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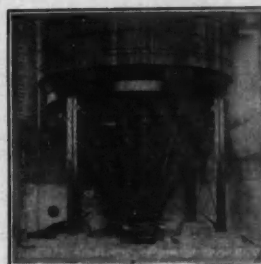
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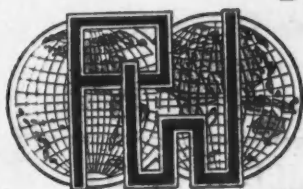
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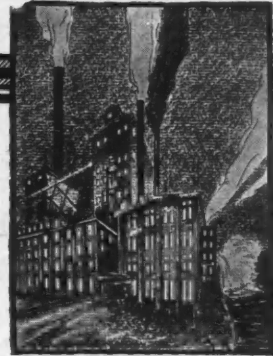
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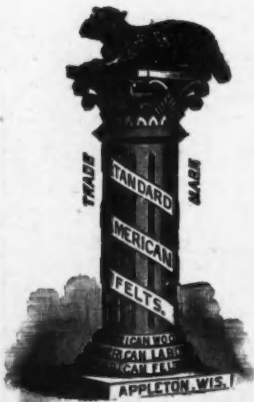
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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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Thursday, January 2, 1919

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STOCKS OF PULP DECREASE DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER

According to Report Issued by Federal Trade Commission, News Grade Sulphite Equals Only About Six Days' Output and Sulphite Mill Stocks Equal Only About One Day's Output—Little Progress Has Been Made as Yet on the News Print Case—No Decision Is Expected to Be Reached by the Department of Justice for a Week or Ten Days—News and Book Paper Report.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30, 1918.—In connection with the Federal Trade Commission's survey of the paper industry a summary of the monthly reports required from manufacturers of wood pulp and other kinds of pulp used in paper making, is submitted herewith for the month of November, 1918. The table shows the kinds of pulp, the stocks, production, and shipments for the month. Pulp used by the same company which produced it has been combined with shipments. Loss of production is shown by giving the idle machine time reported by each company for each kind of pulp.

Pulp Production

The following is a tabulation of production, pulp shipped and used within the establishment where produced, and stocks of finished pulp in tons of 2,000 pounds, on an air dry basis, for November, 1918, for 160 companies operating 105 mills.

Kind of Pulp.	No. of mills.	Finished Pulp, Tons, Air Dry Basis.			
		On hand 1st of month.	Production for month.	Shipped and used during month.	On hand end of month.
Ground wood pulp.....	161	113,780	106,520	108,952	111,348
Sulphite, news grade.....	53	15,021	62,237	62,449	14,759
Sulphite, bleached.....	26	3,577	44,174	44,237	3,514
Sulphite, easy bleaching...	6	1,068	6,452	6,572	948
Sulphite, Mitscherlich....	8	1,251	7,031	6,725	1,557
Sulphate pulp.....	21	817	15,629	15,475	971
Soda pulp.....	25	3,664	27,929	27,964	3,629
Other than wood pulp.....	5	210	877	872	215
Total.....	305	139,388	270,849	273,296	136,941

Comparing the stocks on hand at the domestic pulp mills with their production, the figures indicate that:

Ground wood mill stocks equal a little more than 4 weeks' output.

- News grade sulphite mill stocks equal about 6 days' output.
- Bleached sulphite mill stocks equal about 2 days' output.
- Easy bleaching sulphite mill stocks equal about 4 days' output.
- Mitscherlich sulphite mill stocks equal about 5 days' output.
- Sulphite mill stocks equal about 1 day's output.
- Soda pulp mill stocks equal about 3 days' output.
- Mill stocks of other than wood pulp equal about 6 days' output.

Loss of Production

The number of grinders and digesters showing lost time during the month of November was 1,710 (a). These figures do not include 22 grinders and 5 digesters in 6 mills that were not in operation during November, chiefly on account of no orders and repairs.

Kind of Pulp.	Lack of Labor.		Repairs.		Other Reasons.	
	No. of grinders and digesters.	Total hours idle.	No. of grinders and digesters.	Total hours idle.	No. of grinders and digesters.	Total hours idle.
Ground wood.....	366	26,436	411	28,603	672	92,355 ¹
Sulphite, news grade.....	2	652	21	2,501	32	17,690 ²
Sulphite, Bleached.....	2	6	5	400	55	1,470 ³
Sulphite, easy bleaching.....	.....	.....	10	729	17	1,046 ⁴
Sulphite, Mitscherlich.....	.....	.....	1	24	1	316
Sulphate, pulp.....	.....	.....	7	224	14	568 ⁵
Soda pulp.....	15	3,387	9	324	62	4,820 ⁶
Other than wood pulp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	470 ⁷
Total.....	385	30,481	464	32,805	861	118,735

(a) Because of the separate tabulation of time lost due to the signing of the armistice, the number of grinders and digesters were duplicated in some instances.

¹Includes 61,505 hours due to low water; 13,008 due to Peace Celebration, and 3,970 hours due to lack of material.

²Includes 2,061 hours due to lack of water, 2,336 hours due to Spanish influenza, and 768 hours due to Peace Celebration.

³Includes 770 hours due to lack of water, and 412 hours due to Peace Celebration.

⁴Entire 1,046 hours due to holiday and Peace Celebration.

⁵Includes 210 hours due to Peace Celebration, and 89 hours due to lack of lime.

⁶Includes 2,228 hours due to Peace Celebration, 938 hours due to lack of water, and 864 hours due to lack of orders.

⁷Includes 288 hours due to lack of water.

Little Progress in News Print Case

Very little progress has been made in the reopening of the news print controversy between the publishers and paper manufacturers. Up to this time the publishers have not filed any brief with the Federal Trade Commission or with the Circuit Court in New York. It is probable that they will make an effort to file these briefs until after they have received some decision from the Department of Justice as to what it intends to do. While officials of the Department are not discussing the situation, it is understood on good authority that the Department has been in touch with attorneys for the news print paper manufacturers on this matter. The latter, so it is said, have informed the Department that they can take no steps until after they have had a conference with the manufacturers. It is not believed, therefore, that any decision will be reached by the officials of the Department of Justice within the next week or ten days.

Removed from Export Conservation List

The War Trade Board announced today removals of the following from the Export Conservation List, effective January 4: Book and poster paper, pulp wood and wood pulp.

Paper Laboratory's Report

The paper laboratory of the Bureau of Standards made 533 tests during November, according to a report which has just been made by F. C. Clark, chief of the laboratory, to the director of the bureau. Of this number 290 tests were for the Public Printer, 117 were for investigative work, 69 for Government Departments, and 57 for outside parties.

The work of the laboratory on the problem of smoke pad filters has been continued very successfully, and a paper of the desired protection is practically assured.

Experimental work on the manufacture of cigarette paper has been started, with a view of using ramie fiber. The extent to which the work will be carried is dependent on the outcome of the preliminary trials now in use.

Report on News Print and Book Paper

The Federal Trade Commission has just issued the following statement showing the production and stocks of book and news-print paper for the first two weeks of December:

Weekly reports from 45 book paper manufacturers operating 77 mills for the first two weeks of December, 1918, show the following results:

Week Ended	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.
Total book paper.....	28,775	29,459
Mill stocks first of week:		
Periodical paper.....	3,355	3,416
Produced during week:		
Total book paper.....	15,488	15,334
Periodical paper.....	4,426	4,346
Shipped during week:		
Total book paper.....	14,804	15,927
Periodical paper.....	4,365	4,260
Mill stocks, end of week:		
Total book paper.....	29,459	28,866
Periodical paper.....	3,416	3,502

Note.—Periodical paper includes that known by manufacturers to be used for printing magazines and periodicals. The total fig-

ures include the periodical book paper. The stocks contain a duplication of about 5,000 tons on account of the coated paper included.

Stocks of total book paper were decreased 709 tons at the beginning of the period by corrected figures received from the mills.

Mill stocks of both periodical and total book paper increased during the period.

Loss of Production

Reports of 199 machines show the following loss of time during the first two weeks of December:

	Repairs.		Lack of Orders.		Other Reasons.	
	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.
First week.....	20	696	10	1,372	17	913
Second week ..	17	529	15	2,048	24	694

Under "other reasons" during the first week 3 machines of the 17 were idle 432 hours on account of lack of labor, and during the second week 3 machines of the 24 were idle 432 hours on account of lack of labor and 10 machines were down 156 hours on account of fire.

The above figures include machines running partial time on other grades than book paper.

The total time the machines were idle increased about 35 per cent. over the preceding two-weeks' period, the principal cause being lack of orders.

Reports from 34 domestic manufacturers operating 55 newsprint mills, show the following results for the first two weeks of December, 1918:

Week Ended	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.
Mill stocks first of week:		
Total print	20,100	21,598
Standard news	16,395	17,740
Produced during week:		
Total print	25,163	25,942
Standard news	22,918	23,157
Shipped during week:		
Total print	23,665	26,187
Standard news	21,573	23,577
Mill stocks end of week:		
Total print	21,598	21,353
Standard news	17,740	17,320

Note.—Above figures for total print include hanging paper. Corrected figures received from the mills are responsible for 301 tons decrease in the stocks of both total print and standard news at the beginning of the period.

Mill stocks of both standard news and total print increased during the period.

Loss of Production

Aside from the loss of production of two mills, due to the taking of the power by the Government, reports from 152 machines running full or partial time on print paper, showed the following loss of time during the first two weeks of December:

	Repairs.		Lack of Labor.		Other Reasons.	
	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.
First week	16	242	12	366	2	22
Second week	13	163	2	24	2	5

Total loss of time by the machines increased about 13 per cent over the preceding two weeks' period.

None of the mills reported loss of time due to lack of coal.

Exports and Imports of Paper

Exports of domestic newsprint paper and imports of printing and wrapping paper in October are shown in the following figures compiled by the Department of Commerce:

EXPORTS

Country.	Domestic Newsprint Paper.	
	Pounds.	
France	3,154,913	\$107,122
British Honduras	1,380	75
Guatemala	1,920	115
Honduras	2,000	140
Nicaragua	13,350	645
Panama	1,838	119
Salvador	9,415	867
Mexico	200	16
Barbados	6,710	295
Trinidad and Tobago	22,160	858
Cuba	407,854	15,005
Dutch W. I.	4,286	275
French W. I.	1,140	59
Dominican Republic	1,600	84
Argentina	879,122	33,877
Bolivia	80,389	3,546
Brazil	294,236	16,224
Chile	429,087	19,298
Colombia	17,608	1,205
Ecuador	205,900	8,382
British Guiana	4,926	258
Peru	190,066	7,650
Uruguay	362,290	14,523
Venezuela	147,354	6,656
China	619,165	41,050
Dutch East Indies	738,643	35,722
Japan	595,590	37,725
Australia	2,008,105	70,266
French Oceania	185	15
British South Africa	1,005,189	40,254
British East Africa	82,390	5,230
	11,289,011	\$467,556

IMPORTS.

Country.	Printing Paper.	
	Pounds.	
Canada (free)	91,636,880	\$2,805,537
England (dutiable)	3,654	2,052
Cuba "	74	4
	Wrapping Paper.	
Canada "	700,301	52,556
Hongkong "	485	57

Trade Acceptance Report

The Special Committee on Trade Acceptances of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has just submitted a majority and minority report on the subject of trade acceptances which cannot fail to be of special concern to all of the interests of the country. In arguing in favor of trade acceptances the committee says:

"Some misunderstanding appears to have arisen regarding the effect of the development of the trade acceptance upon the continuance of the cash discount principle. The trade acceptance is not necessarily a substitute for such discounts; it need not affect those trades where cash discounts prevail, nor need it lead to a revival of the cash discount system in trades or lines where it has been abolished. The adoption of the trade acceptance merely replaces the open account on the seller's books, with a written acknowledgement of the buyer's obligations in such form as to make it a more readily available instrument of credit." Continuing the report says:

"While the trade acceptance is not proposed as a substitute for

(Continued on page 52)

AN ENCOURAGING RESUME OF THE PAPER SITUATION

Alexander Thomson, Sales Manager of the Champion Coated Paper Co., Issues Statement of an Optimistic Character Regarding the Paper Market—Says Fact That Thousands of Concerns Which Have Been Busy with War Orders Will Feel Necessity of Issuing Catalogues Will Be Sure to Have Strengthening Effect on Book Paper Market—Sulphite Pulp Is Sure to Continue High Priced.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Alexander Thomson, sales manager of the Champion Coated Paper Company, Hamilton, Ohio, has just given out the following interesting review of the paper situation:

Now that the war is happily ended, we are confronted with the problem of readjustment. We cannot conceive that either prices or conditions of manufacture can remain indefinitely as they have been, and it is impossible for anyone to say just how drastic the readjustment will be, or how long it will be before this period is over, and what may be termed normal prices are again current.

It may be of advantage to recall that since August, 1914, the purchase of paper has been on a hysterical basis. Much of the blame for this should be laid upon the consumers, who have uniformly refrained from purchasing when they normally would have been in the market, with the result that paper manufacturers would receive in a week or two—as soon as the trade realized that the peak of prices had not been reached—a flood of orders sufficient in volume to run their mills for three or four months. The only recourse of the manufacturer, when he had received as much tonnage as he dared commit himself to sell, or could obtain the materials to produce, was to raise his prices sufficiently to stop the flood of orders for the time being.

Many Other Factors Involved

Of course there were many other factors involved in the price advances that have taken place since the war started, which are too well known to need enumeration, but there is no doubt that the periodical waves of hesitation during which the trade bought little or nothing, only to become alarmed and purchase hysterically a few weeks later, caused prices to go higher than might have been the case had each one bought paper according to his requirements.

Since August, 1914, there have been five distinct periods such as we have pictured above, all of which might have been averted, at least in part, by the use of forbearance and common sense. As there is every indication that we are passing through the early part of another such episode, we are sending this pamphlet to the trade in the hope that co-operation may prevent not only an exaggerated period of depression, but the wild orgy of speculative buying that must inevitably follow, with the resulting complaint as to poor service and high prices.

The fear of a radical fall in prices can be the only reason advanced at the present time for not purchasing paper that the consumer normally needs.

We hope by reviewing the manufacturing situation briefly, to show what the price situation is likely to be during the next few months, so that any who are convinced that these ideas are correct may so regulate their purchases as to get deliveries as needed and have the added advantage of buying before others, not so easily convinced, come into the market all at one time.

The price of paper, like any other commodity, is regulated largely by the demand for it, subject to the cost of manufacture and the supply that is available.

An examination in detail of these factors may give us some valuable information and lead to a fairly accurate estimate of the paper situation for the next few months.

There is no doubt, as has just been stated, that paper prices for the next few months will be largely influenced, up or down, by the demand. If we can gauge with fair accuracy whether this will be heavy or light, we will have an indication as to prospective prices.

What Will Influence Demand in Near Future?

The most important factor involved, as far as high-grade book paper and coated paper are concerned, is the fact that literally thousands of factories and corporations which have been so busy with war orders that they have not issued a catalogue or printed matter of any sort for from one to four years, must now adjust themselves to peace conditions and must issue catalogues and other printed matter as soon as practical. If these industries are advised to withhold their purchase of paper because of any prospective drop in prices, it is inevitable that they will all come into the market at once, as soon as it becomes evident that this advice is unsound. There will result another avalanche of buying that will surpass anything we have seen, with a further advance in price which will be bitterly resented by the consumer, who will be the last to realize that the whole trouble is caused by his own excessive caution.

Aside from the excellent prospect of domestic business, the consumer must not forget that the United States is now almost the sole supply of the entire export world. The demand is insistent and our rapidly increasing shipping facilities will soon give our manufacturers ample opportunity to dispose of any possible surplus. Heretofore the United States paper maker has been able to export only to South America, China, Japan, Australia and South Africa, but during the next few weeks shipping will be available to England, France and Italy—countries that are literally desperate for paper supplies, and which will absorb an immense tonnage the moment it can be shipped to them.

It is very difficult indeed to see how the United States paper manufacturer can fail to have a heavy demand upon his product during the winter and spring of 1919.

Let us now examine the question of supply—how are our manufacturers equipped with raw materials and labor to produce a heavy tonnage for early 1919?

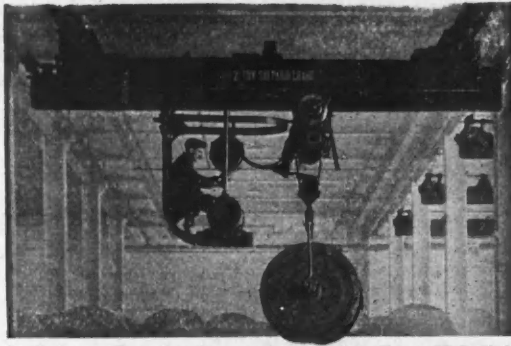
As to labor, it is true that the situation is less critical than it was, and that some degree of selection can be used in employing. There is no prospect of any reduction in wages, nor can there well be until there is a decrease in the price of food, etc.

The principal raw material used in the manufacture of paper is sulphite pulp. This article, which was abnormally low in price at the start of the war, has increased in value until it now sells for from 7½ cents to 11 cents per pound when bleached, or 5½ cents unbleached, against 2 to 3 cents per pound before the war. The low pre-war price was largely the result of Swedish competition, there being no duty on imported pulp. No more Swedish pulp can possibly come into this country until next June, even if there were plenty of ships available to bring it, as navigation closes from that country on December first. What will happen to pulp prices when the Swedish pulp is again brought into this country is a question of the future and has nothing to do with the purpose of this article, which is published in the hope of preventing a congestion for the present.

Those who might be interested in the present prices of pulp in Scandinavia, will realize that there is little hope of any importation until prices are much lower than the latest quotations as taken from the October *Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal*:

"A good deal of business in Norwegian pulps has been transacted in October for prompt shipment. F. o. b. prices have re-

(Continued on page 32)



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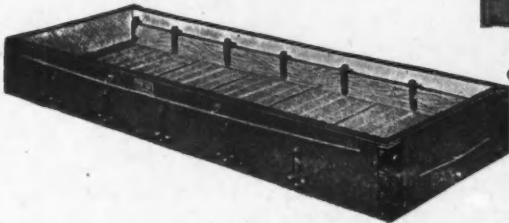
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CONDITIONS IN NEWS PRINT ARE NOT BAD AS DEPICTED

A. L. Dawe, Secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Takes Strong Exceptions to an Article Giving Depressing Views Regarding Market Conditions for the Coming Year—Says Publishers Themselves Are Largely Responsible for the Situation as it Exists Today—Unregulated Prices While Temporarily Inconvenient Would Have Worked Their Own Cure—Other Trade News.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., January 1, 1919.—A. L. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, has taken strong exception to an article appearing in *The Editor and Publisher*, of New York, purporting to give a forecast of the news print paper market conditions for the coming year. This article was headed "News Print Outlook for 1919 Menace to Publishers." In a letter to the *Montreal Gazette* on the subject, Mr. Dawe says:

Mr. Dawe's Letter

"I would not presume to comment upon statements in the article applying particularly to the anticipated production of news print paper in the United States and to its probable disposition, assuming that the writer is necessarily better informed thereon than I could be, but as to the Canadian situation I should like to say a word.

"It is true, as the article asserts, that the demand for Canadian news print outstrips the supply, especially from American consumers. I do not, however, believe that conditions are quite so alarming as those depicted, nor that there is any danger, as alleged, that a large number of newspaper properties will be compelled to close down during the coming year owing to their inability to get paper.

"But even if the prospects were as bad as indicated, who would be to blame therefor? Who, but those short-sighted publishers who for the past three years have been conducting a merciless warfare against the paper manufacturers and who yet believe that a political club can be used to bring them relief?

"If there is an under-supply of paper today, it is due, so far as Canadian production is concerned, to the fact that the development of the papermaking industry in this country has been throttled by unwise Government restrictions, imposed upon it at the instance of the publishers. Since these restrictive measures were applied no new mills have been built in Canada, and, practically speaking, no additions of importance have been made to those already in existence. On the contrary, owing to the uncertainties imposed by Government regulation, several mills have diverted part of their machinery to other products not susceptible to Government price-fixing. Among such producers may be mentioned the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited; J. R. Booth, Price Bros. & Co., Limited, and others. One manufacturer testified before the Canadian Paper Controller that \$2,000,000, which had been raised by his company to build extensions to their paper mills, was diverted to the purchase of war bonds and the contemplated improvements abandoned owing to Government interference with the industry. Other mills have had to put off contemplated extensions owing to the fact that investors cannot be induced to put their money into an industry that is subject to political attacks.

Export Demand

"It is true, furthermore, as the article in question asserts, that the export demand for Canadian paper is aggravating the situation, because consumers in other countries are more concerned in getting the paper than they are in beating down the price. Canadian manufacturers have for months carried on their books

orders from overseas consumers willing to pay from \$80 to \$100 a ton for news print, and have only been deterred from filling them because of their inability to get shipping space. With the promise of an early restoration of shipping facilities, these orders will naturally receive attention, since no ruling by the Federal Trade Commission, nor any other price-fixing body in the United States, will suffice to stop Canadian manufacturers from availing themselves of their best markets.

"It may not be generally known in the United States, but it is a fact nevertheless that up to March 31, 1918, Canada had expended on war account no less a sum than \$875,000,000 and had incurred thereby additional annual interest charges of some \$52,000,000, although her total annual interest charge prior to the war amounted to but \$12,000,000. Since that time the war has cost Canada, a nation of 8,000,000 people, at least \$250,000,000 additional, with its corresponding interest account. The end is not yet. Our country, like the United States, is looking to export commerce to carry a considerable proportion of this additional burden of taxation. It can hardly be expected to interfere with its foreign trade to its own disadvantage, even for the benefit of such good neighbors and friends as the American consumers of its natural products, such as news print paper.

Publishers Badly Advised

"American and Canadian newspaper publishers who depend upon the Dominion for their supply of paper, have unfortunately been badly advised. They have shown too great a reluctance, needlessly, as there is plenty of evidence to prove, to adjust the selling price of their products to their legitimate cost of production, as is done in all other lines of business. If, instead of resorting to political pressure to beat down the price of paper, they had from the beginning recognized the inevitable trend of commodity prices of all kinds to a higher level and had adjusted their own affairs to meet it, they would not now be complaining of the 'menace' of a paper famine and the possibility of still higher prices.

