ 255 Ledger and Writ-.24 .24 .26 \$2\$8888888 Fine Books S & S C... Book, M. F.... Book, Coated30 Book, .0836 .12 .0855 .1455 .13 .09 mill b. mi time TORONTO Paper (Mill Prices to Jobbers) (In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronte) Sulphite Light tinted Dark tinted 15% @ 16% @ 18 @ 18 @ 14% @ White Env. Cut. 7.00 Soft White Book 111 a Soft White Book Shavings......6.75 @ White Bl'k News 5.00 @ Jook and Ledger-Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old) 3.90 @ Light and Crun-pled Book stock 3.20 @ Ledgers and Writ ings......3.80 @ Solid Ledgers....4.00 @ Bo No. 1 White shirt Pulp (F. c. b. Mill) Ground Wood ... 110.00 Sulphite, easy bleach-0 -



Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1920.

ALUM.—The railroad congestion continues to hinder any quantity of alum from reaching the local market, while the demand is only fair. Last week's prices still prevail and are: lump, 4@4.50 cents; ground, 4.25@4.62 cents, and powdered, 4.75@5 cents, f. o. b. New York.

BLANC FIXE.—Very little of this commodity is obtainable in New York, while a good demand continues. From the factory in carload lots \$100 is the current quotation, while the price per pound is 6.50 cents.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The supply in this market is low and is very short of satisfying the needs of the trade. A slight advance in price is reported. For spot supplies the price is 6.50@7 cents the pound.

BRIMSTONE.—Little change has been reported in this field. For export a fair demand still obtains, but for domestic consumption the market is rather quiet, with no oversupply reported. The price is around \$18 per ton of 2,240 pounds at the mines.

CASEIN.—The market is reported very bare, there being practically no spot goods available. One reason for this is the comparatively small tonnage coming from Argentina. For spots the price of casein is 15.50@16 cents the pound, f.o. b. New York.

CAUSTIC SODA.—A fairly active call for this commodity continues, while the market is reported firm. For prompt shipment from the works, f. a. s., prices are 6.25 cents per pound. For spot supplies, 6.50 cents per pound.

CHINA CLAY.—At the mines climatic conditions continue good for a large production. Shipments are also reported as getting in a more satisfactory shape. Prices are as follows: Georgia clay, \$12@13 per ton; South Carolina clay \$10@11 per ton, and Blue Ridge clay, \$15@17 per ton.

ROSIN.—Receipts are very heavy in the south and the market continues to decline. The arrival of shipments in New York are fair, but still not enough to take care of current demands. Quotations last week in carload lots, f. o. b. New York, on the first available steamer space, were: Grade E, \$17.75; grade F, \$17.80; and grade G, \$17.85.

SODA ASH.—A good demand exists for this commodity with a supply that is not over-abundant. Prices are very firm and are quoted from works in single bags, \$3.15; in barrels, \$3.25. For spot goods, \$3.20@3.50.

SATIN WHITE.—The demand is very heavy and the supply is very limited owing to the great shortage of sulphate of alumina. Prices for spot supplies range from 2.25@2.75 cents per pound.

STARCH.—A fair demand continues against an insufficient supply due to frightful shipping conditions. Prices, freight prepaid to New York in carload lots, per 100 pounds are: Pearl starch in bags, \$5.47, in barrels, \$5.94; powdered starch in bags, \$5.62, in barrels, \$6.09; and crystal T. B. starch, No. 90 fluidity, machine packed in bags, \$6.77, in barrels, \$7.28.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—A large shortage is reported and virtually none can be gotten on the open market. The raw materials for this product cannot be gotten to the mines. Prices are commercial grade, 2.75@3 cents per pound, works; iron free, 3.50@4 cents per pound, works. Spot prices are: Commercial, 3@3.50 cents, and iron free, 4.25@4.75 cents.

TALC.—Conditions in this industry are very unsatisfactory. Orders come in freely, stocks are accumulating at the mines, but no goods can be shipped on account of the transit tie-up. The price is \$18@20 a ton, f. o. b., works.

UNIFORM CASH ACCOUNTING (Continued from page 46)

Your committee is planning a system which will give you a very complete analysis of your business, so that you will know it more intimately than you have in the past; and we have every reason to feel that the expense involved in arriving at this information. will not exceed one fifteenth of one per cent of the sales.