"The fact of the matter is that arbitrary price-fixing has done for the paper industry what it inevitably does whenever resorted to. It has reduced production, increased consumption and enhanced open market values. Unregulated prices, while they might have proven temporarily inconvenient, would in the end have stimulated production, decreased consumption and ultimately have worked their own cure."

St. Maurice Co. on Dividend Basis

Announcement was made at the week-end that an initial dividend of 1¼ per cent had been declared on the shares of the St. Maurice Pulp & Paper Company, whose plant is at Three Rivers, Quebec. The placing of the \$5,000,000 capital stock of this company on a 5 per cent basis has been anticipated for some months, and although the stocks had no regular market here, they have been quite strong, selling within a few months from below 50 to above 60. The principal market for the shares has been New York and Philadelphia, although there has been a little trading in the street here. The company is controlled by the Union Bag & Paper Company. The company's profits for 1917 were \$595,147, and it is understood that they have been considerably higher in 1918.

Canada's Lumber Production

A census of the lumber industry in Canada, just completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows that the total capital invested in the industry in Canada, including land, buildings, plant, machinery and tools, is \$149,266,019, and the number of employes over 60,000. The aggregate value of the production in 1917 was \$115,777,130.

The principal kinds of lumber by species of wood used were spruce, 1,466,558 M feet; white pine, 79,609 M feet; douglas fir, 706,996 M feet; hemlock, 322,722 M feet; cedar, 149,999 M feet;

(Continued on page 42)

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NEW PAPER STOCK COMPANY IS FORMED IN KALAMAZOO

Kalamazoo Trading Co. Is Organized with Capital Stock of \$30,000 and Will Occupy a Building Affording Over 20,000 Square Feet of Space—While New York Capital Is Largely Interested in the Concern, the Plant Will Be Under the Management of H. F. Meisterheim, Who Is the Concern's Vice President and General Manager—Felix Pagenstecher Resigns.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., December 30, 1918.—Kalamazoo now boasts three well-equipped establishments for handling all grades of waste paper. In addition to those concerns operating under the names of Oscar Gumbinsky & Bro. and D. Graff & Sons, the Kalamazoo Trading Company has been organized with a capital of \$30,000 and entered the field. This concern is located at 426 to 430 East Main street in a building that affords it over 20,000 square feet of floor space and that is well adapted to its needs. Shipping facilities are excellent and the structure has been entirely overhauled and equipped with electric baling presses and all other necessary machinery for properly handling stock.

While New York capital is largely interested in the new enterprise, the local plant will be under the management of A. F. Meisterheim, who is the company's vice-president and general manager. Mr. Meisterheim has a wide and favorable acquaintance with the trade. For the past four years he has been purchasing agent for the King Paper company and for eight years previous he held various positions with the Bryant Paper Company.

The paper mills in the Kalamazoo valley district are the largest consumers of waste paper in the world. If one includes Kalamazoo, Otsego, Plainwell, Watervleit, Three Rivers and White Pigeon, at the same time omitting such mills as those operated by the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company, Hawthorne Paper Company, and the Lee Paper Company, users of rags and sulphite exclusively, it is discovered that the total amount of waste paper used is 450,000,000 pounds per annum, or 37,500,000 pounds per month. It would require thirty thousand 15-ton capacity cars to transport this amount of freight. One combined issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Ladies' Home Journal* would last these mills two days only.

Felix Pagenstecher Makes Change

A most interesting event in local paper trade circles comes in the announcement that Felix Pagenstecher has resigned his position as secretary and member of the executive committee of the Kalamazoo Paper Company and will shortly after the first of the year associate himself with the Bryant Paper Company in an official capacity. The nature of Mr. Pagenstecher's duties in his new position are not known at this time. When interviewed, he merely stated that the change would be made.

Mr. Pagenstecher came to Kalamazoo with Frank Kress in 1902 at the time of the organization of the Riverview Coated Paper Company. Mr. Pagenstecher became secretary and general manager of the concern and Mr. Kress general superintendent. At that time it was a six machine coating mill. Under the business guidance of Mr. Pagenstecher this company enjoyed a remarkable career of prosperity. The plant was enlarged several times to meet the demands of the trade until now it has 18 coating machines and divides honors with the Imperial division of the Bryant Paper Company of being the largest in Michigan.

In 1917 the Riverview Coated Paper Company erected a modern paper mill, designed to house two machines, with auxiliary equipment. At the time it was known that the question of con-

solidation with the Kalamazoo Paper Company was being considered. This affiliation was perfected early last summer, the Riverview Coated Paper Company passing out of existence and being succeeded by the Kalamazoo Paper Company with a capital of \$1,605,000.

Since this consolidation, Mr. Pagenstecher has been secretary of the Kalamazoo Paper Company and member of the executive committee, composed of himself, F. M. Hodge and A. E. Curtenius. In addition to other duties he has been directly in charge of sales.

He is one of the most popular paper men in the Kalamazoo valley district, known and recognized as a highly capable official.

Raid Michigan Mill Supply Co.

A paper stock house that was not a paper stock house was developed in Detroit last week, when officers of the law enforcement division of the State food and drug department, raided the warehouses of the Michigan Mill Supply Company, 519 Beaubien street and made the most important liquor seizure in the history of Michigan's prohibition campaign.

Not only did the officers gather in between \$40,000 and \$50,000 worth of contraband whiskey, but they also arrested six men, who on account of their financial strength are believed to be the strongest factors yet uncovered in liquor law violations in the State.

The six are: Alexander Simons, president of the Michigan Mill Supply Company; Abraham Berris, secretary-treasurer; Robert Nederlander, broker, believed to be the heaviest financial backer of the company's operations; Samuel Fishman, Stanley Yonkus and George Dobinsky. The six have been arraigned and will be tried in a United States court, because of difficulties in liquor prosecutions in State channels.

The Michigan Mill Supply Company was organized with a capital of \$50,000, on April 15, 1918, just a few days before the prohibition law went into effect. Ostensibly it was engaged in a wholesale rag business, supplying various paper mills. For months no suspicion was directed toward it, but recently unusually large supplies of liquor have been furnished by a big central agency to certain "blind pigs" and drug stores. These clues were taken up and the arrests followed.

Federal operatives in Chicago worked in connection with Michigan officials and were able to report that a shipment of cases of whiskey and kegs of whiskey, all packed in bales of rags, was to be made from that city to Detroit. The car was spotted and traced and officers placed over it. The alleged violators began unloading the car last Sunday morning and were allowed to proceed until the goods were in the warehouses. Then the arrests and seizure were made, with the results above noted. Officers do not hesitate to say they will be able to unearth additional evidence against the men.

Mills Close for Holidays

Practically every paper mill in the Kalamazoo valley district closed down Tuesday, December 24, to give its employes a Christmas vacation. A major portion of them resumed operations on Monday, December 30, while the others will re-open the Monday following New Year's. Those remaining idle for the longer period will accept the opportunity to take inventory and make the regular clean-up, always done at this season of the year.

All the mills have been very busy during 1917 and while it has been a bit quiet since the signing of the armistice, there is every indication of a speedy resumption of business as soon as 1919 rolls around.

Resolutions for Col. Westnedge

The city commission of Kalamazoo has taken official cognizance of the death of Colonel Joseph B. Westnedge, commander of the 126th Infantry, at Nantes, France, Nov. 29, by the adoption of suitable resolutions and ordering the American flag to be flown at half-mast over the City Hall. Action was unanimous.

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GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY IN CHICAGO

Mill Men Feel That They Have Done Remarkably Well During the Closing Week of the Year Resisting Efforts of Buyers to Secure Lower Prices—Although the Present Market Shows Some Signs of Weakness, Especially in Book Paper Prices it Is Expected That the Influx of New Business After the First of the Year Will Give a Much Stronger Tone to the Market.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, December 30, 1918.—The general condition of the paper trade of the city has been satisfactory during the past week. The mill men here feel that they have done remarkably well during the closing weeks of the year to keep their prices firm, resisting efforts of buyers to secure lower prices. In taking this attitude on prices the feeling of the mills, as reflected by their representatives here, is that they not only owe it to themselves to take this firm stand, but also to the dealers who stocked up on paper at war prices. They believe that these dealers, of whom there are quite a few, should be given a chance to unload their stocks before lower prices lay them open to impossible competition on all hands. During the week it was reported that several mills had taken orders at lower prices. In each case the order was both large and desirable, and the mill taking the order was known to need the business. Few of the mills in Middle Western and Northwestern territory now have orders enough to keep them going for a month, if they did not receive anything additional during that period.

Look for Stronger Tone to Market

The present market shows a few signs of weakness, it is true, and book paper prices, in particular, seem to lack the staple quality, but the optimists are convinced that an influx of new business after the first of the year will do much to give a stronger tone to the market. That this new business will come is the opinion of nearly everybody connected with the paper trade here. That the mills will attract tonnage by cutting prices is not the opinion of members of the paper trade here. Even the jobbers, many of whom are now looking for low prices—and withholding orders if they cannot find them—are adverse to seeing the market take the toboggan. If paper prices must drop, they say, let the descent be gradual. Only in this manner can serious loss be avoided.

Mills Running Rather Quietly

Word from the paper mills in territory surrounding Chicago is to the effect that they are running along rather quietly. During the holiday week many executives, and workers as well, were away on trips, or else they simply took a few days off to be with their folks. Some of the mills were closed down entirely, and a number of the large ones were not running to the usual capacity. Much overhauling is being done in the mills, it is declared. The long, steady run during the war was not without its effect on the machinery, and the replacing of worn parts and the installation of new machinery has become easier now that the war has removed many of the restrictions.

A. W. McAnulty Returns from Army

A. W. McAnulty of the McAnulty Paper & Twine Company, 18 W. Kinzie street, has returned to the city after receiving his discharge from the army, and is again devoting his attention to his business. James S. McAnulty, his brother, is expected back in the city in the near future. He is now at Camp Grant, waiting to be mustered out of the army. A. W. McAnulty was in the ordnance department, and spent a considerable part of his stay in the

army on active duty in France. James S. McAnulty got as far as England, but was stricken with bronchial pneumonia and nearly died. He recovered later, and was able to render valuable service in the common cause.

Selling Stock of Lee Paper Co.

"Jimmy" McGuirk of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company has been busy in his capacity as trustee for the creditors in the Lee Paper Company failure. He has been selling the stock at 703 South LaSalle street, and hopes to have everything closed out within the next few days, as the lease is about to expire. Mr. McGuirk has not been selling any of the paper held by the company in the warehouse, as the charge for storage is low, and in the present condition of the paper market a forced sale would not be good judgment. The entire stock, originally appraised by the owners of the Lee Paper Company at \$11,000, but later found to be worth less than \$8,000, will naturally suffer some shrinkage, but Mr. McGuirk is determined that it shall bring as much as possible for the creditors.

Mr. Olmsted Arranging for Convention

George Olmsted, of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, president of the National Paper Trade Association, has returned from the East, where he recently attended a series of meetings looking to the holding of the annual convention.

"The plans are all shaping up well indeed," said Mr. Olmsted, "and I expect a big crowd. Everybody is more or less on the anxious seat on reconstruction matters, and the convention is the place to find out what the other fellow thinks."

Regarding lower prices and possible price-cutting, Mr. Olmsted said he would regard with alarm any serious slashing of prices during the early months of the new year. The mills cannot help themselves by such methods, he said, and as a matter of fact, the placing of orders is checked by indications of weakness of this sort.

General Trade Notes

Fred Lee, of the Lee Paper Company, which is now in the hands of creditors, has set himself up as an agent for paper lines in this city.

Norman Wainwright, who leaves a responsible position with the J. W. Butler Paper Company on the first of the year, will become associated with the Canadian Export Company, with headquarters at Montreal, Canada. Mr. Wainwright, it is understood, has been called to a fine position with this big company, which handles the bulk of the news print paper export of Canada to other countries, including the United States. Mr. Wainwright's many friends here wish him well in his new connection.

Fred Dresskell, manager of the Chicago office of the Champion Coated Paper Company, has returned from Cleveland, O., where with Mrs. Dresskell he spent Christmas with relatives and friends.

George H. Gepheide has become secretary of the Barden Paper Company at Otsego, Mich., according to word reaching his friends here. He was formerly assistant treasurer of this firm.

Ray Harrington, of the Kalamazoo Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., was a visitor in the city during the week.

Arthur Bermingham, of the Bermingham & Prosser Company, made a business trip to Kansas City, Mo., last week, H. G. Prosser remaining in the city to look after after local business. Walter Bermingham, who recently visited here, has returned to New York, where he is manager of the branch office of the company.

E. B. Mendsen Leaves Michigan Paper Co.

PLAINVILLE, Mich., December 30, 1918.—E. B. Mendsen, sales manager of the Michigan Paper Company of Plainwell, has resigned, effective December 31.

He will leave with his family for Florida for the balance of the winter as soon as his son, who has been in service for over a year and is enroute from France, can accompany them.

There is no reason why the belt user should pay the cost of stretch

Beginning January 1, 1919 every Leviathan and Anaconda belt will be sold under a guarantee definitely protecting the buyer against stretch.

For every 1% the belt stretches after the first cut, the Main Belting Company will refund 3% of the purchase price. The first cut is excepted merely because it is generally recognized that it is more a matter of taking up slack than taking out stretch.

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TRADE IN PHILADELPHIA REPORTED RATHER QUIET

Conditions, However, Are Seasonable and Trade Is Not Inclined to Worry About the Future—Review of the Situation Shows That the Paper Dealer Has Experienced a Most Unusual Year—While There Were No Tremendous Profits Everyone Seems to Be Satisfied With the Results of the Year's Business—J. L. N. Smythe Sails for Australia on Business Trip.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1918.—The holiday week has of course been a time of merely nominal business—the close-up of a most memorable period in trade annals. It has afforded a fine opportunity for stock taking and for the rearrangement of stock preparatory to the business of the new year and it has given, too, opportunity for a little trade review and a little prophecy.

The paper dealers had an unusual time of it throughout the entire year. Business conditions, due of course to the war, were most disturbed. There were periods of tremendous rush and in between, partial stagnation. Prices went soaring, supplies were often short, the labor situation was most acute. The difficulties generally were not the inability to get orders or to get prices, but to overcome the great obstacles of securing stock from the mills and after it was secured, of getting shipments. On the whole, while no one will admit a period of tremendous profits, the year closed with everyone in good humor over the past and with every one confident of better business because of more settled times in the future. A lowering of prices, but no slump, is anticipated.

Conditions in Paper Stock Market

In the paper stock market conditions were somewhat different. For the first eight months of the year the trade about held its own—demand was not very great, expenses were very high and the margin of profit was only fair. But the last four months were distinctly satisfactory. The slack of the early seasons was recovered and, in the words of William L. Simmons, of John Simmons Sons Company, "every dealer with whom I have canvassed the situation has had an experience similar to my own and one which has been as described." The Simmons firm stands in the forefront of the trade; it is widely known and its heritage of high standards received from its founder, John Simmons, long since entered into rest, makes its resume of conditions authoritative. Mr. Simmons voices the general trade opinion when he speaks of the future in terms of entire hopefulness and confidence.

The building and roofing paper end of the business, described by Robert Batchellor of the C. S. Garrett & Son Company, has a fine future ahead. Judging from the volume and character of inquiries on hand, business will boom just as soon as the Spring opens and building operations, long delayed because of Governmental prohibition, can be put under way. During the years the dealers were under a heavy handicap because they were unable to make contracts due to inability to be assured of materials. Firms having Government business, and this applies almost exclusively to the mills, had a prosperous time but the general trade was far from satisfactory.

For but one class of trade was the close of the year a busy one—the dealers in specialties. The revival of activity in the confectionery trade, consequent on the removal of the Government restrictions, brought a big and rather sudden market for glazed and waxed papers, boxes and the like. That of course is now over and a belated stock taking is going on.

J. L. N. Smythe Sails for Australia

On Christmas eve, J. L. N. Smythe, head of the firm bearing his name, sailed from the harbor of San Francisco bound for

Australia. His visit is distinctly a business one—the development of the already considerable business done by this firm with the big island, and the expansion of the territory supplied by his firm with those lines of which it controls territorial rights. The trip will last for several months. In preparation for the large export and domestic business which is planned, home facilities have been developed. The firm has thoroughly equipped its recent new home, 30-32-34 South Sixth street, with every facility for the expeditious handling of business. Recently the firm secured the Southern States as its exclusive territory for the sale of the Clayville Paper Mills Company's products. O. P. Hazard, formerly selling agent for the Clayville Mill, whose specialty is crepe toilet papers, is in charge of the Smythe Company's specialty department. The firm also has secured the exclusive sale of the Adams Paper Company products, anti-tarnish kraft tissues and sulphite specialties.

The Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company closed down its mills Christmas eve for the usual renovations. The old scale has been removed and there is in progress of installation a new scale for weighing truckloads at a time. No date for reopening has been fixed.

D. L. Ward Co. Gives Christmas Turkeys

Each of the 161 employes of the D. L. Ward Company received as a Christmas surprise a 10 to 12-pound turkey. This was in addition to the bonuses earned. Since the firm's business was a profitable one, the pocketbooks of the employes were substantially supplemented. George W. Ward sails on January 16th for a trip of several months to China and Japan in which an already large business is being done and where considerable expansion is contemplated. In preparation for the trip the heads of the firm presented him with a well-equipped traveler's suit case. Announcement was made by Mr. Ward that W. S. Wilcox has been made vice president and Frank Straka treasurer. Sergeant Clifford R. Sing, who was in charge of the orders department, has returned to business from Camp Wadsworth. William Hence expects actively to assume charge of the firm's publicity after his discharge from the Army next week.

General News of the Trade

Charles Beck, Jr., head of the Charles Beck Paper Company, spent the week at Lake Placid on a holiday rest.

Simon Walter, Jr., an active trade figure, and a prominent member of councils, was honored during the week by being elected by his fellow city fathers, as a representative of the city on the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties Gas Works. The position is only honorary.

The Wilson Paper Company, 114 North Third street, mills agents, specializing in York Haven fibre papers, is making preparations for the extension of the sheathing end of the business, prospects for big business in the building trade when spring opens being excellent. A line of crepe papers and papeteries also is carried.

Lieutenant Milton R. Cole, secretary of the C. S. Garrett & Son Company, 20 South Marshall street, now on the U. S. S. *Chicago*, in New York, expects shortly to sail for South America and round Buenos Aires on watchful waiting. On return from the trip he expects release and then will resume his business post.

A. S. Datz & Son in the course of inventory found a very satisfactory condition of sales and stock during the year.

Henry Stokes, secretary and treasurer of the York Haven Paper Company, has been dividing his time between the offices in the Land Title Building and the mills. The company was declared a war essential and hence its output of 65 tons daily of fibre papers was not restricted. The mills continue to run on full time, hoping to catch up with private orders, partly sidetracked because of Government requisitions. Settlement of the dispute over water power between the mills and an adjoining power company has been settled, the paper company being confirmed in its prior claim on the water supply.

"IMPROVED" KNOTTER

for the first screening of sulphite, sulphate or ground wood pulp

We shall be glad to furnish data and samples of the work this machine will do in actual use.



The cost of power and upkeep is extremely small and the results are very satisfactory.

Knotter Design No. 2

WE ASK A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

IMPROVED PAPER MACHINERY CO.

NASHUA, N. H., U. S. A.

Our Foreign Department

is equipped in every detail to handle your foreign business intelligently and efficiently.

Bills negotiated and handled for collection.

Cable orders of payment executed in all parts of the World.

Commercial Letters of Credit granted.

Drafts issued on all points.

Foreign monies bought and sold.

Contracts for exchange concluded.

Travelers' Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks issued.

We will be pleased to supply information regarding any foreign financial transactions.

The First National Bank of Boston

Capital, Surplus, and Profits, \$27,000,000
Resources Over \$250,000,000

Branch at Buenos Aires, Argentina

BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Opens Bids and Makes Awards on Various Lots of Paper—Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal Opens Bids on Numerous Lots of Paper at Interesting Prices—Bids Are Opened by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department—Bids and Awards for Paper by Various Other Government Departments.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30, 1918.—Bids were opened today by the Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office for 6,800 pounds (100 reams) of 31½x45½—68, white M. F. printing paper, as follows: Whitaker Paper Company, at \$1.225 per pound; American Writing Paper Company, at \$1.1475; Dobler & Mudge, at \$1.11½; Bryant Paper Company, at \$.08¼, and Reading Paper Mills at \$.12¼.

Government Printing Office Award

The Aetna Paper Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing 5,100 pounds (200 reams) of 17x28, No. 20, blue glazed bond paper at \$1.513 per pound, bids for which were opened on December 6, and the Maurice O'Meara Company will furnish 800 pounds (50 reams) of 24x38—16, white paraffin paper at \$.24375 per pound, bids for which were opened on December 2.

Panama Canal Opens Bids

The Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal has opened the following paper bids:

1,000 boxes of purple carbon paper, 8x10½ in. and 200 boxes of the same, 8x14 in.; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$764.00; Hess-Hawkins Company, at \$870.00; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$643.96; Neidrich Process Company, at \$658.00; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$622.48, and \$615.78; Union Ribbon & Carbon Company, at \$636.00; American Sales Company, at \$796.00; and Universal Trading Company, at \$603.00.

80 reams (40,000 sheets) of 17x22, No. 28 white ledger paper; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$560.00; Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$733.60; Universal Trading Company, at \$542.40; K. E. Waite, at \$614.00; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$731.20; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$694.40; Bishop Paper Company, at \$817.60; Dobler & Mudge, at \$655.20; Graham Paper Company, at \$841.60 and \$584.00; Import Paper Company, at \$672.00; and Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$660.80.

100 reams (50,000 sheets) of 17x28, No. 20 white bond paper; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$394.00; Bishop Paper Company, at \$587.00; Dobler & Mudge, at \$593.00; Elsinore Paper Company, at \$564.00; Graham Paper Company, at \$612.00; Import Paper Company, at \$528.00; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$586.50 and \$468.60; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$596.70 and \$502.40; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$470.00; Republic Bag & Paper Company, \$456.00; Universal Trading Company, at \$503.90; and H. E. Waite, at \$95.20 (on sample).

Panama Canal Award

The Whiting-Patterson Company has been awarded the contract by the Purchasing Agent of the Panama Canal for furnishing 1,000 reams (500,000 sheets) of 24x37—50, M. F. book paper at \$4,750.00, bids for which were opened on December 13.

Post Office Department Opens Bids

The following bids have been opened by the Purchasing Officer of the Post Office Department, for 10,000,000 3¼x6¾ white open side, gummed window envelopes: Transco Envelope Company, at \$1.95 and \$2.40 per 1,000; United States Envelope Company, at

\$2.00, \$2.13, \$1.93 and \$2.05; Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$2.38 and \$2.34; Sewell Clapp Company, at \$2.79½ and \$3.17½; General Paper Goods Manufacturing Company, at \$2.07, \$1.91, \$1.99 and \$1.83; Hess Envelope Company, at \$2.27 and \$1.97; Oles Envelope Company, at \$2.25, and United States Paper Goods Company, at \$1.80 and \$1.70.

Bids for Navy Department

The following bids have been opened by the Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, for furnishing the various navy yards with 300,000 rolls of paper towels: Lehigh Paper Mills, at \$.159 per roll; Manufacturers' Paper Company, at \$.245; Scott Paper Company, at \$.286; West Disinfecting Company, at \$.2645.

Meeting of the Technical Association

The Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry will hold a special meeting and banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria and Hotel Astor February 4, 5 and 6, 1919. The official call for the meeting is as follows:

"This meeting offers an exceptional opportunity to technical men of the pulp and paper industry, mill engineers, chemists, and designers and constructors of paper and pulp machinery, to meet other technical workers for the discussion of new developments, methods and processes.

"It is hoped that mill executives will take a broad and generous view of this gathering of the technical men of the industry and arrange for an adequate representation of those in their employment who are members or who may desire to attend as prospective members.

"The general meeting of the Association opens in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria, at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, February 4, and meetings will be continued on Wednesday and Thursday. Due notice will be given of the hour and place of all meetings.

"The annual banquet of the Association will be held at the Hotel Astor, Forty-fourth street and Broadway, New York, on Tuesday evening, February 4, 1919, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Seats at tables will be assigned to suit the wishes of members, who may indicate their preferences for table companions in ordering tickets. It is requested that applications for banquet tickets be made promptly accompanied by check or money order at \$5 per ticket."

Knowlton Bros. Association Meets

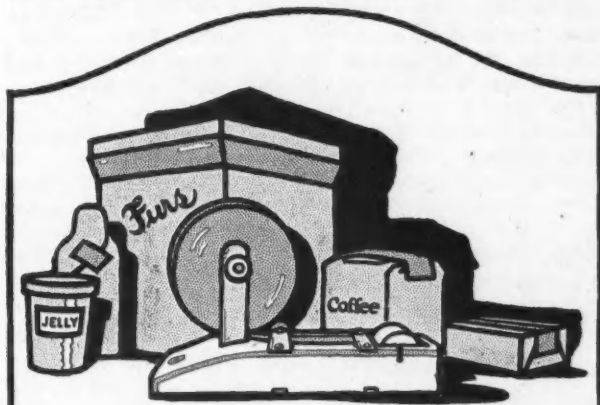
[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., December 30, 1918.—Knowlton Brothers Co-operative Association recently elected officers for the ensuing year, the annual meeting was held in the rooms at the mill and all the former officers were re-elected. They are: Charles Clages, president; John Mackey, vice president; Harry Eggleston, treasurer; W. G. Lewis, secretary.

This association was formed a few years ago and has proved of great value to the company officials, office force and workmen. Even the women employed by the company hold membership. They have many social gatherings during the year which bring the members into closer fellowship and in this manner the benefits are felt along the line of making the people connected with the company like one big family. There is general harmony and co-operation for the best interests of the company and all.

The annual banquet is one of the special features of the year. At that time all the employees assemble with their families and enjoy a feast, music, special entertainment and able speeches.

Several members of the association went into service, the men taking up arms and some of the women going as nurses. From the general fund was drawn money to purchase presents which let the members in service know they had not been forgotten. Their jobs await them upon return.



Better Packages at Less Expense

There's real thrift in using Tiedy Tape—does up packages more easily and economically than string. And it does lots of labelling, sealing and mending, that string can't do.

Our advertising in the Saturday Evening Post, Literary Digest, System and other publications hammers these truths home. It is a steadily increasing demand of merchants, business men and housewives for Tiedy Tape and Liberty Junior Moisteners.

Get your share of this business by displaying Tiedy Tape and Liberty Junior Moisteners. Use both in your store. Use our window display. Push these thrift-increasing products that yield liberal profits.

250 foot Tiedy Tape rolls sell for 12 cents and up. Widths $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 2 inches. The Liberty Junior Tape Moistener, heavy white porcelain and nicked brass, sells for \$1.50.

Prices, tape samples and literature on request.

LIBERTY PAPER COMPANY

Mills: Bellows Falls, Vt.
52 Vanderbilt Ave. New York, N. Y.

The LIBERTY JUNIOR *Moistener*
and TIEDY *Tape*

"Satisfaction"

BACK of every sale we make is an earnest effort to create a feeling of satisfaction for the products of our mills.

Some of our customers have used the same papers for ten years and longer.

FRED. C. STRYPE
520 Broadway, N. Y. City
Domestic and Export
PAPER

Only One Adjustment



THAT'S one of the reasons why the Caldwell Friction Clutch is free from breakage and other clutch troubles.

One screw shortens or lengthens the Raybestos-lined brake band and gives all the adjustment necessary.

Most clutch breakages are caused by having one of several adjustments too tight, causing one part to carry the entire load instead of one-fourth or one-sixth for which it was designed.

This cannot possibly happen in the Caldwell Clutch.

There are other reasons why the Caldwell is the best for your purpose.

Send for catalogue.

W. E. CALDWELL CO.
INCORPORATED
230 E. BRANDIES ST.
LOUISVILLE - KY.

Caldwell
FRICTION
CLUTCHES

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO. MAKES ADDED IMPROVEMENTS

Two New Officers Are Created, That of Chief Paper Maker Filled by W. S. Brooks and That of Production Engineer Filled by H. R. Harrigan—Both Messrs. Brooks and Harrigan Are Widely Experienced in Their Lines and Have Earned Their Promotion Through Their Thorough Knowledge of Papers—Old Time Employees Get Service Pins—Other News of the Paper City.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., December 23, 1918.—The improvements in the manufacturing end of the American Writing Paper Company go on. In order to bring about the maximum efficiency two new offices were created recently and men were appointed to assume the new duties. One office will be known as that of the chief paper maker and the other as that of production engineer. W. S. Brooks, formerly assistant general superintendent of Loft Dried Mills, has been made chief paper maker, and H. R. Harrigan, production engineer. Both offices are considered very important by those in charge of the affairs at the American Writing Paper Company. The new officials have functional jurisdiction over all of the mills of the company throughout the country.

W. S. Brooks to Be Chief Paper Maker

William S. Brooks, as chief paper maker, will be called upon to provide technical advice and direction to the general superintendents and division superintendents in the science, art and practice of paper making. This pertains particularly, it is understood, to the maintenance of a satisfactory quality and to effecting at the same time every possible economy in formulas. Another point that will receive his special attention is the standardization of grades.

H. R. Harrigan, as production engineer, will be held responsible for the development and perfection of the art of paper making, as it is affected by mechanical equipment. He will make a study of such refinements and improvements in the process of manufacturing paper, both as to quality and quantity as may be possible; having also charge of redesigning and revamping of, or additions to, the mechanical equipment of the company.

In making these changes further appointments were also made. Arthur C. Gault, who was acting general superintendent of machine dried mills following the death of John Montgomery, has been made general superintendent of these mills. Fred H. Sturtevant continues as general superintendent of the loft dried mills.

Widely Experienced in Paper Business

Both Messrs. Brooks and Harrigan have had wide experience in their lines. Mr. Brooks earned his promotion by his thorough knowledge of the business of paper making. He is a self-made man, having started at the very bottom and worked his way to his present position. He began his career in the Collins Manufacturing Company, North Wilbraham, in 1894. After eight years spent in various departments in this mill he came to the Riverside No. 2 mill as machine tender. After a short stay at that he was made superintendent of the Riverside No. 3 division mill. At that time he was the youngest paper mill superintendent in the United States. He continued as superintendent of this mill for a period of ten years, and at the death of Arthur M. French he was transferred to the Linden Division, where he remained until 1916, when he was made assistant general superintendent of the fine mills of the company. While superintendent of the Riverside he was sent to Unionville, Conn., to the Platner and Porter Division to begin operations at that mill, which had been shut down for a long time.

Mr. Harrigan came to the forces of the American Writing Paper Company from the District of Columbia Paper Company, Washington, D. C., where he was in charge of maintenance and new construction and also held the office of assistant manager on production.

Previous to that he was also connected with the Gould Paper Company, Lyons Falls, N. Y., and the Rocky Mountain Paper Company, Denver, Colo. For 14 years he was with the Pusey & Jones Company, paper mill machinery builders at Wilmington, Del. Five years of this time he spent in the engineering and estimating departments of the company and the remainder as sales engineer. He also made trips to Scandinavia, Russia, Central Europe and Mexico, in which countries he familiarized himself with paper mill construction and mechanical operations.

Old Time Employees of American Writing

About 25 per cent of the employees of the American Writing Paper Company have served the company for 10 years or more. Long-time employes who have served the company for 20 years and upward and from 10 to 20 years were last week presented with the Old Guard and Junior Guard Service pins.

In signaling out long-time employes of the company much of interest was uncovered. The honor of being the oldest in years of continuous employment falls to George Brackett, loftman of the Chester division, who entered the employ of the company in 1864, after an honorable discharge from the Union Army during the Civil War. He has spent 54 years of his life in this mill. Another Old Guarder with an enviable record is George Kyle, also of the Chester division, who entered that mill in 1865.

Thomas and Mary Mulroney, brother and sister, are the patriarchs of the Old Guard at the Platner and Porter division. Jointly they have served 102 years in the employ of that mill. The brother came in 1866, two years before his sister. In all probability it would be difficult to find in any industry two members of one family who have given so many valued services at one plant.

At the Hurlbut division, nearly one-half of the employes have received Old Guard pins. The oldest employe there is John Wickham, who has been there continuously since 1869. At the Agaman No. 2 mill the oldest employe is John L. Sullivan, who started work in that mill in 1870, at which time it was a cotton mill. At the Windsor division the oldest workers are Eugene Hayes and Patrick Kirk, who came to work respectively in 1881 and 1882. At the Oakland division, Peter Smith, who started work in 1883, is the oldest employe.

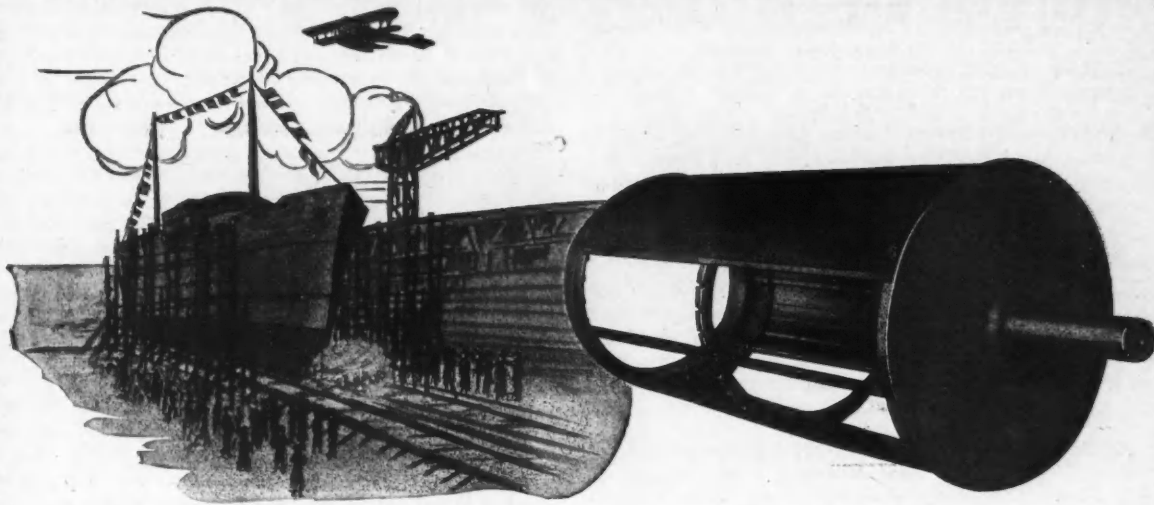
Notes of the Trade

Happy indeed were the employes of the Parsons Paper Company, when on the day before Christmas in receiving their weekly wage envelope they found extra spending money. The men were all given \$10 and the women \$5 apiece.

The Beebe and Holbrook division of the American Writing Paper Company broke all records for the week ending December 14 in the weekly Thrift Stamp contest being conducted at the American Writing Paper Company. Forty-eight thousand five hundred and four dollars and seventy-one cents is the amount of stamps bought by all the employes of the company to date.

Kennebec Pulp Co. Organized

AUGUSTA, Me., December 30.—Kennebec Pulp Company was organized December 12 at Augusta. Capital stock, \$10,000; all common; nothing paid in; par value, \$100; shares subscribed, 4. President and treasurer, E. M. Leavitt, Augusta; clerk, Elizabeth Ballingtyne, Augusta; directors, Ernest L. McLean, S. L. Fogg, Clyde R. Chapman and E. M. Leavitt, all of Augusta. Purposes, to purchase, construct and operate, sell or otherwise dispose of pulp and paper mills, and to do a general lumbering and milling business, etc. Approved December 13.



Speed Up!

AT no time in the history of paper making has the paper manufacturer realized more keenly the necessity for speeding up. High prices for raw materials and increased labor costs make it urgently necessary to eliminate all lost motion—all lost time.

Production must be kept at 100% and not be interfered with. The

BIRD INWARD FLOW ROTARY SCREEN

never holds up production, never causes a shutdown for washing up because a shower continuously washes the screen plates. This practical rotary screen cuts out the breaks in paper making because it prevents lumps and snags getting into screen slots; supplies clean stock all the time.

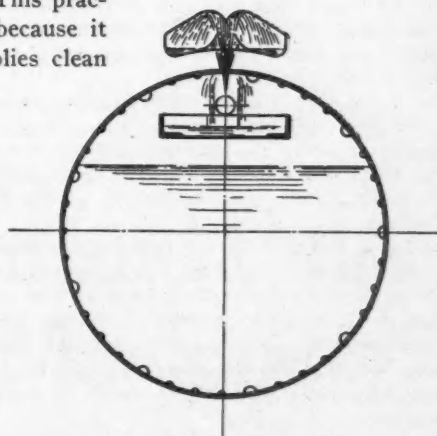
The Bird is regularly made in sizes for 20 to 40 tons capacity, sufficient for almost any paper machine. Two screens will supply the larger paper machine.

Write for OUR Catalog 1-A

It describes in detail the superior features of the Bird Rotary Screen.

BIRD MACHINE CO.
East Walpole Massachusetts

T. H. Savery, Jr., General Sales Representative,
1630 Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Showing continuous shower which keeps the screen slots clean all the time.

New York Trade Jottings

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, attended a conference of the Society of American Forresters, in Baltimore, last week.

* * *

The Scandinavian-American Trading Company has rented a suite of offices in the Hecksher Building, 50 E. 42nd street, which it will occupy after January 1. This company is now located in the Produce Exchange Building.

* * *

Joseph Gatti of the firm of Gatti-McQuade, 200 Fifth avenue, New York, has purchased the Hadley Paper Corporation of Hadley, New York, from Edgar G. Barratt. At present the mills of this company at Hadley are shut down, and Mr. Gatti has made no plans for the future. This mill was formerly owned by the Union Bag and Paper Corporation.

* * *

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has called a meeting of the Advisory Council composed of the chairmen of the War Service Committees to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city, on January 3 and 4. The meeting is called in conformity with one of the resolutions adopted by the recent conference of the Chamber at Atlantic City and it is expected that some important after-the-war organization work will be discussed.

* * *

Charles Beebe, New York representative of the Union Talc Company of Gouvernor, N. Y., is planning to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary in business some time next month. Mr. Beebe started in the paper stock business with his father, 50 years ago, and has for the past 12 years been selling talc to papermakers. He is a brother of Ira L. Beebe, of Ira L. Beebe & Co., pulp dealers, and of Clarence Beebe, of the Interstate Pulp and Paper Company.

Introducing Hall Process of Grinding Pulp

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., December 30, 1918.—Edward M. Hall, vice president of the Hall, Ward & Walker, Inc., just returned to the city from an extended trip into the Middle West where he demonstrated and installed the Hall process of grinding pulp into the mill of the Itasca Paper Company at Grand Rapids, Minnesota. He visited many other mills in that important district while there and will return the first of the year to give further demonstrations.

The local concern is meeting with excellent success in convincing news print paper manufacturers of the indispensability of this process in the face of the conditions that now exist in the trade. Many mills in this section are using it and it is in operation in various parts of the United States and Canada, and is meeting with success.

The Itasca Paper Company is owned by the St. Paul Dispatch. The mill is located on the Mississippi river and manufactures 40 tons of news print paper daily, which is all used by the big daily. Until Mr. Hall made the demonstration the paper was being made out of 20 per cent. sulphite. He installed his process and made a 48 hours supply of paper for the daily, using but seven per cent. sulphite. The paper proved better in every way and the contract was signed.

The Itasca Paper Company has been using sulphite which costs now \$85 a ton. The installation of the new process has eliminated the use of 13 of the 20 per cent. used, and in its place substituted ground wood costing \$22 a ton. With the plant turning out 40

tons a day it may be seen that aside from the better grade of the paper for printing purposes the company will feel a material economic advantage.

On his way back to Watertown Mr. Hall visited mills at Brainard, Little Falls, Sartell, and Eauclaire, Min., Grand Rapids, Ladysmith, Nekoosa and Stevens Point, Wis. After the first of the year Mr. Hall will return to some of these mills to give a practical demonstration of the advantages of the process.

He said today that he found industrial conditions in that section excellent, although the paper mills were somewhat handicapped by shortage of water in the rivers. The paper mills are running at highest possible production with the market never better. He prophesied an early wave of building in the paper manufacturing field, both in this country and Canada.

Uncertainty as to Cut of Pulp Wood

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., December 30, 1918.—Uncertainty as to the cut of pulp wood next summer and as to the price in the Canadian forests has held up the placing of contracts by some of the Northern New York paper manufacturers. In fact the pulp wood dealers are reluctant to enter into contracts until they are able to obtain a better line on the lumbering possibilities which have a direct bearing upon the prices. At present the four foot wood is selling from \$18 to \$25.

Mark A. Hanna, vice president, and R. B. Maltby, treasurer, of the Remington Paper & Power Company, with mills at Norwood, Norfolk and Raymondville, in St. Lawrence County, and offices in this city, were in Ogdensburg last week in conference with Canadian wood owners and transportation company officials. No definite arrangements were made for the future wood supply. This company has its wood shipped up the St. Lawrence river by boat from Canada and then transports it to the mills by train. Ogdensburg is one of the ports of entrance.

Vice President Hanna and Treasurer Maltby held a conference with Frank A. Augsbury of the Hall Corporation that operates a fleet of lake and river boats, and with Mr. Tiffin, freight agent for the Canadian Government Railways. The matter of transportation was taken up but until a contract for the wood is made the negotiations will not be concluded, according to the local officials.

The war drew many lumberjacks from the woods in Canada, and their absence has been materially felt upon the cut of the past two years. The return of the boys from service and the release of many from war work is expected to have a signal effect upon lumbering. It is expected that plenty of workmen will result in a reduction in wages and thus mean cheaper pulp wood. The paper manufacturers prefer to await these developments before placing contracts.

Cliff Mill Not to Open Till Spring

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., December 30, 1918.—"The Cliff mill will not start before next spring even if the government raises the power ban on January 1," said Eddy E. Mansfield, assistant secretary of the Cliff Paper Company, today. "The Cliff mill could not be operated at a profit at the present price of paper, because of the high cost of materials and help. Then there would be considerable trouble trying to get good men at this time."

Mr. Mansfield said that a number of the old Cliff employees are in the service in various capacities, while the others were absorbed by factories making war materials. He said that he did not believe that conditions would be back to near normal so that it would be possible to get a good force of men before next spring. So, the Cliff company will not open up whether or not the power ban is lifted.

Bring Us Your Dyestuff Problems

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

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

Because of this individual factor the tech-

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

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

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

National Aniline & Chemical Company Incorporated

Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York

Branches:

Boston	Cincinnati	Milwaukee
Charlotte	Hartford	Minneapolis
Chicago	Kansas City	Philadelphia

Back up the Boys in France—Buy W. S. S. regularly

The Sandy Hill Iron & Brass Works Hudson Falls, N. Y.



Manufacturers of **Paper and Pulp
Mill Machinery**

Obituary

Henry Clay McDuffy

QUINCY, Mass., December 26, 1918.—Henry Clay McDuffy, formerly well known in the pulp paper business, died last night at his home, 9 Phillips street, Norfolk, Downs. Mr. McDuffy was born just 77 years and 7 months ago yesterday in Winthrop, Me., and when a young man learned the business of paper making. For many years he was superintendent of a paper mill at Bellows Falls, Vt., and retired from active work seven years ago, when he came to live in this city.

Mr. McDuffy was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He was a member of Kearsarge Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Lawrence. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

Joseph A. Hayward

Joseph A. Hayward, who has for the past 50 years been in the paper business at 61 Beekman street, died at his home, 131 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, last Friday.

He was born in England 72 years ago, and had lived in this country for more than 50 years. He was in the paper business all during the time he lived in this country. He is survived by a widow, three daughters and three sons.

Miami Flood Protection

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, December 30, 1918.—Judge Hollister, in the United States District Court in this city, dismissed the actions brought by W. L. Silvey and 52 other complainants in which they sought to prevent the completion of the Miami Conservancy flood protection improvements in the Miami Valley, thus effectually thwarting the final efforts of opponents.

In his decision Judge Hollister cited the case of Orr against the Conservancy District, which was decided unanimously by the U. S. Supreme Court, sustaining the constitutionality of the conservancy law, both federal and state.

An injunction was sought by Silvey against the district from levying assessments on the ground that the Miami river is a navigable stream under federal control; that the flood prevention fund was used illegally and that the improvements of the Conservancy District did not benefit the people. The allegation was made also that the work of the district was unconstitutional, both as to the federal and state law.

In dismissing the action the court ordered that the cost of the case should be paid by Silvey and his associates in the litigation.