Facts to Be Remembered

In considering whether merchants generally will adopt such systems as these, we in the paper business should bear these facts in mind. All business must sooner or later enter on the downward trend of prices and perhaps even volume of business. While it is impossible to definitely forecast this movement, we know that for every action there is an equal re-action, and while I do not feel that we are facing a situation over which we should become unduly alarmed, we will, nevertheless, very soon havefinancial problems, collection problems, merchandising problems and many others; and if there ever has been a time when an intimate knowledge of our own business is extremely essential to us, both individually and collectively, now is that time.

We must also realize that the risks of business are becoming greater and greater; organizations are becoming more complex in nature and national in scope; and the successful enterprise of the future will be the one whose operations are guided from anintimate and constant knowledge of its condition and progress, and not one who like Topsy—"jes growed."

It would have been perhaps much more interesting to you, gentlemen, and of greater pleasure to me, to give you a definite outline of this uniform system of cost-accounting—had I felt the time was opportune, but if I have been able to arouse your interest in the importance of adopting this system when it is submitted to you, those of us who are already deeply interested in this movement will consider the time you have given me very profitably spent.

In conclusion, may I not ask every man present to write to Mr. Stevenson, vice-president of A. Storrs-Bement Company, and chairman of the Cost Committee, pledging his individual support to this movement.

Mr. Stevenson will give a great deal of time to this work. Mr. Cree and I are also doing everything in our power to make this movement a success, and we will greatly appreciate your cooperation because we need it.

Gas Masks in Pulp and Paper Mills

Gas masks of a nose-breathing type with canisters containing special chemicals are used in the digester house of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., to give protection against sulphur dioxide. These masks enable the operator to make repairs under conditions otherwise unbearable and soon pay for themselves in time saved. Masks of this type are reported by the Bureau of Mines to hold up against a 5 per cent concentrationof sulphur dioxide for about 15 minutes. When it is realized that 5 parts of sulphur dioxide to one million parts of air can readily be detected, and that at a concentration of 150 parts of sulphur dioxide to one million parts of air the air becomes unbreathable, some idea can be gained of the life of a canister even under adverse mill conditions.

In addition to their use in the sulphite mill, these masks are of great assistance in the bleach room, where they are worn continuously during the mixing of the bleach liquor. Aside from monetary considerations, the increased comfort and safety of the workmen is sufficient argument in favor of the addition of gas masks to the regular mill equipment.

The Swedish Association of Cellulose and Pulp Producers has engaged Consul Thorsten Lundgren, heretofore in the government service of Sweden, as a managing director.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR



25 West 43rd Street Works Niagara Falls, N. Y. New York City Works Saltville, Va. 71

"EAGLE THISTLE" BRAND OF PRODUCTS

Bleaching Powder

Highest Test Manufactured

Packed in Steel Drums, air tight, insuring full strength at point of consumption.

Special wooden lined drums for export.

Liquid Chlorine

100% pure, anhydrous, in improved 100 lb.-150 lb.-2,000 lb. containers.

Soda Ash

58 per cent, both light and dense shipped in bulk—Bags and Barrels Special packages for export.

Caustic Soda

Solid-Ground-Flaked

60%-70%-72%-74%-76%-78% Grades.

The electrolytic 78% Grade, analyzing 99.70% Hydrate of Soda, purest caustic made.

Bicarbonate of Soda

Packed in Cases-Bags-Barrels-Kegs

If you have a problem to solve write us and get the advantage of our Technical Department.

PAPER TRADE IOURNAL. 48TH YEAR

WANT AND FOR SALE ADVERTISEMENTS

HELP WANTED

CLASSIFIED RATES

CLASSIFIED KATES Minimum rate for advertisements of 25 words or less, first insertion, \$1.00. SITUATION WANTED, 4 cents a word for first insertion and 2 cents a word for each subsequent insertion of same ad. No ad of less than 25 words accepted. HELP AND MISCELLANEOUS WANTS, and small For Sale Ads, 4 cents a word for each and every insertion. No ads of less than 25 words accepted. When answering advertisements, please address the Box Number given in ad. 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.