Judge Hollister announced the decision in the above case on Friday last when he also refused the temporary injunction sought by George S. Blevins in his suit against the State of Ohio asking for a restrainer of the issuance of bonds in the matter of the Miami Conservancy District. Judge Hollister dismissed the action on the ground that there was no authority of law for suing the State in such a proceeding, and that the issue of bonds was not bills of credit issued by the State contrary to the federal or state constitution. The request for amending the petition made by the complainant's attorneys was denied on the basis that it was impossible to amend such a complaint.

The 1919 Columbian Calendar

The 1919 Columbian Calendar is a decided innovation in the way of a marine calendar inasmuch as it is the first calendar produced by a cordage company wherein a battleship is shown.

To quote from the top fly leaf of the calendar: "What American is there among us who can gaze on this inspiring picture without a thrill of intense pride, satisfaction and security. It is just such battleships that have guarded our Mer-

chant Marine and thousands of miles of coast line, from the attacks of the enemy. Silently, day and night these fighting monsters plow the high seas, ever watchful of our shipping, constantly on the alert for enemy submarines, ready on the instant to blow them to atoms.

"In no other navy will you find more expert seamen and gunners, every mother's son of them loyal, true blue Americans, gladly giving their lives to the protection of our native land, our homes and our liberty."

This calendar should be in the hands of every one interested in the sale or handling of cordage of any description. While the supply is limited, the Columbian Rope Company of Auburn, N. Y., offers to send one to any one interested upon request.

Increase Number of American Dyes

While there is great interest among members of the dye industry over the progress that has been made during the past four years, the most favorable comment is being heard among members of the trade over the statement that approximately 175 dyes are actually being made in this country, and this number is being added to constantly.

This is considered as quite remarkable, for most of the work has been accomplished during the past four years when dye makers were working under peculiar war conditions, and speed was one of the most important elements to be considered.

While it is admitted that there is plenty of room for improvement in research work, and there seems to be little doubt that many economies may be effected, few dispute the fact that German colors have been matched by Americans in quality. Most of the big concerns have their chemists at work trying to introduce these economies, and it would not be surprising if much was accomplished along these lines during the coming months.

Groveton Paper Co. Incorporated

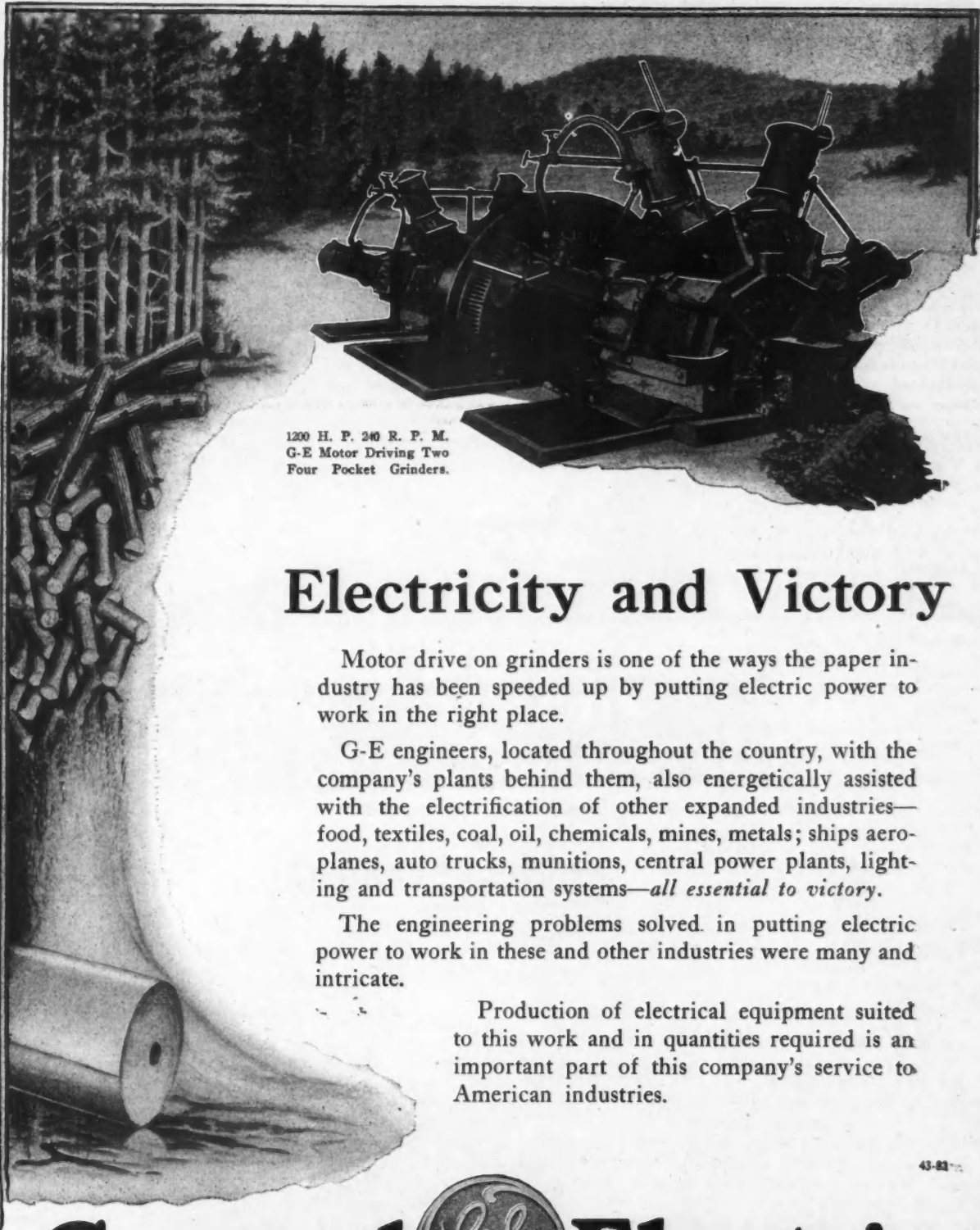
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., December 30, 1918.—Articles of association have been filed in the town clerk's office for the incorporation of the Groveton Paper Company, Inc. The articles provide generally that the company has the right to manufacture and deal in paper, timber and wood pulp and all wood products. The principal place of business of the corporation is to be at Brattleboro, and the corporation will have a capital of \$2,500,000, of which \$2,000,000 is common and \$500,000 non-cumulative 7 per cent preferred stock. The incorporators are J. N. Harvey, R. C. Bacon and H. C. Fenton.

Members of the firm of Bacon, Harvey & Whitney when interviewed as to whether this would mean an additional enterprise in Brattleboro, and for further particulars in regard to these articles, stated that they did not feel at liberty at this time to give any further information other than that divulged by the articles of association, which, now that they have been filed in the town clerk's office, are of course, a public record.

James Brydges Is Fatally Injured

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., December 24, 1918.—James Brydges, 35 years old, who lives at Niagara Falls, Ont., was fatally injured at the Defiance Paper Company's plant at noon today. Brydges was a papermaker, a brother of William Brydges, superintendent of the Defiance mill. He fell from a platform over the machine into the second press while at work. His skull was fractured. The machine was stopped and the injured man taken out of the press. He was still alive. Dr. Chapin was called, but the man died before he arrived.

Mr. Brydges was born in Niagara Falls, Ont., but had been employed at paper mills in this city for nearly 18 years. He was formerly employed at the Falls plant of the International Paper company. He was of exemplary habits and was well liked on both sides of the border. He leaves a widow.



1200 H. P. 240 R. P. M.
G-E Motor Driving Two
Four Pocket Grinders.

Electricity and Victory

Motor drive on grinders is one of the ways the paper industry has been speeded up by putting electric power to work in the right place.

G-E engineers, located throughout the country, with the company's plants behind them, also energetically assisted with the electrification of other expanded industries—food, textiles, coal, oil, chemicals, mines, metals; ships aeroplanes, auto trucks, munitions, central power plants, lighting and transportation systems—all essential to victory.

The engineering problems solved in putting electric power to work in these and other industries were many and intricate.

Production of electrical equipment suited to this work and in quantities required is an important part of this company's service to American industries.

General  **Electric**
General Office **Company** Schenectady, N.Y.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR MILL MEN

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.

Figuring the Weight of Paper

QUESTION No. 2449.—Please advise through your Questions and Answers Department the best and quickest way to figure out the weights of different sizes of paper and if there is not some mechanical way of figuring weights and where such an apparatus can be obtained.

ANSWER No. 2449.—In answer to Question No. 2449 in October 31 issue of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, the best and quickest method I find for figuring the equivalent weights of paper is by using The Mannheim Mechanical Slide Rule made by Keuffel &

On the other side where the arrow points in, we have trouble with calender cuts.

We would be very much interested to have you give us an explanation of the trouble, and also the corrections. You understand this is a coated paper proposition, which perhaps may be a trifle different than the plain uncoated paper would be.

ANSWER No. 2450.—The primary causes of your paper wrinkling are in all probability due either to uneven formation of the paper when made, uneven calendering of paper on machine calenders or uneven pressing of paper while the web is passing through

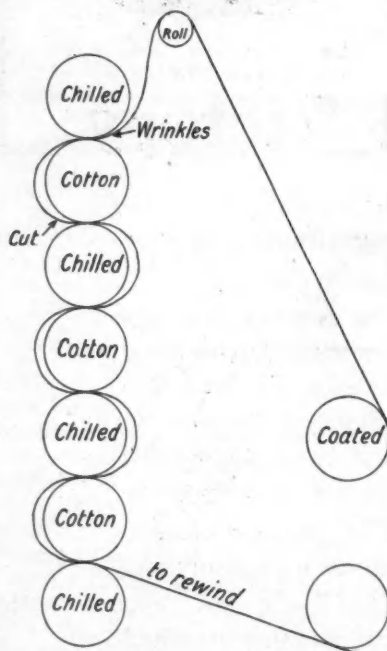


FIG. 1.

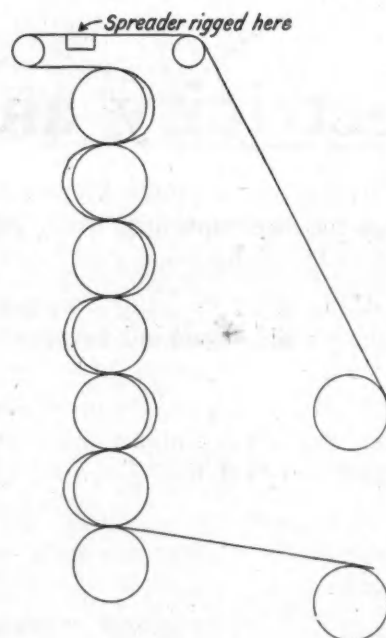


FIG. 2.

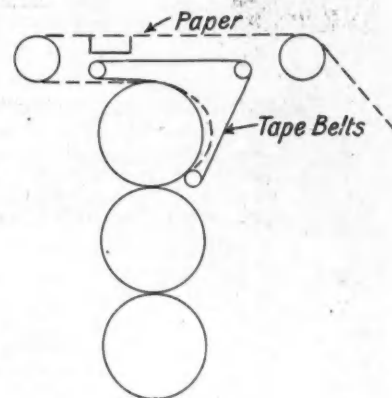


FIG. 3.

Esser Company, 127 Fulton Street, New York. A complete book of instruction by Wm. Cox accompanies the rule.

Calender Trouble

QUESTION No. 2450.—The writer was very much interested in one of your recent issues in "Practical Questions and Answers for Mill men." We enclose herewith a drawing showing trouble we have on our seven stack calender.

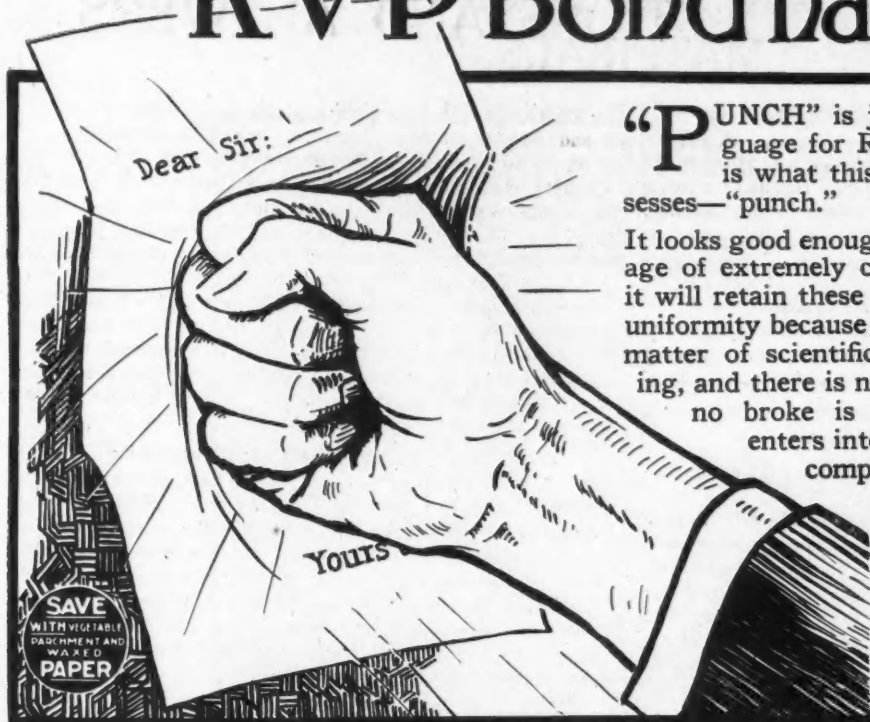
Circle No. 1 represents roll of coated paper. Small circle No. 2 represents Fly roll which the sheet goes over before entering the stack at the top as shown in the drawing. Fig. 1.

The arrow pointing between the chilled roll and the cotton roll indicates that at that point we have trouble with wrinkles.

the wet end of the paper machine. Now you will get some of these imperfections some of the time, if not all of them all of the time, so I will suggest that you fit out your calenders to accommodate them as follows: Instead of leading your paper directly into the top nip do it way as shown in the diagram. Fig. 2.

I am sure this will overcome your difficulty. The spreader should have hard wood for the spring board, and the curvature regulated by a wedge in center between the base and spring boards. The paper is generally led into the top nip by means of a group of tape belts after this fashion. Fig. 3. Belts to be on rollers about 1½ inch diameter and belts to be about 8 inches apart across the face of your calender roll.

KVP Bond has "punch"



Dear Sir:

Yours

"PUNCH" is just good "Yankee" language for REAL GUTS. And that is what this new K V P Bond possesses—"punch."

It looks good enough now to win the patronage of extremely conservative houses—and it will retain these identical good looks and uniformity because the pearly whiteness is a matter of scientific computation and mixing, and there is no element to change it—no broke is used—all NEW stock enters into it. Have you seen and compared it?

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT CO.
Kalamazoo, Michigan
"Makers of Vegetable Parchment, Waxed Paper, and the world's finest UTILITY" Bond."

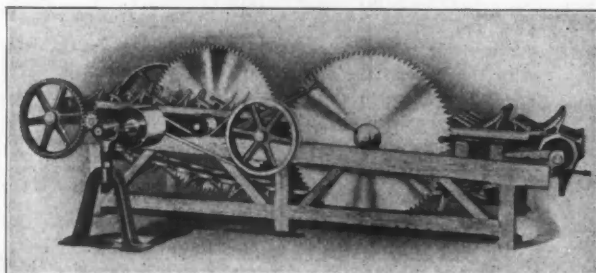
SAVE WITH VEGETABLE PARCHMENT AND WAXED PAPER

Increased Capacity Lower Cost per Cord

THE

Ryther Slasher

is the most efficient and the lowest cost method of reducing long logs to uniform short lengths suitable for further manufacture into pulp and paper.



Built in all sizes to handle logs from 4 feet to 32 feet in length. Can be arranged to trim either one or both ends of logs if desired.

RYTHER & PRINGLE CO.,
Carthage, N. Y.



THE BAOBAB AS A SOURCE OF PAPER MAKING MATERIALS

TRANSLATED FOR THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL. FROM LE PAPIER.

The genus baobab includes several species which grow in the warm regions of Asia, Africa and America. The name signifies the "tree of a thousand years"; its development, in fact, is called, as it were, indefinite. The bark of shining gray is especially interesting. Attaining nearly two inches in thickness, it is formed of superimposed leaves made up of crossed tissue, which may be described as a *natural rag*. The natives make baskets out of it, and solid rope of cordage, which serve in middle Africa as traps for elephants. The wood of the trunk and branches, heavily charged with water, is less useful, but the pulp mixed with poplar, yields a paper of medium quality.

M. Henry's Opinion of Baobab

M. Yves Henry, director of colonial agriculture, gives the following opinion on the bark of the baobab:

"The external portion of the baobab is particularly rich in fibers. The strips are much prized on the markets of Hamburg where they are sold under the name of *Adansonia*. They may be utilized, either in the manufacture of paper of specially strong and resistant quality or in the making of fibers for twine and ropes. The cutting of the strips of bark does not attack the vitality of the tree unless the wood itself receives some serious injury leading to the formation of spots of decay. The bark which produces the fibers undergoes repair by automatic reproduction of the cells of the layer of living bark. The cutting of the bark from a new furrow above the first does not affect the soundness of the growing wood. The operation may be carried on without much additional expense by the use of portable cutters composed of three or four parts easily assembled. The yield of an average tree amounts to 250 to 280 lb. of dry strips."

Cross and Bevan on Baobab

Several years ago the bark of the baobab was studied by the chemists, Cross and Bevan, and, according to these authors, wood pulp of this origin has been employed on a considerable scale by English paper makers. This wood came from Loango, but the manufacture was given up on account of difficulties of transport. As in the case of all plants, the cellulose content of the bark varies according to the nature and fertility of the soil. The results of analysis are given here, the proportions being the maximum:

Cellulose, 35 to 58 per cent.
Fats and wax, 0, 94 to 7, 41.
Aqueous extracts, 7, 08 to 13, 57.
Pectic substances, 15, 19 to 19, 05.
Water, 10, 90 to 13, 18.
Ash, 4, 72 to 6, 19.

The average yield of cellulose is practically 50 per cent.

Where Baobab Is Found

The baobab, it may be said, is found throughout Senegal. The 16th degree of latitude forms the northern limit of its habitat in the colony. It is more frequently found in isolated regions. In some areas the highest density of the population is 8 to 10 persons to 4.4 acres.

The industry of stripping off the bark is pursued with considerable method. But it is not the bark itself which contains the fibrous material; the portion directly in contact with the inner cellular layer is rich in fibers. Two varieties of bark are taken off; one is the clear red bark, the other the gray bark. The latter gives the

finest fibers and the best for manufacturing uses. An adult tree furnishes about 400 to 500 lb. of dry strips every two years, or 200 lb. a year. Up to the present time the bark alone was used in paper making, but the wood, especially the branches, presents a certain interest in itself, and because of its by-products. The first samples sent to Europe rotted before arrival, and it became imperative to find a means of preserving the wood. Different processes were tried. Finally the most practical system was compression with removal of the sap. The fresh wood is cut into convenient sizes and formed into planks between two drums, and dried in the sun. By this process it becomes extremely light, porous, and keeps indefinitely.

Tissue Rich in Incrusting Substances

In the natural wood the plant tissues are rich in incrusting substances and lignocellulose. The quantity is variable, but most commonly the lignification of the fibers is the most pronounced. The inequality of the content of lignocellulose is evidence of the necessity of a partial delignification. For this purpose the pulp is subjected to light cooking with soda liquor, about 8 hours of boiling in a liquor of 5 per cent strength. The results are particularly instructive. A section of the wood thus treated shows, when treated with chloro-iodide of zinc or by a similar reagent a number of elective colorations which reveal the diversity in chemical constitution of the different fibers. The fibers, with thick walls, contain much lignin, and many samples show a yellow coloration, the fibers with greater amounts of lignocellulose, are stained olive-green. The parenchymatous cells, of which the relatively thin walls are but slightly lignified, are completely freed from incrusting substances by cooking, and reduced to their cellulose; these are colored violet. This treatment from its first phases completely isolates the lignocellulose from many fibers, and renders the dissociation of the cellulose from the whole wood a matter of greater ease. The fibers of the baobab are long and tough. The length is from one-fifteenth to one-twelfth of an inch, the thickness is variable. The cells of the parenchyma are rectangular squares, with round angles, marked with small points. These cells contain the sap and putrescible matter. The quantity of non-fibrous tissue is fortunately small, much smaller than the loose and herbaceous nature of the wood might lead us to fear.

Comparisons of Fibers

In order to appreciate the value of the fibers of the baobab comparisons were made. The cellulose of the wood cannot be classed except with other wood cellulose, and, in fact, only with the cellulose of hard woods. The wood of resinous trees differs so profoundly from that of hard woods, from the technical point of view and in section, that there is no possible comparison. If then, the attempt is made to compare the poplar, beech, willow, etc., with the baobab the advantage turns altogether in favor of the last. The fibers of the baobab after cooking operations are very fine specimens of ligneous fibers, and their evident superiority results from the following facts:

1. Their great length;
2. Their relative fineness;
3. The thickness of their walls.

Qualities of the Baobab Fiber

Fibers of the baobab, measuring in length one-fifteenth of an inch on the average are twice as long as poplar fibers. This is the chief

(Continued on page 50)



Put a Belt as Good as this on Your Pay-Roll

This Graton & Knight 40" 3-ply Heart Brand Belt is five years old. It is running every day on heavy duty for the Milford Light and Power Co., Milford, N. H. The cost of this belt in cash has been \$1.81 a week, or .004 per delivered horsepower per week.

Put a belt as good as this on your pay-roll. Its low cost of upkeep is the result of Graton & Knight Standardization. That means the proper belt for any given requirement. It means the right quality of leather and the right kind of tanning for a given purpose. It means true economy—full delivery of power, without waste.

Leather is the ideal belting material. It has a characteristic pulley-gripping quality. It has pliability with light weight. It has the stretch and the come-back that gives and takes. It stands mauling by shifters and the gruelling strain of main drives. It is firm and strong. It is tough, but tractable. These are the characteristics that good belting must possess.

Every year nearly 300,000 hides are tanned in the G. & K. factory. That gives uniformity. The more stock handled, the more latitude there is for picking equal-quality material for a given specification. And

G. & K. Tanning is of a fixed standard of quality for specific requirements. We make all kinds of leather belting, for every use—large and small.

Load carried and conditions of operation must figure largely in the length of service of any belt. Some drives limit belting to a few months or even a few weeks. Graton & Knight Standardized Series Belts are made to give the longest possible delivery of efficient power at the lowest possible cost. And they do it. It may be that belts all look alike to you—and it may be that you are spending more than necessary for some belting requirements. We can and will help you find out.

Many of the best-belted plants ask us to specify the belting for every drive. Try the plan yourself. Then, when buying, call for "Graton & Knight—Brand or equal." This won't commit you to buying our belts. It will put your buying on the one basic consideration—the work to be done.

Write for new book about Standardized Leather Belting

THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. COMPANY, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Oak Leather Tanners, Makers of Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Packings, and Specialties

Atlanta	Chicago	Detroit	Kansas City	New Orleans	New York	Pittsburgh	Seattle	Leicester, Eng.
Boston	Cleveland	Fall River	Minneapolis	Montreal, Can.	Philadelphia	Portland, Ore.	St. Louis	
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. of Texas—Dallas, Texas			Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. of California—San Francisco, Cal.		Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. of Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Wis.			

DISTRIBUTORS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

GRATON & KNIGHT

Standardized Series

LEATHER BELTING

Tanned by us for belting use

WORK OF CANADIAN PAPER TRADE ASSOCIATION

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, December 30, 1918.—A circular letter reviewing some of the work that has been accomplished since the Canadian Paper Trade Association was formed last May has been issued by President John F. Ellis of Toronto. It was felt that those members who, on account of their location, had not had the opportunity of attending meetings of the various sections, would be interested in learning what had been achieved. As illustrating the kind of work that has been done, Mr. Ellis quotes the following:

Bond Papers

An agreement has been reached by which the labeling of any paper that does not come up to recognized standard of bond papers has been discontinued.

Selling Lists

Steps have been taken leading to uniformity in the publication of lists.

Brands

The members have listed with the general secretary all brands and trade names used by them. Members adopting any new brand or trade name are expected to communicate with the secretary and ascertain whether this name is already in use by some other member. A number of these inquiries have been directed to the secretary's office and in several cases duplication has been avoided.

Broken Packages

Some of the branches have agreed, locally, on a definite understanding with respect to the extra charge on all broken packages.

Terms

An effort is being made to have terms adopted by the members of the association throughout Canada. It is possible that there may be some further changes made in this respect later on.

Economy and Production

The association has been co-operating with the manufacturers in every possible way with the idea of economizing in lines, weights and colors, and some very useful progress has been made in this respect. The adoption of standard substance weights by the manufacturers was undoubtedly very much simplified by the active co-operation of the association.

Schedule of Percentages

Efforts have been directed along the lines of ascertaining what would appear to be the proper advance on cost for adoption by paper jobbers. Considerable data has been collected along these lines and it is hoped that this will eventually result in demonstrating to some of our jobbers that their estimate of the cost of doing business is somewhat below the mark. In this respect I may add that representations have been made to the mills from time to time, resulting in some increases having been made in the resale price of some papers to take care of present extraordinary conditions.

Crates

Arrangements have been made by the local branches providing for uniformity with regard to the charges of crates.

Co-operation with Mills

Efforts are being directed toward co-operation with the mills in every way to avoid stocks being piled up in one part of the country when there is an urgent need for the same stocks somewhere else. In these days of paper shortage no effort is misapplied which is directed toward an equitable distribution.

Job Lots

Several of our branches have adopted the principle of having the members list all job lots that they propose to dispose of.

Wrapping Section

Some progress has been made toward the organization of the wrapping section in both Ontario and Quebec. It is anticipated that the present unsatisfactory conditions of the market of Kraft papers will very soon be eliminated, and it is hoped that more complete co-operation with the mills can be effected by working together.

A number of subjects have been brought to the attention of the association by various members, such as the classification of freight ratings of certain kinds of paper, the various rulings of the War Board, the news print situation, etc., all of which matters have received attention.

On the whole, I think our association has well justified its existence and that it will find still greater fields of usefulness. We are all working on the same identical problems and the solution of these problems can much more readily be obtained by working together than by each jobber finding some way out for himself.

In conclusion I would like to add that the benefits of the association can be increased by each member bringing to the attention of the association, through its secretary, such matters as may appear to them from time to time to be open for discussion and adjustment.

ENCOURAGING PAPER RESUMÉ

(Continued from page 10)

mained approximately as in September. The labor troubles in Norway in the pulp and paper trade have practically been settled, the men receiving about 50 per cent increase. This increase, besides the rise in all the raw materials required by the mills, will very seriously affect the cost of production, which already is so high that Norwegian mills are left with a very small margin of profit. The present prices for Norwegian pulps are approximately \$225 for bleached sulphite; \$165 for easy-bleaching sulphite; \$160 for strong sulphite; \$175 for easy-bleaching soda; \$170 for strong soda; and \$140 for dry mechanical, all c. i. f. British East Coast. For Swedish pulps the prices are approximately \$10 per ton less.

"In Sweden dry mechanical is becoming dearer."

From this article it would seem far more likely that pulp will be exported from the United States to England before any Swedish pulp comes into the United States.

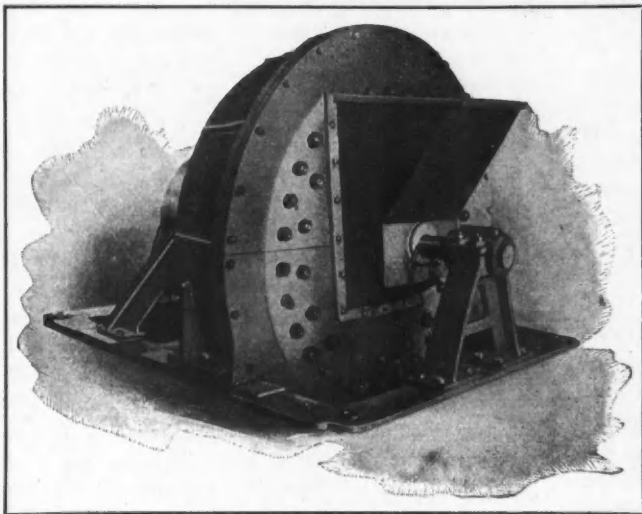
As there has been no recession in either the materials or the labor employed in paper making, it is evident that nothing but a slackening demand can cause any decrease in price. Whether there will be a good demand or not must be left to each one who reads this article, with the parting injunction to remember the words of the late J. Pierpont Morgan: "The man will go broke who is a bear on America"; or the more recent words of Charles M. Schwab, "Be a bull on America."

Judge Gary in a memorable speech, has recently stated that this country will "experience five years of prosperity that will astonish the most optimistic." Prosperity of this sort can never come to pessimists, nor can the predictions of these men be fulfilled by our country, if its progress is to be halted by unwarranted doubts and fears.

Michigan Tag Co. Asks Time Extension

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., December 30, 1918.—The Michigan Tag Company has asked an extension of time of its creditors. The indebtedness of the concern is estimated at \$33,000. If permitted to continue as a going concern, the concern states that within reasonable time it ought to be in a position to pay its creditors a substantial dividend upon their claims.

THE CARTHAGE CHIP CRUSHER



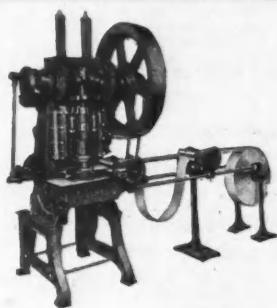
NOT

A PULVERIZER

*Critical mill men know
the difference*

The Chipper People

Carthage Machine Co., Carthage, N. Y.



PAPER CAN MACHINERY



Our machines can be imitated
but
our experience can only be
obtained at your expense.



SAMUEL M. LANGSTON COMPANY, Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

AGENTS

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd.
Montreal Canada Toronto

Geo. Fethers & Co., Melbourne, Australia.

T. W. & C. B. Sheridan Co.,
London, England

Editorial

Vol. XLVIII. New York, Thursday, January 2, 1919 No. 1
FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

The News Print Case

It is to be hoped that the newspaper publishers will not succeed in reopening the news print case. The issue has been thoroughly threshed out, involving the expenditure of much time and money, and the news print manufacturers, although not altogether satisfied with all phases of the decision as handed down by the Circuit Court judges in New York in the fall, in view of all the inconveniences that had been suffered during the progress of the case were influenced to allow the disposition of the case as made by the court to stand.

By reopening the case at this time great additional inconvenience will be caused the manufacturers and it is the opinion of those best versed in market conditions that a reopening of the case will not be likely to result in any material change from the price of \$3.75¼—fixed by the Circuit Court judge. Labor is not less expensive, nor are raw materials less dear than when this price was fixed and under these circumstances it is difficult to imagine what advantage the publishers can think of gaining from reopening the foolish contention that so greatly wearies everybody when it was so prominently kept in the public eye previously.

The demand for news print is strong, prices are firm and the firm condition of the market will be certain to be materially increased just as soon as news print is again exported to England. As this does not seem an extremely remote development it seems unreasonable to look for any lowering in news print prices under any circumstances in the near future. No good to any one can accrue by again opening the news print controversy.

The Storing Problem

An exceedingly interesting book on "Storing and Its Economic Aspects and Proper Methods" has just been written by Mr. H. B. Twyford and issued through the press of D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc. The inconvenience experienced in recent months by paper men has doubtless emphasized in their minds the importance of storing along more intelligent lines than they have been accustomed to employ in the past.

Speaking along these lines, in the preface to the work, Mr. Twyford says: "To store or not to store has got to be settled on a more scientific basis, and this will be the remedy for some of the irregularities in supply and demand. Irregularity in the supply of material is not always owing to actual shortage of surplus, but to hesitancy to store by some concerns, and a tendency to excessive storage by others. These conditions are caused by inability to solve properly the storage question. Mere price fluctuations do not create shortage, except as they may be allowed to influence one's buying and storing policy. The question is deeper than just one of price, lack of labor, car shortages, freight embargoes and other factors, but all these have brought storage problems more prominently to the front.

"Every business needs a certain amount of raw material, or manufactured articles, or supplies. For successful operation there must be sufficiency, and there must not be lack. Every dollar's worth of goods carried in stock beyond the sufficiency point creates an expense beyond the sufficiency point, creates an expense beyond the needs of the business, and to that extent decreases the profits. Insufficiency endangers the smooth working of a manufacturing plant, which might be compelled to close down, or temporarily suspend the operation of its production department, thereby entailing severe losses. And a supply house unable to furnish from stock articles which it is supposed to carry suffers losses both tangible and intangible.

"Too often the storekeeper is looked upon as a man whose duties are exclusively physical. He is not supposed to have a thinking job. The position of storekeeper needs better recognition; it needs recognition on a somewhat different basis to that which is usually accorded it. Sufficient consideration has not been given to the potentialities of the keeper of the stores. He is in complete control of a very large proportion of the wealth of many concerns. If he is not in complete control, it is because of lack of ability and vision on his part, or because he is not given a standing commensurate with that to which he is entitled.

"Everything held in storage is a form of wealth. If it were not, there would be no logical reason for storing it. Raw materials and manufactured goods are wealth in its best and truest sense, because they are the product of, and represent the industry of, a nation or community. Money, stocks, bonds and other forms of wealth may not always do this. All wealth is, or should be, actively utilized to produce other forms of wealth. Inactive or quiescent periods are unavoidable with the property under consideration. It takes also the form of bulk; it needs space and storage capacity; it must be guarded, protected and controlled. Records of quantities and values must be kept."

All these questions are ably discussed by Mr. Twyford in his new work in a most helpful manner, which will undoubtedly insure it a wide circulation among the class of readers for whom it is intended.

Business Survey Shows Confidence

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States made public early this week the substance of the report on trade and crop conditions throughout the country by its Committee on Statistics and Standards, of which Mr. W. Douglas of St. Louis is chairman. The keynote of the report is summed up in the sentence "the dominant and cheery note in the story of general conditions today is the calm and collected manner in which the business world views the uncertain future which lies before us."

The report states that there is a widespread expectation that price adjustments must take place, and that before stabilization and extensive purchasing can take place there must be a general drop to a lower level from that caused by war conditions. Of the immediate prospect the report says:

"There are all sorts of forecasts as to the nature and volume of business during the next six months. They vary from a dull winter and a good spring and summer to no business at all until a good harvest matures, or to only a fair business until the

reconstruction process is completed. But this seems to be the most popular philosophy, namely: A period of intermediate length working itself out by common sense and forethought to a far better era and greater prosperity than ever has been our portion in the past. In this forecast the volume of foreign trade plays a large share.

"The general desire is not for radical reductions, but rather for such gradual declines as conditions may warrant. Commingled with this is the knowledge that wages and salaries have much to do with the cost of commodities today and nothing is further from the general thought than that there should be substantial reductions in the income and purchasing power of the many, but rather that a realignment of this nature should assume the form of readjustment in the line of such wages and salaries as are not warranted under the changed situation."

Canadian Pulp and Paper Exports

The Canadian Paper and Pulp Association states that exports wood for the month of October reached a total value of \$7,280,315 as compared with \$6,096,399 in October, 1917, a gain of \$1,183,916. The notable feature of the month's trade was the sudden and surprising jump in exports of groundwood which for several months have been falling behind last year's record. In October exports of groundwood amounted to 325,521 cwt., valued at \$396,189, as against 247,508 cwt., valued at \$383,762 in 1917. In September the exports of groundwood had shown a loss of \$936,905 as compared with the previous September.

The details for October, 1918, follow:

Month of October	1917.	1918.
Paper and manufactures of	\$2,838,237	\$3,317,237
Pulp, chemically prepared	1,962,286	2,914,255
Pulp, mechanically ground	383,762	396,189
	\$5,184,285	\$6,627,681
Pulpwood, unmanufactured	912,114	652,634
	\$6,096,399	\$7,280,315
		6,096,399
Increase		\$1,183,916

Figures for the first seven months of the current fiscal year show a total of \$57,245,135, a gain of \$14,873,782 over the corresponding period in 1917, and of \$28,864,533 over 1916, or more than double. Following are the figures for the seven months' period:

Seven months	1916.	1917.	1918.
Paper and manufactures of...	\$13,272,977	\$20,912,832	\$25,538,881
Pulp, chemically prepared	7,264,142	11,455,040	18,817,444
Pulp, mechanically ground ...	3,219,440	4,524,581	2,908,275
	\$23,756,559	\$36,892,453	\$47,264,600
Pulpwood, unmanufactured...	4,624,033	5,478,900	9,980,535
	\$28,380,592	\$42,371,353	\$57,245,135

Change in Contracted-For News Print

The *New York Times* has placed its 1919 contract for 40,000 tons of news print paper with Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., of Kenogami, Que. This contract was placed through Frank Steele, general manager of the Canadian Export Paper Company. Under the same agreement Mr. Steele obtained control of the entire output of the Tidewater mill, which is owned by Mr. Ochs of the

Times, and the paper produced by this mill be used entirely for export purposes.

Previous to the signing of this contract the *Times* obtained all its print paper from the Gould Paper Company, Lyons Falls, N. Y., and the Donnacona Paper Company of Donnacona, Canada. Both these companies are controlled by G. H. P. Gould. Immediately after the *Times* had made its contract with Price Brothers, Mr. Gould entered into a contract with William Randolph Hearst, whereby the two companies he controls will supply the *New York American* with print paper.

The reasons for this change are unknown to all but those who are in the agreement. Price Brothers & Co. have a daily output of 200 tons of news print. The output of the Gould and Donnacona mills is larger than this, and it is thought that the contract with the *New York American* calls for a larger amount of paper than that which is used by the *Times*.

Making Men Like Their Jobs

Robert B. Wolf, M. E., has written a very interesting article entitled, "Making Men Like Their Jobs," which is being printed in the current issue of *System*. Editorially the magazine says:

"This article, one of the most important which *System* has ever published, outlines the philosophy of work as applied in a practical manner to the daily direction of workers. Mr. Wolf shows why men leave, why they are dissatisfied, why they take no interest in their work. He traces the causes and then shows that the surface indications are due to a disobedience of fundamental laws. Then he explains how in his own work he has obeyed these laws, and describes the remarkable results attained. He cuts under the surface and gives 'reasons why.' We all know the surface, but no one, so far as the editors know, has worked out so completely as Mr. Wolf, the causes.

"It is not an article to be merely skimmed through; it is to be read and reread, for it unfolds a whole philosophy of work. And every executive knows that today the human problem is the biggest. Mr. Wolf is manager of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd."

Crocker-Burbank & Co. Give Bonus

FITCHBURG, Mass., December 30, 1918.—The 900 employees of Crocker-Burbank & Co., West Fitchburg, were made happy last week with the announcement of the annual dividend for employees. This amounts to approximately 10 per cent of the year's pay for each employee, and in some instances was a very substantial amount. It is estimated that the distribution of the dividend resulted in about \$60,000 being given to employees. The dividend is given at this time every year.

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EUROPE'S WAR-TIME USE OF PAPER TEXTILES

A large percentage of the output of paper textiles in Great Britain has been, and is, for the account of the British Government, writes Trade Commissioner H. G. Brock, of London, England. Although the importation of paper into the United Kingdom has been much reduced by governmental restrictions, the importance attached to the use of spun and woven paper for the war-time needs of the country is demonstrated by the fact that the British Government has recently granted one manufacturer a special license for the importation of 1,000 tons of kraft paper.

Sacks of all descriptions are being made to replace jute and hemp bags. The greatly augmented domestic harvest this year calls for an immense number of harvest bags of all descriptions. The demand for grain and potato bags alone is tremendous. Harvest bags have been ordered by the British Government as containers for grain, potatoes, flour, malt, meal, seed, and fertilizer. For ordinary commercial and industrial purposes paper-textile bags, sacks, and packs are being utilized to transport coffee, sugar, borax, salt, cement, coal, soda, and wool.

Advantages of Paper Textile Bags

Among the advantages claimed for bags, sacks, and packs made of paper textiles are the even strength all over, the freedom from odor, and the absence of loose fibres to mix with the contents. In the case of jute sacks, the complaint is sometimes heard that cotton or wool shipped in these bags becomes mixed to a certain extent with loose jute fibres, which necessitates an extra cleaning process. One disadvantage of the paper textiles is the fact that hooks cannot be used as extensively as with jute or hemp bags on account of the danger of tearing. This difficulty is obviated by attaching ears or lugs to the corners of the bags, which render the use of hooks unnecessary.

Paper yarn is utilized in the manufacture of cordage, ropes, shoe laces, braiding, webbing, tailors' and milliners' sundries, belting, and packing material. When manufactured into woven boards it can be used for three-ply wool. It is also used in the manufacture of carpets, matting, wall coverings and tapestries, insulating material, and roofing material.

The use of paper textiles for war-time clothing has not reached anywhere near the same state of development in Great Britain as in the Central Empires, there having been no such dearth of cotton or wool as to necessitate serious attention being paid to substitute materials for this purpose.

Growth in Use of Paper Textiles in Central Empires

It is known that the growth of the paper-textile industry in Germany has been very considerable since the outbreak of the war. The spinning of paper yarn was originally a German invention. Nevertheless, before the war the manufacture of paper textiles in both Germany and Austria had not passed the experimental stage. During the first year and a half of the war it appears that very little progress was made. The tightening of the British blockade, however, meant a serious shortage in such fibres as jute, cotton, and wool. All available supplies of textiles were commandeered for the use of the German Army. Faced with such a situation, German inventors seriously and energetically began to devote their attention to the manufacture of pure paper yarns. If we may believe the statements published in the German trade papers and in the press of neutral neighboring countries as well, the progress made along these lines was remarkably rapid. Before the war there had been but two factories in Germany engaged in the production of paper yarn; by the close of 1917 there were said to be 250. Austria, too, under the guidance of German inventors, made rapid strides in the establishment of the new industry. By the end of 1917 there were said to be 300 paper-textile factories in Austria alone.

An idea of the variety of uses to which paper yarn fabrics are put in Germany can be obtained from the following extracts from the catalogue of the Berlin exhibition of fibre materials in March of this year:

Heavy paper yarns, paper twines, and padding thread; cellulose driving belts, conveyor belts, girths; school knapsacks, market bags, shopping bags; skirts, petticoats, shirts, children's clothes, boys, ready-made linen; men's linen, collars, shirt fronts; mechanics' suits, towels, scrubbing cloths, caps and hats for men, women, and children; corsets; washing blouses; braces; paper sailcloth substitute; paper leather substitute, etc.

German, Danish and Swedish Products Compared

Through the courtesy of the British Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) the American commercial attaché in London was recently able to inspect samples of textiles made with a greater or less proportion of paper yarn in Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. The quality of the samples of paper textiles made in Sweden on machines of German manufacture and of the German samples is not considered to be at all superior to that of similar materials produced in the United Kingdom on British machinery. The samples include a piece of "Ersatz" (or substitute) carpeting, made with jute warp and paper weft. A comparison of this material with samples of British carpeting substitute is anything but favorable to the German article. The collection of samples of suitings, coatings, and dress materials manufactured by the Swedish concern represent greater progress than any samples which have yet reached England from Germany. Some of these samples have been found to consist of 40 per cent. twisted paper, 40 per cent. cotton, and 20 per cent. wool waste or shoddy. Passable-looking suits have been made of woolen and paper yarn alternating two by two, but the tendency for these suits is to crease in wear and to be heavy in the hollows of the figure. Furthermore, the fabric is certainly not improved by exposure to the rain.

The paper-yarn industry fulfills the essential conditions of a war-emergency substitute industry in Germany; in other words, it is for the most part completely a home product—a manufacture of a native raw material. Since one of the most important post-bellum economic problems will be to limit, so far as possible, the importation of raw material and to rely on domestic production, the paper-yarn industry is probably destined to play a more important role in German and Austrian political economy than in any of the other belligerent countries. General opinion seems to be agreed in Germany that considerable time will elapse after the conclusion of peace before Germans can think of importing goods for which a reasonable substitute is offered from local products.

Paper-Textile Developments in Scandinavian Countries

It is understood that at least one firm in Sweden, the Aktiebolaget Karlstads Mekaniska Werkstads, at Karlstads, is engaged at present in the manufacture of spinning and cutting machines for paper textiles.