All classified ads for the current issue must be in hand not later than Monday preceeding date of publication.

BOILER HOUSE FOREMAN-Canadian concern wants a capable man to super-intend operations and maintenance of mod-ern steam plant. Must be familiar with B. & W. boilers, underfeed stokers, and econ-omizers. Address, Box 2315, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

WANTED-Engineer or Chemical Engineer W with experience laying out bleached sulphite plant. Address, Box 2322, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24 Care J-24

WANTED-Backtenders for high grade book mill. Two tours, wages \$6.00 per day. Address, Box 2328, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-A first class machine Foreman WANTED-A first class machine Foreman or Superintendent under the owners in two machine mill making straw paper for corrugating. Send copies of references and state salary expected in first letter. Mill located in first class central New York town. Address, Box 2324, care Paper Trade Journal.

E NGINEER WANTED capable of supervis-ing and laying out necessary changes to be made in changing sixty ton mill from fibre papers to book or bond. Work will require four or five months. Address, Box 2326, care Paper Trade Journal. J-10

WANTED-Machine tenders for high grade book mill, two tours; wages \$7.90 per day. Mill located in city. None but reliable and steady men need apply. Address, Box 2327, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

WANTED-Good beater engineer ac-quainted with old rope stock. Steady work. Address, Box 2286, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Cylinder Machine Tender in Eastern Mill, 8 hours. 83c. per hour. State age, experience and name references. Only absolutely sober, reliable men will be considered. Address, Box 2308, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

WANTED-Young or middle-aged man, familiar with cylinder or board ma-chines to act as foreman in a new mill under Superintendent. Good opportunity for steady man looking for advancement. Address, Box 2309, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

MILLWRIGHTS, Machinists and Steam-fitters wanted. Mill in Northern Illinois, operating on open shop basis. Good wages and steady employment. State experience. Address, Box 2339, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-6 non-union machine tenders WANTED-6 non-union machine tenders for machines running .009 straw, rate \$6.25 per day for eight hours; 6 non-union back tenders for machines running on .009 straw, 34.40 per day for eight hours. Nothing but first-class men need apply. Address, Box 2313, care Faper Trade Journal. J-24

HELP WANTED

BEATERMAN EXPERIENCED on white and colored tissue; an unusual oppor-tunity open to man of ability; high class mill wages and living conditions good. Ad-dress Box 2317, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

WANTED-Cylinder Machine Tender, ex-perienced on light weight, high grade tissues. One who is desirous of making a permanent connection and become a part of a progressive organization. Good wages. Moving expenses paid. Address, The Crystal Paper Co., Box 191, Middletown, Ohio. Ju-8

WANTED-First class all-around mill-wright for Sulphite and Paper Mill. Plant well located in Middle West. Good wages; steady employment. Address, Box 2341, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-1

WANTED—Owing to change to an 8-hour schedule, we are in need of Machine Tenders, Back Tenders, Third Hands, also Beater and Calender Men for 90" Book Machine. Good wages. Open shop. New York State mill. Reply with references. Ad-dress, Box 2343, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-24

ESTABLISHED New York Wood E STABLISHED New York Wood Fully Merchants require services of Kalamasoo resident sales agent. Apply in confidence giving full particulars regarding qualifica-tions and experience. State references. Ad-dress, Box 2344, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

WANTED—Chief Engineer for Corliss En-gine. Plant in Eastern State. State experience and salary desired, also name references (which will be confidential if de-sired). Address, Box 2347, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Reliable and efficient Beater Engineer for mill located in Middle West. Experience on colors necessary. Manufacturer of Tag, high grade Wrappings and Tissue. 87c per hour, three-tour day. Business well located. Address, Box 2342, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-1

AGGRESSIVE and experienced salesman wanted for the jobbing trade in the state of New Jersey, by large manufacturers of paper bags, wrapping paper, etc. Address, Box 2273, care Paper Trade Journal. M-27

WANTED-One good Beater Engineer. Good pay, steady work, in small mill making Coating and News. Main railroad line near large city. Address, Box 2356, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER WANTED for small slow running machine, 72½c per hour, plus five per cent bonus. Apply by wire. The Yellow Pine Paper Mill Company, Orange, Texas.