Swedish Prices Higher Than British

Notwithstanding the fact that English manufacturers have to import paper and the paper-making materials from Scandinavian countries, the prices of the Swedish goods were found to be from two to three times higher than the selling price of the goods of British manufacture. The general opinion in the trade seems to be that it is not strange that the prices of the finished product in Sweden are so high, since, from the Swedish blue prints and

(Continued on page 38)

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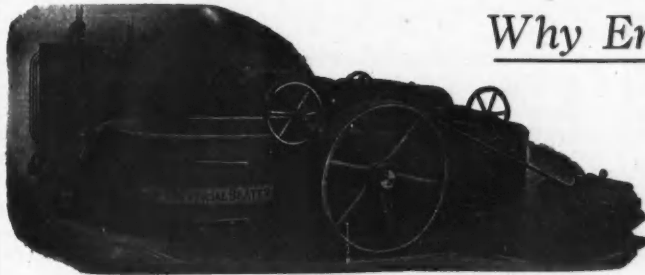
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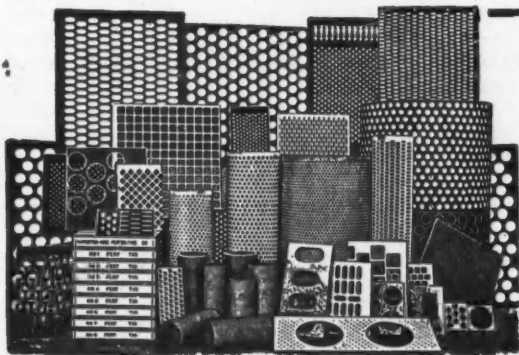


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EUROPE'S WAR TIME USE OF PAPER TEXTILES

(Continued from page 36)

specifications mentioned above, it is clear that both the cost of installation and the cost of production are much greater than when English machines are used.

Of the Scandinavian countries, Sweden has made the most progress in the development of the paper-textile manufacturing industry. With exceptional advantages in the way of forests, pulp mills ready to hand, and water power in abundance, it would have been expected that Sweden would have participated on a large scale in the development of the paper-yarn industry. That the country may yet do so is a possibility to be reckoned with; and, well situated as Sweden is for cheap production, it is not inconceivable that it may develop into a formidable competitor in the textile trade of the world. But this is for the future.

Lack of Machinery Retards Sweden's Progress

For the present Sweden's advance in this direction has not been very pronounced. The country has not had the same inducement, or, rather, compulsion, that Germany has had for exploiting substitutes; it did not have the nucleus of textile plant lying idle but ready; and it did not have the needful skilled labor and experienced supervisors. These are causes for comparative inaction that may be surmised, but another want that is more than once specifically mentioned is that of cutting and other special machinery that could only be obtained from Germany. The *Svensk Utrikehandel*, discussing the shortage of cotton yarn in Sweden and the prospects of paper substitutes, remarks: "In the meantime the paper-textile industry is suffering from lack of machines, the import of which from Germany ceased owing to the war." This has hindered the production of paper-textile goods from flourishing as one might have expected under such favorable conditions. For this reason only a few spinning mills have been erected. There are at present four paper-textile mills in operation in Sweden, the machinery equipment of which is entirely German.

Only one paper-textile mill is in operation in Norway at the present time—the Heggedal Textil Fabrik—and there are no signs of an increase in the Norwegian industry in the near future. Mill owners appear more intent on placing themselves in a position to capture the German paper market after the war than on undertaking new lines of work. It is said that preparations are already being made to combine timber works and cellulose factories in great paper-making organizations. A Norwegian company was recently formed, with a minimum capital of 1,000,000 crowns (\$268,000) and a maximum of 3,000,000 crowns (\$804,000).

At present there is only one small paper-textile mill in operation in Denmark, and no information is available as to its output or the character of its product. The capitalization is understood to be 250,000 crowns (\$67,000).

High Efficiency of British Paper-Textile Machinery

The various foreign patents and processes referred to in the preceding pages have been more or less of a commercial failure. The principal difficulty was found to be the high cost of production, which did not permit the spinning of paper yarn or the twisting of twine at a cost which could compete with that of other fibres, such as jute, hemp, and cotton. A British firm appears to have been the pioneer in Great Britain in the manufacturing of paper-textile machinery capable of overcoming this difficulty. The patented machinery and processes used by this company are the invention of an American citizen, who has had a wide experience in the manufacturing of paper in the United States, Great Britain, and India. In the latter country he was successful in making spinning-paper from bamboo by a method which utilized the entire bamboo stalk. Paper-textile machinery made by this company is now in operation in Sweden, Norway, and Japan, in addition to several large installations in Great Britain.

The idea of spinning paper in such a way that it can be used

as a textile is not by any means a new one. This recently patented British machinery was the first, however, to produce paper yarn sufficiently strong and at the same time sufficiently cheap to be a commercial success. The Germans have probably given more serious attention than any other nationality to this problem, and paper yarn has been spun in that country for a good many years. For a long time they worked with jute warp and paper weft and made twine composed of paper yarn twisted round a hemp core. Before the war, though, they had never produced paper of such a quality that a fabric could be wholly composed of it at a cost which made the article of practical value.

Kraft Paper the Best Raw Material

The most suitable raw materials for the manufacture of paper textiles are, first, kraft paper; second, sulphite papers; and, third, tissue papers. Kraft paper, which is pulped chiefly from certain Canadian and Scandinavian timber, has both cheapness and remarkable tensile strength to recommend it. This strength of kraft paper permits liberties to be taken with it in speeds and strains that are not open to the spinner of raw fibres. Another advantage in using this paper lies in the fact that it can be waterproofed while being spun by a process which not only makes the yarn water-resisting, but also greatly increases its strength, giving it a flexibility and elasticity never before attained in paper yarn. Kraft paper treated in this fashion will stand immersion in water for days, and will dry out again to its original strength. All of the above-mentioned papers, which form most suitable raw material for paper textile manufacturing are being made at present in the United States and Canada.

The cost of production for paper yarns in the United Kingdom, owing to the efficiency of British machinery, is just about equivalent to the cost of manufacturing jute and hemp yarns. So far as the manufacture of paper twine is concerned, the cost is said to be lower than for the manufacture of any other fibre twines, owing to the improved process used. The various manufacturing operations may be briefly summarized thus: The paper reaches the mill in reels, and the first process consists of cutting the paper into strips according to the width of the yarn required. These are then twisted on spinning frames. Afterwards, by means of spools of weft and warp, the material is transferred from the beaming frames to looms, where a wide variety of patterns can be woven.

Paper-Textile Manufacturing as a Permanent Industry

So far as experiments and actual performance are concerned in Great Britain, and from all information which has reached London from the Central Empires, it is clear that the use of paper yarn has attained most success as a substitute for jute and hemp. For certain purposes, such as replacing burlap bags and sacks, the paper-textile fabrics may be said to have given a surprising amount of satisfaction, and their success already is proving to be somewhat of a menace to the legitimate textile industry. For many purposes paper twines may have a permanent value. In the field of carpeting, wall-coverings, and tapestry, paper will also probably find a certain permanent use.

The cost of production is recognized as a most important factor in the future development of the paper-textile industry. The advocates of paper textiles are convinced the cost in Great Britain should be low in comparison with that of true textiles, and they advance the following reasons: The saving of time of shipping space which the use of paper textiles effects is emphasized. The transportation of jute from India to the United Kingdom by steamer via the Cape involves a journey of 2½ months, or about two return trips annually. A steamer carrying paper from Scandinavia, on the other hand, can make in the neighborhood of 20 trips annually. A further consideration to be noted is that a ton

(Continued on page 52)



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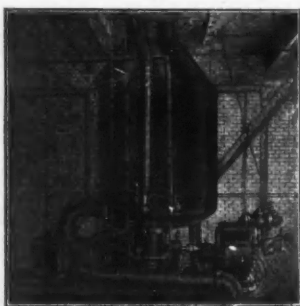
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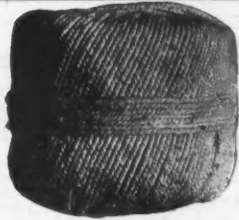
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CONDITIONS IN NEWS PRINT NOT AS BAD AS DEPICTED

(Continued from page 12)

red pine, 119,321 M feet; balsam fir, 102,373 M feet, and all other varieties, including custom sawn lumber, 483,133 M feet.

The total quantities and values of lumber, lath, shingles and pulp wood cut, and of miscellaneous products were as follows:

Kind.	Quantity.	Value.
Lumber	4,412,711	\$83,547,322
Lath	616,909	1,828,018
Shingles	3,024,452	8,431,215
Pulp wood	988,444	10,543,630
Miscellaneous value only.....		11,425,945

Big Water Power Development

Signs of activity in connection with the great water power of Des Quinze, some 25 miles northeast from Cobalt, are arousing a good deal of curiosity. Although very few details are available, it is understood that a staff of surveyors has been engaged by M. J. O'Brien, Limited, a \$20,000,000 corporation, of Montreal, headed by M. J. O'Brien, of Renfrew, well known in connection with big lumber and pulp enterprises. Among the extensive holdings of the big corporation is a part of Des Quinze, perhaps the greatest undeveloped water power in Ontario. Various estimates place the potential power of Des Quinze at as high as 250,000 horsepower. Being centrally situated in the great mineralized zone of Northern Ontario, as well as in the midst of great pulp wood resources, it is considered not improbable that a development of great magnitude is now under contemplation.

Opening for Canadian Paper in China

That there is a good opening in South China for the sale of Canadian paper of various kinds is the statement made in a special report on the trade of South China, forwarded by the Canadian Trade Commissioner, L. G. Wilgress. "Formerly," he writes, "the bulk of the supplies imported into Hong Kong came from Norway and Sweden, while the United Kingdom shipped good quality stationery, office papers and news print for the use of locally-established European journals. Since the outbreak of the war the Japanese mills have been endeavoring to take full advantage of the difficulty of obtaining supplies from Europe by shipping large quantities of paper to South China. Japanese paper is manufactured to a great extent from Norwegian and Canadian pulp. Complaints are being made as to the quality of Japanese papers and buyers are reported to be dissatisfied.

"The greater part of the business in paper with Hong Kong is done in writing papers of the kind used by the Chinese and suitable for their peculiar style of writing. This Chinese stationery

is a special kind of paper of an inferior grade, somewhat below that of the better class of news print used in Canada. This paper is now supplied in large quantities by Japan. There is a large trade also in another kind of paper especially made for the Far East and which is dyed a red color and used for a variety of decorative purposes. Visitors in China will recollect having seen the strips of red paper bearing Chinese ideographics, which are found in nearly every house and shop. The demand for this paper was formerly catered to by Scandinavian mills, but now Japan is able to fill most of the requirements. The spread of education in South China has led to a great increase in the number and size of daily newspapers in the Chinese language. These journals are printed on news print paper of a very cheap grade. Samples of the news print and other kinds of paper used in South China have been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, where they may be seen on application.

"The import of good quality news print is limited to the requirements of the few foreign journals established at Hong Kong. There is also a limited trade in good quality stationery, foolscap and other office papers for use among the foreign business houses. During the war Japan has been able to occupy the place of chief supplier of these papers which were formerly obtained from Scandinavia and Great Britain. Canadian mills should not only be able to compete in supplying the limited demand for good quality papers, but should also be able to cater to the special requirements of paper for use among the Chinese as outlined above. One importer at Canton reported that they had obtained samples from Canada, but that the quality of the paper was too good for the South China trade. Another importer at Hong Kong stated that the prices of Canadian good quality papers were too high. The complaint was also made that the Canadian firms were too inelastic as regards terms. The Chinese dealers do not want fixed prices; they must have discounts or they won't do business. Canadian mills should carefully investigate the possibilities for their doing business with South China, since this market offers a steady outlet for cheap grade paper of a special kind and a limited sale for papers of better quality."

Agree to Forest Recommendations

BANGOR, Me., December 30, 1918.—Forest Commissioner Forrest H. Colby and Deputy Forest Commissioner Neil L. Violette met a group of timberland owners at the office of the Great Northern Paper Company recently.

Recommendations as set forth in the 1917 report of the Forest Commissioner as follows, were considered:

1. An additional one-half will be added to the Forestry District Tax.
2. That the present method of appointing the Forest Commissioner be changed.
3. That the law be so amended that in or near woodlands a permit be required from the Forest Commissioner or a Chief Forest Fire Warden for the burning of brush, slash or choppings.
4. That the so-called slash law be so amended that a heavy fine may be imposed, if the law is not obeyed.
5. That a law be passed making it a misdemeanor to damage, deface or destroy in any way, any bill signs that may be posted by the Forestry Department or any forestry associations.

All the recommendations except the second one, relating to the appointment of the forest commissioner, were unanimously endorsed by the meeting.

Professor J. M. Briscoe, who was expected to give a talk on White Pine Blister Rust, was prevented on account of bad car connections to attend.

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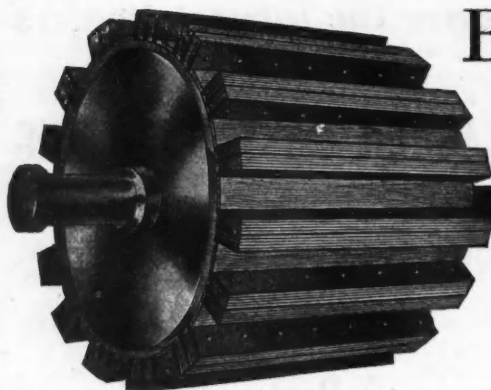
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Canadian Agents:
BEVERIDGE PAPER CO., LTD., Montreal, Can.



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Better stock and a saving of 2 to 5½ hours beating time

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

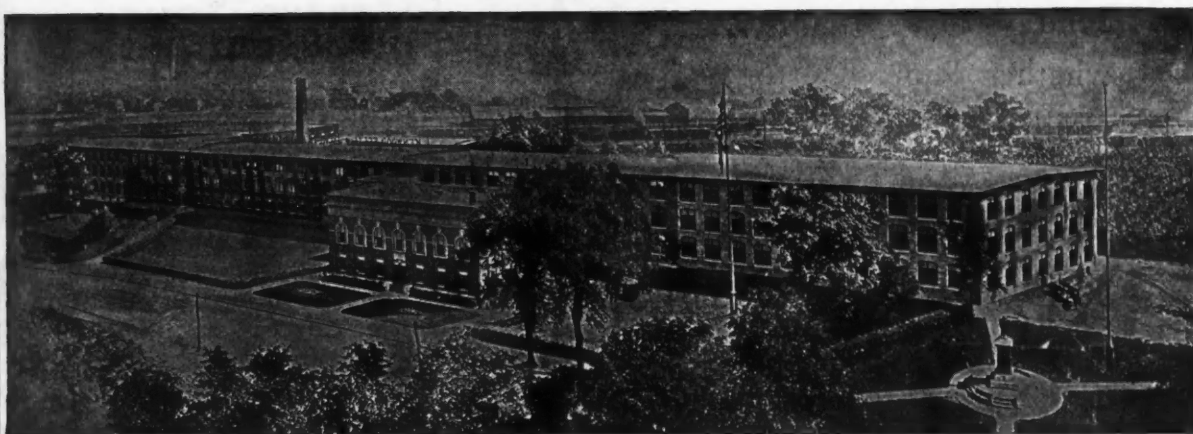
And—with the installation better stock is produced in 2 to 3½ hours than is produced in 4 to 9 hours with the common roll. A saving in beating time of 2 to 5½ hours.

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



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 Seamless Felts both for high speed machines and fine papers.



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For the Busy Engineer, Manufacturer or Contractor

A COMPLETE text-book upon the Belt Conveyor. In addition to fully describing the advantages of using the Jeffrey Belt Conveyor, it thoroughly covers in every detail, the purchasers' requirements for information upon those elements in the application of the Belt Conveyor which mean for satisfactory service.

Here are some of the interesting subjects, the best in Belt Conveyor practice which have been collected and printed in this catalog:



One of the Specification Pages in the new Belt Conveyor Catalog.

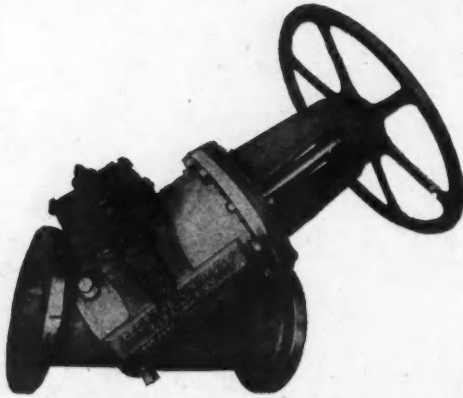
Early Types of Belt Conveyers.
Improvements in Type for Better Service.
Industries Using Belt Conveyers.
Typical Applications of Belt Conveyers.
Condensed Data for the Busy Engineer.
Belt Tension and Horse Power Pull.
General Tables of Belt Capacities.
Belting Facts in Widths, Plys and Covers.
Protecting the Life of the Conveyor Belt.
Curve of Belt from Horizontal to Incline.
Various Forms of Belt Conveyor Drives.
Spacing of Conveyor Parts for Best Service.
Methods of Loading and Unloading Belts.
Jeffrey Belt Conveyor Parts.
Conveyers Belting of Various Kinds.
Unloading Trippers and Installation Views.
Rules for Using "Standard" Conveyers.
Tabulated List of the "Standard" Conveyers.
General Dimensions for Installing "Standard" Conveyers.
Tabulated Weights of Various Materials.
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Conveyor Catalog No. 175-P.**

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931 North Fourth Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO

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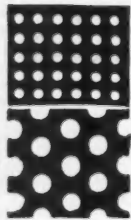
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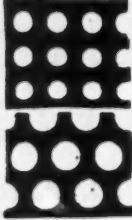
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Boards, Binders' Board, Paper Box Board, Pasted
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CINCINNATI

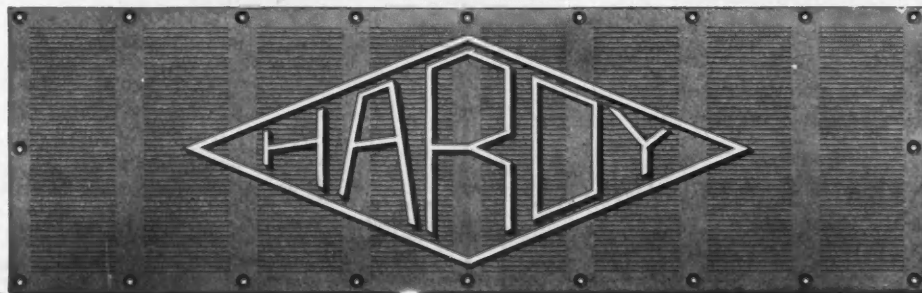
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Increase Production of Your Beaters by
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KRAFT PULP

Extra Strong, Long, Pure Sulphate Fibre

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Daily Capacity, 90,000 Lbs.

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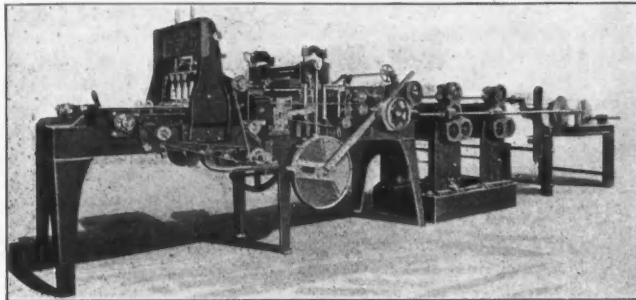
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TAKES the paper board from the roll, prints, cuts, creases, pastes, sets-up and delivers paper boxes complete with one operator. The most economical method in use for producing paper boxes.

We manufacture a large variety of paper box machinery and solicit your inquiries.

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 Larkin Soap Co.
 Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
 Macbeth Evans Glass Co.
 Nat. Screw & Tack Co.
 Nat. Cloak & Suit Co.
 P. & F. Corbin Corp.
 Penn. Hardware Co.

Peters Cartridge Co.
 Reed & Prince Mfg. Co.
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 Stanley Works
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INMAN COLLAPSIBLE CORE (Patented)

INDISPENSABLE for use in winding an even, hard roll of paper or paper board.

Heavy board will not break and roll cannot crush flat.

Insures more satisfactory operation; larger production, and eliminates waste.

Practically indestructible. Collapsible for return shipment. Price reasonable.

INMAN MANUFACTURING CO., Inc.
Amsterdam, New York

New York Market Review

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
TUESDAY, December 31, 1918.

The week just past, has, in all probability, been the quietest week the New York market has experienced all through the year of 1918. However, all merchants are looking forward to a big improvement in conditions very soon, and 1919 will probably be the biggest year the trade has ever witnessed.

News print has fared slightly better than the other grades of paper this week, and the market for this commodity has been firm. The demand is of fairly large proportions, and prices have been maintained for all grades of news.

Prices for fine paper have held firm throughout the week. The demand for all fine papers is still poor, however, and there is really not a strong factor in this market at present. Prices have been maintained merely because jobbers can not interest retailers, in fine paper, at any price just now, so cutting quotations would not help the market to any great extent.

Coarse papers have also been in poor demand throughout the week, and jobbers report that there have been but very few sales made. Prices have all been maintained however, and quotations remain the same as they were last week.

The board market continues weak. Labor conditions and manufacturing costs have kept prices firm, however, and there has been no change in board quotations.

The tissue market has not experienced any change this week. Prices have held steady during the week, and the Government demand for roll tissue continues to be the only strong factor in the market.

Mechanical Pulp

The market for ground wood continues firm. While the number of buyers of ground wood is not exceptionally large the market is strong as production is falling off more and more each week that the weather grows colder. Already production has been greatly reduced by the fact that mill streams are freezing. Dealers are of the opinion that any increase in demand will send quotations up to higher levels than they are at present, but they have not changed this week. The price now being asked for ground wood is \$30 in the east, while \$32 is being asked in the west.

Chemical Pulp

Following the drop in prices for several grades of chemical pulp last week, the market has been steady. There has been but little movement of chemical pulps this week, however, as consumers seem content to buy only hand to mouth quantities, for the present. Dealers are all confident, however, that very shortly the market will resume all of its former activity, as all factors seem to indicate that papermakers will have more business to take care of in the next year than they ever have had before. There has been but very little change in the market for imported pulps this week. Prices on all imported chemical fibres have remained high, as such stocks as importers have to dispose of were bought at high war prices, and as navigation has been closed in nearly all Scandinavian ports there is no possibility of receiving shipments of foreign pulp at lower prices until next spring.

Rags

The market for both new and old rags is still very dull. Mills are not buying rags in any quantities worth mentioning, at present, and packers report that the volume of business done during the week was very small. There has been some demand by roofing mills, for roofing stock, but this call has hardly been anything worth mentioning as it has had no effect on quotations. All prices have remained unchanged this week, but this is due to the fact that mills are unwilling to buy rags at any price.

Old Waste Paper

A fairly active demand for certain grades of old newspapers has been the only strong factor in the paper stock market this week. All other items on the paper stock list have been almost entirely out of demand, and dealers and packers have in some cases been compelled to sell stocks at ridiculously low prices merely to clear their warehouses. Quotations on nearly all grades of paper stock are lower this week than they were last, and packers report that they can not possibly sell stock at lower figures and still make a profit. However, an improvement in conditions is soon looked for, and it is expected that the waste paper market will soon be stronger than ever.

Twine

The twine market continues firm. Twine mills have been finding it difficult to obtain raw materials lately, and as a consequence they have been forced to sell their product at firm prices. So in spite of a poor demand the market has held steady, and it is expected that twine quotations will soon advance.

BAOBAB FOR PAPER MAKING

(Continued from page 30)

point; a difference of a single or double fraction constitutes a difference in felting power which is so considerable that it dominates all other questions. Except in the pine, such measurements are only found in bark fibers, that is to say, in the raw materials already used as textiles. In a strict sense, the ligneous fibers of the baobab are not unusually fine; the fact must be admitted, but they are fine in relation to their length. On an average they are 83 times greater in length than in thickness, whereas in poplar the relation is only forty-four. The factor is important, as the felting power of fibers depends in large part on their fineness relative to their length; with equal length the finest are the most easily interwoven. The thickness of the wall is at least double that of the poplar and similar species. The toughness of the wall is one of the most important factors in making toughness. It is, of course, not the only one; chemical constitution and other causes also enter into the problem.

When the two sorts of pulps are examined under the microscope, it is seen that in baobab pulp the fibers are long and flexible, closely intermixed, forming a texture satisfactory in every way, while those of poplar pulp, with short fibers, are less curved, less inter-twined, and, lastly, do not form as solid and dense a feltage. Thus, on account of its long, tough, intertwining fibers, the cellulose of the baobab is superior to that of other woods, but which is better known because it is in current use. This demonstration shows without doubt that baobab cellulose is eminently adapted for the manufacture of paper.

Dr. Juritz, of Cape Town, has published official researches on the possibilities of paper making in South Africa. Concerning the baobab the fact is stated that it appears practical to utilize it for export to England. It is considered good raw material for paper making, and a useful substitute for mechanical wood pulp from Canada and the Scandinavian countries, especially pine and fir. Baobab grows in the Western Transvaal.

What American Chemists Are Doing

The DuPont Company of Wilmington, Del., has just issued a booklet that will be of interest to every chemist and consumer of chemicals in the United States. It marks the elimination of Germany from our chemical industries. It is a copy of the address delivered by Dr. Charles L. Reese, chemical director of the company, at the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, held in New York in May, 1918.

Every chemist and consumer of chemicals, who was not fortunate enough to hear the address should write for a printed copy of it.

IMPORTANT

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

Market Quotations

NEW YORK

Trade Securities

Bids and asked quotation of securities listed on the Stock Exchange companies engaged in the manufacture of paper as reported on December 31, 1918, are as follows:

Table of trade securities with columns for Bid and Asked prices. Includes American Writing Paper Company, International Paper Company, etc.

Paper

Table of paper prices including Bond, Ledgers, Writing, Extra Superfine, Superfine, Tub Sized, Engine Sized, News-f. o. b. Mill, etc.

Domestic Rags

Table of domestic rags prices including White, Blue, New Black Soft, New Light Sec'ds, etc.

Foreign Rags

Table of foreign rags prices including New White Cuttings, Unbleached Cottons, Light Flannelettes, etc.

Bagging

Table of bagging prices including Gunny No. 1, Domestic, Foreign, Bright Bagging, etc.

Mechanical Pulp

Table of mechanical pulp prices including (F. O. B. Pulp Mills), No. 1, f. o. b. Mill.

Chemical Pulp

Table of chemical pulp prices including Sulphite (Foreign), Bleached, Easy Bleaching, No. 1 Unbleached, etc.

Twines

Table of twine prices including India, No. 6 basis, Dark, Light, B. C., 18 basis, etc.

Old Waste Papers

Table of old waste paper prices including Shavings, Hard White, No. 1, Hard White, No. 2, etc.

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table of paper prices in Chicago including Mill Price to Jobbers, No. 1 Rag Bond, No. 2 Rag Bond, etc.

Old Papers

Table of old paper prices in Chicago including No. 1 Hard White, No. 2 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, etc.

PHILADELPHIA

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table of paper prices in Philadelphia including Bonds, Ledgers, Writings, Superfine, Extra Fine, etc.

Old Papers

Table of old paper prices in Philadelphia including No. 1 Hard White, No. 2 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, etc.

Rags

Table of rag prices in Philadelphia including Old White, No. 1, No. 2, Blues, Thirds and Blues, etc.

Roofing Bags

Table of roofing bag prices including No. 1, No. 2, No. 4.

Bagging

Table of bagging prices in Philadelphia including Gunny No. 1, Foreign, Domestic, etc.

(Continued on page 54)

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1918.

SUMMARY.

Cigarette papers	1,315 cs.
Miscellaneous paper	6,375 cs.
Tissue Paper	47 cs.
Filter paper	155 cs.
Printing paper	10 cs.
Hangings	7 cs.
Wall paper	6 cs.
Drawing paper	13 cs.

TISSUE PAPER.

Rose & Frank, Cedric, Liverpool, 44 cs.
 Davies, Turner & Co., Cedric, Liverpool, 3 cs.
PRINTING PAPER.
 Oxford University Press, Cedric, Liverpool, 10 cs.

PAPER.

Chicago Herald and Examiner, Lake Agomak, Botwood, N. F., 819 rolls.
 Chicago Herald and Examiner, Lake Agomak, Botwood, N. F., 2,525 rolls.
 Seaman Paper Co., Lake Goric, Botwood, N. F., 3,391 rolls.

CIGARETTE PAPER.

P. Lorillard & Co., Aden, Havre, 226 cs.
 R. J. Reynolds, Aden, Havre, 88 cs.
 A. Barthonnano, Aden, Havre, 11 cs.
 Wilkinson Bros. & Co., Aden, Havre, 10 cs.
 American Tobacco Co., Reims, Havre, 47 cs.
 Schmolli Fils & Co., Reims, Havre, 678 cs.
 A. Franken & Co., Strathlorne, Havre, 71 cs.
 P. Lorillard & Co., Strathlorne, Havre, 101 cs.
 American Tobacco Co., Niagara, Bordeaux, 82 cs.
 Surbrug Co., Niagara, Bordeaux, 23 cs.
 Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Niagara, Bordeaux, 78 cs.

FILTER PAPER.

E. Fanger & Co., Niagara, Bordeaux, 28 cs.
 Achiris, Niagara, Bordeaux, 30 cs.
 American Express Co., Niagara, Bordeaux, 10 cs.
 Reene Angel & Co., Saxonia, London, 87 cs.

PAPER HANGINGS.

F. L. Kraemer, Byron, London, 7 bls.
 W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Saxonia, London, 17 bls.

WALL PAPER.

F. L. Kraemer, Saxonia, London, 6 bls.

DRAWING PAPER.

Reene Angel Co., Saxonia, London, 13 cs.

PAPER.

T. Nelson & Sons, Saxonia, London, 10 bls.

PAPER STOCK, OLD ROPE, ETC.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Oriana, Glasgow, 62 coils old rope.
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Oriana, Glasgow, 57 bls. old rope.
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Oriana, Glasgow, 32 bls. flax waste.
 E. J. Kellar & Co., Oriana, Glasgow, 256 bls. flax waste.
 E. J. Kellar & Co., Oriana, Glasgow, 56 bls. paper stock.
 Salomon Brca. & Co., Oriana, Glasgow, 68 bls. flax waste.
 G. W. Millar, Oriana, Glasgow, 121 bls. flax waste.
 Equitable Trust Co., Oriana, Glasgow, 185 bls. paper stock.
 E. Butterworth & Co., Aden, Havre, 258 bbls. rags.
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Saxonia, London, 525 coils old rope.
 International Purchasing Co., City of Newcastle, Hull, 73 coils old rope.
 Salomon Bros. & Co., City of Newcastle, Hull, 464 coils old rope.
 M. Flynn, City of Newcastle, Hull, 156 bbls. paper stock.
 Brown Bros. & Co., Strathlorne, Havre, 49 bls. old rope.

WOOD PULP.

Seaman Paper Co., Lake Agomak, Botwood, N. F., 2,931 bls. wood pulp; 196 tons.
 Seaman Paper Co., Lake Garne, Botwood, N. F., 1,283 bls. wood pulp; 95 tons.

STOCKS OF PULP DECREASE

(Continued from page 9)

cash discounts, still its development brings into the situation possibilities of interest to business men who are in the habit of taking advantage of these inducements as well. A purchaser who enjoys a reputation for being able to pay cash, or for taking advantage of the ten or fifteen-day credit term ordinarily included in cash discount practice, should be considered an excellent risk. His trade acceptance should be considered of high class all along the line, whether in the possession of the seller of the merchandise, or of the discounting bank, or of the rediscounting Federal Reserve Bank.

"The effect of trade acceptance development in securing funds for business purposes should be most beneficial. Holding prime acceptances, the borrower in good credit is less dependent upon local banking resources and local money rates." In conclusion the report says:

"The beneficial effects of the trade acceptance reach all factors in the domain of business. It meets the intention of the Federal Reserve system in providing a basis for a sound and elastic currency based upon the actual moving commercial credits of the country expressed in the form of prime, liquid commercial paper. It provides the banker with an asset, the origin and operation of which are above board, and one which entitles him to rediscount facilities at the Federal Reserve bank.

"To the seller, manufacturer, jobber, and wholesaler it offers release from the necessary or assumed burden of 'carrying' the buyer for indeterminate periods, often without direct compensation. It verifies the terms of sale between buyer and the seller; it saves the seller from the heavy expenses necessarily incident to the abuses of the open account, and forces him from the losses and worries of overdue accounts; delayed collections, returned goods, and like abuses, it gives him a definite and computable business income, and it provides him with negotiable paper readily discountable at his bank.

"To the buyer it opens the way to sounder business methods, restraining the common tendency to overstock, curbing the slow-pay practices of consumers, and improving his credit standing as a consequence of his readiness to put his obligations into a form that the holder can realize upon fully, promptly and scientifically, thus entitling him to the best service and the best terms."

WAR TIME PAPER TEXTILES

(Continued from page 38)

of jute occupies 50 cubic feet of space as compared with 30 cubic feet for a ton of paper. Taking normal prices, paper can be bought in Great Britain for £14 (\$68) a ton, as against £24 (\$117) a ton for jute and £40 (\$195) for hemp. Added to this, the fibre spinner has to reduce his material to a spinnable condition by a number of complicated preparatory processes that add greatly to the cost of manufacture and produce much waste. The paper spinner eliminates all these preparatory processes, starts off with his paper strip ready made, has practically no waste, and is able to reduce his spinning costs by running at high speeds.

A Possible Competitor of True Textiles

From the measure of success which paper has achieved as a substitute for jute and hemp, this would seem to be its chief sphere of future utility. Certainly it is logical to believe that in many countries where the ordinary textile materials are easily available, and where the cotton and wool textile industries have reached a high state of development, the field of usefulness for paper substitutes for those raw materials will be greatly limited. The general consensus of opinion in Great Britain is that, except for what temporary value they may have as war-time substitutes, they can be of no considerable permanent value as substitutes for cotton and wool unless raw-material conditions change radically. Despite tonnage difficulties, since a large amount of raw materials must be imported into Great Britain in any event, there is nothing to be gained by replacing the ordinary textile materials by paper pulp, which likewise has to be imported and whose use would necessitate a costly adaptation of existing machinery that would require months before the transformation could be effected on a scale large enough to make any appreciable difference.

Deerfield Pulp Co. Increases Stock

BOSTON, Mass., December 30, 1918.—The Deerfield Pulp Company has notified the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations that the capital stock of the company has been increased from \$100,000 to \$450,000 by the issue of 3,500 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$100. It is the intention of the company to exchange this issue for not less than \$15,000 face value in 5 per cent. serial bonds of the Deerfield Lumber Corporation.

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**SPECIAL GRADERS OF PAPER STOCK
NEW AND OLD COTTON RAGS**

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in your storeroom for piling cases, barrels, bales, etc., by using a Revolvator.
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Want and For Sale Advertisements

HELP WANTED

FIRST CLASS ENGINEER wanted with experience in coloring. Eight hour system; steady work; mill located in central states. Address Box 867, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Two good cylinder machine tenders, also two good back tenders on small machine making bread wraps. Middle aged men preferred, must be sober and give reference. Mill located in middle west. Good town and good position for right man. Address Box 868, care Paper Trade Journal.

AN EASTERN paper mill having strong values in pound papers and paperies wants first class salesmen, on commission, acquainted with stationery buyers of department stores. Territories open centering at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Pittsburg and Philadelphia. State experience and present connections. Address Box 869, care Paper Trade Journal.

WE HAVE a good proposition for a live Toilet-Paper and Paper Towel salesman for New England. Address Box 870, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Two first class machine tenders, \$5.00 per day, and one night boss. Steady work in good location. Address Box 871, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER for six cylinder box-board machine, must be steady and reliable. Address Box 872, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tender on five cylinder making chip board Central New York. Good wages to first class man. Married man preferred. Address Box 873, care Paper Trade Journal.

MASTER MECHANIC—Engineer to take charge of power, machine shop, repairs, renewals and improvements and all mechanical help of small old printing paper mill in Philadelphia. State age, experience, nationality qualifications and salary expected. Address Box 874, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tender and back tender for 68" Fourdrinier Machine running two tours on Bogus stock. Address Southern Fibre Company, Portsmouth, Va.

WANTED—Two Machine Tenders on Book and Writing. Two tours. No boozers need apply. Address Box 875, care Paper Trade Journal.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY—Growing factory wants practical man with energy, and ideas, and ability, who can furnish designs for machinery for general use in paper mills. An arrangement will be made for remuneration to increase as sales do. Address Box 885, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—A machine tender. Downingtown machine manufacturing Tag and Folder Specialties. 75c. per hour. Only first class machine tenders should apply. Box 886, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—BACK TENDER, thoroughly experienced. Mill producing Tag Board and Folder Specialties. 55c. per hour. Only thoroughly experienced men need apply. Box 887, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Tollet and Wrapping Paper Salesman for New York state on commission, State experience, etc., in first letter. Address Box 888, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE

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

Address

The Shuttle Brothers Machine Company
Middletown, Ohio

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A paper mill Salesman with experience in medium grade writing papers to sell the jobbing trade in Middle West and Western market. All applications received will be treated with strict confidence. Splendid opportunity for the right man. Address Box 853, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Chief electrician as maintenance man for paper and sulphite manufacturing plant. Must be experienced in A. C. Apparatus. References required. Address Box 855, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tenders for cylinder machine making roofing felts. Eight-hour shifts. Address Box 856, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Excellent opportunity for Master Mechanic who can accept position immediately in modern paper mill in Central Wisconsin. Advise experience, give age, number family, employers and references, and salary expected. Must be total abstainer. Address Box 857, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tender by Toronto Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd., Cornwall, Ont., Can., making book and writings. Apply direct.

WANTED—A good reliable Steam Engineer, to take full charge of our steam plant in a one Machine Boxboard Mill. Must be reliable and steady. State references and experience. Address Box 833, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine and calender men for coating mill. Apply The Franklin Coated Paper Co., Franklin, Ohio.

WANTED—Cylinder Machine Tender. Small wrapping Mill. Two tours. Steady work. Address Box 850, care Paper Trade Journal.

DRAFTSMAN on paper mill work. Maintenance, repairs, changes, etc. State full particulars, salary expected and when available. Permanent position. Bayless Manufacturing Corporation, Austin, Penna.

WANTED—Quick. One good all-round paper mill Machinist. Address C. care of Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Quick. One good all-round paper mill Millwright. Address "D," care of Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—"Mill-wrights for general paper mill repairs. Good pay. Steady work." Address Box 717, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—First class, all around finisher on piece work. Daily average wage at present 7 to 8 dollars. Address Box 685, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Foreman for wet machine Binder Board Mill. Must have thorough knowledge of the manufacture. State wage and date can enter on duties. Address Box 765, care Paper Trade Journal.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN A BETTER CONNECTION? If so, communicate with us. We are in a position to find openings for you and negotiate confidential preliminaries in your behalf with strict privacy and no risk to present connection. Our service covers such positions as executive, technical or selling. Write for particulars. The National Service Bureau, Times Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE require First Class man for tying up paper in Finishing Department. Steady position for reliable man. Box 721, care of Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Sulphite Cooker. Two tour mill. Apply at once. Address: "A," care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CYLINDER Machine Tender wishes to make a change, well up on all grades of boards, container chip news, tag, bristles, and wrapping papers. Married, sober and steady, best references. Address Box 876, care Paper Trade Journal.

CHEMIST with mill experience accustomed to handling men in office and mill, age 34, married, conversant with the mortreed system with kraft or sulphite mill. Will be open for position about Jan. 15. Address Box 877, care Paper Trade Journal.

(Continued on page 57.)

FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINES—One 74" four cylinders, 8 Presses, 15 Dryers, 1 stack of Calenders, Reel, Slitter, Winder, Marshall Drive.

DRYERS—14 36" x 84", 15 36" x 68", 3 48" x 108", 4 48" x 111".

PAPER SHEET CUTTERS—1 112" Finlay, 1 62" Horne, 2 63" Hamblet, 1 49" Finlay, 1 53" Finlay, 1 44" Hamblet, 2 44" Finlay, 2 42" Finlay.

REAM CUTTERS—1 50" Dayton Seybold, 1 48" Acme, 1 40" Sheridan, 1 36" Sheridan, 1 48" Sheridan.

SLITTERS—1 137" Kidder, 1 108" Kidder, 1 62" Kidder, 1 62" Meisel, 1 48" Black & Clawson, 1 98" Fusey & Jones slitter and single drum Winder.

WET MACHINES—One 48" Wet Machine for board, one 72" Sandy Hill, one 72" Bagley & Sewall.

SUPER CALENDERS—2 63", 1 60", 1 54", 4 45" Norwood.

FLATERS—1 Norwood 40".

MACHINE CALENDERS—1 72" eleven rolls, 1 68" five rolls, 1 60" three rolls, 1 37" seven rolls, 1 48" six rolls.

PRESSES—6 Hydraulic Presses, 2 Holyoke Screw Presses.

JORDANS—1 Jones Wagg Majestic, 2 Horne, 1 Emerson.

BEATERS—6 Jones, rolls 61" dia. x 48", never used; 4 Noble & Wood, rolls 72" dia. x 44"; 2 Horne, rolls 48" dia. x 44"; 1 Horne, 60" dia. x 48".

PUMPS—1 Deane Water Power Pump, 8" x 10" triplex, 2 Deane triplex stock pumps, 8" x 8".

SHREDDER—1 Leather Shredder, 1 Jeffrey 30" x 30" Chip Crusher.

SCREENS—1 12 plate Harmon open side, 2 16 plate New Success, 1 12 plate New Success, 1 8 plate New Success, 1 Sandusky Centrifugal Screen. Lot of Screen Plates.

ENGINES—1 Fiskkill Corliss 18" x 42", 1 8" x 12" Hall, 1 Cooper Corliss Cross Compound, 14" x 26" x 36", 1 Cooper Corliss Cross Compound, 1 Putnam, 12" x 30", 1 Corliss, 10" x 24".

CYLINDER MOLDS—1 36" x 119", 5 30" x 74", 3 30" x 80", 2 30" x 72", 1 30" x 63".

1 Union Machine Co. Kollergang.
12 Three Pocket Grinders.

1 96" x 14 1/2" Millsbaugh Suction Roll.
2 Stevens Digesters.
1 Rotary Boiler, 7' x 21' 6".
2 42" Waldron Coaters.

FRANK H. DAVIS

175 Richdale Ave., Cambridge B, Mass.

FOR SALE

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

CALENDERS—Five roll 46", 9 roll 63", 7 and 9 roll 72", 3 roll 80", 9 roll 80", 9 roll 84", 7 roll 86". Four roll friction.

COATER—One 43" double Waldron coater.

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

CYLINDER MOLDS—Two molds 39" dia., 78" face.

DRIVES—One Moore & White No. 9 A.

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

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

JORDANS—Emerson & Horne type Jordans.

MACHINES—One 72", 2 cylinder machine.

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

ROTARIES—About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries.

SCREEN—One Wandel screen.

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

Lot of new split pulleys, sprocket chains, cone pulleys. Also new wooden pulleys with friction clutches.

Mills Machine Company
LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Continued from page 56.)

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Position as Machine tender or foreman in Mill running combination box board and container. Fifteen years' experience on same. By sober steady married man. Address Box 878, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION—As Supt. of Small Paper mill running on tissue, light weight kraft, Bogus Bristols, wrapping Manillas, also understand washing and bleaching of old paper Stock, also Hard stock; twenty-five years' experience. I am temperate and can furnish best of reference. Address T. E. M., 122 India Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as mill manager or assistant mill manager by man of several years experience in wrapping, news and board grades. Capable mechanical engineer. Best references. Just mustered out of service. Address Box 858, care Paper Trade Journal.

BOXBOARD SUPERINTENDENT—Manager, exceptionally high grade man having long experience in the production of superior grade of box boards, would make a change, having a thorough technical training including power plant efficiency, can produce results that will satisfy. Eight years with present company. Address Box 859, care Paper Trade Journal.

WRAPPING PAPER SALESMAN with large experience wishes to represent Paper Mills direct to Southern Jobbers and Factories Brokerage Plan, or will pay cash in advance for all sales. Can handle any grade. Address Box 861, care Paper Trade Journal.

EXPERIENCED PAPER BAG SALESMAN wishes to represent manufacturer of Self-Opening Paper Bags, in Virginia, North and South Carolina. Commission Plan only. Box 862, care Paper Trade Journal.