WANTED-Competent Fourdrinier Ma-chine Tender in Bond and Writing Mill making tub sized paper. Mill located in Middle West. Eight hours and \$1.00 per hour. Address, giving reference to Box 2359, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-15

WANTED-Practical Superintendent to take entire charge of an up-to-date Soda Pulp Mill. Must thoroughly under-stand the manufacture of this grade of pulp. Salary secondary consideration. Address, Box 2360, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-15

WANTED-First class beater engineer in two machine writing mill, located in Middle West. Eight hours and wages \$1.00 per hour. Address, giving full information concerning your ability, Box 2361, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-8

HELP WANTED

WANTED-Two first class Back Tenders in mill making high grade writing paper, located in desirable city in Middle West. Eight hours. Address, Box 2362, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-8

WANTED immediately, experienced re-winder man, for mill making Kraft Wrapping and Bag Papers. Wages 60c per hour. Eight hours. Apply giving full par-ticulars, experience and reference to Box 2363, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

WANTED-Two machine tenders, two back tenders and two beatermen for slow running news mill in Maine, good lo-cation. Mill starting up. Address, Box 2364, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-8

WANTED-Experienced Cutter man, one with knowledge of Hamblet Cut-ters and competent to handle help. Ad-dress, Box 2365, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Immediately, an experienced Master Mechanic for Canadian Mill making Kraft Pulp, Kraft Paper and Board. Good salary paid to experienced and effi-cient man. Apply giving full particulars, to Box 2366, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

BEATERMAN—First class, good pay, ex-cellent opportunity. Eight hour shift. Dill & Collins Co., Richmond & Tioga Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. J-24

BACK TENDER-First class man, eight-hour shift. Excellent wages, good oppor-tunity. Dill & Collins Co., Richmond & Tioga Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. J-24

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, at GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, at pres-ent employed, desires to make a change; good reasons; eighteen years' practical ex-perience on tissues, crepe, semi-crepe, toilet, towels, twine, carpet fibre, shelf paper, wax tissue, Kraft and all light weight special-ties. Al on colors. My experience has been wide in handling and remodeling mills for increased production. Best of references furnished if desired. Address, Box 2374, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-8

BACK TENDER WANTED for fast run-B ning machine making Kraft. Seventy cents per hour, plus five percent bonus. Wire Applications. Yellow Pine Paper Mills, Orange, Texas. Ju-15

MACHINE TENDER WANTED-Experi-enced on high grade Cylinder Tissues. Four Machine Mill. Good wages. Ideal liv-ing conditions. Crystal Faper Company, Box 191, Middletown, Ohio. Ju-15

WANTED-First class Millwright for Board Mill. In Middle West. Wages, 75c per hour. State age, experience, and give reference in first letter. Only a first class man need apply. Address, Box 2375, care Paper Trade Journal. J-tf

WANTED-Backtender on Waterfinish and Dryfinish wrapping Papers at speed not to exceed 375 feet; two tour mill. Excellent opportunity for promotion. Only steady man wanted. Good town and wages. Ad-dress, Box 2377, care Paper Trade Journal. Tu-1

WANTED-Holyoke Resident, Wood Pulp sales agent, by large New York Pulp Merchants. Applications should state fully all particulars with references, experience and other qualifications. Address, Box 2376, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

WANTED-First class foreman in three tour mills located in Sweden. Must pos-sess ability to handle help to advantage and be thoroughly familiar with fast running newspaper machines. State age, experience and references to "Foreman-Newspaper" care of S. Gumaelius Annonsbyra, Stockholm, Sweden.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR

HELP WANTED

WANTED-Machine Tender for Rodgers Wet Machine, Machine Tender for two cylinder machine and a Miliwright. No labor trouble. Good positions for right parties. State salary desired. Universal Pulp and Joseph Michigan. J-24

WANTED-Middle aged Master Mechanic WANTED-Middle aged Master Mechanic for twenty-five ton cylinder board machine in North Carolina. Good salary to right man. References required, also state experience. Address, Box 2378, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-15

Wanted: Mill Superintendent

Want an active married man, brainy, ener-getic and not afraid to work 10 hours daily.

We have a 25-ton Paper Mill and an Asphalt Roding Machine and applicant must show a successful record as an organizer and max-imum production producer.