EXPERIENCED SUPERINTENDENT would like to make change. Would accept position as assistant superintendent in large mill. Experienced on both fourdrinier and cylinder machines. Address Box 863, care Paper Trade Journal.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN with several years' experience as stevedore, labor man and superintendent of pulp wood operation, desires to make change. Would like to get connected with a company in this country, Canada or Japan. Will give results. Address Box 864, care Paper Trade Journal.

HIGH grade salesman wants to represent manufacturer of wrapping paper, Toilet bags in the city of Baltimore Md., on commission basis. Address Box 848, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Position as Boss Machine Tender or Night Boss. Open for position. Best of references. Address Box 842, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Position as Paper Mill Superintendent wants position. Practical man, experienced on kraft, tissues dry and water finish wrappings, used to Fourdrinier cylinder and Yankee paper machines, up-to-date on colors. Address Box 843, care Paper Trade Journal.

SULPHATE Chemical Engineer ten years' successful experience, has more than doubled capacity of present mill. Is open for connection with mill not producing satisfactory. Address Box 849, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—A superintendent that is a practical paper maker with 16 years' experience on all the better grades of combination board, suite box manila tags highest container wishes to make a change, can furnish the very best of references. Address Box 821, care Paper Trade Journal.

BEATERMAN wants position, allround experience, Hard and Soft Stocks, Ledgers, Onion Skin, Book, Tissue, Off-plate or Marshall. Address Paper-maker, 92 Prospect St., Williamssett, Holyoke, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—With an independent paper bag manufacturing company, to supervise the construction and installation of a new line of high speed, automatic, rotary action machines for the manufacture of grocery bags. Specifications and plans furnished by the inventor, F. L. Bartholomew, who has had years of practical experience in this line of work. Address P. L. Bartholomew, R. D. No. 1, Box 163, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Boilers, five horizontal, 150 H. P., complete with fronts, clean-out doors and all trimmings. Immediate delivery. Hartford Inspection 125 lbs. Valley Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE—One Reeves Variable transmission Drive with pulleys, Gear wheels, stands and together with one Westinghouse 15 H. C. Induction Motor 3 phase 220 volts, Type C. C. L., 1135 R. P. M. on full load. Dyson Paper board Company, Second and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—One Dayton—50 inch ream cutter with attachment for motor, nearly new. For other particulars, enquire Lock Box 109, Danbury, Conn.

FOR SALE—One machine mill, annual business \$300,000, capital \$75,000, making light weight specialties; offers for sale \$25,000—7% preferred stock with bonus of \$12,500 common stock. Would prefer party who could take over sale agency on commission basis. Reply Box 883, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—Cheap one 17x22 Whitman Steel Boiler. Address Box 884, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—One Standard 16 foot Pusey & Jones Pulp Saver in good working order. One Millspaugh Suction roll, 37 inch face by 14 inch diameter. One 12/4 knife Coating Machine (Rich), Seven Dryers 48 inch in diameter by 123/4 inch face. One Ross Pony Mixer. One Waldron Single Strainer. Apply, Bird & Son, Inc., East Walpole, Mass.

FOR SALE—Two 56" John Waldron cylinder paper coating machines, complete with brushes festooning machine and winding. Machines have been very little used. We have discontinued the business requiring the use of these machines. Endura Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Penna.

FOR SALE—Cylinder mould 30x72", brass spiders, rings and trimmings. Stack Calenders, 7 rolls complete with frames 63" wide. Two sets press rolls, one set copper and one set steel face, 63" wide. One chip-board cutter and slitter 63" wide. All in good condition. Cheap. Make offer, U. S. Paper Mills, Chambersburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—The following calender rolls in good condition: 4 rolls, 9" x 88" (1 cored for steam), 1 roll 18" x 88". Address Burmus Paper Co., West Dudley, Mass.

FOR SALE—A complete bag factory equipped for making paper flour, cement, lime and Bates valve bags. A chance for some one to get an established business cheap. Get ready for the BIG BUSINESS that is coming soon. Address A. L. Rutherford, Tarentum, Pa.

PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE

- 6 White Oscillating Screens, with new oscillating device.
 - 8 Plates 10 x 24", cut .0014.
 - 2 Auxiliary White Screens.
 - 4 Plates 10 x 24", cut .0018.
 - 1 New York Safety Steam Engine, Upright, 125 H. P. Cylinder 16 3/4" Bore, 18" Stroke. Flywheel 98" Diam., 18" Face.
 - 3 Holyoke Machine Co. Platers 36" Rolls.
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- All in good condition. Prices low. Address Parsons Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

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WANTED—Second hand 42" Cameron Slitter for slitting paper board. Address Box 879, care Paper Trade Journal.

A PAPER mill site on a railroad or a running Paper Mill so situated with ample Water Power. One or more Machines. Address Box 880, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED second hand machine for making spiral paper tubes. Address Box 881, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED by New York Exporter, specializing on paper products, agencies on the following lines: Bond Papers, Coated & Book Papers, Toilet Papers, Napkins, School Supplies. Please use your card for replies. Address Box 882, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED Paper Boxboard Liner and up and down creaser. State make, condition and price. Automatic paper box works, 1025 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SELLING ORGANIZATION DESIRES TO REPRESENT on commission basis manufacturers of paper specialties in New York, Pennsylvania and New England. Envelopes, tags, pads, papeterie, toilet, twines, drinking cups, bread wrappers and adding machine rolls. We sell large consumers and dealers. Address Box 863, care Paper Trade Journal.

YOUNG, aggressive and responsible concern connected for a number of years with paper industry and knowing the domestic and export markets, would act as sales agent for paper mills making staple and specialty papers also pulp mills. Address, Agency, Box 814, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE Spruce Stumpage

on freehold land province of Quebec, south of St. Lawrence. Approximately 8000 cords, easy haul, moderate price.

Address Box 846, care of Paper Trade Journal.

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Rolls: 72 ins. diameter
Face: 44 inches

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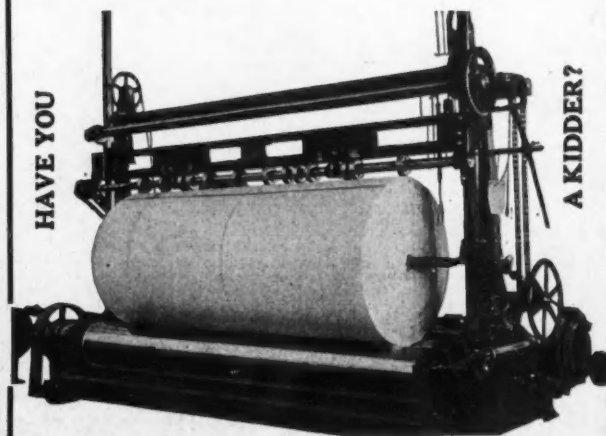
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struction work.



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

Architects and Engineers.

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

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

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

HARDY, GEO. F., M. Am. Soc. M. E., Consulting Engineer, 309 Broadway, New York.

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

JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO., Industrial Engineers, Temple Court Building, New York. Manufacturing Plants and Power Developments. Reports of Industrial Properties, Appraisals, etc.

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

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

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Rags, Paper Stock, etc.

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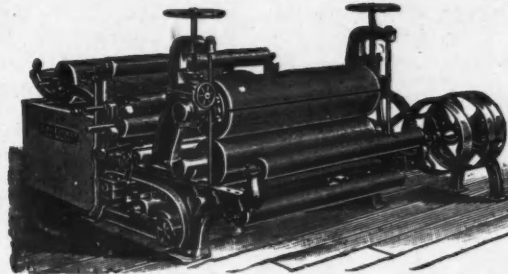
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Revolving Paper Cutters Rag Cutters Cylinder Paper Machines Washing and Beating Engines



Chilled Iron and Paper Calenders
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FLYNN, MICHAEL, 54 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOLDSTEIN, R., & SON, Baltimore, Md. Cotton Rags and Paper Stock.

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

HILLS, GEO. F. 108-112 Cliff Street, New York.

JACOB & CO., Alexander, Wapping, London, England. Supply all classes Waste Papers and Shavings, Paper Making, Rags, etc. Correspondence solicited. Paris Office, 3 Cite d'Hauteville.

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

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

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

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

BUY MORE THRIFT STAMPS

SPOT CASH We BUY Job Lots, Close-Outs, Discontinued Stocks, etc. in all lines. No quantity too large. Quick Cash for bargains. SEND SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS. BARGAIN BULLETIN FREE. **FANTUS BROS. 525 S. Dearborn St. Chicago**

WE BUY PAPER Old Stems, Seconds, Broken Lines, Envelopes, Strips, Cardboard, Strawboard, boxes or anything in the paper or allied lines. Quantity no object. Price is the only consideration. We pay Spot Cash. **Fantus Bros., Chicago**

Penn Paper and Stock Company

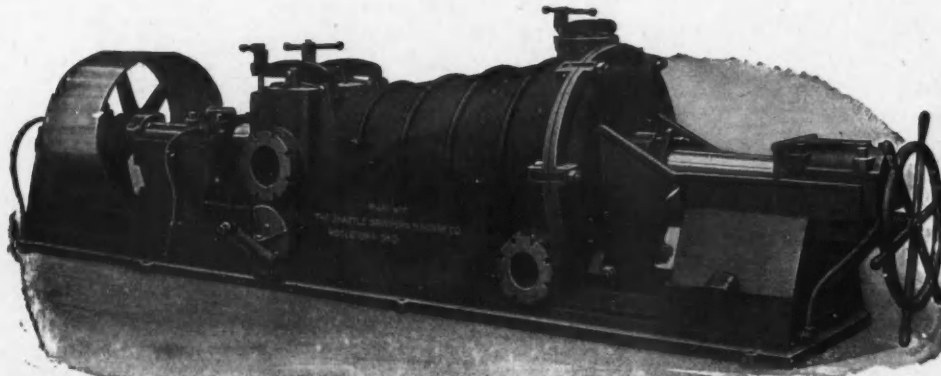
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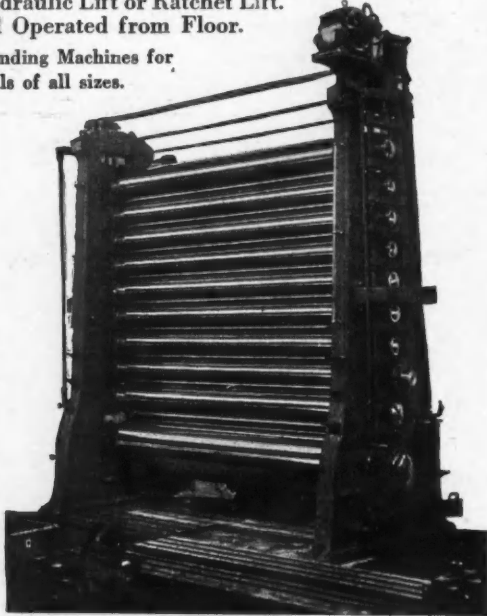
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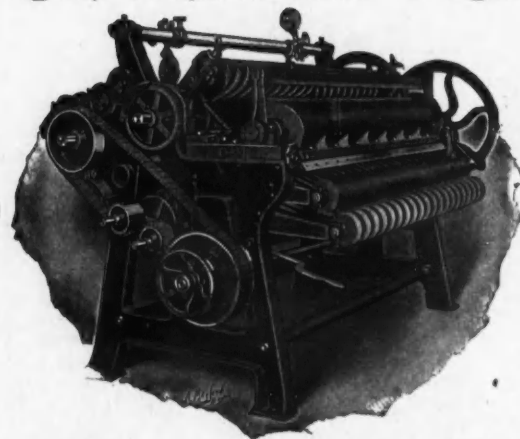
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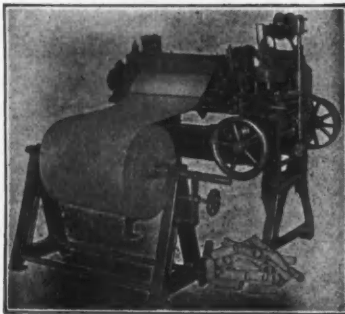
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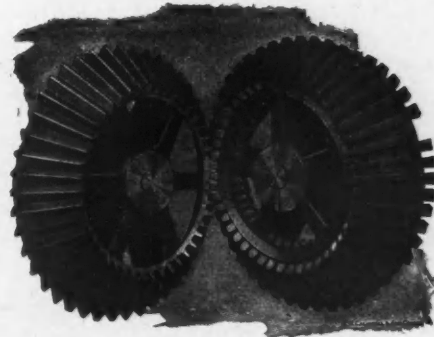
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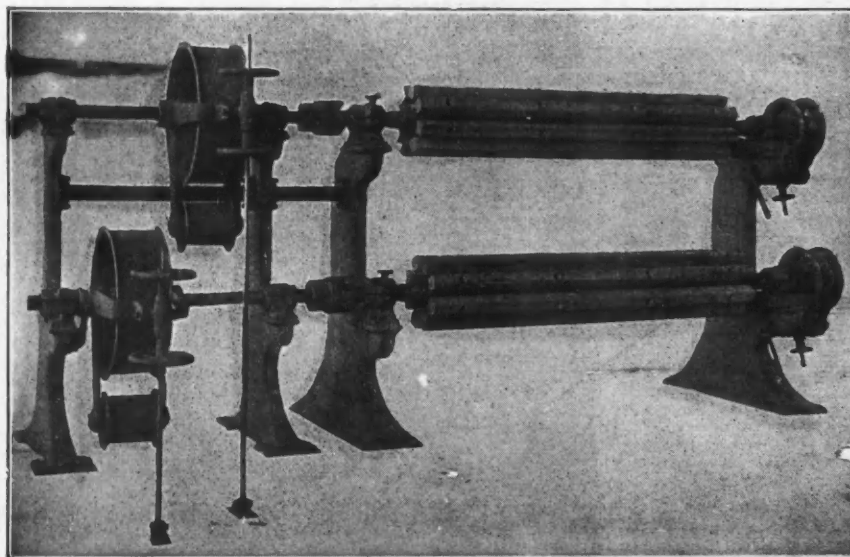
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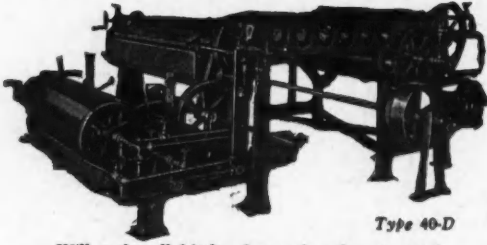
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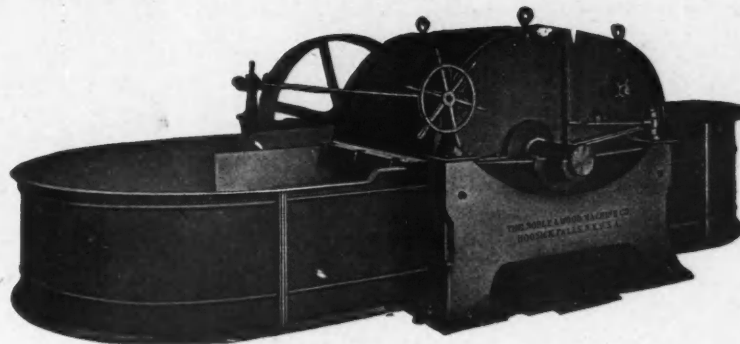
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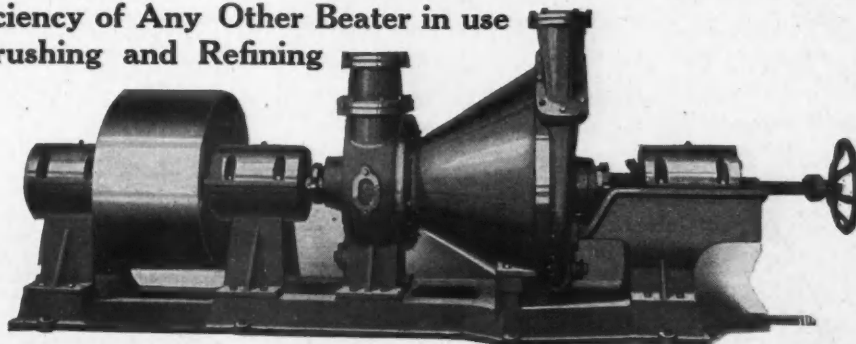
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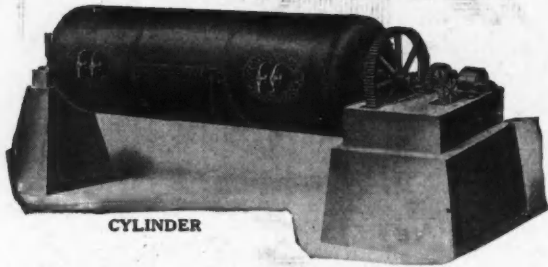
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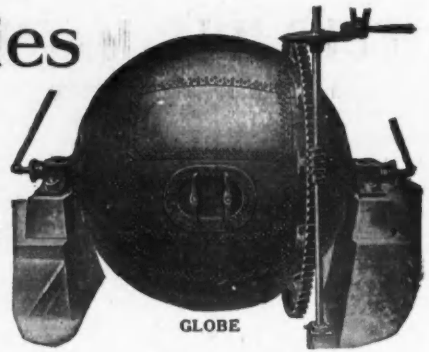
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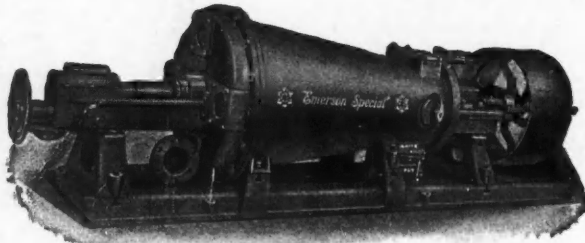
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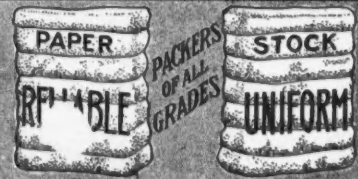
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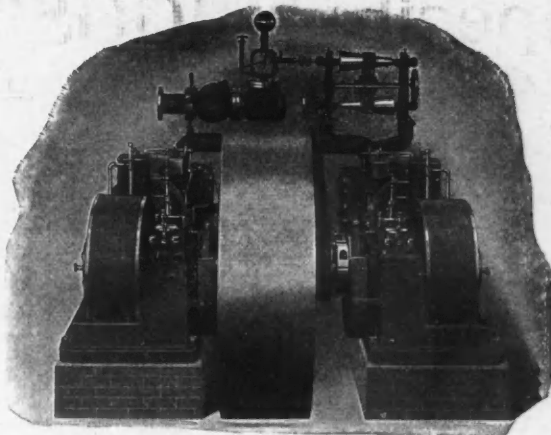
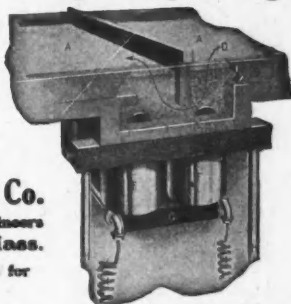
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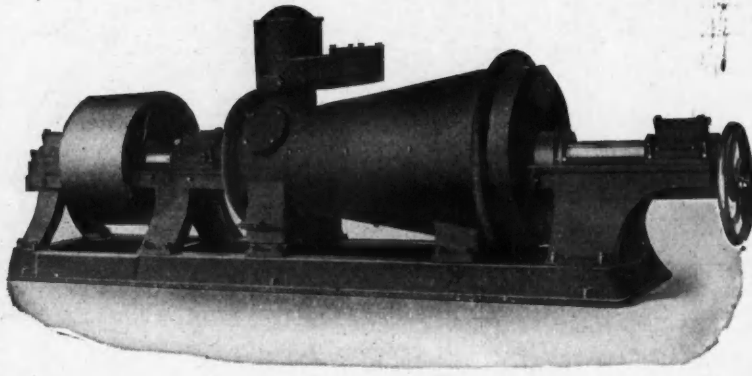
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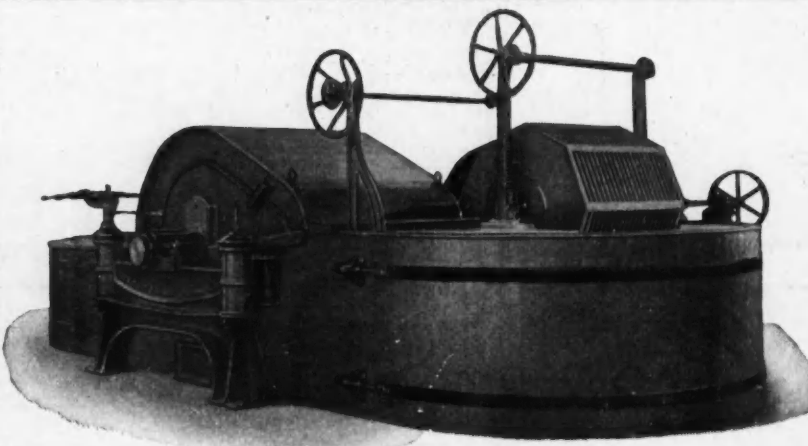
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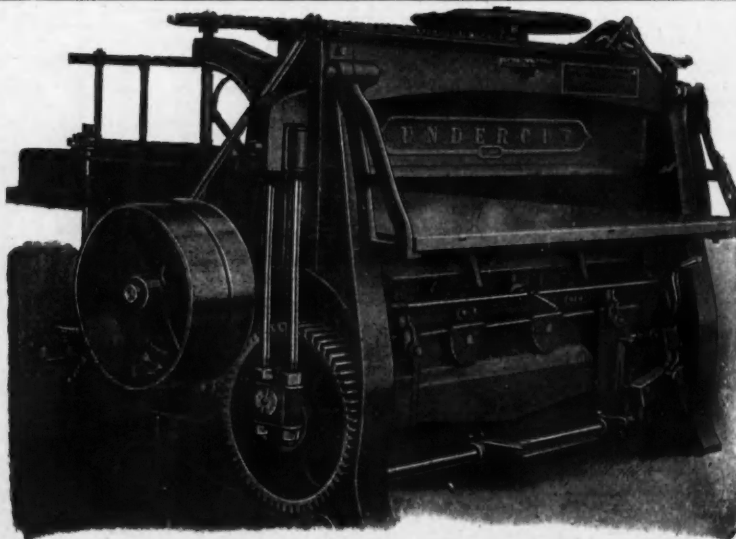
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