Salary \$5,000.00 per year and bonus for excess production.

Address J. A. Scharwath, President., National Asbestos Mfg. Company, 163-193 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J. .T-24

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED-Superintendent, perienced in every detail of construction and operation of Ground Wood Mills, Ct able of assuming full charge. Best erences. Address, Box 2073, care Pa Trade Journal. Cap-June

PRACTICAL PAPERMAKER of unusual PRACTICAL PAPERMAKER of unusual ability, expert machine tender and me-chanic, wishes position as a superintendent. Age 34, married. Experienced on nearly all grades. Fourdrinier and Cylinder machines. Can take charge of production, upkeep, re-pairs, construction and remodelling. For full particulars address, Box 2330, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

PROFESSIONAL DESIGNING ENGINEER. Paper Machinery and Equipment Expert, Architect and Papermaker with wide expe-rience, requires short or longer period activ-ities. Address, Box 2340, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-22

WANTED-Young man of thirty-two, pos-Were sessing sales ability and practical paper mill experience, looking for sales opportun-ity in export field; am free to go anywhere. Address Box 2367, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Salesman at present engaged Winter Salesman at present engaged in sale of book and specialties looking for desirable connection Eastern or Western Mill similar grades. Salary not of first im-portance if some future can be assured. Address, Box 2368, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATION WANTED in Purchasing De-partment of some large Paper Mill, either as head or assistant. At present em-ployed in such capacity, but desire making change for excellent reasons. Wide experi-ence. Address, Box 2369, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-1

YOUNG MAN who has had fourteen years' Y experience in the paper business, twelve years at mill, wishes position with mill sales office or jobber, where practical experience is necessary. Address, Box 2370, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-1

COMPETENT AND RESPONSIBLE SALESMAN wants to sell paper specialty or paper goods in New Jersey, for manu-facturer. Accustomed to doing business with large buyers. Commission basis. Ad-dress, Box 2371, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

POSITION WANTED—Any capacity in Tis-sue Mill anywhere. Factory or office position. Twelve years with Jobbers handl-ing tissues and Toilet. Six years executive experience. Any position considered. Give details. Address, Box 2249, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED—Boss Finisher with experience in finishing News, Wrapping, Tissue, and Toilet, Giassine and Greaseproof. Also Ream Sealing Casing. Balling for ex-port shipments. Can furnish the best of ref-erences. Address, Box 2332, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

MASTER MECHANIC DESIRES a new position. Has had twenty-five years' experience in Pulp and Paper Mills in United States and Canada on construction and maintenance. Best of recommendations. Address, Box 2333, care Paper Trade Jour-nal. Jy-8

POSITION WANTED—By a young unmar-ried college man, with some pulp com-pany that contemplates development in the South. Seven years' experience in the Woods Dept. of Canadian, Northern and Southern companies, particularly the southern moun-tain and swamp regions. Since discharge from the army have been on timber investi-gation in every state in the South and would like to settle down. Will be open for posi-tion June 10th. Full information and ref-rences if interested. Address, Box 2334, care Paper Trade Journal. Jy-1

YOUNG MAN—High School graduate, uni-versity training, desires office or factory position leading to executive. Four years' experience machine room, research and of-fice. Excellent references. Address. Box 2348, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-1-24

MACHINE TENDER would like to make a IVI change. Experienced on all grades of tissues. Steady and reliable. Address, Box 2350, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-17

OFFICE MANAGER-Experienced, would like to associate with some paper mill or large paper house preferably in Philadelphia or vicinity. Intention to prepare way for more responsible position by learning busi-ness while giving valuable service in above capacity. Address, Box 2351, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-8 capacity. Add Trade Journal.

FOR SALE

ONE (1) 36x96 CYLINDER MOULD. Ap-ply Bogata Paper & Board Co., Bogata N. J.

FOR SALE—One Buckeye engine in good condition. Size 22 x 24. speed 160 R.P.M. pressure 100 lbs. Rating 370 H.P. Make us an offer, f. o. b. cars Eikhart, Ind. Oertel Roofing Mfg. Co., East St. Louis, III.

WE HAVE SEVERAL LARGE up-to-date manufacturing plants for sale with water power suitable for paper mills or manufacturing of any kind. Write for par-ticulars to the A. J. Needham Company, Staf-ford Springs, Conn.

FOR SALE—One 41" 8 Roll Web Super Cal-ender (Pusey & Jones) Drive, left hand. Top Roll (chilled) 16" Diameter x 42" Face. Two intermediate rolls (chilled) 94" Dia. x 42" Face. Four Paper Rolls 12" Diameter x 41" Face. Bottom Roll 18" Diameter x 42" Face. Pressure applied by hand with screws. Address, Warren Manufacturing Company. Mill Milford, New Jersey. Jy-1

FOR SALE—At reasonable figure, 72-inch Rogers Wet Machine, very little used. Immediate delivery. Address, Geo. W. Wheel-wright Paper Co., 70 Franklin Street, Boa-ton, Mass. J-24

FOR SALE—Entire plant of paper cutting. one 48" Hamblet Sheeting Machine, one 40" Kidder Press Slitting Machine with 50 sets of knives and extras and one undercut flat cutting machine. One 5 H. P. General Electric motor with controlling starting box. Address, Box 2372, care Paper Trade Jour-real nal.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-One (1) 24" x 42" McIntosh Sey-FOR SALE—One (1) 24" x 42" McIntosh Soy-mour extra heavy duty horizontal en-gine; good as new, and valves in perfect con-dition. Engine has bushed cylinder. Shaft is designed and keavy enough to carry ar-mature for running direct connected. En-gine is designed for 125 R. P. M. and 150 pounds pressure. Drive wheel has eleven (11) 2" rope groves. Engine can be seen running and quick delivery made.

Hoppes Feed Water Heater, steam separa-or and steam piping. Pulleys from 4" to 14" face and 4" to 93" tor

diameter. Shafting and couplings from 1-15/16" to 8".

R. O. Post and Drop Hangers and Pillow Blocks.

Rope Sheaves for 1", 11/2", and 2" rope, and tension carriages for same.

3" and 12" Scandinavian Belting, also all sizes leather belting.

All of the above good as new. Walters Milling Company, 30th and Master Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE-54" Cameron Siliting and Re-winding Machine with mill roll and re-winding shaft and separator. Also a 32" Child's Acme Cutter. Address, Box 2353, Care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-8

FOR SALE-Complete folding box plant in FOR SALE-Complete found over print the best city in the South. Easy terms. Address, Box 2353, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

FOR SALE—One 65" Black and Clawson Re-volving Cutter in good working condition, shafts, collars and adjustments for eleven rolls. Address, Box 2354, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-1

FOR SALE-One 36" by 18 ft. Engine Lathe One 48" Drill Press, One 60 H. P. Boiler. Dilts Machine Works, Inc., Fulton, N. Y. Ju-15

PAPER MACHINERY

In first class operating condition for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

- 1 Fourdrinier Part made by Sandy Hill which takes wire 75" x 50' complete with drive, delivery October 1.
- 1 Winestock Defibering Machine consisting of tank, pulper and 60 H.P. turbine.
- 1 40" Norwood Sheet Calender, 5 rolls 2-14", 1-12", 2-14" cotton, equipped with Harlow feed.
- 1 80" Wet Cutter and Layboy, Rice, Barton & Fales.
- 1 112" Smoothing Press, Horne, one 22" rubber covered and one 20" gun metal.
- 1 108" Slitter and Rewinder, Kidder.
- 1 82" Slitter and Rewinder, Langston.
- 2 Old Paper Shredders, Valley Iron Works. 1 Fulner Savall 112".
- 1 North Saveall.
- 2 Improved Machine Co. Pneumatic Savealls.
- 1 Kollergang, Pusey & Jones. 2 Deckers, Black & Clawson.
- 3 Auxiliary Screens, Moore & White 2 plate. 2 24" Pope Brushing Engines.
- 2 Ruling Machines.
- 1 72" Rogers Wet Machines single press. 1 Experimental equipment consisting of 20" wet machine, beater, stuff chest, etc.

FRANK H. DAVIS COMPANY.

175 Richdale Ave., Cambridge 40, Mass.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR

FOR SALE

CORLISS ENGINES

New Condition-All Sizes

Our Service reaches from Coast to Coast

General Equipment Co.

Drawer 45

45 Syracuse, N. Y.

Ju-8

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED TO BUY-Second hand 60 inch Cylinder Waxing machine. State price and full particulars. Address, Box 2329, care Paper Trade Journal. J-10

CLARK MFG. CO., 79 Merrick Ave., Holyoke, Mass., Manufacturers of Cylinder Molds, Dandy Rolls, all kinds of water marks, Wood Feit Rolls, Wood Press Rolls, Tube Rolls, Shower Pipes. We cover your Cylinders at the mill on short notice, or in our shop. We put them on tight.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUNG SWEDE, having connections with Swedish paper exporters, would like to find buyers of printing and other kinds of paper. Address, Box 2373, care Paper Trade Journal. Ju-1

WANTED-Fourteen plate flat suction screens. State condition and give full particulars, including blue print if available. Address, Universal Pulp and Paper Company, St. Joseph, Michigan. J-24

WANTED-Lennois Pulper. State size, condition and give full particulars. Address, Universal Pulp and Paper Company, St. Joseph, Michigan. 3-24

WANTED-Wet end of Board Machine including rolls, three presses, housings, and frames. Give full particulars, stating condition, date of possible shipment. Blue print if available. Address, Universal Pulp and Paper Company, St. Joseph, Michigan. J-24

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Wanted—TWO FIRST CLASS SALESMEN. MUST BE ABLE TO SELL PAPER BAGS and TOILET PAPER. One with Headquarters at Chicago and one to travel Eastern Territory. Salary commensurate with your ABILITY. H. Norwood Ewing Co., Woolworth Building, New York City.





TRY THEM TRY THEM

The Want Columns

of the

Paper Trade Journal

are

Result Getters

Paris Office, 8 Cite Hauteville



STRATFORD PAPER CO. JERSEY CITY, N. J. Mr. Peter J. Schweitare, J.

MANUFACTURERS OF Fourdrinier Tissues, White and Colored, G. B. Silver, Manifold, Celluloid and Specialties

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR

At the top of the column on page 72 will be found full information covering the classified section of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

Our readers and advertisers are requested to observe these rules.

When replying to advertisers please give the address the advertisement directs.

If the advertisement is keyed with a box num be sure to give the correct box number and ber. send it in care of TWE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

Observance of these rules will facilitate our forwarding replies to the proper sources with the least possible delay.

FOR SALE

BEATERS-One 61"x48", five Jones, one Downingtown, two Horne, one 69"x60", several 72"x44", two Clafin Refining Engines.

several 72"x44", two Claffin Refining Engines. BED FLATES-Circled to diameter of roll. CALENTDERS-One 7 roll stack 72" face, two 9 roll stacks 73" face, one 9 roll 63" face, OCATERES-Two 65" Waldron coaters. CUTTERES-Two 65" Waldron coaters. CTLINDER MOULDS-One 30"x54", one 30" x64", both rebuilt, ready for quick ship-ment. One new 30"x52". ORIVES-One Reeves No. 4. Class E. one Reeves No. 9, Class E., one Moore & White No. 10. DEXERES-4 35"x54", 8 _36"x62", 7 48"x

No. 10. DRYERS-4 36"x54", 8 36"x63", 7 45"x 108", 3 36"x66", 1 36"x76", 1 24"x139", also twenty brand new shells 43"x56", and ten new shells 45"x102". EVENNERS-Two Mellor eveners. JORDANS-1 Mammoth Jr., several Emer-son and Horne type Jordans. MACHINES-One 2 cylinder machine for 56". trim, 32" dryers. One 72" Harper four-drinier.

- Son and Horne type Joruans.
 MACHINES—One 2 cylinder machine for 56" trim, 33" dryers. One 72" Harper four-drinier.
 PULLENTS—One 97" dia., 34" face, double arm, modern pulley. One set cone pulleys, 40" x11"x78" face. Also large stock of iron pulleys including some cone pulleys (of Marshall drives. New wood pulleys with friction clutches.
 PUMPB—One dry suction pump, single vacuum, 12x22x18 Knowles, one 1,000 gailon Blake tank pump, several 7" and 8" Lawrence Machine Company, Class A, high duty pumps; fan pumps, new stock pumps, single and double.
 PRESS ROLLS—Large number of different sostal in good condition, ready for im-mediate shipment.
 MIL IS, MACHINE COMPANY

MILLS MACHINE COMPANY LAWRENCE, MASS.

FOR SALE

- One (1)-76" Downingtown Duplez Cutter, new, with twelve pairs back stands.
- One (1)-86" Beloit Duplex Cutter.
- One (1)-96" Beloit Duplex Cutter. Both first class condition.

The Shartle Brothers Machine Co., Middletown, Ohio.

Architects and Engineers

CAREY, JAMES L., Paper Mill Architect and Engineer, 208 North Laramie ave-nue, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

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

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

FLYNN, MICHAEL 54 Columbia street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

G OLDSTEIN, R., & SON, 1163 Scott Street, Baltimore, Md., Cotton Rags and Paper Stoel

JACOB & CO., Alexander, Wrayying, Londea, England. Supply all classes Waste Papers and Shavings, Paper Making, Rags, etc. Cor-respondence solicited. Paris Office, 3 Cite d'Hauteville.

HILLS, GEO. F. 236 South Street, Branch House, 376 W. 25th street, M.Y.C.

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

ROSENBAUM, INC., L., Lafayette street, New York City. Packers axelusively of new cuttings.

S'IMMON'S, JOHN, SONS, Paper and Paper Stock. 23 and 30 South Marshall street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bale Ties

WILSON, H. P. & H. F., Manufacturers of Steel Wire Bale Ties, for baling all com-pressible material. 544 West 23nd street, New York City.

Boards

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

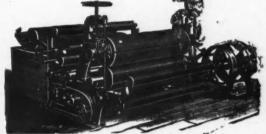
Special Machinery

SWIFT, GEORGE W., JR., Designer and Manufacturer of Special Machinery for Manufacturing and Printing Paper Goods. Bordentown, N. J.

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 Bed Plates Cylinder Molds Marshall Drives Slitters and Rewinders Reels Dryers with Improved Packing Boxes Wet Machines Gun Metal and Rubber Rolls Rolls Reground

The Shartle Bros. Machine Co. Middletown Ohio

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 48TH YEAR

BOARD WILL NOT DROP FOR YEARS

We can sell you a 15 Ton Box Board Mill in New England today and at the right price.

GIBBS-BROWER COMPANY, No. 261 Broadway, New York City Paper and Pulp Mill Brokers

OUR MOTTO-"Service First"

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8020

WRAPPING PAPER MILL FOR SALE IN NEW YORK STATE

Centrally located ½ mile from Railroad. Trolley line to Mill. Good water power and clear water the year round. Four water wheels. Two 650-1b. Beaters and one Monarch Jordan Engine. Two 64-inch Cylinder Paper Machines. Dwelling homes, sheds, also several hundred tons of coal, paper stock and straw, horses, wagons, all supplies both real and personal, and everything com-nected with the business goes with the mill. Mill running today. For sale only because owner wishes to retire from active business. An excellent opportunity. An excellent opportunity.

> **GIBBS-BROWER COMPANY** Paper and Pulp Mill Brokers No. 261 Broadway, New York City

Telephone-Barclay 8020 OUR MOTTO-"Service First"

ANOTHER GOOD ONE

Tissue Mill in East for sale. Centrally located on Railroad Siding. Six fine beaters. Two refining engines. Three rotary boilers. Two 100" Cylinder Machines. Mill in perfect conditions and running to capacity, producing some twelve tons in 24 hours.

> **GIBBS-BROWER COMPANY** Paper and Pulp Mill Brokers No. 261 Broadway, New York City Telephone-Barclay \$820

OUR MOTTO-"Service First"

FIBRE BOARD MILL FOR SALE IN NEW ENGLAND

Brick building 40 acres of land; six tenements; mill 50 yards from railroad; 200 H.P. water power, also steam; three Beating, one Refining Engines, Washers and Rotary Boiler; two Noble and Wood 50-inch wet machines. Production approximately 5 to 6 tons in 24 hours. Good proposition, price reasonable.

> **GIBBS-BROWER COMPANY** Paper and Pulp Mill Brokers No. 261 Broadway, New York City Telephone-Barclay \$829 OUR MOTTO-"Service First."

MILL FOR SALE

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